

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

The demand for cattle to go on second feed seems to be much beyond the supply. The condition is the same elsewhere as here in Texas. Buyers still think prices too high, but the deadstock will probably be broken within four or six weeks.

A large proportion of the Panhandle of Texas is equal to any country in its advantages for stock farming and will produce abundance of the fattening feed, Kaffir corn, now meeting with so much approval in Kansas, Oklahoma and elsewhere. Now that the Panhandle stock farmers see that their young stock always have plenty of feed to keep them growing from the time they are born, and no other country can surpass them in the quality of best sent to market.

At the Denver convention buyers and breeders were still a few dollars apart and not many will be willing to give way to the extent necessary to effect sale. There still remains the great March meeting at Fort Worth, when the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas will bring together pretty much the same men, to give opportunity for effecting agreements. The high prices at the market centers for beef and the assured shortage of supply makes it reasonable to expect that the buyer will feel justified in meeting the views of the seller.

The government estimate of live stock in the United States for January 1, 1899, places the number of "oxen and other cattle" at 1,269,972 head less than the number reported January 1, 1898. The number in Texas is estimated at about 300,000 less. The estimate for the entire country, the Chicago Drovers' Journal says, "is the smallest since 1882, being not far from ten millions short of 1892, when figures were at their highest point." Certainly there is nothing in this to indicate any material decline in values of Texas cattle, especially when it is remembered how rapidly they have been advancing in quality.

It has been many years since fat, well finished Texas cattle have brought such good prices as those that have recently been paid for them at the markets. Very much of this is due to improvement in the grade of Texas cattle, while undoubtedly some of it is due to better knowledge of how to feed. The markets have shown very clearly that it pays to feed to a finished condition and those who have sent their cattle to market too soon have blundered. The men who are feeding in Texas generally are men of experience in that department of the cattle industry and have learned what to feed, how to feed and when to ship.

A few years ago such a winter as the one through which we are passing would have caused the death of very many thousands of cattle that are not only surviving it but will go through until spring in fairly vigorous condition. Feeding range cattle was considered until recently too impracticable to be even thought of. For this winter, however, thousands of tons of cotton seed were hauled from the railroads to the ranches, and large supplies of feed were bought from neighboring farmers, and a fair quantity raised on some ranches. All this cost in aggregate a good sum of money but it was money wisely expended, and was insignificant in amount as compared with the value of cattle that have been saved by feeding.

Prof. Henry in replying to a question asked by a Missouri farmer of the Breeder's Gazette as to the effect of feeding cotton seed meal to steers on range in connection with corn replied: "I strongly recommend the use of cotton seed meal, since the conditions presented are extremely favorable to its use. This feeding stuff is exceedingly rich in protein oil, and is consequently a very heavy, nutritious food. Steers are usually fed cotton seed meal in winter when confined in the feed lot or stable. If they are fed heavily on this feed, and for a long time, disorders sometimes arise, producing death. This is not necessarily because the feed is poisonous in any way to the cattle, but simply from the heavy, rich character of the feed and the further fact that the animals get little exercise. Now, with cotton seed meal fed on pasture all of the good effects of this feed should be apparent, with none of the possible ill effects, for these will be counteracted by the exercise and the favorable influence of the grass and other plants consumed. Allow each steer three or four pounds of cotton seed meal when on pasture and use corn for the remainder of the concentrates. With such a ration the animals should fatten rapidly and show profitable returns."

FEWER CATTLE ON FEED.

The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram gave on the 6th about fifty replies to the inquiries it had sent out regarding the number of cattle on full and half feed in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska as compared with last year. Only one report shows an increase this year. The others show a decrease, reporting from less than 20 to something more than 50 per cent of last year's number.

The replies from Missouri indicate a decrease, but less than that in Kansas, varying in the different counties, reporting from 33 to 75 per cent as many on feed as were fed a year ago. Two letters from Nebraska report a shortage, one placing it 50 per cent, the other not definite. Some of the replies from Kansas and Missouri show that a considerable proportion of the feed stock has gone to market.

Corn is high and feeder stock is high, and very many who have been feeding will now place any cattle on second feed. Indeed it would be difficult to find in the country feeder stock enough to fill the feed lots again.

HORSES.

The brood mares should have plenty of pasture and chopped feed and bran. When kept in a stable they should have large, roomy box-stalls.

Don't breed any mare this spring that is so inferior as to make it probable that her offspring will be either serviceable or saleable. It is more economical to let such stock become extinct.

Have the colts come rather early, so that they will learn to eat while the grass is young and tender. Get them up frequently and cleanse them of ticks. To assist in keeping them from becoming tick infested have salt mixed with sulphur in troughs about the pastures.

Last year the French government donated prizes amounting to more than \$300,000 for trotting races and not much more than one-half of that amount for races of thoroughbreds. The difference shows the higher appreciation which the people of that country give to the trotter.

The difference in the cost of raising a good horse and an inferior one is as nothing to the difference in their values, whether they are to be kept for the varied services on the farm or raised for the market. If raised for the latter purpose it hardly pays expenses to raise a poor horse.

The harness should be carefully examined and put in good condition for spring work, giving special attention to the collars. These should be perfectly fitting and smooth where they rest against the shoulders. The skin of the shoulders will be tender at first, the result of the long rest through the winter and should be examined every day. If the collar or any other part of the harness begins to rub the injured place with salt water. If the horse becomes reduced in flesh the collar should be taken up. Keep the shoulders clean all the time.

The recent horse shows in the North have done much not only to teach what are the most valuable qualities in high class horse, but to increase the appreciation for the animal that possesses those qualities. Consequently prices have been firmly maintained. At the same time the results of these shows and the recent sales have taught the farmer breeder a valuable lesson. If he is raising at all for market he has had good opportunities to know just what brings the best prices and can direct his breeding, care and management to the production of the type that brings the most money at any of the markets.

The great horses that have died upon the Palo Alto breeding farm in California have beautiful places on grounds which are beautifully kept by Mrs. Stanford who takes deep interest in thus preserving the memory of the grand performers and producers that have made Palo Alto known all over the civilized world. She will soon erect a monument of white marble to the memory of Electioneer, and on it will also be engraved the names of Palo Alto, Dame Winnie, Whips, Mayflower, Nornine and Sontag Mohawk. Each grave has on it a plate with the name of the horse over which it lies engraved upon it, with pedigree, performance and date of death, and the monument is to be placed about the center of the plot, under the branches of a mighty oak.

The best walking horses are those that have been trained to walk when first being taught their duties under the saddle or in harness. The inclination of the coat before he has become used to move rapidly, and he will try to trot. It is then that he should be held up and compelled to walk. Almost any reasonably well-informed horse can thus be trained to walk rapidly, as rapidly as his conformation will permit. Training the animal to become a good walker should be the first lesson. Most horses walk better at the age of three years than at any later age, but the fault is in the training. If he becomes a good walker when first being worked under other gait he will always walk well.

In some sections of the country neighboring farmers have clubbed together for the purpose of buying community stallions. This is probably a good plan where the selection is a judicious one and stallions of a high class kept for service by experienced horsemen are not accessible. It is not probable, however, that in these communities purchases of stallions will often have a purchasing agent skilled in pedigrees and a thoroughly good judge of the individual merits of a horse, the latter qualification being as important as the former. Nor is it probable that the stallion will have as good management as is ordinarily given to one belonging to a horseman accustomed to handling high class horses. Better results generally may be expected from breeding to a horse kept by his owner for service in the stud.

The annual report of Comptroller Finley, of Texas, for the fiscal year ending August 1, 1898, has recently been issued. It gives the number of horses and mules in the state as 1,560,023, their total valuation being \$28,835,545. This is 42,514 head less than the number reported a year ago. This differs with the report just issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington. It gives the number of horses in Texas January 1, 1898, as 1,148,590, and of mules, 265,349, total, 1,413,939. Certainly some way should be devised by the Texas legislature for obtaining accurate statistics of the live stock in the state and giving them more prompt publication. The stockmen need badly an efficient statistical service, one that will show not only the numbers of each class of live stock, but the number of each sex, and the numbers of certain ages, colts, yearlings, two, three, four-year-olds, and of those over four.

SWINE.

It will not do much good to breed for early maturity unless the pigs are fed for early maturity.

Make arrangements to have plenty of green stuff for the young pigs of this season to go on as soon as they are weaned.

Don't breed to a scrub or a grade boar. No matter how satisfactory the grade animal may look he will not possess the propensities that will effect an improvement on the herd.

The pure breeds only should be used as sires. Any of the breeds that are used in Texas, Berkshire, Poland-China, etc., are good but having commenced to grade up the native stock with any one of them it will be better to stick to it.

It pays to have the sow in good condition at breeding time and keep her in such condition. The effect of such care will be a farrowing much better than if she had been bred while poor and kept so.

Frequently there are reports of hogs being killed weighing 400 to 700 pounds or more. There is no economy in keeping the pig intended for slaughter until he reaches that weight, nor does the large hog make as desirable meat as the animal that weighs 175 to 250 pounds.

A recently issued bulletin of the Purdue University Experiment Station in Indiana states that the last epidemic of hog cholera in that state killed nearly one million hogs. None of the alleged specific cures that had been tested were found to give any benefit. Hog cholera may have to be controlled by preventive inoculation, as is splenic fever and blackleg in cattle. Pasturing, clean sleeping places and pure water are worth very much as preventives.

Estimates of the quantity of grain required to produce a pound of pork are not always reliable. Very many things have to be considered, the breed of the animal and its age, the condition in which it has been kept before being put up to fatten, the condition of the place in which it is fed, etc. The pig that is well bred, and that has always been kept growing and in good condition will make more weight out of the same quantity and kind of feed than the scrub or the pig that has been stunted by insufficient feed.

KEEP OUR IMPROVED BREEDS.

In almost every farm paper the writer picks up there is something about the bacon hog. We ought to defend the improved swine of our land. It is my opinion when we start back to the bacon hog we are putting aside the wisdom and experience of long years of intelligent thought and management that has put the American farmer in front as a producer of fine hams. A hog is a machine for converting feed into pork. He never gets smart in but one thing, that is, the condition of the place in which it is fed, etc. The pig that is well bred, and that has always been kept growing and in good condition will make more weight out of the same quantity and kind of feed than the scrub or the pig that has been stunted by insufficient feed.

HOW TO RAISE LARGE LITTERS.

The following is taken from a paper read by A. Selie, Moquin, Wisconsin, before the Poland-China Record Association, at its recent meeting at Dayton, Ohio:

"In selecting a brood sow, it has to be observed to select one with well developed characteristics of the respective breed, in order that these will be transmitted to her progeny, and to select one that is born in the spring, (as a rule spring pigs have a better chance) and from a mother that has distinguished herself as a good milker and raising numerous pigs in each litter. Only the strongest pigs of a litter should be selected for breeding."

"Besides the general characteristics of a sow, the following points are very desirable; not too blocky, a light head, long deep body and at least twelve developed teats. A sow that only farrows two or three pigs in a litter is not wanted and one that farrows a fair number of pigs but is a poor milker is also not the best brood sow, or if she lies down on her pigs and smother them. Wild and unruly sows and such as have the bad habit of killing and eating their young ones are a nuisance and should be discarded for breeding purposes.

"There are other points, to breed for before she is nine months old and ten months old should be still better. Any sow should not be let to the boar at the beginning of the heat but when the sexual desire has reached its height, about thirty-six to forty-eight hours from the beginning, as its duration is generally three days. Also when selecting a boar, suit your own taste and fancy in his make-up, but that he has a good number of brothers and sisters. Sometimes a sow will come in heat while she is suckling her pigs. The fourth, twentieth or twenty-eighth day, if bred at such times they seldom stay and if they do you need not look for a large litter."

SHEEP.

Money will be saved by having the ewes in good condition. They will bring better lambs, lose a less number of them and will suckle them better.

It is all right to increase the flock up to the ability of the range or pasture to sustain it, but make the increase by the use of peerless bucks of the same breed that has before been used in grading up the stock.

If the ewes are well in lamb, quiet, with comfort, and ample, judicious feed, will almost insure a good crop of lambs. By quiet is not crouching being matted by other stock running among them or by dogs. It does not mean that they should be kept housed or penned, for they need exercise as well as food, and shelter in bad weather, such weather as will wet the wool.

The number of sheep in the country January 1, 1899, according to the government estimate, is 1,457,493 more than a year ago, and considerably more than for any other year preceding. There is less loss than in the last fifteen years and 11,512,173 less than the number reported for 1881. This should be an encouraging fact to all engaged in wool or mutton production.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal recently issued a demand for export sheep steadily growing stronger. This, the Journal thinks, is not because there is any in Indiana, states that the last epidemic of hog cholera in that state killed nearly one million hogs. None of the alleged specific cures that had been tested were found to give any benefit. Hog cholera may have to be controlled by preventive inoculation, as is splenic fever and blackleg in cattle. Pasturing, clean sleeping places and pure water are worth very much as preventives.

The sheep breeders of Missouri are moving for a law to tax dogs for the protection of the sheep industry. The Improved Sheep Raisers' association has a committee to consider the subject and suggest plan of taxation. It has not yet done so but is receiving suggestions from farmers on the subject. The probably favored plan will be to devote the revenue derived from the dog tax to reimbursement of owner whose sheep have been killed by dogs; the remainder, if any, to go to the state school fund.

Texas sheepmen are pleased to see such an abundance of moisture in the ground pretty much all over the sheep ranges, as well as in the farming districts, since it ensures an early and plentiful supply of green stuff for feed. Since the snow storm of December 8 there has been no weather hurtful to sheep. With occasional cloudy and wet weather, not lasting long enough to injure the flock but storing moisture in the ground, and with bright, sunny days through the most of the season, abundance of good range, the flocks have wintered well.

The department of agriculture at Washington, in its report of the number of sheep in the country January 1, 1899, shows an increase of 1,457,493. The leading wool states generally show gains. Ohio was 2,730,471, against 2,416,346 last year; Michigan increased 41,900; Montana now has 3,377,547, against 3,247,411; Wyoming 2,242,285, against 2,140,921; New Mexico, 3,128,692 against 2,844,295 last year; Utah, 2,116,949, against 1,978,457, and Idaho, 2,311,880, against 1,651,343 last year. But Texas shows a decrease and California lost on account of drought.

Quite a number of well informed men are of the opinion that the increase in the general stock of sheep in the country is not keeping pace with the increase in consumption. It is due principally to the large and rapidly growing demand for lambs which materially delays the increase of the flocks to former proportions. It will certainly take several years to bring the supply up to equal the demand, and it is not at all probable that values will ever again fall to the low level of a few years ago. It certainly seems to be a good time for Texas farmers to engage in raising sheep both for the wool and the lamb markets.

Cotton seed with the hulls is said to be about as valuable as wheat screenings for feeding sheep, but on account of the proportion of nitrogenous material in it, it is better to mix some corn or wheat middlings. It is not important to grind wheat for sheep as they naturally grind their food finely enough to make it easily digestible. After the oil has been pressed out of the cotton seed the meal makes an excellent feed, but it should be given moderately, with about two pounds of bran or corn meal to each pound of cotton seed meal. The feed is good for growing lambs.

An estimate of the world's wool production in 1897 and 1898 has been issued by the secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and shows an increase for the latter year of 64,574,933 pounds. In production Europe stands first, producing more than one-third of all the world and making nearly that proportion of the gain. South America produced nearly one-fifth of the wool of the world and made a gain nearly equal to one-third as much as all the world gained. Asia produced one-tenth and made a small gain. The United States produced nearly one-tenth and made a little more than one-tenth of the gain. Africa produced one-twentieth of the gain. The entire world's production for 1897 is estimated at 2,625,939,191 pounds, and for 1898 at 2,689,514,124 pounds. Australia lost heavily from drought both in 1897 and 1898. It is reported that in New South Wales where the flocks were estimated at about 65,000,000 head of sheep the loss was nearly one-third.

POULTRY.

Keep the shot gun loaded for rats and do not rest until you are sure you have killed the last one on the poultry premises.

Poultry culture is made up of a chain of little things; one thing out of place makes a bad kink in the whole chain.

Do not allow ducks to run in the same yard with chickens; they will be fouled the drinking water and cause trouble in other ways also.

Why not make an effort to secure regular near-by customers to sell eggs and poultry to? Do so, and make the middlemen and retailers' profits.

If you intend to increase your flock the coming business season it is in order now to make preparations to increase accommodations accordingly.

If you use a mash feed, it is the first meal of the day, and see that it is properly seasoned with salt. There was a day when it was considered that this condition was poisonous to fowls, but at this age it is known as a necessity, and is greatly relished by the much like sawmilling. Some people use a gallon of soft feed will be found ample.

The Southern Poultry Journal was totally destroyed in the big Scollard blaze last Wednesday morning. This is the leading poultry paper of the South and had only recently moved here from Neches. Mr. J. G. McReynolds, the editor and owner, is rapidly getting everything in shape and will issue his paper on schedule time and full size. Mr. "Mc" should have the sympathy of breeders everywhere as his loss is "total" indeed, there being no insurance.

"Can I make poultry pay?" That question is asked every week by some one, and frequently by people hunting a soft job. We can just as easily tell a man whether he can or cannot make farming, merchandise or sawmilling pay. Poultry farming will figure very much like sawmilling. Some people make money at it, and many others fail, and it's the same way with poultry. As an exclusive business very few men in the Southwest who do not live near a market, will succeed at it, but the other hand, a small flock can be made profitable by almost anybody with ordinary sense, on a farm or town lot. The safest way is to commence with a small flock and increase it gradually until experience is gained. There is lots to learn that the beginner will not believe when he reads it—must learn it by experience.—Southern Poultry Journal.

THE DIFFERENCE—BE HONEST.

Farmers and amateur breeders who contemplate buying thoroughbred stock should no longer be deceived by what is known as a "stock cut" picture of the birds raised by the breeder. He intends to patronize.

All up-to-date poultry printers carry a supply of stock cuts which are made from a drawing or imaginary ideal fowl by some poultry artist. These cuts represent the perfect fowl or what a perfect fowl should be, according to the American standard of perfection. A breeder will issue his catalogue, beautifully illustrated with these stock cuts. Some farmer or amateur will decide to purchase a few birds to begin with and makes the selection from this beautifully illustrated catalogue. They pay a couple of dollars each for the birds and expect to receive for their money the equal of the pictures in the catalogue and are disappointed if they do not. A bird as perfect as the picture never existed and when breeders are able to produce as fine specimens as shown in their catalogue (illustrated with "stock" or "wood" cuts) they will easily sell their entire output at \$50 a head. In this manner of illustrating catalogues a great many breeders unintentionally deceive their patrons and injure their business also.

The proper method of illustration is to photograph and exactly as true to life in every line as the photograph itself. The breeder who illustrates his catalogue or his newspaper article with a half-tone photograph of his fowls may always be relied upon as being an honest man and his patrons may depend with some degree of certainty on "seeing what they order."

A poultry writer recently said, in condemning the half-tone process, that "one had as well compare a \$75 oil painting with a two-bit tintype as to compare a well made wood cut with a half-tone picture."

The idea of a \$75 oil portrait is amusing to say the least—an artist who would undertake the job for that sum would be rated very low in the ranks of his profession. A portrait painter covers up all the little defects, while the camera shows them plainly. The portrait painter touches up the weak spots and makes the original appear to better advantage (to those who have never seen him) the camera plays no favorites but shows every outline, defect and all good points, which are reproduced in the half-tone engraving. No portrait painter ever lived nor ever will exist, who has or ever will paint a picture as true to life as the modern photographer is enabled to do with his camera and chemicals.

The above comparison is greatly overdrawn. The writer evidently did not know the respective prices of wood cuts and half-tone engravings—a first-class wood cut or an electrotype direct from wood cut, which is better, will cost, say two dollars; a first-class copper-plate half-tone engraving from photograph, same size of two dollars wood cut, will cost from five to eight dollars—this is the difference between them. If a breeder is addicted to "mossbaking," close-fisted and inclined to retrogression rather than to advancement, he can use a trashy, deceptive wood or stock cut, but if a breeder is active, up-to-date, and desirous of holding his old patrons as well as gaining new ones, he will use only half-tone engravings for his illustrations.

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THE FARM.

In planning the farm work for the coming season let the feed crops have a big place and arrange to have live stock to grow on them.

A bulletin of the South Carolina Experiment Station says that corn smut cannot be prevented by spraying nor by soaking the seed in fungicides.

If the farmers of Dallas county, co-operating with the business men of the city establish a cotton factory, they will have set a valuable example to every cotton raising community in the state.

In the experiment that is being conducted near Abilene, Texas, by the division of entomology, agricultural department, ten acres was set apart for the cultivation of forage crops.

The organization of truck raisers and fruit growers associations in different parts of Texas will do much to enable producers to dispose of their products at reasonable rates.

It is not probable that the farmers in any portion of the United States became aroused to the importance of preserving soil fertility until by long persistence in a prodigious system of agriculture the fertility of the soil had almost disappeared.

Perhaps, then, the low price for which the farmer has been compelled to sell his cotton has been but a blessing in disguise.

When the milking is finished the teats are usually moist and should be wiped perfectly dry at once.

Much of the making of a good dairy cow is in the management and the handling of the helper.

Bulletin No. 47 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has for its subject "The Effect of Food on Economic Dairy Production" and is by A. M. Soule, assistant agriculturist.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

No matter how pressing you may consider your regular farm work, don't neglect to have a good garden this year.

Cucumbers generally do well even if conditions are only moderately favorable, though it is better to plant them in a rich and somewhat retentive loam.

Since writing about my pet crops - Kaffir, Whipperwill peas and Spanish peanuts - I have received a great many letters of inquiry about them.

It stands the drought better than any sorghum I have ever tried. The grains are much larger, and are tender, easy to grind up in being eaten by stock, and pound for pound is equal in feeding value to any common corn.

Spanish peanuts is my favorite crop; good for your wife and children as well as for pigs, cattle and horses.

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ten regarding the conformation of the dairy cow. The following requisites appear desirable: in harmony with natural laws and in accord with the best results secured in practice.

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do not notice the corn until the vines, stems, roots and all were eaten up. Whipperwill peas are a splendid crop. I prefer them to any pea crop I have ever tried for several reasons.

It stands the drought better than any sorghum I have ever tried. The grains are much larger, and are tender, easy to grind up in being eaten by stock, and pound for pound is equal in feeding value to any common corn.

Perhaps, then, the low price for which the farmer has been compelled to sell his cotton has been but a blessing in disguise.

When the milking is finished the teats are usually moist and should be wiped perfectly dry at once.

Much of the making of a good dairy cow is in the management and the handling of the helper.

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The descent is certain from weak lungs, lingering coughs, throat troubles or bronchial affections through bleeding lungs to consumption, if the first stages are neglected. Thousands of people who are now in their graves would be alive and well to-day if they had heeded the first warnings of those troubles which lead to consumption and death.

The hacking cough, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and all similar troubles of the organs of breathing, will surely lead to consumption, if they are not already the signs of it. Then there are the other indications of the approach of consumption, such as night-sweats, emaciation, or wasting away of flesh from bad nutrition, which, if neglected, lead to certain death.

Ninety-eight per cent. of all the cases of weak lungs, bleeding lungs, lingering and obstinate coughs, and other bronchial and throat diseases, which have been treated with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have been cured by it.

It is not probable that the farmers in any portion of the United States became aroused to the importance of preserving soil fertility until by long persistence in a prodigious system of agriculture the fertility of the soil had almost disappeared.

Perhaps, then, the low price for which the farmer has been compelled to sell his cotton has been but a blessing in disguise.

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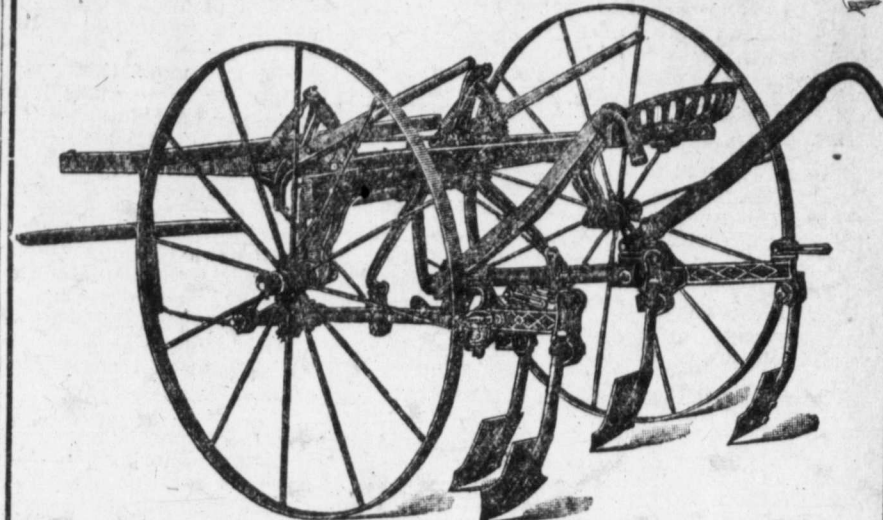
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IT CAN BE SHOWN BY FACTS AND BY FIGURES

The "STANDARD" Is the Most Distinctly Popular Cultivator Sold in Texas.

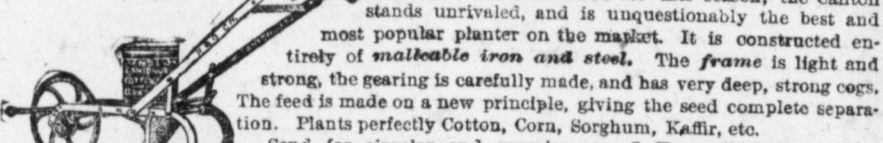


Steel Standards. Patent Lever Wrench Slips. Need not Leave Seat to Re-set Shovels.

The Noisy Claims of Competitors Prove Nothing

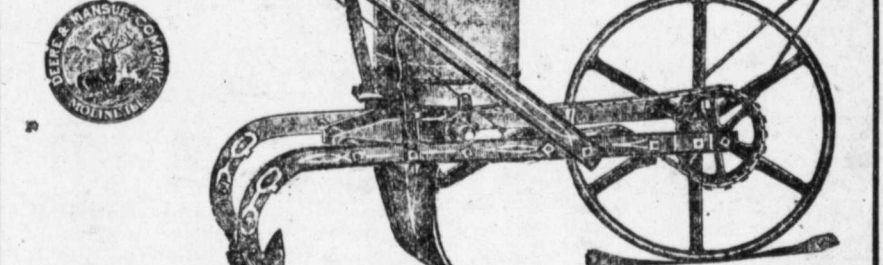
EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO., DALLAS, TEX

CANTON Jr. COTTON and CORN PLANTER WITH THREE YEARS' GUARANTY.



PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

DR. J. B. SHELMIRE, 204 and 206 North Tenth Street, Dallas, Texas.



No. 40 "Deere" New Chain Drive Steel Planter.

"Deere" Texas Ranger Steel Beam Plows, "Deere" Royal Riding Cultivators, Reindeer Walking Cultivators,

MANSUR & TEBBETTS IMPLEMENT CO., 149 and 151 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

ESTABLISHED 1869. INCORPORATED 1892

HYNES BUGGY CO., BUILDERS OF

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

This Buggy is largely used by stockmen, livermen and others. It is made in three sizes, light, medium and heavy.

HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Simington Seed Cotton Distributor and Feeder,

Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

One of the best hotels in the center of the city. Rates very satisfactory. Meals 25 cents. Lodging 50 cents. Under new management.

Thompson's Eye Water

THE CRESCENT HOTEL, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Opens for the Season Feb. 23.

A SINGLE SHOT

BRASS HAND SUPPLIES. Catalogue free. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

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SMALL'S GOLF FEEDER

50 CHICKS FROM 50 EGGS

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MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET. Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 11.—Quotations: Beaves, choice, \$3.50 @ 2.75; common, \$3.00 @ 3.25; cows, choice, \$2.25 @ 3.50; common, \$2.50 @ 3.00; yearling calves, \$2.50 @ 3.50; common, \$2.00 @ 3.25; calves, choice, \$4.00 @ 4.75; common, \$3.25 @ 3.50; sheep, choice, \$4.00 @ 4.50; common, per head, \$1.50 @ 2.00; hogs, 150 to 200 lbs, cornfed, \$1.00 @ 1.50. Market almost bare of cattle, calves and hogs. Prospects good for first arrivals. Light receipts may be anticipated, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Prices strong.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 13.—Cattle receipts were 110, including 600 Texans. Market strong. Fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, \$4.60 @ 6.10; dressed beef and butcher steers, \$3.60 @ 3.75; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.00 @ 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 4.55; mixed, \$2.00 @ 2.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.00 @ 4.00; bull of sales, \$2.75 @ 4.60; cows and heifers, \$2.70 @ 3.20. Hogs, receipts 4500. Market 5/16c higher. Pigs and lights, \$3.80 @ 3.90; packers, \$3.85 @ 4.00; butchers', \$3.35 @ 4.07 1/2. Sheep receipts, 1100. Market dull and slow. Native muttons, \$4.00 @ 4.25; lambs, \$4.00 @ 5.25.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Feb. 13.—Cattle receipts, 2500 including 270 Texans. Cold weather cut down receipts to a very small measure. Good grades 10 to 15c higher. No fancy native steers offered; medium, \$4.70 @ 5.40; light weights, \$4.30 @ 5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.00; butchers' cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ 4.50; canners, \$2.25 @ 3.00; Western steers, \$4.00 @ 5.00; Texans, \$3.50 @ 4.45. Hogs, receipts, 3060; trade in hogs was brisk at an average advance of 5c; heaviest, \$3.47 @ 3.85; mixed, \$3.60 @ 3.80; lights, \$3.50 @ 3.70. Sheep, receipts, 630; large supply, mostly good quality; trade was active at steady prices; lambs, \$4.00 @ 4.80; muttons, \$4.00 @ 4.25; ewes, \$4.00 @ 3.75; lambs, \$2.00 @ 3.25.

HOUSTON MARKET. The following market report is furnished by Saunders & Hotchkiss: Houston, Tex., Feb. 10.—Choice beaves, \$3.25 @ 3.50; medium beaves, \$3; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 3.25; medium cows and heifers, \$2.75; common cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ 2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00 @ 2.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50 @ 3.75; medium yearlings, \$3.25; common yearlings, \$2.75 @ 3.00; choice calves, baby, \$4.50 @ 5.00; choice calves, \$4; medium calves, \$3.50 @ 3.75; choice muttons, \$3.50 @ 3.75; top cornfed hogs (solid), wholesale, \$3.50; retail, \$3.50 @ 3.75; masted hogs, \$2.50 @ 3.00. Choice cattle of all classes in fair demand. Strong demand for cornfed hogs of 150 pounds and up. A fair demand for masted hogs of 150 pounds and up in retail trade.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. Weekly report of New Orleans live stock market for week ending Feb. 11, 1899: Receipts Sales On hand Cattle 1025 986 51 Calves, yearlings 1518 1496 143 Hogs 601 660 87 Sheep 13 13

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.—Owing to the recent cold weather, the supply of cattle was limited and there was considerable competition between buyers to secure the small proportion of good fat heavy beaves. Market strong for all desirable offerings, numerous droves selling 1/2c to 1c higher. Fancy calves, \$3.50 @ 4.15; choice steers, \$5.50 @ 5.95; medium steers, \$4.80 @ 5.10; beef steers, \$4.15 @ 4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.30 @ 4.75; bulls, \$2.75 @ 4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.30 @ 4.00; Western fed steers, \$4.25 @ 4.85; Texas steers, \$2.50 @ 4.85; calves, \$5.00 @ 7.50. The moderate supply of hogs caused buyers to take hold more eagerly than usual and prices ruled 5/16c to 1/8c higher. Fair to choice, \$3.90 @ 4.05; packing lots, \$3.65 @ 3.87 1/2; mixed, \$3.70 @ 3.92; butchers', \$3.75 @ 4.05; hogs, \$3.65 @ 3.95; pigs, \$3.40 @ 3.70. There was an active demand for sheep and prices ruled strong. Inferior to prime sheep \$2.50 @ 3.50; yearlings, \$4.20 @ 4.50; lambs, \$4.00 @ 5.00; largely at \$4.80 @ 4.95. Receipts—Cattle 13,000, hogs 27,000, sheep 14,000.

DALLAS MARKET. At the Armstrong packery there were better receipts than during the previous week, though not enough of the better quality to meet demand. The demand for hogs in car and wagon lots strong. During the week hogs advanced 5 cents per 100 pounds. Quotations closed as follows: Extra fat choice \$3.00 @ 3.25 good to choice cows, \$2.50 @ 3.00; feeders, \$2.25 @ 2.50; canners and culls, \$1.25 @ 2.25; veal calves, light to heavy, \$3.00 @ 4.00; fat bulls, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common bulls, \$1.75 @ 2.25; sheep, good fat wethers, weighing 90 lbs and over, \$3.25 @ 3.50; top hogs, weighing from 175 to 300 lbs, carload lots, \$3.55; wagon lots, \$2.45; light rough and heavy hogs from 10 to 25 cents per 100 lbs less than tops. At Thomas & Searcy's yard the demand was strong enough to readily take all offerings. Strong market for cattle and sheep and the week closed with the yards empty. Hogs advanced 5 cents per 100 pounds. Quotations closed as follows: Choice shipping steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; fair to good shipping steers, \$3.00 @ 3.25; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 3.25; fair to good cows and heifers, \$2.50 @ 2.95; common cows and heifers, \$1.50 @ 2.25; bulls, fat and heavy, \$2.50 @ 2.75; feeders, \$2.00 @ 2.25; choice

cornfed hogs, car lots, \$3.55; choice cornfed hogs, wagon lots, \$3.50; stock hogs, \$2.50 @ 3.00; choice fat sheep, 90 to 110 lbs, \$3.50 @ 4.00; fat sheep, 70 to 85 lbs, \$3.00 @ 3.50; stock sheep, per head, \$2.00 @ 3.00; match cows, \$2.00 @ 4.00; springers, \$2.00 @ 2.50. DALLAS HIDE MARKET. Crowder Bros. & Co. Price Current. Market strong. Green salts round, 6 1/2. No. 1 green salt, 7; No. 2 green salt, 5; butchers' dead green, 5; glue and damaged, half price; dry flints, good, 13 cents; culls, 6 1/2 cents.

FORT WORTH MARKET. The following market report is furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company for the week ending Feb. 13. The recent cold weather has held back shipments and we are short on butcher cattle, and hogs and everything offered finds numerous buyers. We have very few desirable cattle or hogs in sight, and would advise immediate shipment. We quote today: Fat steers, \$3.52 @ 3.75 per one hundred pounds; feeders, \$3.00 @ 3.25; choice fat cows, \$2.75 @ 3.00; medium cows, \$2.50 @ 2.75; canners, \$1.50 @ 2.00; veal calves, \$3.50 @ 4.00; bulls, \$2.00 @ 2.50; fat corn hogs, \$3.40 @ 3.55; stock hogs, \$2.85 @ 3.00; wagon hogs, \$3.40 @ 3.55.

COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS. DALLAS, TEX., Feb. 13, 1899. Ordinary 47 1/2 Good ordinary 47 1/2 Low middling 54 Middling 63 1/2 Good middling 64 Middling fair 67 1/2 New Orleans, La., Feb. 13.—Spot cotton firm and 1/4c higher. Ordinary 47 1/2 Good ordinary 47 1/2 Low middling 54 Middling 63 1/2 Good middling 64 Middling fair 67 1/2 Galveston, Tex., Feb. 13.—Spot cotton quiet but firm and 1/4c higher. Ordinary 47 1/2 Good ordinary 47 1/2 Low middling 54 Middling 63 1/2 Good middling 64 Middling fair 67 1/2

GRAIN MARKET. Galveston, Feb. 11.—Wheat—f. o. b. Galveston, No. 2 soft 76c, No. 2 hard 71c. Corn—Quotations f. o. b. Galveston: No. 2 mixed in sacks is offered to the trade at 4c. Galveston track carload \$3.60 @ 3.70; No. 2 white, 3c; No. 2 white western 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2; corn for export 38 1/2c. Receipts to-day: Wheat 19,916 bushels; corn 810. Total since June 1, wheat 12,125,411; corn 2,910,756.

Wool Market. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of the 11th says: "There has been irregular demand for fine and medium wools. All the large Eastern buyers have been in the market looking for a better price. Sales have undoubtedly been restricted by the refusal of holders to meet buyers. The sales of the week are 3,759,000 pounds domestic and 505,000 pounds foreign, a total of 4,263,000 pounds, against 4,616,000 pounds last week and 2,165,000 pounds for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 1,083,200 pounds domestic and 8,839,000 pounds foreign from the sales to the same date in 1898. The receipts to date show a decrease of 3981 bales domestic and 11,499 bales foreign."

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER. Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, February 11, 1899. Cattle receipts for the week, 27,000, same week last year, 32,000. The cold weather this week has materially shortened supplies. Demand for good grades of slaughtering firms is extra good and prices are 15 to 25 cents higher, while common grades and stockers and feeders are fairly active at a shade higher prices. Heavy native steers, \$5.40 @ 5.75; medium steers, \$4.35 @ 5.40; light weight steers, \$4.15 @ 5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 @ 5.00; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 4.80; bulls, \$2.00 @ 4.00; Western steers, \$2.75 @ 5.25; Texans, \$3.60 @ 5.00. Hog receipts for the week, 61,000; same week last year, 84,000. The demand for packing grades continues very strong and prices have advanced 5 to 10 cents this week. Sales to-day: Heavy hogs, \$3.70 @ 3.80; mixed packers, \$3.55 @ 3.75; light weights, \$3.45 @ 3.65; pigs, \$3.20 @ 3.35. Sheep receipts, 15,000; same week last year, 20,000. Trading in the sheep yards good. Slaughtering sheep advanced about 10 cents this week. Sales to-day: Heavy hogs, \$3.70 @ 3.80; mixed packers, \$3.55 @ 3.75; light weights, \$3.45 @ 3.65; pigs, \$3.20 @ 3.35. Sheep receipts, 15,000; same week last year, 20,000.

CHILDREN'S COUNTY INDEX. Stockmen tell us that a great many calves are being dropped this winter, and that unless the owner is prepared to feed the cows during the bad weather both cow and calf would die. The small ranchman, at least, should be warned of this. The bulls should be separated from the herd the first of December and not put back before the first of July. If that was done there would be no very early or late calves.

COMANCHE CHIEF. Winfield Scott has bought all the stock of the Comanche Oil Mill company and is now sole proprietor. John H. Bryson sold to Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, Wednesday, 360 head of yearlings and top-year-olds at \$25 a head, receiving \$20,000 for the bunch. He also sold Mr. Scott at the same time \$5000 worth of cotton seed, making a total deal of \$25,000. Agent Moeller informs the Chief that 22,000 bales of cotton have been shipped from Comanche this season. That is not a poor showing.

INTERSTATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE held in Vicksburg, Miss., last week a number of interesting papers were read. "Cotton Seed and Its Products," by Prof. Kilgore, Mississippi state chemist; "The Dairy Cow as a Restorer of Fertility," by Prof. Haeccker,

The Union Stock Yard and Transit Company OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The Leading Live Stock Market of the World. Capacity—75,000 Cattle, 300,000 Hogs, 50,000 Sheep, 5,000 Horses.

As a Market for Cattle This has no equal. The receipts of cattle and calves for 1898 were 2,613,000 or nearly as many as any two other yards combined. All shippers admit that Chicago furnishes the best market in the world for all grades of cattle. Over a hundred buyers on the market at all times. This is the place to bill your stock.

The Greatest Packing Houses In the world, with unlimited capital and unequalled facilities for handling economically all kinds of live stock, are located at the Union Stock Yards.

The Chicago Cattle Loan Company Has been organized during the past year, with main offices in the National Live Stock Bank Building, the capital stock being \$500,000. The object of this company is to loan money to cattle raisers and feeders. This promise is to be a valuable auxiliary to the trade in the way of handling feeders' notes secured by chattel mortgages on live stock that may be negotiated through reliable commission houses.

No Other Place in the World Can receive, handle and care for such an amount of stock as is taken care of and sold at this point, and shippers of all classes and kinds of stock will find it to their interests to bill directly through to Chicago.

N. Thayer, President. John R. Sherman, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager. J. C. Danison, Secretary and Treasurer. James H. Ashby, General Superintendent. Walter Doughty, Ass't Secy and Ass't Treas. D. G. Gray, Ass't Gen'l Superintendent. James L. Harris, General Live Stock Agent.

lower. Lambs, \$4.50 @ 5.00; muttons, \$3.65 @ 4.30. Feeding lambs, \$3.75 @ 4.00; feeding sheep, \$3.00 @ 3.50; stockers, \$2.25 @ 3.50. F. H. B.

NEWS AND NOTES. San Angelo Press: W. E. West, of Ozona, sold to Bird & Metz 500 coming three-year-old steers, for April delivery, at private terms.

The Shiner (Lavaca county) Gazette says the farmers in that section are burning the blood weeds and exterminating the boll weevil.

The El Paso Times says that over 10,000 cattle have been shipped from Chihuahua, Mexico, during the last two months.

Henderson Times: A considerable number of farmers around Henderson will plant Irish potatoes for the market this year. There is good money in early potatoes.

The Beeville Bee of the 10th reports the sale by A. P. Rachal to A. G. Kennedy of 1000 two and three-year-old steers at \$20. April delivery. They are located on Mr. Rachal's ranch near Falje City.

San Diego Sun: The recent general rain and subsequent drizzly weather has put the land in fine condition for the planting of the hose, and the grazing lands in good fix for an early crop of forage.

Milford Courier: Our farmer friends report that the wheat fields are looking anything but promising. A good rain and a few days of warm weather would change the looks of the crop.

Jackboro Gazette: The weather for the past ten days has been very severe on the cattle. Chase & Atkinson have lost two or three head, and the grazing lands in good fix for an early crop of forage.

Scott & Harrold sold in St. Louis on the 9th 184 steers, 971 pounds, at \$4.40, and 22 steers, 1115 pounds, at \$4.85. They were fed at Brownwood. On the same day and in the same market, T. B. Miller of Seguin sold 235 steers, 962 pounds, at \$4.40.

Two Cuban planters last week bought 300 horses at Kansas City, which they are shipping to Havana by way of New Orleans. The buyers will re-stock their plantations with work animals out of this purchase, and also go into the horse business.

Navasota Review: The farmers of Grimes county are better prepared than ever to cope with another "setback" with low priced cotton. The past year was not only devoted to the raising of this commodity, but to the necessities of life—corn, sorghum, bacon, etc.

Denison Herald: J. L. P. McMillin, a stockman from the Chickasaw, says that the cold weather has had its effect on the cattle in the Territory pastures and that it will take two weeks feeding in the spring to put the flesh on them which they will lose during this cold spell. Some cattle, not in fair condition when the weather came, have died.

Bastrop Advertiser: A well known fruit grower said yesterday that the prospects for a big fruit crop in Texas this year were most flattering. "The cold spell helped the fruit considerably," he said. "Many wheat farmers 'go broke,' but we never heard of a successful corn maker who was not prosperous. The men who make surplus corn crops inevitably drift into hog raising and cattle feeding."

Arizona Republican: Cattlemen predict that when full returns are received from the ranges that the loss of cattle from cold weather will be found to be enormous. There is a condition of the ranges which has never been noticed before, and that is that the snow has melted less on the lower lying mesas than on the much higher levels in mountains. They are unable to account for this. Some of the broad ranges have been continuously covered since the first snow fall.

Mrs. S. Antelaria Villa Nueva, the heroine of the defense of the Alamo and the incident attending the massacre of the Americans when the Mexican troops captured the garrison, died at her home in San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 10. She claimed to be 120 years old and it is certain that her age was not less than 115 years. Her memory was excellent and she often gave vivid descriptions of the heroic defense of the Alamo and the way of New Orleans. There is a tradition that she was the only woman of the Americans when the Mexican troops captured the garrison.

FOR SALE--WANTED.

61st Year of the Sotham's Supreme Hereford Sale of '99. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS PAVILION, Kansas City, Mo., Commencing at One O'Clock P. M. Each Day. MR. F. A. NAVE, owner of the 1888 Champion Hereford Herd, will sell on THURSDAY, MARCH 2d, 19 Bulls and 31 Females, including prize winners and females bred to Champion "D.A.L.C." believed to be as good a lot as can be had in the country. Catalogues ready. Address: F. A. NAVE, Attica, Ind.

Pasture Land Wanted. Wanted, to lease 1000 to 5000 acres of pasture land with plenty of water, anywhere in Texas. Address: GAZETTE, Shiner, Texas.

FOR SALE. Fruit and stock farm south of Houston, Texas, water front, large buildings, woodlands, 2500 acres, fenced. Write to Marcus Benson, Houston, Texas, or Capt. C. F. Neal, owner, 3022 N. St., St. Louis, Mo.

For Spring Delivery. We will contract 250 head of well graded steers yearling to four years old, for the last of April. Correspondence solicited. SHAPIER BROS., Goliad, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE. 1500 common steer yearlings, 300 coming two year old steers, 3000 calves. All class cattle, in good shape, spring delivery. Yearlings extra good. Can be seen in one day. Located in our pasture near Brownwood. Address: McFADDIN & WISS, Beaumont, Texas.

BULLS FOR SALE. (Cherry red, Missouri bred) 40 head short horns, 10 to 20 months old, 20 head shorthorns 10 to 15 months old. 10 head white faces 10 to 15 months old. 10 white faces 15 to 20 months old. 10 white faces 20 to 25 months old. All white faces from 8 to 12 months old. All white faces from 12 to 18 months old. All white faces from 18 to 24 months old. All white faces from 24 to 30 months old. All white faces from 30 to 36 months old. All white faces from 36 to 42 months old. All white faces from 42 to 48 months old. All white faces from 48 to 54 months old. All white faces from 54 to 60 months old. All white faces from 60 to 66 months old. All white faces from 66 to 72 months old. All white faces from 72 to 78 months old. All white faces from 78 to 84 months old. All white faces from 84 to 90 months old. All white faces from 90 to 96 months old. All white faces from 96 to 102 months old. All white faces from 102 to 108 months old. All white faces from 108 to 114 months old. All white faces from 114 to 120 months old. All white faces from 120 to 126 months old. All white faces from 126 to 132 months old. All white faces from 132 to 138 months old. All white faces from 138 to 144 months old. All white faces from 144 to 150 months old. All white faces from 150 to 156 months old. All white faces from 156 to 162 months old. All white faces from 162 to 168 months old. All white faces from 168 to 174 months old. All white faces from 174 to 180 months old. All white faces from 180 to 186 months old. All white faces from 186 to 192 months old. All white faces from 192 to 198 months old. All white faces from 198 to 204 months old. All white faces from 204 to 210 months old. All white faces from 210 to 216 months old. All white faces from 216 to 222 months old. All white faces from 222 to 228 months old. All white faces from 228 to 234 months old. All white faces from 234 to 240 months old. All white faces from 240 to 246 months old. 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HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

I BELIEVE.

A woman's life from day to day, is purer than a man's I say. (Mind you, I do not vouch for this), I only just believe it is.

And in her heart, she harbors less of mean and sordid selfishness— (if this be true, I do not know,) I only just believe it so.

And I believe with all my soul that neither love nor tears, nor gold, nor all the power beneath the skies, will ever make her otherwise.

I would not think that this were false for all the gold in guarded vaults, for he who loves must be deceived. Like children playing "make-believe," JON PU.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

It seems the inclination to indulge most in that which is forbidden in our Household, as well as every other Household. This is one of the perversities of nature, I suppose. The subject forbidden in the Household seems to have fastened itself upon many of the members and will not be shaken off. Again I beg that it be dropped. Rastus has had his say on this subject, so defensible, and should feel somewhat ashamed of his ungallantry towards Photograph. As I have told you before, some subjects are so sacred and delicate, our thoughts about them when put into words seem to cheapen and make common. The less said on these subjects the better.

Pocahontas' letter is excellent. Indeed, it is by trial we realize our strength and our weakness, and for the help and comfort of those who realize their weaknesses let me confirm what Pocahontas says. Yes, we all have our weaknesses, even the strongest, and through these weaknesses we err; but there is the divine One to forgive us. If, realizing our weaknesses, we ask forgiveness for the faults into which they lead us, and ask to have these weaknesses overcome by strength, our prayers will be answered—not all at once. The sick grow strong gradually; but in time we may overcome the weakest fault. Remember, our weakness will never lead us into a fault so great we may not look up for forgiveness. This comforting thought is what sustains us as we go tottering on in weakness and stumbling over faults. Yes, I know the most conscientious are often puzzled to know clearly the demand of the hour, or the greatest demand of the hour. We must ask for wisdom where we ask for forgiveness. Indeed, Pocahontas, one of my hobbies is the average person, not realizing the value of small things, the importance of small duties and little acts, the important part small things play in our lives for good or ill. What do others think regarding Pocahontas' view of selfishness.

Jon Pu's letter on the new subject introduced is excellent. It needs no comments. The poetry is fine. Ah, yes, how much of life is made up of "make believe!" By make believing in the right way we often arrive at better results. If every heart showed all its sorrow to the world, never putting on the make believe, what a gloomy place this world would be, for hearts seem purified only by sorrow; gold is refined only by fire.

Through a mistake XX's letter has been delayed from fall to spring. But his autumn picture is so vivid it is not difficult for us to fancy as we read that the melancholy days are here, the saddest of the year. Write again, XX, of spring in your Southland.

THE WORLD A MAKE-BELIEVE.

Mrs. Buchanan: I am truly glad to note that the Household has a new subject for future discussion. Surely this kissing controversy was getting stale, to say the least of it; even those lady-members who have championed the cause proved their disgust by staying at home last week. My best regards to them, and should they ever desire my views on this promiscuous dealing out of osculatory favors, they can secure the same by addressing my wife.

It is seldom the case that a man knows too much about a subject to write of it with a due regard to the truth. I am sorry to say, however, that I have seen so much of human selfishness displayed in the lives of both men and women that I dare not express a candid opinion of the matter.

Perhaps I am not competent to render judgment, as I can speak only of men and women who compose the stratum of society in which I live, but my experience and observation would lead to the conclusion that originally there was just a certain portion of selfishness allotted to all mankind, and that all the portions were equal, and that the amount bestowed on each was amply sufficient to fill the world with wretchedness. I do not believe this however, I do not want to believe it in fact, because I regard selfishness as the logical parent of all sin. No matter what the facts and the evidence may be, if a man goes through life believing that women in general are better, purer, nobler and more unselfish than he, his life is better, purer and nobler for having thus believed.

The name of "Bab" will be long remembered by thousands of people, who loved to read letters, simply because she believed only in that which was good and beautiful. "Bab" knew that the world was a great deal darker than she painted it, but she did her work in her own way and the world is better for it. As I came up to the office this morning I passed some little children on their way to school. As I passed I heard one of them say: "Let's make believe we are soldiers, and off they went, all in a row, marching as grandly as any men who ever answered their country's call. This set me to thinking: what a "make-believe" world this is, anyway. And I for one, and all of us, I have no desire to see the day when everything may be judged correctly by appearance.

Women are just what men should have them be, and if mankind will believe in and worship a kind, gentle, generous and unselfish nature, it will be a demand for these characteristics in women that will not go long unheeded. I trust the Household will give their names more prominently when the ladies decide to call the roll for laborers in their favor they are at liberty to head the list with JON PU.

Pugh, Texas.

TO ERR IS HUMAN, TO FORGIVE DIVINE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Your talk to Household in last week's issue was, as usual, excellent and furnishes one much "food for thought." I have not reached the age that one is supposed to be wise and worshipful, but I would possess no great amount of wisdom had I reached that age, though we are all supposed to learn something from experience. Yet I fully believe the truth of the quotation made in regard to the way that we may best know ourselves, and agree with you in

EASY GOING PEOPLE

Those who disregard indications of disease. The progress of catarh is frequently gradual. Chronic catarh secures possession without the knowledge of its victim. It has become so common to say, "Everybody has a little catarh" that many easy going people pay slight attention to it. Yet no class of disease is so difficult to shake off.

Many people well advanced in years find themselves in the toils of catarh. Mr. and Mrs. Collum, of Giddings, Tex., found help in Peruna. Mr. Collum's letter follows:

DEAR SIR:—I think your Peruna is the best medicine I ever tried for catarh. I have tried all the catarh medicines that I could hear of and none of them did any good until I tried yours. I and my wife have both used the Peruna and Marshall's, and we are about well. I am 70 years old and my wife is 66. When we commenced to take your medicines we were not able to see after our work, but now she can tend to her work and I see after my farm. You can use this publicly if you want to.—A. P. Collum, Giddings, Tex.

Your comments on same. It is only when we are tested by time and circumstances that we realize our strength or weakness. It is only through trials that all the beauties or defects in one's disposition are brought to light. Some duty may confront us in the discharge of which our strength is proven to be greater than we perhaps realized; and as for weakness, the strongest characters have them. "To err is human." None can reach perfection in this life, though we may in a measure overcome our faults.

Mrs. Buchanan, don't you believe the most conscientious persons are often puzzled to know what is "the demand of the hour?" What is my duty in this particular instance? It is very true we are tested by time and circumstances, but it is only through trials that all the beauties or defects in one's disposition are brought to light. Some duty may confront us in the discharge of which our strength is proven to be greater than we perhaps realized; and as for weakness, the strongest characters have them.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: If you don't object, I will pen a few lines to your many readers, as I have not noticed any communications in your paper from this immediate locality.

We are situated between Brownwood and Colorado river, in the southwestern portion of the State, which should never be left unnoticed, or not thought of when we are discussing upon a good country. Not many years ago this section was settled by only a few hardy pioneers, who were chiefly engaged in rearing vast numbers of cattle, and grazing purposes were all they cared for at that time—and many there are who would like to recall the by-gone days.

But what a change a little time has brought about. The stockman have all drifted westward in search of new country, leaving only a few of his behind, to at last find ourselves surrounded by a different atmosphere. Together, the country peopled (and thickly populated, too) by an ambitious, industrious class of citizens who are willing to show us that there are two sides to the question, and are now busily engaged in learning stock raising and farming, combined on scientific principles.

Every man here is full of business with a desire to learn what might be to his benefit in the way of stock raising. We don't hear the 4-cent question up for discussion quite as long and loud as we used to, but we can hear a voice that is heard a little above that in our midst, saying "from this present outlook matters we can do better with less of it." The most common interest of the day now is, what sort of stock shall we procure, and what sort of feed shall we raise to bring up the question. We are in a drouthy country, and we can't do quite as we would wish, but must do as we can, which is all the better for a progressive people. It affords more branches of study to develop our mind and to bring out and develop the natural resources of our country.

We have quite a number of cattle in this country and all in good shape. All the stock farmers seem to be independently situated and but very little trade going on in cattle, but I can hear a general complaint through the country about feeders being scarce.

Coggin Bros. & Ford sold 1600 head to be put on feed now, but at private terms. Many good wishes to you and your paper. J. W. DEAS, Dublin, Brown Co., Tex., Feb. 8, 1898.

LIKE A MIRACLE.

HOW A LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA SUFFERER WAS CURED.

The Story of a Sturdy Engineer—His Death was Decried at a Consultation of Physicians, but a Changed Medical Treatment Saved His Life.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich. James Crockett, a sturdy old Scotchman, living in Detroit, Mich., at 88 Montcalm Street, was asked about his wonderful cure.

"First," he said, "I must tell you something of my life before I must fast sickening. I was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to this country in 1848. I am a marine engineer by trade, and have been up and down the big lakes hundreds of times.

There is no spot between Duluth and the Atlantic Ocean I do not know. In 1872 I was in the employ of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co., and for fifteen years I was at my post as chief engineer on one of their big passenger steamers. My first boat was the R. N. Rice, which was burned at the docks. Then I was transferred to the Rubie, which was chartered to make the run between Detroit and Cleveland.

"I brought out the new steamer 'The City of the Straits,' and for years acted as her chief engineer. It has great responsibility, the position of chief engineer on those big passenger palaces. Thousands of lives are held in the keeping of the engineer. Few realize the dangers that might befall them, and on the engineer depends the safety of the passengers. The steamer causes great nervous strain, and the strictest attention is necessary during the trip. Not for a moment must he lose his watchfulness, as the human freight above him is absolutely in his care.

"For fifteen years I carefully watched the big engines and boilers without a single accident and only noticed that I was getting nervous. Suddenly without warning I was taken sick, and in less than a week I was prostrated. I had the best of physicians, and hoped to be at work again within a few weeks. I grew gradually worse, and at the council of doctors, they said I had nervous prostration, and had destroyed my whole nervous system and would never be able to get up again. They said I had worn myself out by the long nervous strain caused by waiting and worrying about the machinery. No man could stand such nervous strain over seven or eight years, while I had been fifteen years in destroying my nerves. I was unable to move from my bed without assistance. The doctor said I had locomotor ataxia, and would never be able to walk again."

"The pains and suffering I experienced during those years are almost indescribable. My wife used to put eight or ten hot water bags around me to stop the pain. Those that came to see me bid me good-bye when they left me and I was given up. The doctors said nothing more could be done for me. In fact I had given material used in the accuracy of the workmanship.

"The bowls of the Sharples Separators are made from a single piece of imported steel without seam or weld, and though heavy with long joints, they could be made from material costing one-tenth of the money, yet the Sharples people will not sacrifice the durability and economy of their goods or endanger the lives of their customers for the sake of saving a few dollars in first cost.

"The same care as to quality of material and workmanship is carried through the entire separator, and this policy has been followed for years, until the reputation of the Sharples goods in this particular is world-wide.

"It is claimed or the Sharples machines that though the first separator put out have been in constant use for fifteen years, yet they are in good serviceable working order still."

INTRODUCES A FRIEND.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: Here I come once more to have a short chat with you, and I bring with me one of my dearest chums, "Sign-bee."

I take great pleasure in introducing her to you all, though I am almost a stranger myself. We are two of the jolliest girls on earth and we hope to make a great many friends in the "Household," for we anticipate visiting you often.

I agree with Minnehaha in regard to music, for I think any kind of music is pure and beautiful, and I think a home with music and flowers in it is almost a perfect home. Flowers remain me of purity and beauty, while music is to me as something sacred and angelic.

I like Celeste's letter very much, and am sure I should like her as a chum if I knew her. I agree with her in regard to cowboys.

What has become of Speck? Does anyone know? Surely he has not given up his side of the kissing question and run away to hide himself? I do not agree with him in the least about this question, but now I do think Photograph is much too hard on him, for perhaps he meant no harm at all, or thinks he is right on this subject, and she seems to think him a sneak, and in "Sign-bee" I sympathize with him deeply and hope she won't be so hard on him in the future, but regard him as a good and noble boy, as I do.

Purpy Pansy, have you forsaken me? I hope not. Please come again, for we are always glad to see you. Well, as I see some of you frowning at my long stay, I'll go, but hope to see you all again soon. Much love to all. GWENDOLINE, Santa Anna, Texas.

STOCK FARMERS IN BROWN COUNTY.

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Locomotor Ataxia and Paralysis Can be Cured

These extreme nervous disorders were treated with wonderful success by the discoverer of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People previous to his discovery being offered to the public. This remedy is the only known specific in many diseases that, until recent years, were pronounced incurable. Recognizing their merit in such cases, many physicians now prescribe

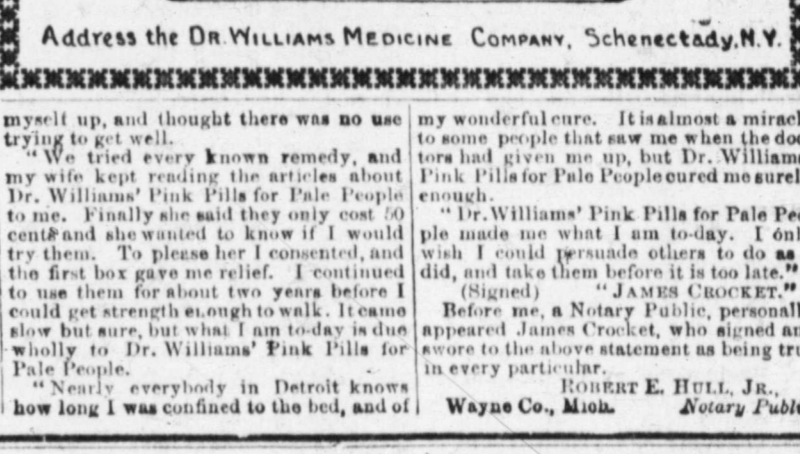
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

These pills expel impurities from the blood and supply the necessary material for building up wasted nerve tissue, thereby reaching the root of many serious diseases.

The great success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution. Some dealers tell customers that they have a pill made from the same formula, or "the same except in name." Of course it isn't true. But they don't fool many buyers. People are too intelligent.

Address the DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N.Y.

myself up, and thought there was no use trying to get well. "We tried every known remedy, and my wife kept reading the articles about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to me. Finally she said they only cost 50 cents a box, and she wanted to know if I would try them. To please her I consented, and the first box gave me relief. I continued to use them for about two years before I could get strength enough to walk. It came slow but sure, but what I am today is due wholly to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "Nearly everybody in Detroit knows how long I was confined to the bed, and of my wonderful cure. It is almost a miracle to some people that saw me when the doctor had given me up, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me surely enough. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People made me what I am to-day. I only wish I could persuade others to do as I did, and take them before it is too late." (Signed) "JAMES CROCKETT." Before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared James Crockett, who signed and swore to the above statement as being true in every particular. ROBERT E. HULL, Jr., Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.



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WATCHES BY MAIL. Our Illustrated Catalogue for 1899, showing Watches, Chains, Silverware, Silver Novelties, Jewelry, Diamonds, Rings, Optical Goods, etc., is now ready and will be sent on application. We also issue a special Watch Catalogue. Established 1858. C. P. BARNES & CO., 504-506 West Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY. Kindly mention this paper.

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The Texas Stock and Farm Journal Drop Head Sewing Machine as here shown is strictly a high class piece of work. It has all the modern improvements, a full set of attachments and combines simplicity with durability. Guaranteed for 5 years against breakage from defective parts. Any other machine as good as this would cost \$60 to \$70.



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SAN ANTONIO.

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

E. B. Flowers of Lockhart, was here Thursday. Joseph Lewis, of Roswell, N. M., was here the other day.

Ed Buckley was in San Antonio Friday, from Eagle Pass.

Richard King, a well known Nueces county cattleman, was here Friday.

A. W. Withers of Lockhart, was here Thursday en route to his LaSalle county ranch.

D. C. Lyons, of Runge, of the firm of Clint, Lyons & Son, spent Friday in San Antonio.

W. Y. Pettus of Goliad, an old-time cattleman and one of the pioneers in his section, is spending a few days here.

Albert Meyer, of Runge, spent Friday here. Says most all the stock in his section are on feed, consequently will winter all right.

Walter Billingsly, a well-to-do cattleman of Mathis, was here Tuesday on route to Newport, Ark., where he is feeding several hundred steers.

Liebold & Morris, of Bandera, have bought of H. H. Carmichael, of Bandera, 500 head of mixed cattle for spring delivery at \$15 per head.

Sixto Garcia of Baton Rouge, La., a prosperous cattleman, who is interested in cattle in Southern Texas, was here the other day en route home.

Col. A. W. Hilliard of Kyle, spent a day here this week. It is reported that the major would buy a choice bunch of good feeding steers if he could find just exactly what he wants.

Don Eusebio Garcia, a prominent cattleman of Laredo, was here this week; says the cattle in the lower country are in fine shape and doing nicely.

N. B. Pulliam of Uvalde, was here Friday and said that up to the time of his leaving home, nothing had happened which would keep cattle from wintering well in that section.

Joseph F. Green of Dimmitt county, the well known cattleman and fine stock breeder, was here Tuesday; says everything is all right down his way and that cattle will winter nicely.

J. A. Cottingham of Del Rio, a well known Val Verde county stockman, was among the visitors in San Antonio Tuesday; says the general condition of the live stock interests in his section is good.

Wm. Ragland, of this city, representing the Chicago Live Stock Commission company, has returned from a trip to Yoakum and Cuero. Says a good many cattle have been shipped from those points during the week.

J. F. Ray of Pettus, a well known cattle raiser, was among the visitors here Tuesday says his section has had some very unusual weather this winter, but cattle will winter all right on account of everything having proper care and feed.

Sol West, the well known San Antonio cattleman, has received a letter from his brother, Ike, who is now at Little Rock, stating that everything has been frozen up solid, but that their steers on feed there are doing well and will soon be ready for market.

C. M. Keys, Jr., a stockman of Cherokee, I. T., is here for a few weeks' rest and recuperation; says the weather has been almost severe in the Indian Territory as it is in San Antonio. He supposes, however, that when it is cold down here it must be much colder in the Territory.

J. M. Doble, the well known Live Oak county cattleman, reports that he is feeding a large number of cattle on near and roughness in Live Oak and Duval counties, but says they will all go through the winter well. On his other ranches his cattle are doing well and he does not expect to lose any from cold weather.

H. B. Shiner has bought for use on his McMillen county ranch three registered bull calves which were raised by Col. T. C. Frost near this city. The price paid was \$50 per head for two of the calves and \$200 for the third. Col. Frost is one of the few men in the South who can boast of having a herd of registered cattle fine enough to make his eight-month-old bull calves worth this price.

Mark Withers, the well-known Lockhart cattleman, was here the other day, and in company with Archie Parr went to Benavides, where he purchased of Mr. Parr 1000 head of coming yearling steers, paying therefor \$13.50 per head for spring delivery. This is regarded as being a good price, and is justified by reason of the cattle being good. The yearlings in question are out of Laurel Leaf and Driscoll cows, were got by good bulls, consequently are splendid animals.

W. A. Manungu, the well known Uvalde county cattleman, was here Saturday, said that no losses more than usual had been reported in his section up to that time; that the ranges were good for this time of year and cattle doing nicely. While he was saying this, however, the weather was going from bad to worse, and reported had it that more of the "worse" was coming. He ventured to predict that it would have to be much worse than for years before to do any serious damage to the live stock interests.

Thomas A. Coleman, a prominent cattleman of this city, has recently returned from a trip to his Dimmitt county ranch, where he says cattle are wintering well. In fact, Mr. Coleman says there are plenty of fat cattle in that section and some heavy shipments to market may be looked for at an early date. Mr. Coleman, while

taking a very encouraging view of the cattle business, says that the deadlock now on between buyers and sellers will not be settled by the sellers making some concessions.

Horace Storey, the well-known cattleman and feeder of San Marcos, was here Friday. Says the fed cattle are doing well in market, and he is well satisfied with his portion of the business. His firm will soon begin shipping and their stuff will be strictly good, consequently they anticipate good figures. Mr. Storey says the winter's severity will doubtless rid the range country of many old cows and other cattle which are thin and without a good supply of grass or feed, but that as most people have been feeding all their stock, or providing fresh ranges for them, the losses will probably not be very serious.

Clint Lyons & Son, of Runge, Karnes county, Texas, feeders of high-grade Hereford bulls, have an advertisement in the Breeders' Directory of this issue of the Journal, and the attention of readers is directed thereto. The herd of the Messrs. Lyons is headed by two famous registered bulls, and their young stock is no doubt something extra. They allow an inspection of the entire herd and invite investigation. These cattle have about two car loads of very fine cows and heifers, all bred to their best bulls, which they offer for sale, and any one wanting such stock is requested to write them.

Southwest Texas has had another siege of unusually cold weather and reports from different sections on the 11th inst. are not at all encouraging. It is quite likely that some more losses will be reported than has been anticipated. However, in most sections where cattle are in bad shape and range short, precautions have been taken and feed secured for such emergencies and losses may be light. At this writing (Sunday afternoon) the weather has moderated to some extent, though the mercury is still down near zero. With bright sunshine, such as that of to-day, it will rapidly rise and give good weather.

E. G. Liebold, the well known Bandera stockman, was here during the week for a few days; says the weather has been unusually severe in his section, but the ranges were in excellent shape and stock of all kinds in good condition to stand it, consequently he anticipates but little, if any, loss. Mr. Liebold has on feed at McGregor 5000 sheep and is much pleased at the rapidity with which they take on fat; says meal and hulls, in his opinion, make the best fattening ration which can be fed to any kind of animal, and he believes sheep feeding will be a big thing in Texas.

Truxton Davidson, of Victoria, was in town the other day from the Cassin ranch, in this county, where he has recently located about 1000 young steers. These steers were moved from Nueces county on account of short feed. As Mr. Davidson moved them the recent rains fell and he says he was sorry he had made the change. Mr. Davidson says the recent rain throughout Nueces, Bee, Victoria and Refugio counties was the best that has visited that section in over a year. In Nueces county, in particular, it is beneficial, as that is one of the counties that has suffered severely by the recent drought, and the rain there was steady for over ten hours, thoroughly soaking into the ground, and insuring a splendid grass crop.

J. K. Burr, of Eagle Pass, the well-known cattle and sheep man, spent part of the week here, en route home from a trip to northern points. Mr. Burr says the last accounts he had from Maverick county were to the effect that ranges were in good shape and all kinds of live stock were doing well. Mr. Burr has a good string of cattle, and also has a large sheep interest. Besides having on hand over 20,000 mutton and sheep, he also has near 200,000 pounds of wool. Mr. Burr, after a careful study of the situation for a number of years, has decided that feeding muttons is the way to obtain the best market prices, and is now making arrangements to feed animals at some northern point, all his muttons, sheep. Mr. Burr is one of Southwest Texas' most substantial citizens, and has made a big success in both cattle and sheep.

J. W. Carter, of Fort Worth, live stock agent of the Rock Island railroad, was here Thursday. Mr. Carter says that the recent bad weather will not result in any serious losses among the cattle North Texas and the Indian Territory; says, of course, old cows, such as die every winter, will succumb, but that the percentage of loss will not be unusual; says there are a great many more cattle being wintered along the line of this road in the Territory than usual; that they are all doing well, and that the owners are in good spirits and believe the outlook favorable. The Rock Island has lately been extended to Jacksboro, and Mr. Carter says the extension has made a great deal of new business for his road, besides has made a thriving young city of Jacksboro. The Journal man acknowledges an invitation from Mr. Carter to take a trip over this new extension, and hopes soon to have an opportunity to accept it.

Charles Skidmore, of this city, has received letters from his father and brother, now in the Territory, where they are wintering a string of cattle, in which they tell that the pasture leases in the Creek country will stand good for this year, and that cattlemen need have no fears of making leases of the Creek pastures. From the letters received by him, Mr. Skidmore thinks that the old Indian laws are once more in force, and if this be the case the Creek country can now be used, and it will require another election by the Nation to make a change, and after such election at least twelve months will be required to make the allotment, in which case the pastures can probably be held through the two next seasons. The Messrs. Skidmore, in their letters, state that the weather has been very severe, but that cattle are wintering well. They also say that the feeling among Territory people is unusually good, but that one and all agree that last spring's prices will not be duplicated this year.

Charles T. McCoun of Kansas City, representing the popular Barso Live Stock Commission company, spent a couple of days here this week. Mr. McCoun tells the ornamental representative that the cattle business generally, speaking, is in first-class condition; says that money is plentiful and easy, and fat cattle are bringing good figures on the market. He reports that the Indian Territory as being well supplied with cattle; in fact, says the number of cattle being wintered there is considerably in excess of the usual number, and this may have the effect of causing cattle on territory shipment to be in less than the usual demand this year. As to the supply of cattle in Northern States, Mr. McCoun states that they are short, and this, added to the fact that the number of fed cattle in Texas is admittedly less than common, will have a decided tendency to keep the price of beef up to a good figure. Regarding the outlook for stock cattle business, Mr. McCoun would not make any positive statement, but said that the good, well-bred high enough and still not reach last spring's prices; said the reports from the range country, so far as he knew, did not indicate, nor did he anticipate any serious losses, and he hoped these reports would later on be substantiated.

Col. William Hunter of Fort Worth, spent several days in San Antonio this week. He is much pleased with the way the market has been going for some time, but says he is not about ready to fall out with it because it is slumping a little. He thinks, however, that the beef market for the present year will continue good, and that prices realized in the market for the territory, at least, will be entirely satisfactory. When asked what he thought about the prospects for stock cattle getting higher, the Colonel shook his head and said that there was no chance for their going higher, and that what he thought the Journal representative took it for granted that the Colonel thought stock cattle were being held high enough, possibly, too high, though he did not say so in plain English; said he thought a good many cattle would be taken to the Territory, although there are a good number up there now, having been carried through the winter. He thinks the cattle business is just now in very good shape, and sees no discouraging features in it; says that the cattle on territory are lower and then bring satisfactory prices. In his opinion, Texas will this year be blessed with an exceptionally fine crop of grass all over the state, and in that event trading will doubtless be rather brisk among the Texas people. Col. Hunter and W. T. Way, representative here of the Strahorn company, are now up on the I. & G. N. railway looking after company business and mixing up a little with their customers among the cattle feeders.

PRICKLY PEAR AS A FEED. For a number of years cattlemen throughout the country southeast, south and southwest of San Antonio, have fed their thin and weak cattle on a ration of prickly pear. To do this they would employ a large force of men and have them cut, burn and chop the cactus for the cattle, but now inventive genius has come to their aid with a machine which burns the thorns from the plant, enabling the cattle to eat with pleasure. The present winter has demonstrated the usefulness of this new machine, and local parties handling these machines have lots of trouble keeping their orders for pear burners filled. The cattlemen, by using this efficient feed, have saved from loss thousands of cattle, and no one now doubts that even the vicious looking prickly pear was put on earth for some special good.

The following letter from Tilden, dated Feb. 4, is an example of what is being done: "A cold, wet winter is prevailing here this morning, which threatens much suffering to stock upon the range already greatly reduced in flesh by the severity of the winter. Considering the condition of the range, incident to the preceding two years of drought, at the opening of the winter, the loss of live stock has been remarkably light. This satisfactory result is owing to the fact that feeding has obtained upon the ranches to a greater extent, perhaps, than ever before. "The introduction of the pear burner has greatly reduced the cost of utilizing the native pear or cactus, which abounds throughout this section in an inexhaustible quantity, as cattle feed. Still these burners have not been universally adopted, some still using the old methods of preparation. The value of this hardy plant, when used in conjunction with other feeds, such as meal, has within the last few years been fully demonstrated. Heretofore ranchmen have utilized it as cattle feed only in extreme cases of necessity, but as a greater appreciation of its value as a cattle feed has obtained among the cattlemen its use will likely be greatly enlarged."

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CATTLE IN THE TERRITORY. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I receive Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and it is all right and strict up-to-date. I think every one who is in any way interested in live stock ought to take it. I used to read it long ago, when it published the brands of all the important ranches in Texas. We have had six days here of the worst blizzard this country has experienced for a very long time. Cattle, so far, have stood it well, there having been no losses at all among the natives, though there have been some losses among cattle shipped in from the south. Out of 1300 head of cattle brought here from Monterey, Mexico, 300 have died, but this has been the

heaviest loss here. I was at the "Lazy S" ranch Sunday, and there had been no loss there. It belongs to Billy Maxwell and John Pool. Bill Maxwell has taken off his white shirt and red shoes and sits around among his cattle all day long, dumping out feed liberally, for he don't propose to lose any at all. Capt. Morris is keeping 400 of his 7HL (connected) steers, and they are all right. J. W. Holden has 650 from Wise county on Mud creek. He has lost a very few. Hensly, who has the "lap circles" brand, has lost not any. Among the "O. H. Triangle" (Suggs) there has been no loss, and they will stand it well.

R. L. Gibson paid W. T. Burnett \$21.25 for his two past. Howard Kennedy refused \$20 for his two. Hensly gave McBride \$20 around for a bunch of stock cattle. They were good ones. A lot of meal-fed steers shipped last week from Ryan to Chicago, averaging 1000 pounds, brought \$1.25. Mr. Buie has a bunch on feed at Ryan, and they are looking all right. K. B. GAY, Sugden, I. T., Feb. 7, 1899.

ANOTHER NEW EDITION. Another new edition of Drs. S. and D. Davidson's book, "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," is just out, and it is in most attractive form. The style is pithy and to the point, and is written so that the lay reader may thoroughly understand. One chapter in the book gives a vivid account of the wonderful models to be seen in Drs. Davidson's Grand Museum of Anatomy, and is well worth of study. Dr. Davidson has built up an enviable reputation all over the West, and has been established in St. Louis for 25 years. The little book is sent, in a closed envelope, upon application. Direct, Drs. S. & D. Davidson Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo.

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The following is a partial list of the cattle we are now offering: STEER YEARLINGS. 1,300 mixed yearlings in Duval county, spring delivery, at \$13. 1,000 choice Plains raised steer yearlings, delivered on the Fort Worth & Denver at \$18.00. 500 Brazos county steer yearlings, first-class cattle for that section of the state, spring delivery at \$12.50. 500 steer yearlings, natives of Delta county, will be delivered on board the cars at Cooper, at \$10.25 per head. 1,100 mixed yearlings, natives of Wilson county, will be delivered on board the cars at Florioville, at \$14. 1,500 well graded steer yearlings in the Southern Panhandle country at \$18 per head, delivered on the Denver Road. 2,500 Southern Panhandle steer yearlings, well bred, all in one mark and brand, will be delivered on the Denver Road, with a ten per cent cut, at \$18. 1,500 high graded Shorthorn steer yearlings out of one of the best bred herds in the Southern Panhandle, will be delivered on board the cars on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, with a ten per cent cut, at \$20 per head. TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS. 1,500 two-year-old steers, natives of Gonzales county, at \$17.50. 1,500 Kerr county two-year-old steers delivered at Kerrville at \$20. 1,500 Wilson county two-year-old steers, well bred, nicely colored, at \$20 per head. 1,100 two-year-old steers, of which 250 are three and four years, natives of Val Verde county, at \$21 per head. 600 two-year-old steers, of which 100 are coming three, in Tom Green county, delivered at San Angelo, at \$21. 2,000 three-year-old steers, natives of Gonzales and adjoining counties, better than an average of the cattle of that section of the state, at \$18.50 per head. 4,000 choice Southern Panhandle two-year-old steers, all in one mark and brand, splendidly bred and in fine condition, delivered on the Denver Railroad, with a ten per cent cut, at \$24. THREE-YEAR-OLD STEERS. 2,000 three-year-old steers, located in Upton county, will be delivered at Pease City at \$26. 600 choice three and four-year-old steers near San Antonio, a good, blocky lot of feeders, at \$25.00. 400 choice three-year-old steers near Baird, in Callahan county, will deliver on board cars at Baird at \$26. 1,000 three-year-old steers in Kerr county, a choice, well selected lot, will be delivered on board the cars at Kerrville at \$25. 2,500 choice three and four-year-old steers, located in Dimmitt county, well bred and in splendid condition, a fine lot for feeders, will sell 1,000 tops or the entire lot at their market value. MIXED STEERS. 1,150 mixed steers, of which 500 are two, 250 three and four. These are a choice lot of Frio county cattle, will be sold all together at \$21 per head or at \$18 for the two and \$20 for the three and four. 8,000 mixed steers, of which 2,000 are ones, 5,500 two and 300 threes. These cattle are natives of Victoria county, all in one straight mark and brand, are well grown and fairly well bred. Will be delivered on board the cars at Victoria at \$14 for the ones and \$20 for the two and threes. HEIFER YEARLINGS. 1,300 choice, well bred heifer yearlings, located near Hebbronville, at \$18. 1,000 Panhandle heifer yearlings, well bred, first-class cattle, at \$16 per head. 1,000 choice, highly graded Shorthorn heifer yearlings, natives of the Southern Panhandle, delivered on board the cars on the Denver Road at \$17. TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS. 600 well bred Southern Texas two-year-old heifers at \$18. 1,000 Southern Panhandle two-year-old heifers, first-class, well graded stock, at \$20, delivered on the Denver Road. 2,000 heifers, half two and half threes, all in one mark and brand, well bred, good class of cattle. Will be delivered on board the cars at Llanito at \$17 for the two and \$21.00 for the threes. COWS. 1,000 good Plains cows, good colors, well bred cattle, at \$22.50, delivered on the Denver Road. 8,000 good cow cows, located in the southern part of the Panhandle, running in age from three to five years, at \$22.50. 800 mixed stock cattle, natives of Brazos county, at \$15. 900 mixed stock cattle in Frio county at \$16.00, throwing in 100 calves. 800 highly graded Shorthorn cattle, located in Frio county, at \$25 per head, throwing in the calves. A choice lot of 3,000 graded stock cattle in Southwest Texas, at \$20 per head, throwing in the calves. 7,000 mixed stock cattle in the Southern Panhandle country, well bred, at \$20.00, throwing in the calf crop of the present year. 1,000 mixed cattle consisting of 200 steer yearlings at \$12.50, 650 two-year-olds at \$18.00, 125 threes at \$22.50 and 50 cows at \$20. These are all natives of Bosque county and will be delivered on board the cars at Meridian at above prices. CATTLE AND RANGES. 10,000 good Western Texas cattle at \$20 per head, throwing in calves and leased range. 3,000 highly graded cattle in Jack county, with 20,000 acres of patented land, at their market value. 3,000 mixed stock cattle on a leased range in Kerr county, at \$18 per head for the cattle and \$2,000 for the lease and improvements. 4,000 cattle and ranch containing 100,000 acres, of which 12,000 is patented, balance leased, splendidly improved, at \$18.50 for the cattle and \$16,500 for the patented land and improvements. 4,800 mixed stock cattle and 42,000 acres of leased range, divided into three different pastures, well watered and improved, located in Kinney county. Will sell cattle at \$18.50 per head, with a reasonable price for lease and improvements. 10,000 well bred Southern Panhandle cattle, together with one of the finest leased ranches in the Panhandle country, containing 140,000 acres, at \$20 per head for the cattle, throwing in the calves and a reasonable price for lease and improvements. For further particulars, call on or address

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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, ground floor North Hotel building where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

Geo. Simmons, cattleman of Weatherford, was here Friday.

J. F. Bustin, a prominent cattleman of San Angelo, was here Friday.

Col. S. E. Moss, banker and stockman of Cleburne, was here Sunday.

J. W. Corn, a prominent cattle feeder of Weatherford, was here Wednesday.

Er. Boaz, a prominent farmer and poultry breeder of Benbrook, was here Monday.

R. C. Sanderson, a prominent cattleman of Big Springs, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Phil Witherspoon, a prominent cattle feeder of Gainesville, spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

J. L. Johnson, one of Fort Worth's leading cattlemen has gone for a visit to his Pecos ranch.

J. R. Ellis and J. C. Johnson, well to do stockmen of Argo, Titus county, were here Wednesday.

John Schaubauer, the well known ranchman of Fort Worth, has gone to his ranch, near Midland.

John Kritzer, Taylor, Tex., traveling representative of the Kansas City Stock Yards, was here Friday.

O. L. Morey, a well to do cattleman of Bowie, was in Fort Worth Monday evening en route to Houston.

Jno. B. Slaughter, the well known cattleman of this city, is spending a few weeks at home with his family.

J. G. Forest, Kansas City, representative for Clay, Robinson & Co., spent several days in Fort Worth last week.

A. J. Swenson of Anson, manager of Swenson Bros' ranch in Jones and Haskell counties, was here Wednesday.

W. Y. Crooks, stockman and farmer of Titus county, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Monday.

Eugene McKenzie, a well to do cattleman of San Angelo, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Monday.

R. A. Riddle, an old-time Texas stockman, who is now wintering a lot of cattle in the Indian Territory, was here Friday.

Col. Wm. Hunter, manager at this place for the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, returned from San Antonio Saturday morning.

J. C. Jones, a prominent cattleman of Jack county, and one of the pioneers of the Texas frontier, was in Fort Worth Friday night.

C. T. McCoy, the well known representative of the Barse Live Stock Commission company of Kansas City, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth.

Judge R. E. Beckham, formerly a prominent attorney of Fort Worth, but now extensively engaged in farming near Benbrook, was here Monday.

Col. J. S. Godwin, who owns a cattle ranch in Jones county, is spending the winter at his residence in Fort Worth.

H. G. Williams, a prominent cattleman of Austin, spent Wednesday in this city. Mr. Williams is wintering 10,000 cattle in the Comanche reservation.

Geo. W. Johnson, a prominent cattleman of Colorado City, is here with his family and will probably spend the greater part of the winter in Fort Worth.

Jno. T. Shy of Kansas City, buyer for Clay-Robinson & Co., and well known to Texas cattlemen, is making temporary headquarters at Fort Worth.

R. H. Brown, a prominent and extensive cattle feeder of Calvert, was here Wednesday en route to Minco, I. T., in search of a bunch of 500 steers for a second feeding.

J. O. Curtis, who lives at Henrietta, but who is largely interested in cattle ranches in New Mexico, passed through Fort Worth Sunday, returning from Hot Springs, Arkansas.

R. B. Masterson of this city, who owns two large cattle ranches in the Panhandle country, left Saturday to investigate the result of the storm on the different ranches owned by him.

Dodge Mason, the well known banker and cattleman of Kemp, Texas, was in Fort Worth Sunday enroute to Chickasha, Indian Territory, where he is wintering several thousand cattle.

Givens Lane, a prominent ranchman of Childress, spent Monday in Fort Worth. Mr. Lane says that no cattle have died, and but few, if any, are likely to die in the Childress country.

W. H. King, the well known banker and cattleman of Greenville, has been confined to his room in the Worth hotel on account of sickness for several days, but is reported to be convalescing.

W. M. Arnold, a well to do cattle feeder of Greenville, spent several days during the past week in and around Fort Worth, leaving Saturday morning for Blair. Mr. Arnold wants to buy 300 or 400 steers for a second feeding.

Minor Crawford, a prominent stockman of Briscoe county, was in Fort Worth Sunday. Mr. Crawford has been away from his ranch for some time, consequently, was not posted as to the condition of the cattle and range, but seems to be quite hopeful that the loss, if any, will be light.

J. W. Lynch, formerly a Texas cattleman, but now of Ponca, Okla., spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Lynch says the cattle in his section of country are all being fed, consequently, the loss will be comparatively light.

J. S. Todd, banker and cattleman of Checotah, I. T., was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Todd says it has been very cold in the Territory and that heavy losses in cattle are only being prevented by supplying them with plenty of feed.

J. P. White of Roswell, N. M., manager of the Littlefield Cattle company, was here Sunday en route to Roswell. Mr. White has been away some time and has not received any late information as to the condition of the stock on his ranch.

Jerry Burnett, an old and highly respected citizen of Denton, father of S. B. Burnett of this city, is quite ill at the residence of the latter. He was thought, however, to be some better Monday and it is hoped that he will be convalescing in another week.

Hon. W. L. McLaughery, ex-land commissioner, now a prominent stockman and farmer of Hood county, was here Monday night. Mr. McLaughery says he has not so far lost any cattle, but that it has required lots of feeding and close attention to keep them alive.

Thomas Montgomery of this city, whose ranch is in Crosby county, received a letter Saturday from his foreman stating that he had not been able so far to find but a half dozen dead cattle and these were last spring's calves which were supposed to have died with blackleg.

L. L. Baldrige, an extensive cattle dealer of Waggoner, I. T., was here yesterday. Mr. Baldrige says the cattle in his part of the country are being fed, consequently, there will be but little loss. He says, however, that this is the severest winter he has ever known.

J. D. Sugg of Sugg Bros., Sargent, I. T., was here Thursday. He says that the stock cattle on his Indian Territory ranch are very poor and he has found it necessary to buy and ship to them large quantities of feed, otherwise his loss would have been very heavy.

S. B. Burnett, the well known cattleman of this city, returned Thursday from an extended business and pleasure trip. While away Mr. Burnett visited Washington, Baltimore and New York, and says that he saw more snow and experienced colder weather than he had ever witnessed before.

Fred W. Turner, Santa Anna, Tex., advertises in the "For Sale" column of this issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal 170 three and four-year-old steers, 300 two-year-olds and 140 yearlings. Cattle buyers should make note of this and correspond with Mr. Turner.

G. H. Connell, manager of the cotton seed oil mill at Dublin, and also a prominent cattle feeder, was here Monday. Mr. Connell's first feeding of 4000 head have all been shipped to market. He is now feeding a second lot of 2400. Mr. Connell, like nearly all other Texas feeders, has this year made a very good profit.

Thos. P. Stevens, the well known live stock broker of this city, sold Wednesday to W. W. Robbins, 60 head of graded Hereford bull calves, located near Midland, owned by Mr. Benson. The price paid was \$25 a head. Mr. Robbins will put these bulls on the range recently purchased by him, on the Pecos river, from Jno. T. McElroy.

W. W. Robbins, Wichita, Kan., who recently purchased the "J. T. M." herd of 1000 head of Hereford cattle, returned Wednesday in Fort Worth, returning from a visit to the Pecos country. Mr. Robbins says he found some pretty cold weather while at the ranch, but that the cattle seem to be going through the winter in very good shape.

Reports from all parts of the country are to the effect that the present winter has been the severest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. So far, comparatively little loss of live stock has been reported, but the indications are that if the cold weather should continue many weeks longer that the loss in that part of the state not supplied with plenty of feed will be very heavy.

R. A. Jones, Aspermont, Tex., in a letter renewing his subscription to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, says: "We are having the coldest of winter weather. If it should continue much longer the loss in stock will be great in this county, as feed is getting scarce. Can't get along without the Journal. It represents the interest of small stockmen as well as the syndicates and cattle kings. Your views on the land question must suit every honest cowman."

F. A. Kennedy, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, returned a few days ago from a trip through the Panhandle along the Denver and Pecos Valley roads. Mr. Kennedy says it is impossible at this time to correctly estimate the cattle loss. He did not, however, hear of many dead cattle, but thinks the cold weather confines many times longer that a great many thin ones will freeze and starve for water, as the supply has frozen up.

The attention of the Journal readers is requested to the announcement of M. S. Gordon, the well known Hereford breeder of Weatherford. Mr. Gordon will have a few pure bred bulls for sale at the fat stock show at Fort Worth in March, to which he desires to invite the attention of cattlemen. Mr. Gordon's bulls are as good and purely bred as the best, and those wanting strictly first-class animals should see the ones offered by Mr. Gordon before making purchase.

F. G. Oxshier, a well known cattleman of this city, desires the Journal to correct that part of its statement in the last issue referring to his sale of a lot of bull calves to A. L. Hous-

ton of Staunton. Mr. Oxshier says these calves were from full blooded Durham cows instead of graded cows as stated by this paper. In justice to both Messrs. Oxshier and Hous-ton, the Journal gladly makes the correction. Mr. Oxshier sells his for sale ninety-eight male calves of the same kind and class as those sold to Mr. Hous-ton.

F. M. Weaver, a prominent cattleman of Fort Worth, returned Saturday from his ranch near Dunson, I. T. Mr. Weaver says the weather has been the severest he ever saw. He has been feeding a large percentage of his cattle, but notwithstanding this fact, predicts that his loss will be quite heavy. Nearly all the stockmen in and about Dunson are feeding their cattle more or less. The feed supply, however, Mr. Weaver says, is getting scarce and may not last through the winter should the cold weather continue many more weeks.

The business men of Fort Worth have already held several meetings preparatory to the coming cattlemen's convention. A finance committee has been appointed, with instructions to raise, if possible, \$5500, about half of which will be used for defraying the expense of entertaining the visitors, while the balance will be used in paying premiums to be awarded to exhibitors of the fat stock show. As soon as the regulations have been provided for the payment of these premiums the Journal will publish the list of premiums in full.

J. C. Loving of this city, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, returned Thursday evening from a week's trip to his ranch in Jack county. Mr. Loving says that during his life time experience in the cattle business in Texas he has never seen as severe a winter as the present one has been. He says, so far, there has been no loss on his company's ranch, and that there will probably be none, as they are feeding about 2000 of their weakest cattle. Fortunately, they have been able to prevent the heavy losses by a liberal use of feed.

E. B. Carver, manager in Texas for the Cassidy Bros. Live Stock Commission company, has furnished the Journal with a list of cattle sold at the National Stock Yards by the different live stock commission firms from November 5 to February 5, which shows that during this period his company sold 1296 calves, which, it is claimed by Mr. Carver, is the largest number sold by any one concern during that period. This speaks well for his old reliable firm, which is one of the solid, substantial live stock commission firms at both the National Stock Yards and Kansas City Stock Yards.

The St. Louis Cattle company of St. Louis, Mo., have two advertisements in this issue of the Journal, offering for sale their ranch in Crosby county, and also two herds of cattle, aggregating about 15,000 head, part of which are located in Cochran and part in Crosby counties. The cattle of the St. Louis Cattle company are finely bred and fully as good as an average of the best Panhandle herds. Those wanting to make investments of this kind should correspond with these people or with their manager, John T. Beal, Emma, Texas.

J. T. Germany, a prominent stockman of Brownwood, writes the Journal, asking it to decide a bet, in which a bet that the Texas Stockmen's convention was held in San Antonio in 1898, and B bets it was held in Fort Worth. Technically speaking, there is no such organization as the Texas Stockmen's convention. There are two organizations in the state, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, which has held all of its annual meetings of late years in Fort Worth, except the 1897 meeting, which was held on the second Tuesday in March in San Antonio. The Texas Live Stock Association has held all of its annual meetings of recent years at San Antonio, except the one held last month at Galveston. From the above information Mr. Germany's friends will probably be able to decide the bet.

A sluggish liver causes Drowsiness, Lethargy and a feeling of heaviness. Senna Laxative Medicine cures the liver, and cheerful energy succeeds sluggishness.

RECOMMENDS GRADE BULLS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I want to say in behalf of men breeding bulls for market that there is a class pretending to be raising bulls, and selling them for high-grade stuff, that are doing great injustice to the man that has gone to the trouble and trouble of breeding up his herd for the bull business. There are men advertising high-grade bulls for sale in the section of country they live in and buying good-colored bulls, and putting them in the sire or dam is, put them on feed and sell them for high-grade stuff. It is no wonder to me so many ranchmen have been dissatisfied with the cross from the so-called high-grade bull and the common cow. The truth is the business is they are still breeding common cattle, and the result is bound to be unsatisfactory, consequently he decides to buy the registered bulls at an enormous expense, when in fact he would go to the man advertising his high-grade stuff and ask to see the sire; not only the sire himself, but his registration papers also; then see the mothers of his calves. If he is any judge of cattle he will see that what he is getting. For range purposes I would prefer a high-grade bull (in fact) to a registered bull, especially where they have been fed while young. My reasons are, first, you will get the grade up and doing a work which the registered one, a more delicate animal, nine cases in ten, will be lying in the shade or around some water hole; the second reason is, I believe the offspring from the high-grade will be harder and not such a loss in calves, not only from being more delicate, but the extreme cross from the full-blood and the common small cow will often-times be so large that a great many are never delivered alive. We will take the high-grade bull and breed him to the common cow and the second cross you get right at the three-quarter blood, and do not install so much of the delicate blood that they will not make a good range cow.

Another thing I want to say something about, that is in regard to breeders of different breeds trying to injure

one another by running down breeds other than their own. I think one has little to do to assail some breed other than his own, and say more to injure his fellow-man than he ever thought of doing him good. A friend of mine remarked some time ago, when being teased about his herd of black mules, if he had enough Georgia dogs his wife could pull a cowman's whiskers the balance of her life. My idea is that different breeds are suitable to different climates and localities. This will come nearer making the ideal cow than anything else. I don't refer to the common scrub, but to some of the best breeds.

Some may say I am writing in my own interest, as I have the grades for sale. I also have registered bulls for sale. They are all raised on the range together until weaned and then put on feed, and I will venture to say that there are few who can tell one from the other to-day. Best wishes for your paper and keep it coming.

GUS GOBER, Dumas, Texas, Feb. 1, 1899.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS. The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Grandview Herefords which appears on another page. This herd, although but a few years old, has become famous among cattlemen. Grandview Farm, with its auxiliary farms aggregating over 10,000 acres of fertile Northwest Missouri land, is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river, and the herd consists of carefully selected registered cattle of the leading Hereford families; namely, The Lord Wiltons, The Grove 3rd, Anselme, Ben Reals and Garfield. The herd has been gotten together at a great expense of time and money, and nothing has been omitted to make it equal to the best. It is too well known to require a further description. Mr. Comstock has on hand over 100 calves registered 1898 bull calves. They are of the very best breeding, and are large for their ages. They are well marked, are dark red and curly coated, are short legged and blocky. In short, they are the kind that are always in demand. He can furnish you a single animal or more, and will make special prices on car-load lots. This is a great opportunity for Southern and Western men who wish to buy quite a number at a time. They do not have to go to several herds and pick up a few here and there, but can get what they want at one place and without any loss of time.

Dr. Gray & Gray, who have met with such unprecedented success in their line of work, are fitting up and will soon open their Vitalized Air, Dental and X-ray rooms, in Columbia building, opposite Worth hotel, Fort Worth, Texas. Watch for date.

DR. W. B. WEST, Specialist. Skin, Genito Urinary and Rectal Diseases, Kidney and Bladder. Office—Scott Hotel, corner Main or Houston St., corner 5th St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CALTHERY OR FIRING. Inexpensive to produce and of benefit. Every bottle does its work and gives satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, under direction of the writer. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

"A GREAT CATCH" Caught Without Fishing For. Something That Stockmen Should Know. Realizing from practical experience the necessity of a pump, the valves or all the working parts of which could be removed, repaired and replaced without removing the pump, pipe, cylinder, etc., from any depth well, I am manufacturing the FULTON, the only PRACTICAL PUMP with removable upper and lower valves on the market to-day.

There are other pumps on the market that have what is called a "FISH" lower valve, that is, the lower valve requires to be raised up before it can be changed and removed, but they are only an aggravation and all without exception, have proved failures.

The FULTON pump described above is especially suited to well-work pumps, and is admirably adapted to the needs of stockmen and ranchmen.

I have recently sold pumps to the following well owners: J. B. O'Connell, Fort Worth, C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; Ben Van Tui, Colorado, Texas; Colman Ross, Fort Worth; John Schaubauer, Fort Worth; and John B. Slaughter, Fort Worth.

I also manufacture excellent flow power pumps with capacities up to 2000 gallons an hour from deep wells of small diameter. These power pumps deliver a continuous stream of water at the minimum cost for power. The continuous flow pump is suitable for stockmen, city supply, in fact any place where the largest possible amount of water is needed from a deep well of small diameter at the minimum cost for power.

A. T. AMES, Galt, California.

\$500 REWARD. Will be paid for any case of SPYLLIS, BLEEDING, SHONORRHOEA, STRICTURE, or BLOOD POISONING which my remedies fail to cure. Young, Old, Middle Aged, Single or Married Men, and all who suffer from the effects of Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Unnatural Losses, Falling Mem- ory, Weak, Shrunken or Underdeveloped Genitals should send FREE MEDICAL TREATISE which contains much valuable information for all who suffer from private diseases. GUARANTEE! in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Will advise free and confidential. Send for symptom blank. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, 1015 Congress Ave., Houston, Tex.

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BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment. Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. ARE THE— FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION AND AFFORD THE BEST FACILITIES.

For the handling of live stock of any in the world. THE KANSAS CITY MARKET, owing to its central location, its immense railroad system and its financial resources, offers greater advantages than any other. It is The Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World.

While buyers for the great packing houses and export trade make Kansas City a market second to no other for every class of live stock.

Official Receipts for 1898: Cattle and Calves, 1,646,233; Hogs, 3,672,000; Sheep, 980,363. Sold in Kansas City, 1898: 1,782,163; 3,596,828; 815,580.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. Mgr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Traffic Manager.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis. THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yards. Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

C. C. KNOX, Vice President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent. H. P. CHESLEY, General Manager.

Texas Representative: L. W. KRAKE, Fort Worth, Texas.

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, ST. JOSEPH, MO. We are in the market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for range cattle and sheep, but for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district of the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are—

YARDAGE. Cattle, per head, - - - 20c Hogs, per head, - - - 20c Sheep, per head, - - - 5c FEED. Corn, per bushel - - - 60c Hay per hundred lbs. - 60c

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections and you will find them in our favor.

G. F. SWIFT, President. JNO. DONOVAN, JR., Vice-Pres and Gen'l Manager. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

W. F. DAVIS, W. A. P. McDONALD, W. T. DAVIS. DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS, (SUCCESSORS TO W. F. DAVIS) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates to Responsible Parties. STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Write Us: STOCK YARDS, SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, MO. See Market Letter in this issue.

GEO. S. TAMBLYN, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. ROBT. L. TAMBLYN, NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Ill.

TAMBLYN & TAMBLYN, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

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