

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

It may be taken as an indication that cattle need salt when they are seen licking each other to get the brine from the skin. Of course this may become a habit. Indigestible balls of hair are often formed in the stomach which cannot be hurtful. A want which is so easily supplied should not be neglected.

Of a lot of twenty yearling and two-year-old steers now being fed at the Oklahoma experiment station, eleven have been dehorned previously. Three days later the dehorned steers were found to have lost an average of over 11 pounds each in weight, while those previously dehorned showed an average gain of 15 pounds each. One week later the freshly dehorned steers showed a gain of 30 pounds each; the other nine a gain of 21 pounds. The apparent loss from the dehorning for the 10 days was about 16 pounds each. Not one of the dehorned steers seemed to show any ill effects from the operation, but they evidently ate less for a few days.

To those who are watching the development of our cattle export trade with England (and every stockman in the state is or should be interested) it is gratifying to learn that the future of this business is extremely promising. The prejudice against American beef has about disappeared, our cattle reach their destination generally in good condition, frequently they improve during the trip across, and the dressed beef holds its own with the home article. A prominent live stock and meat shipper now in this country from London, in a recent interview, confirmed the above assertion.

THE OUTLOOK.

Parties who are engaged in cattle raising have many reasons to feel encouraged when looking at the probable future outlook. They should be encouraged not only to raise cattle, but better cattle. The numberless instances of late where the truth of the motto that "blood will tell" has been exemplified in home sales and at the markets so very thoroughly that the question should by this be settled so thoroughly in every stockman's mind as to admit of no argument.

Recent sales reported in the Journal of highly graded yearlings and two at prices fifty to seventy-five per cent above what the same aged cattle were formerly worth in Texas should satisfy the most dubious that there is big money in up-grading. Market conditions and prospects are encouraging; our home markets all exhibit a healthy feeling and a maintenance at least of present prices is generally expected. The outlet offered by our export trade, which, with regard to future possibilities, is of the highest importance, is most satisfactory, and the fact that the United States furnished England with 70 per cent of her imported cattle in 1896, is gratifying as is also the further fact that United States cattle commanded the highest price throughout the year in the British markets. The export business from Texas direct is about to be given another trial. As noted in our "News and Notes" department, a shipment of fat cattle was forwarded from Bowie last week to New Orleans for shipment to Liverpool. This is the second venture of this kind, the same shipper having made a direct shipment last year, which resulted satisfactorily. It is to be particularly noted in this instance the results will justify a repetition, and that stockmen will encourage such enterprise, which means so much for the state in general and her cattle raisers in particular.

GOOD RESULTS APPARENT.

Texas stockmen have been urged time and again to improve their herds, and the same sermon from the same text is still being continually preached. The subject has been so persistently hammered at that even the most non-progressive of the provincially bred cattle class has realized, in spite of himself, that the proper thing to do was to round-up and ship out his old scrub bulls and replace them with their more aristocratic brethren. Like the results of a live merchant's advertisement, always to be found in his home paper, fruits are borne in due time. So, from the persistent reminders to upgrade the herds, good results are now abundantly apparent. Shippers remember how, not so very long since, a broad difference was made in the price of Texas cattle and those from the great corn belt. To-day, while "Texans" have their distinctly quotable values in the big markets, there is a slight and gradually lessened difference between our fat stuff and that from the great feeding sections. The Live Stock Indicator, an excellent authority and a close observer of all matters pertaining to market conditions, in a recent article urging upon that great scope of country termed the "middle west" the necessity for continued improvement, remarks: "The farmers of the corn belt, perhaps, hardly realize the extent to which range cattle and Texans are improving. Within the hour we chanced to say to a large buyer and feeder that the western and Texas cattle were very close at the heels of the corn belt farmer, and that if the latter did not wake up to the situation soon he would find the Texan and western cattle outstripping him." The reply was, "I am not sure that this is not true already." A good big half of the reason for this is found in the "half of the herd" used for the production of the classes of cattle, respectively. The farmer too often acts as though he thought nothing was too good for their purpose, and they have been shipping bulls of the best quality they could get, and by the carload.

The above, from such an authority, is very gratifying to the Texas and western agricultural press, no less than to their readers—the cattlemen of those great sections.

THE FARM.

NORTHERN CORN FOR TEXAS.

The writer having noticed that there is a lively discussion going on in many Southern papers, regarding the relative value of Northern early corn as compared with native Southern sorts of corn, for growing for profit in the Southern states, therefore contributes some facts gathered from reliable sources during the past few years.

Every country under the sun is deficient in some manner and in certain years, as regards crop production. An otherwise great West and South agriculturally, is in very many years greatly hampered in the matter of corn production, by early drouths and hot winds.

What a great boon it is to the farmers of Texas and other Southern and Western States of the Union, that earlier maturing (100 day corn) corn from farther north is to a large extent displacing the cultivation of the late maturing native sorts. The boon is a no less valuable one financially than is the importation of Southern corn for Northern forage production. The late maturing native Southern sorts of corn are often caught by drouths or hot winds while they are forming their pollen, their pollen often being killed during the process of its formation, by the extremely dry hot atmosphere. And as there is no grain formation unless preceded by the pollen on fertilizing element in the tassels of the corn plant, the crop is often greatly deficient in grain yield. Northern highly bred varieties of corn, with their plastic and flexible organization and which often yield (at least at the home of the writer, which is a locality of almost exclusive corn production) 100 bushels per acre, over large fields, with ordinary good cultivation, when transported to Texas and other cotton states, carry their productivity and maturity with them. The thoroughbred Northern corn with its inbred flexibility, yields gracefully and bountifully to the changed conditions of soil and climate. It has the great advantage of maturing its pollen and forming its ears early to maturity before the native corns planted on the same day, thus to a great extent escaping the withering rays of old Sol, during a very dry period, and producing a fair to good quality of grain, when the native sorts of corn produce little or nothing.

Even within twenty days often proves to be the critical period of growth, and the whole crop is either lost or made, just as you plant early or late corn. Even the most casual observer has noticed this.

In many localities in the Southern States the growth of the native sorts of corn is too often cut short by early drouths, and their yield greatly lessened, if not entirely ruined.

Hence the necessity for quick growing, early maturing varieties of established reputation, which mature early before the usual drouth, or hot winds set in. The additional cost of early Northern seed, is well compensated by the certainty of its crop. It can also be planted much thicker than large late varieties. The past has brought together many convictions of corn growers in Southern and Western Kansas, and elsewhere, for the purpose of making arrangements for the importation of early Northern seed-corn. And now they propose to import these early varieties, which they say, do not grow to stalk so much, send out stronger shoots, ear better, and mature before the early drouth or hot winds set in.

A letter now before me, just received from Central Texas, fully demonstrates this. It says: "The yellow and white corn which I got from Illinois last spring has done well for me."

"It made good corn right along side of our native corn that made nothing at all, on account of the severe drouth which began in July."

It is reported that all farmers in Southern Kansas who send corn to the Northeast for their seed corn every two or three years grow much better corn than their neighbors who continue to raise the native sorts. From an article in "The Industrialist," by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, I take the following:

"Sorts like Pride of the North, Champion White Pearl, Leaming, and other varieties that might be mentioned, yield well, of good quality, and ripen early. And for these reasons, are valuable for many localities in Kansas. What is true of Kansas, is also true of all the Southern States. For further confirmation of this see Oklahoma Experiment Station report No. 10 for 1893. Stillwater, Oklahoma, where early Northern corn yields more than three times what the large Southern sorts did."

"In bulletin No. 75 (page 368), of Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., for 1896, may be seen the following: "But it is an interesting fact that in the abnormally dry season of 1896, Hickory King corn grown from seed obtained in Illinois, was more productive than Hickory King corn that had already been acclimated in Alabama. The results secured in the tests of varieties (page 364) are also suggestive as showing the relatively heavy yields produced by Northern varieties of corn."

Thus the North makes grain production possible in the far South during drouthy seasons. And the South reciprocates by making abundant forage production possible in the far North with its nine months of necessary stock feeding.

The writer has ascertained the above facts by many years of experiments and much correspondence with intelligent and reliable farmers, both in the country of drouths and in the country of cotton, and to any person who has not thoroughly investigated and ascertained these facts, I will be glad to submit the testified experience of enterprising farmers both in the far North and in the far South.

J. C. SUFFERN.

HORSES AND MULES.

Foreign horse buyers are making their appearance at Chicago in large numbers, and there is no doubt but what our really good horses will meet a strong and growing demand from abroad.

The Illinois Humane Society during the last ten years has relieved 7118 horses from abuse by Indian drivers; has caused 2133 to be taken from work as unfit for it; has removed 1401 disabled animals by ambulance, and ended the sufferings of 2347 by a merciful shot.

When are the American importations likely to give out? is a question which is puzzling many breeders on this side who were told that it would not last. The first horses which came were mostly ripe workers, which had been forced off the street railways of American towns to the extent of 80 per cent of the whole traffic in five years by overhead electric highways. But these experiments of last autumn were chiefly young raw geldings and fillies not fit for British work. These younger classes of stock, it is said, we are likely to have for some time to come, and it is to be hoped that if they are branded and marked, the actual date of their landing will be made clear and distinct. Some of those engaged say it will pay them to land 5-year-old vanners of superior quality for \$25. We shall have to see that their age has been arrived at legitimately.—London Live Stock Journal.

A good mule is like a bale of cotton, always marketable at a fair price, and in the case of the mule always at a fair profit on the cost of production, and it is always convenient to have a mule or two to sell when money is needed to run the farm. To the horse and mule, necessary requires the raising at one time of considerable money, or as is often the case, necessitates the placing of a mortgage on other property, while these shame mules might have been raised on the farm without any great outlay at one time, and the money they never have been missed. In fact, observe the Southern Farm Gazette, the little expenses incurred in their raising would be that much saved, for if the produce were not fed to the young mules it would probably be wasted. It always did pay the farmer to raise his own work stock, but there never was a time when it became so imperative as the present.

Every week at the horse market and stock yards we, in connection with our business come in touch and have conversations with scores of men from all sections of the West, and when thoroughly posted as to the condition of the horse trade in their respective localities. From all of these Western horsemen the universal verdict, and they are in a position to know, is that there is now an over-supply of horses in the country, but that they are not of the right sort—that out of the vast numbers on Western farms, the percentage of those saleable at the present time is decidedly small. The great bulk of the horses on the farms all over the country are of inferior quality, for which there is but little demand and place, and when marketed they are generally money losers for all who handle them, even when got from the farms for next to nothing. But on each farm there is not a really good marketable horse, there may be one or two that will sell fairly well compared to the poor stuff—the best each one has. These are being sent to market as fast as they can be cleared from the country, even if they are under desirable saleable age and not in the very best marketable condition—and this withal, without regard to future supply and demand for horses.

—Buffalo Horse Review.

COLT TRAINING.

The training of a colt cannot be begun too early, and amateur trainers should not be misled by the advice of well-meaning but mistaken persons, who tell him that early handling, petting, and encouragement results in a badly spoiled horse at maturity. Of course the colt cannot always be allowed to follow his "own sweet will," but there is no slightest necessity for any severity during the early months. As L. Robbins says: Professor Harey undoubtedly the most skilled horseman of his day, once said that "fear and anger were two emotions that no good horseman should feel."

"A little stranger" is old enough to notice surroundings, observe which will be in two or three days, begin to make advances to him by holding out your hand and speaking to him in a caressing tone of voice. At first he will be shy and turn away, but by degrees he will grow bolder and timidly at small at your hand. Do not move it, or attempt to touch him, but speak encouragingly to him, and let him satisfy himself that it is harmless. Spend much time with him, both in the stable and in the field, and teach him to regard you as a friend, not as a tyrantical master. When he begins to eat, carry some little tidbit for him, such as a lump of sugar, a handful of oats, or anything he shows a preference for.

Next commence handling him by gently stroking his face, neck and body, and smoothing down his legs. He will resist at first, but if you keep soothingly to him he will soon begin to like it. Now quietly raise his feet; if he is frightened speak kindly to him, and desist for the day; but try it again to-morrow. When you are handling his feet, do not force him too much for the first week; but afterwards, selecting some place where he is not likely to hurt himself, take up one of his forefeet and hold it gently but firmly until he ceases to resist. Do not become irritated, but speak reassuringly to him, and when he submits caress him. Soon he will yield, and in a few weeks you can handle his feet at will.

Remember, it is not by long, severe lessons that a colt learns, but by short, easy, gradual lessons continued day after day. During his tender years never prolong a lesson or a drive to a point of weariness or disgust.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

SWINE.

A good way to start with hogs is to buy three or four blooded young sows and breed them to a sire of established pedigree and then raise them and repeat the process.

Soft corn is more often wastefully fed to hogs than put to the best uses it is capable of. It is moist, and when eaten easily ferments in the stomachs of animals that do not ruminate, and especially of the hog which gets as a rule no coarse food to distend its stomach and aid digestion. A few nubbins twice a day to cows giving milk will be digested nearly as well as will the grain when ground. The soft corn on the ear is with the cob brought up in the cud and is there most thoroughly chewed, while if corn meal is fed alone it goes directly to the third stomach, and is there very poorly digested.

The preventive for hog cholera is cleanliness, pure and simple. Disinfect the pens, sheds yards and feeding troughs where diseased animals have been and burn up all the litter and bedding. When you buy hogs for fattening or other purposes, on no account turn them in with those you already have. Quarantine them three weeks or a month, till you are certain there is no disease among them. The United States government is a great sinner in this matter in one way—in not seeing to it that railroad companies carry out to the very letter the sanitary regulations for animal shipments. Much of the hog cholera infection is carried from one part of the country to another by the shipping cars.

Care must be taken to regulate the grain fed to the swine of the pig. When the pasture is plentiful they will need less, and vice versa. But when the pastures are over-succulent as they are sometimes in wet seasons, an increase in the relative quantities of meal fed will be found an advantage. The meal can be given in the morning, and evening, but not at noon, and when the pigs cannot be let out on pasture, they should get a portion of green food every day, selecting of course from what may be in season. When it is not convenient to feed them green food twice a day, corn may be given as the noon meal. When pigs are not fed when out on pasture they should increase in weight at least three-quarters of a pound per day.

A recent correspondent of the Drovers' Telegram commenting upon the loss by cholera among Northern hogs versions of how to feed and manage them, says, "That is a pretty bad loss, the worst I have heard of. But I will say that with in the last six months there have been shipped into Reno, Sedgewick and Harvey counties from Texas and Oklahoma thousands of hogs to be fed, and there has not been a case of cholera or swine plague among them so far as heard from. The fear has been that they would contract disease after coming here. Those hogs are great feeders and are paying the farmers 25¢/cwt a bushel for their 12¢ corn, instead of 10¢ for fuel. What we want is more hog, less prohibition and a reduction in cranks."

"Feed more milk and shorts and green stuff and roots and less corn. If intended for a porker keep your hog on corn and shorts and the sooner you finish him the better." This sentence is extracted from one of the many excellent papers read at the swine breeders meeting in Fort Worth and it is advice of the soundest kind and which is strictly in season now. There is a splendid thing as a basis for calculation; but it is quite another thing to give facts and figures to get positive results. Living on a main-traveled road, and keeping a small flock of sheep, I am often asked if sheep pay. I answer that mine do, because they are large, are long woolled, and I take good care of them. I will explain in a future article how I care for my sheep. Will now give my expenses, not including labor; and receipts, not including delivering wool or lamb.

Outlay for eight head of sheep as follows, from 1890 to 1896, six ewe lambs, \$14.50; two rams, \$15.00; total \$29.50. I have sold from this start during six years, seventy-one head of lambs, wethers and ewes, for \$246.30; wool, \$120.83. Total \$367.13. First cost, \$30.10. Profit, \$402.43.

As to cost of keep, five bushels of corn with two shocks of good fodder will winter in good condition a large ewe, and pasture can be had at ten cents per acre. I can make more money out of two \$5 ewes than from any one cow I ever owned.

A. F. ARMER.

NEW BREED OF SHEEP.

The agricultural department of the University of California is raising a new kind of sheep. The superintendent of the experiment station at Paso Robles has succeeded in breeding a variety of sheep that will mean much to the wool and meat markets. It is the result of the cross breeding of Persian and Merino. Experiments along the same lines, though not so complete, were conducted by George Washington with marked advantage.

Two years ago three full-blooded rams were received from the Persian government, and the experiments were begun in cross breeding. The offspring resulted in a variety admirably adapted to the California climate, showing wool and meat above the quality of any yet obtained. They were white, reddish brown and black, the black being especially valuable for commercial purposes.

The wool was of a texture between the Persian and Merino, the average length being eight inches. Recently the first sample of the wool was offered for sale in San Francisco and brought an advance of 4 cents on the usual price for a pound. The new species attained a large size and are very broad backed.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Let us all hope that the late elections resulted in increasing the purchasing power of the consumers of wool.

Sheep men are happy in the prospect of a higher tariff on wool, and we sincerely hope their anticipations will be realized.

When one thinks of wool as well as mutton he regrets that there are not more sheep to feed our cheap feeding stuffs to.

The annual consumption of mohair in the United States exceeds 1,000,000 pounds, or more than twice as much as is now produced in the country.

Keep the ewes with lambs by their sides in a flock by themselves, also the coming-in ewes. Watch these closely, removing them to a separate prepared place in good time.

The largest flock of Angoras in the world is owned by Mr. C. P. Bailey, president of the California Angora Breeders' association, and numbers about 10,000 animals.

Good herders are necessary on the sheep ranch. No other animal is so near an idiot. If they get themselves into a corner they never help themselves out. If one gets into trouble, the rest follow. Even with the small farm flocks it is well to keep out a watchful eye.

We note several complaints from sheep breeders of the destruction of stock by dogs. We think if breeders would buy at least a few Angora goats to run with their flock they will not only find a much more effective remedy for this trouble, but one that is far cheaper than a barbed wire fence. The goats require no food nor any different care from the flock; they are any lived care hardly, and their fleeces will pay for their keep. Either male or female will answer the purpose, as they have no fear of a dog and will stand their ground and fight if necessary. If properly treated, they are as quiet and kind as sheep. To those sheepmen who have been annoyed by dogs, we think they may find it to their advantage to try the above remedy—at least the experiment is not a costly one and may be productive of excellent results.—Ex.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?

Mr. Charles Peck, proprietor of the Cottage Grove flock of Hampshire, at Elsie, Mich., reports a set of triplets from a four-year-old ewe last summer that at nine weeks old weighed 71, 75 and 79 pounds respectively, or a total of 225 pounds. They were raised on their mother's milk in the sheep pasture, and without any assistance from pushing lambs beyond normal weights at an early age. A still more remarkable result in his flock was a single lamb weighing 78 pounds at 31 days old. Mr. Peck began breeding Hampshire in 1893, and naturally has great pride in a flock and breed that has made him a \$200 per cent increase the past year, and some lamb weights which we fancy may challenge comparison in the entire rounds of mutton breeds and breeding. As his name stands for unquestioned honesty, good farming and good business acumen, we cheerfully place the above facts to the credit of a noble breed of sheep, not yet generally appreciated in this country, and respectfully ask: Who can beat Mr. Peck's record in lamb weights?—Wool Markets and Sheep.

PROFIT IN SHEEP.

It is one thing to write what, theoretically, can be done taking this, that, and the other thing as a basis for calculation; but it is quite another thing to give facts and figures to get positive results. Living on a main-traveled road, and keeping a small flock of sheep, I am often asked if sheep pay. I answer that mine do, because they are large, are long woolled, and I take good care of them. I will explain in a future article how I care for my sheep. Will now give my expenses, not including labor; and receipts, not including delivering wool or lamb.

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POULTRY.

The man who kept eight roosters and four hens—said a man is reported—said the poultry business did not pay.

Special care should be given to nest boxes. Keep them supplied with fresh straw, and use freely insect powders.

To much praise can be given chopped onions, both as a medicine and a tonic. They invigorate, break up colds, aid digestion and relieve soft or swollen crop.

The best time to feed soft food is in the morning, and it should be hot and stimulating. It should be salted, but condiments, such as red pepper, ginger, etc., should be fed sparingly.

Fertilize eggs will keep three or four times as long as those that have been fertilized. The eggs must be gathered from the nest as soon as laid, placed in a cool or cold place, slightly separated from each other, and be turned every other day. So treated, they will keep perfectly for 100 days.

In your last issue I saw something about swelled heads and sore eyes. Here is a cure which I have tried with great success. I lost seven hens with it before I found a cure. Take one teaspoonful of sulphur, one of lard, and from five to ten drops of carbolic acid. I have tried this, as I said, with much success.—Cor. Poultry Keeper.

Of all the abominations that can be devised for harboring lice and increasing filth, that of fastening the nest box to the poultry house in a manner to easily prevent its removal, is the worst. A nest box is the place selected by lice in preference to any other, and it should be so arranged as to permit of taking it out of the house entirely, in order to give it a thorough cleaning.

Replace your hens with pullets every year and hatch early. By doing this you will find a marked increase in the yield of eggs in the last two months of the year—the time when they are most valuable by far. Pullets, to begin to lay in October, must be hatched in March. The high price which their eggs will bring will amply repay the trouble of early setting.

A duckling nine weeks old should weigh four pounds and eight ounces. A chicken (taking the best varieties for early broilers) will weigh, at eleven weeks old, fourteen ounces, or less than a pound. The duck, if got to the consumer at the proper time, will bring nearly as much per pound as the chicken. Now take your slate and pencil and work this into your head.

When the poultry house has been visited by roup it may be disinfected by cleaning it thoroughly and whitewashing its interior with fresh lime wash containing carbolic acid. Remove at least four inches of the dirt if it has no floor, or if it is floored with boards, give it a thorough scrubbing with hot soda and then whitewash it. Then polish off the job by fumigating thoroughly with sulphur.

THE PROFITABLE TURKEY.

Every breed of turkeys has its good points and its faults. Some are profitable, but I would rather have the medium sized, because I can raise more birds of that size, they mature earlier and are more easily fattened. Then when one dies the loss is not so great. I have tried almost all the times as many White Hollands as I have any other kind.

This has been a hard year for poultry on account of the wet weather, yet I have over sixty fine turkeys from three hens. The turkeys seem to be hardy than the chicks, although part of them had the gaps. The hens will weigh twenty pounds at Christmas, and that is as large as the market demands. Some complain of the white turkeys having a white skin. Such turkeys are not White Hollands, for they have a yellow skin and red legs. I dress a number every year, and always find them yellow and plump.

Time is such an object with me that I must have a turkey that will stay at home and lay in the buildings nearby, and the only kind I have found to be that requirement is the White Holland.

MAKING MONEY IN POULTRY.

When we foot up the sales this year I think I shall find a larger cash balance than we have had for some years, and I think this is due to two things, says a poultry breeder. First, the feeding, and second, wiser marketing. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that I never before got as many eggs in a season from the same number of fowls, and I never fed so regularly and carefully. Our hens are now many of them moulting, and the number is reduced to about eighty, as we lost quite a number from apoplexy during the hot weather, cooked several before the young chickens were old enough to eat, and sold a few to a neighbor; but during the two months of July and August we sold 180 dozen of eggs from them. I did not keep an account of the eggs used in the family, but as this is the season of the year for picnics and company, and on several occasions we used more than a dozen eggs a day, I think that our hens laid fully 200 dozen eggs in the two months. In these times of low prices, \$3 or \$10 a month in cash is not to be considered insignificant.

At no time during these two months did the hucksters who pass my house pay more than 7 cents a dozen for eggs, or the grocer more than 8 cents in trade, but my eggs were all sold for cash to one customer for 10 cents. How could I get above the market price? By warranting every egg fresh, and furnishing only clean, attractive looking eggs. I say to any customer who will agree to take eggs regularly of me, "if you find a bad egg among them, I will replace it with two." I can afford to make this offer because I attend to gathering the eggs myself, and as I leave no nest eggs and have clean nests my eggs are not only good and fresh, but attractive in appearance. If an egg gets soiled, as sometimes one will, it is carefully washed and dried with a towel. The eggs are kept in a cool cellar, and delivered to my customers on a fixed day each week.

About eighty head of sheep were kept the past year at the Minnesota Experiment Station on ten acres of land. These results were secured by sowing the ten acres in different kinds of forage crops, maturing at different seasons, and pasturing the sheep on them in sections, temporary fences or hurdles being used.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Use the subsoil plow in your orchard.

Don't stick a tree or shrub in the ground, plant it.

The Le Cante is a hardy pear and good for canning.

Don't neglect to set out a few more grape vines in the spring.

If you pasture a young orchard place guards around the trees.

The ground on which onions are grown should be well fertilized.

House plants must have a full supply of fresh air, but no direct draughts.

Trees with the best foliage in the fall usually go through the winter best.

Plants in general will not bloom if put in too large pots. When the roots crowd the pot it is time to repot them.

Plants do not like dust. It clogs the pores of the leaves, and keeps the plant parched and thirsty, no matter how wet the soil.

Your plants are very dependent upon judicious watering. Good training is at the bottom of the matter, literally and theoretically.

Many house plants die from too much heat. They like sunshine, but too much artificial heat makes them spindling and unhealthy in growth.

Raspberry and blackberry plants can not be propagated from cuttings. They bud near the ground and if the buds are covered too deeply it will rot.

Some special knowledge is essential in small fruit raising, and the average farmer is best situated to master this knowledge and make good use of it for his own benefit.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY. The Japanese morning glory or convolvulus on poles or trellis work ten or fifteen feet high as in America, but here they are in pots where they can place them on a level with their eyes as they sit on their heels on the ground. They, therefore, constantly nip off the terminals and will only have two or three flowers at a time to each pot, and from first to last, perhaps not more than twenty. In order to have the flowers six inches, or nearly so, in diameter, they should be pinched back especially at the foot of the side branches near the ground. If quantity is preferred to size this is unnecessary. The ground should be richly and well manured in order to have the best.

One is constantly meeting with surprises. Next colors and varieties every year from the previous season's seeds. Not infrequently double ones, but no seeds from these have been known to materialize. They occasionally degenerate, and sometimes there are flowers of the most ordinary appearance from the same root as the most beautiful pure white large crimped flower one could imagine.

Each color and variety has its peculiar leaf, and many are beautifully dashed with silver. There is a total dissimilarity in many leaves, and few have the heart shape.

ABOUT PRUNING. During the winter season a good opportunity is offered to look through one's orchard and do pruning, should it be necessary. It will be as well to say at starting that orchards do not need pruning every year, as many suppose they do. I am often asked, "When should my trees be pruned?" The questioner evidently believes that, as matter of course, it was to be done every year. In orchards growing freely there may be branches too close together, one or more of which should be cut away. And in older orchards limbs may be decaying, or where they are of no use, and these also should be cut away. Many young trees can have their growth regulated very well by watching them in their growing season, and nipping off the ends of growing shoots and cutting away of others. Trees of beautiful outline are produced in this way. Where pruned off, there are several new shoots take the place of one, and when done intelligently, shoots can be had almost wherever they are wanted.

In the winter season, when the branches are bare of leaves, it is easy work to see just what a tree needs. It may be that nothing at all is required, the branches being properly placed, and no dead ones to be cut away. Many trees are far too crowded with branches, and it will be better to make a dead limb just what a tree needs. In these cases the saw and the hatchet will be needed. And here is where a word of warning is required. If a branch is not wanted, cut it off completely at its base. Do not saw it off in a haphazard way, or it will start out, or you will not effect your object.

When sawed in this way, three or four shoots will start out from the part left, and instead of reducing the number of branches, an increase is made. Cut clean to the base, so that no eyes are left to start fresh more shoots. When the leaves are off, a good view is had of all parts of the tree, and a little practice will show not only where branches are too close now, but small twigs which evidently will be too numerous when they get larger, and these should be cut out. Sometimes large limbs but poorly furnished with sap are flowing. It is not as easy to get paint to adhere nicely to the scars the saw makes as it is in winter. This—the proper painting of scars—must not be overlooked. Many a fine tree has been permanently ruined by having had limbs sawed away and the scars on the tree left unpainted. Water gets in the wood, decay sets in, and in the end get a hollow-trunked tree; and, unfortunately, hardly an old orchard exists that has not one or more such trees in it. Therefore be sure that the paint is put on thickly.—Joseph Mehan, in Practical Farmer.

DAIRY.

No animal loses its value quicker than an improperly managed cow.

When turnips are fed to cows they should be given after milking.

In order to do the best churning the cream should not be too thick.

Setting milk or cream in an impure atmosphere causes musty flavor.

Failing to sour the cream early and properly often causes oily butter.

Don't let the butter freeze. Some say it does it no harm. We know better.

Kick a heifer, and she will likely kick you and upset the milk pail some time.

Cows even in summer will drink from a puddle rather than a cold spring.

Prof. Curtiss says that the way to dry off a cow is to stop milking her—stop short.

The buttermilk contained in butter is one of the principal causes of butter becoming rancid.

The food for the cows should be of such a nature that no bad taste will be imparted to the milk.

Churn every twenty-four hours if you can get cream enough, and if you can't don't churn at all.

The contact of air does not injure or prevent the milk from keeping, provided the air is pure and free from any contagious agency. Pure air is rather a benefit than an injury to milk.

The champion dairy cow of the world is a Shorthorn named Honeycomb, bred by John Lindsey, of Australia. The record claimed is 84½ pounds of milk in twenty-four hours, yielding 4 pounds 4 ounces of butter.

When dairy animals are to be fully fed in winter, roots and ensilage are valuable additions to their rations. Where a high quality of butter is the aim, oats, bran, meal and kindred things are better than linseed meal, cotton seed meal and malt sprouts.

A dairyman on a large scale says that, with the most prudent management, he can not produce butter at a less cost than 12 cents a pound, and to do this he must have cows which make 300 pounds a year. If this be so, some men would not find much profit dairying, if they counted the cost closely.

A calf that is to be raised by hand should be separated from cow within twenty-four hours after it is born and put in a comfortable place. It is easier for a mother to nurse a calf than for a man to do so. Let the calf suckle at twice as much buttermilk as it will eat. Then milk the cow, enter calf stable and set the pail down. Don't be in a hurry. "Don't get mad and grab calf, or you will have a job on your hands. Calf will soon nose around pail, then wet fingers with milk and call to take hold, then coaxing it to put its nose in the milk. Remember, hands off, and it will soon be drinking.

Do not depend on a single test to determine the value of any cow, as she may be off her feed, in heat, or in some other way not quite right, remarked a dairy expert. When a cow in the World's Fair test showed an abnormal per cent of fat, the superintendent would go immediately to the barn and take the cow's temperature. They would nearly always find her feverish. There were some days a cow gave out only twice as much buttermilk as the day before. A test made on either of these days would have been unjust. The Guernsey cow that made the highest weekly record for that breed in the World's Fair test, 16½ pounds, was fourth among the Guernseys in the ninety-day test, and was the tail-end of the Guernseys in the 30-day test. There were ten Guernseys in that test that had been milked longer than she had, and that excelled her in both production and profit. A single test is better than many tests, and a better way to buy cows by testing them, but every dairyman should keep a daily record of milk from each of his cows, and test the milk as often as once a month, so as to know what he is doing. Commence to-day. Don't put it off.

When the milk sours it is because the oxygen of the air, which is an acid, neutralizes its alkaline portions and causes its casein or albuminous portion to curdle. When this is done a very little of the milk is lost; but so trifling is it that it need hardly be considered. Milk always sours when it goes into the stomach, because that is slightly acid when in natural condition. It is for this reason that many people whose digestion is poor can drink buttermilk sweet from milk set in the old-fashioned way, when their stomachs reject sweet new milk. It is better at least for grown people to have the souring of milk done outside the stomach, which is thereby relieved of so much of the labor of digestion. When little babies are fed sweet milk in too large quantities they always vomit it up, unless it has been given, and the stomach is resenting it. The lesson is to give the baby only sweet milk, but not to give so much at a time, and only when baby is really hungry.

MILK WILL "TAKE SMELL." To teach farmers how easily milk receives taint from surrounding conditions, I must tell you of three cans of milk I had to reject a few days ago.

A farmer who hauls his own milk to our creamery had sold some hogs to be delivered in the morning and, to save time, set the cans in the front end of his wagon. The hog buyer was busy and the farmer had to wait about three hours before he could unload. The milk had been in the wagon some four hours when I received it. As soon as I took the cover off the first can I told him I could not take the milk. He could smell that peculiar odor as soon as I called his attention to it. It was a new idea to him. Said he did not know milk would "take smell" like that. We have many amount of patrons who think the same way, and will not take and read a dairy paper.—Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

(Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster.) St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 18.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 23d to 27th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 27th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 28th, great central valleys March 1st to 3d, Eastern States March 4th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 27th, great central valleys March 1st, Eastern States March 4th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 2d, great central valleys 4th, Eastern States 6th.

This disturbance will occur near the turn from the high to the low temperature storm periods and, as announced in last bulletin, low temperatures may be expected about this time, the lowest since the last of January.

The temperatures may, however, reach the lowest point from 26th to 28th or March 3d to 6th.

This disturbance will also bring heavy rains south and snow north and as the weather warms up the cold wave near the high point of the high temperature storm periods and as these periods turn toward the low temperature periods this disturbance will conclude the heavy rains and snows for the present.

Drier weather will follow the above disturbance, and will give us a period of a few days of drought till the crest of the next high temperature period is reached, not far from March 24th, when the rains will come again.

The second disturbance of March will reach the Pacific coast about 5th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 6th, great central valleys 7th to 9th, Eastern States 10th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 5th, great central valleys 7th, Eastern States 9th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 10th, Eastern States 12th.

The first week in March will average colder than usual and the precipitation will be more than normal. From that time onward the rise in temperature will be more rapid than the season would justify, and the weather will be less than might be expected till the culmination point is reached not far from March 24th, when weather conditions will collapse and another fall in temperature, accompanied by heavy rains, will occur.

March weather has much to do with many kinds of crops, in fact, nearly all are affected by March weather. In the Southern States the March rains are important, in the Northern States the snows.

Both North and South these will be favorable to good crops and the question of success cannot be left to crop producers, dealers and speculators is: What will be the weather of May, June and July for the Southern States, and June, July and August for the Northern?

These bulletins will tell. Not perfectly, but without an occasional error, but a good prediction that it will pay anyone to follow them.

A system based on terrestrial magnetism and given in figures must agree with past weather exactly as it foretells the future weather.

I have tested my system as newly arranged and it with the test of the past, 1837 to 1896, inclusive, and it proves 80 per cent good.

That gives four correct forecasts to one error and whoever follows this system as given in these bulletins must win or succeed four times out of five.

Success cannot be attained by the farmer, the planter, gardener, stock raiser, dealer or speculator by any other means. Whoever succeeds four times out of five attains final success if his business is reasonably well managed.

Do not need to claim better success for my forecasts and those interested in them should not expect anything better but the time is not far away when they will approach nearer to perfection.

Follow these bulletins this year and you will come out ahead of those who do not. Give me one misfortune, or one success, and you shall have four correct out of five.

COMING OF THE CHINOOK. Montana is the home of the chinook and weather reporter Coe at Kipp in that state thus describes these noted weather events:

"Picture to yourself a wild waste of snow, wind beaten and blizzard furrowed until the vast expanse resembles a billowy white sea. The rigid air, blowing half a gale, is filled with needle-like snow and ice crystals which sting the flesh like the bites of poison-fire and sleet, and the sun, low down in the Southern horizon, looks like a frozen globe, with haloes, crescents, and bright prismatic bars encircling it.

"Great herds of range cattle, which roam at will and thrive on the nutritious grasses indigenous to the Northern slope, wander aimlessly here and there, or more frequently drift with the wind in vain attempts to find food and shelter; moaning in distress from cold and hunger, their noses hung with bloody icicles, their legs encumbered by bleeding from breaking the hard snow crust as they travel—they appeal to the hardest heart for pity. It is sure death for any human being to be caught out in one of these awful blizzards, with the temperature down to 30 or 50 degrees below zero.

"Yet, such conditions frequently exist in this latitude, as they did for fifteen days in November, 1896, when it seemed as if the elements had conspired to bring about another ice age, and annihilate every living thing.

"For the 'chinook' never comes? The wind veered and backed, now howling as if in derision, and anon becoming calm, as if in contemplation of the desolation on the face of nature, while the poor dumb animals continued their ceaseless tramp, crying with pain and starvation, but in vain. As the sun came out about the hour of sunset, there was a change which experienced plainmen interpreted as favorable to the coming of the warm southwest wind. At sunset the temperature was only about 13 degrees, the air scarcely in the least thawed, and the sun seemed to descend from overhead. Over the mountains in the Southwest a great bank of black clouds hung, dark and awesome, whose wide expanse was unbroken by line or break; only at the upper edge, the curled and serrated cloud blown into tatters by the wind, was seen to be the advance courier of the long prayed for 'chinook.' How eagerly we watched its approach! How we strained our hearing for the first welcome sigh of the gentle breath! But it was not until 11:35 p. m. that the first influence of the chinook was felt, a puff of heat, summer-like in comparison with what had existed for two weeks, and we run to our instrument shelter to observe the temperature. Up goes the mercury 34 degrees in seven minutes. Now the wind has come with a 25-mile velocity. Now the cattle stop traveling, and with their muzzles turned toward the wind, low with satisfaction. Weary with two weeks' standing on their feet, they lie down in the snow, for they know that their salvation has come; that now their bodies will not freeze to the ground."

Send for "Baby" Cream Separator Catalogue No. 246. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, ILL. (Continued on page 10.)

T. V. Munson & Son, GENERAL NURSERYMEN Originators and Introducers. "The Best Varieties, Grown and Handled in Best Manner." Catalogue Free. DENISON, TEXAS.

Tested Seed Corn Northern Grown

Send five 1-cent stamps for 3 sample packages and a 16 page book how up to date farmers grow 100 to 150 bushels, bright, golden corn in 80 to 100 days per acre. Address,

J. B. Armstrong, Shenandoah, Iowa.

BEST CORN FOR TEXAS. MY Corn far your native kind, because it matures its ears before your early crops get your native corn.

Send for B. P. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas. Catalogue Free. VICTORIA, ILL.

SMITH'S SMALL FRUITS. One acre Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, etc., including the new and best of the old kinds. Send for B. P. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas. Catalogue Free. VICTORIA, ILL.

SEEDS STOCK IN TEXAS. THE LARGEST HOLLOWAY SEED COMPANY, 221 Elm; 250 & 252 Pacific Avenue, DALLAS.

1000 BU. 1 ACRE OF IMP. FRENCH PRITCHARDS (BERRY) price and time FREE. Send for B. P. SMITH, Lawrence, Kas. Catalogue Free. VICTORIA, ILL.

Buy No Incubator and pay for it before giving it a trial.

The firm who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. We will sell you ours on CREDIT. NOT A CENT until tried, and a child can run with 2 minutes attention a day.

We won FIRST PRIZE WORLD'S FAIR and you can too. Send for our new catalogue and you will only pay one cent. Our large catalogue will cost you 5 cents and give you full worth of practical information on poultry and incubators and the money there is in the business. Plans for Brooders, Houses, etc., 25. N. B. Send us the names of three persons interested in poultry and 25 cents and we will send you "The BIRDIE," its Care and Rearing," a book of 160 subjects and 50 illustrations, worth 50 cents to the trade.

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MY MOTHER WAS A PERFECT MATCHER THE NEVER FAILED FREE TO MAKE MONEY

PERFECTION INCUBATOR CO. QUINCY, ILLINOIS

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CATCHES ROADMASTERS

Last spring several farmers on the line of a big railroad rebelled against barbed wire, and demanded that the company should pay them for the wire they had used. Our manly called on the Roadmaster, who wanted him to "see those farmers, and would buy, and kiss you, and I've got to have 25 miles on my division."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—Cattle receipts were 5500 head and shipments 1400. The best grades were firm, the others steady; Texas steers ranged from \$3.35 to \$3.85, Texas cows from \$3.00 to \$3.50, native steers from \$3.00 to \$3.50, native cows and heifers from \$2.75 to \$3.15, stockers and feeders from \$2.75 to \$4.15, bulls from \$3.20 to \$3.50, Hog receipts were 9000 head and shipments 1100. The bulk of sales ranged from \$3.35 to \$3.40, heavies from \$3.35 to \$3.50, packers from \$3.25 to \$3.45, pigs from \$3.00 to \$3.25. In sheep receipts were 5000 head and shipments none. The market was steady, lambs ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.00, muttons from \$3.50 to \$3.70.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 23.—Cattle receipts were 500 head. The market was from 50 to 100 higher on both natives and Texans, native shipping steers ranging from \$3.50 to \$5.10, dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$3.50 to \$4.70, stockers and feeders from \$2.10 to \$3.00. Light steers from \$2.65 to \$4.25, cows and mixed from \$1.75 to \$3.00, Texas and Indian steers from \$2.00 to \$4.10, cows and heifers from \$2.00 to \$3.45. Hog receipts were 4500 head. The market opened steady and closed 5c lower, light ranged from \$3.40 to \$3.50, mixed from \$3.10 to \$3.45, heavies from \$3.05 to \$3.57, sheep receipts were 1300 head. The market was steady, muttons ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.25, culls from \$2.00 to \$3.00, lambs from \$3.50 to \$5.25.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 20.—Present quiet business. Receipts, 1000 head, per 100 pounds, gross, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common, \$2.25 to \$2.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common cows, per head, \$12.00 to \$14.00; yearlings, choice, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common yearlings, \$2.00 to \$2.25; calves, choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common calves, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common, per head, \$1.00 to \$2.00; hogs, corn-fed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; meat-fed, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

The supply of cattle and calves on hand and to arrive is ample to meet all the requirements of the trade for the coming week. Prices remain unchanged. Market full of sheep and hogs.

A. P. NORMAN.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—Prices for cattle ruled steady, as a rule, and the comparatively small number of cattle were readily taken at strong quotations. To-day's sales were largely at from \$4.00 to \$4.75, sales being on a basis of from \$3.50 to \$4.00 for the poorest dressed beef steers up to from \$4.50 to \$5.00 for good to choice export and shipping steers, with prime cattle scarce and a few nominal sales from \$5.10 to \$5.35. Texans were unchanged. In hogs the market opened weak and a shade lower than at the close of last week, but an active demand soon firming up prices, and the day's sales were at about the same prices as last Saturday. Sales were made from \$3.25 to \$3.35 for heavy packing hogs up to from \$3.60 to \$3.62 1/2 for the most desirable droves, choice mixed and butchers' lots selling nearly as high as the best light-weights. The bulk of the offerings crossed the scale at from \$3.45 to \$3.55. In sheep there was a fairly good demand, but prices were about 10c lower on large receipts. Sales were made of sheep at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for inferior to common up to from \$4.00 to \$4.25 for choice to prime lots, westerns, which comprised the larger share of the offerings, selling chiefly at from \$3.80 to \$3.90. Yearlings brought from \$3.90 to \$4.35, and common to prime lambs were wanted at from \$3.75 to \$5.25, chiefly at from \$4.30 to \$4.90. Receipts of cattle were 14,000 head, hogs 42,000 and sheep 20,000.

THIS INTERESTS OUR CATTLEMEN.

MRS. M. A. SADLER.

To many of those interested in stock raising the above lady is well and favorably known as being employed with the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., one of our largest live stock commission houses, in their headquarters at Fort Worth. It is with pleasure that we call the attention of all stockmen to the fact that Mrs. Sadler is a stenographer and a notary public, and is well qualified for drawing up of bills of sale, chattel mortgages, contracts, leases, etc., and also does all kinds of typewriting. Mrs. Sadler's long experience in such work is sufficient indorsement of her efficiency, and as her terms are most moderate, we feel sure the trade will accord her a generous support.

Mrs. Sadler also teaches the art of shorthand and typewriting, and a certificate showing a pupil has graduated from her class will almost guarantee the holder a good position at high compensation.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 336 Main St., Dallas.

PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Time Card.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 1.		* STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 2.	
Leave.	Dist. from Pecos.			Arrive.
5:40 a. m.	0	Pecos		10:05 p. m.
5:54	10	Bryant		9:52
6:08	20	Lucerne		9:40
6:22	30	Artes		9:27
6:36	40	Riverton		9:15
6:50	50	Gundabine (Lv. 7:55)		9:03
7:04	60	Palmer		8:50
7:18	64 1/2	State Line		8:38
7:32	70	Red Bluff		8:25
7:46	80	Malaga		8:13
7:59	90	Fort Worth		8:01
8:13	100	Fort Worth		7:50
8:27	110	Fort Worth		7:38
8:41	120	Fort Worth		7:26
8:55	130	Fort Worth		7:14
9:09	140	Fort Worth		7:02
9:23	150	Fort Worth		6:50
9:37	160	Fort Worth		6:38
9:51	170	Fort Worth		6:26
10:05	180	Fort Worth		6:14
10:19	190	Fort Worth		6:02
10:33	200	Fort Worth		5:50
10:47	210	Fort Worth		5:38
11:01	220	Fort Worth		5:26
11:15	230	Fort Worth		5:14
11:29	240	Fort Worth		5:02
11:43	250	Fort Worth		4:50
11:57	260	Fort Worth		4:38
12:11	270	Fort Worth		4:26
12:25	280	Fort Worth		4:14
12:39	290	Fort Worth		4:02
12:53	300	Fort Worth		3:50
1:07	310	Fort Worth		3:38
1:21	320	Fort Worth		3:26
1:35	330	Fort Worth		3:14
1:49	340	Fort Worth		3:02
2:03	350	Fort Worth		2:50
2:17	360	Fort Worth		2:38
2:31	370	Fort Worth		2:26
2:45	380	Fort Worth		2:14
2:59	390	Fort Worth		2:02
3:13	400	Fort Worth		1:50
3:27	410	Fort Worth		1:38
3:41	420	Fort Worth		1:26
3:55	430	Fort Worth		1:14
4:09	440	Fort Worth		1:02
4:23	450	Fort Worth		0:50
4:37	460	Fort Worth		0:38
4:51	470	Fort Worth		0:26
5:05	480	Fort Worth		0:14
5:19	490	Fort Worth		0:02
5:33	500	Fort Worth		0:00

E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver.

Marfa New Era: Wiley Moore refused an offer of \$12 a head for 3000 head of steer yearlings delivered at Toyah. We understand the case of the Dallas banks against Tom and Arthur Mitchell, recently tried at Dallas, has been settled by plaintiff agreeing to a judgment in favor of the defendants for 23 head of thoroughbred bulls in excess of the cattle heretofore recovered from the plaintiffs, and also agreeing that the Mitchell boys shall pay no part of the costs of receivership, which has been estimated at the enormous sum of \$7500.

NEWS AND NOTES.

(Report of foreign market sales was unavoidably crowded out last week. Many of the home sales reported below were also held over from last issue, but will doubtless still be interesting reading.—Ed.)

Del Rio Record: Lon Tatum sold to Ed Randall 100 yearlings and 100 cows at \$10 all around.

Kimble County Citizen: G. W. Hodgkins bought 30 head of stock cattle from the Wooten estate last week at \$10.25 per head.

Ballinger Banner-Leader: W. J. Turner recently bought of R. A. Smith 69 head of three and four-year-old steers at \$32.50 round.

Concho Herald: The Vingo Cattle Co. bought 150 yearlings, spring delivery, from F. M. DeLashmuit for \$13 per head.

Judge R. T. Wheeler of Hitchcock has introduced a bill for presentation to the legislature through the Texas coast association to regulate the purity and sale of commercial fertilizers.

Sterling City News: Thomas Brennan, Sr. sold 90 head of "sox's" coming from the State of Colorado at \$17.75, 10 per cent cut back. L. E. Seaman sold thirty head of three-year-old steers to Bailey of Colorado, at \$20.

Oelrich (S. D.) Times: About 2000 cattle from the Northern Hills drifted into the Fair River country during the late storm. It took the river riders three days hard work to turn them back across Indian creek and start them toward home.

Scoury County News: Farmers report that the ground now under the snow is at any time for the past ten years. It doesn't look like starvation when some of Scoury county's farmers have thousands of pounds of home raised bacon in their smokehouses.

In the county seat election in Eastland county recently held, the town of Eastland failed to receive one-third of the votes cast, but held the county seat. The vote stood as follows: Cisco 981, Eastland 553, Carleton 405, Center 15. Cisco received a majority of all the votes cast, but it required two-thirds to move it.

Corpus Christi Caller: Kennedy station, on the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass road, is building up very fast, almost rivaling Beeville, which town is still growing. The land about Kennedy is very fine and the land men are putting it on the market, hence the prosperity in that section.

Foard County News: Knox county has discovered that she owed twenty-eight thousand dollars when Foard county was created and has an attorney bringing the matter before the commissioners for Foard county pro rata. Foard county gets some territory from Knox and will have to pay her share of the debt.

Pecos Valley Argus: To secure the best cattle with the best crop of calves, farmers must plow deep. One of the causes which contributed to the low tonnage in the Pecos Valley this past season, was because beets were put in on land that was plowed very shallow. It is impossible to plow too deep. Sink the plow, and reap the reward in increased tonnage.

San Angelo Press: Mr. J. M. Shannon has bought the Live Oak ranch ("77") from W. E. Whittle for \$3000. This ranch is located on Live Oak, 40 miles west of Ozama, Mr. Whittle will move to the Panhandle. W. B. Lewis & Co. bought from Jacoby Bros. 250 head of two, three and four-year-old steers at \$15 to \$20 to carry in Coleman county for fall.

Devil's River News: O. C. Roberts sold his flock of stock sheep to T. B. Birtong at \$1.75 a head. Steve Calvary of Sterling county sold 2500 sheep at \$1.75 a head. T. B. Birtong sold 75 head of Eastern stock cattle to O. C. Roberts at \$11 round. Sam Henderson of Schleicher county bought thirty-three yearling Durham bulls from Thompson Bros., of Runtels county at \$35 a head.

Beeville Playmate: Mr. Willie Gray has an orange tree in his yard which has borne its cold spell of February, 1895, and again blossomed through the recent 20-degree spell we had without damage other than the scorching of a few tender buds. The tree is five years old and bore this year oranges with and without seeds. He prizes it very highly and thinks it is his variety, "Harris Partridge," were planted out altogether in this latitude it would prove a success.

Industrial West: While renters in lower Texas are planning how to live and make a crop that must be largely used to pay debts already owed, nearly every settler in Donley county is free from debt, has a few head of cattle and plenty of feed to keep them till grass. The severe winter has made heavy inroads on East Texas cattle shipped in and there will be some loss by large stock men that are not prepared to feed, but the cattle of the "nesters" are in very good shape.

Southwestern Stockman, Farmer and Feeder: The paper which says ear marks cut no figure, as regards claim for ownership of a stray, or any other matter, talks through its suspenders. When two men on adjoining ranges almost use the same iron, but different ear marks, the mark must be relied upon to establish the claim. This is done in hundreds of cases, as proof shows. If the mark were considered of not enough importance to be reported, the case would be tied up. See?

Sioux City Tribune: The Kansas City Drovers' Telegram is making an aggressive and vigorous campaign against stock yard legislation by the Kansas legislature. When Western stock raisers are fully apprised of the benefits which they enjoy by reason of the location near at hand of live stock markets and of the comparatively exorbitant charges for feed, commission, etc., paid by their less fortunate brethren of the East and South they will be quite content to let well enough alone.

Midland Eye Opener: Connell & Garrett bought 700 ones from E. W. McKenzie at \$13. J. H. Barron sold to Cowden & Waddell, 125 head of yearling steers at \$13 per head. Joe H.

James, we learn, sold to Kansas parties 150 head of ones at \$13.50. R. Wakefield bought six Polled Angus bulls from the C ranch, paying \$50 per head. W. E. Connell bought a half interest in the A. T. Crowley ranch and cattle. There are from 700 to 800 head of cattle on the ranch at present, and they are in fine condition. Brown & Youngblood sold to F. A. Williams of Sterling, Col., 750 ones at \$15.25.

Childress Index: Scrub bulls are few and far between in Childress county. Joe Harvey did not buy cattle on his recent trip to Red River country. He says the yearlings were too small and the price too large. A. W. Long, 3 bar brand, has a fine bunch of cattle. For the past two years he has been cutting out all off-colored and old cows and shipping them to market. He also has none but pure blood registered Hereford and Durham bulls. Mr. Long will show a fine bunch of yearlings this spring.

Muskogee Phoenix: Isparhecher, the principal chief of the Creek Nation, was recently in Muskogee. He came to town to have a conference with the members of Creek commission appointed to treat with the Dawes commission. When asked in reference to the proposed destruction of illegal pastures the Chief said he had issued a letter to the district judges notifying them to close illegal pastures must be taken down once and they are instructed to see to the enforcement of this order. This doesn't apply to the ten-mile pastures nor to the 400-acre pastures owned by the heads of families. These latter pastures will be allowed to stand during the continuance of the leases.

Before adjourning the Oklahoma Live Stock Association adopted resolutions endorsing Senator Marum's quarantine bill, the appointment of Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, as secretary of agriculture, and recommending for appointment of the Hon. F. D. Coburn of Kansas as assistant secretary. A resolution endorsing the movement for locating a state normal school at Alva, another asking the national government to define as near as practicable such portion of the United States as is comparatively impracticable as a farming country, and another to the territorial legislature asking for competent laws to protect stock from the depredation of wild animals.

Kansas City Packer: The only way to maintain the quality of our live stock is to constantly aim to improve it. Good beef never lacks demand, either at home or abroad. The Briton likes his American roast, and our export trade has reached an enormous proportion. We must maintain the high standard of quality and give heed to the health and quality of our product. Kansas City is rapidly acquiring fame as a shipping center for apples. The establishing of a large cold storage plant for apples, and the storage this year of 60,000 barrels of apples, will place the North Star to the north. York Baldwin, has brought into Kansas City buyers from the West and South, who are availing themselves of this new depot of supply, for furnishing their trade with the best apples in the market.

Rapid City (S. D.) Stockman: It seems that high prices asked for stock cattle in the South will sooner or later result in Northern cattle growers to breed and stock their own ranges. Pierre Wibaux, cattle buyer for the Montana ranges by purchasing 550 Shorthorn bulls. He already has 10,000 cows on his home ranch. The Northwest will stock her own ranges inside of five years. A stockman subscriber has had more or less trouble with blackleg in his cattle, writes that if sufficient sulphur is mixed with salt to make the whole mess yellow the disease will disappear. Cattle will eat the mixture readily and this simple remedy is said to be a sure preventative. Recently returned from a visit to Montana, reports range stock in fair condition and thinks they will come through the rest of the winter in good shape.

San Angelo Standard: Cicero Russell bought 150 stock cattle from Standard of Kimble county, at \$15 round. M. Z. Smitten bought from Ben and Lee Mayes 100 long yearling steers at \$14.50. R. C. Sanderson of Big Springs, sold 700 head of ones and two last week to Gale McColl of Iowa, at \$14.50 and \$18 per head. Godfrey Miller sold 300 2 and 4 year old steers this week to Ralph Harris at \$20.50. Spring delivery. B. P. Wade bought 200 coming yearling steers, delivered in June, from Thos. McColl, of Menard county, at \$12 per head. Anson & Venter sold 150 head of steer yearlings this week from F. M. DeLashmuit at about \$12.50 per head. Fayette Tankersley sold 235 4 and 5 year old steers, at \$22.50, to Thompson Ely, who will place them on cotton seed meal feed at Temple. Anson & Venter sold to W. A. Nix, a Greenville feeder, 90 head of eastern steers, 60 head of old cows at \$13 per head, 20 head of bulls and stags at \$17. J. N. Farquhar bought 98 goats from Will Goble of Grape Creek at \$1 per head. A sample of the hair seen by the Standard on Saturday was 10 inches long and will sell in San Antonio at 20 cents per pound. Buy goats. John Kennedy purchased last week three registered polled Angus bulls from parties in Cleburne at \$150 per head. John has a nice herd of polled cattle started and firmly believes they are the coming best breed of the United States. The M. B. Pulliman cattle trade was consummated yesterday as follows: Nub bought from Johnson Bros., of Pecos City, 3,000 two year old steers at \$17.50 and 2,500 yearlings at \$14, delivered at his ranch near Lubbock in the springtime gentle Annie. These are Panhandle cattle, all of Johnson Bros.' own raising, and is considered one of the best herds on the Plains.

San Angelo Standard: Perry & Dooley bought from E. W. Skidmore containing yearlings at \$12. Perry & Dooley bought from J. N. Farquhar 54 ones and two at \$15.50. N. B. Spearman bought from John Hannum 16 ones and two at \$11 per round. Judge Garland of Paint Rock sold to Hargess 200 stock cattle at \$12 per head. Perry & Dooley, Jr., sold his entire herd of cattle, reserving his Jerseys, to Tom Dolan, at \$22.50 round. Philip Wilson & Bro. of Ballinger, bought 100 long twos from Abe Miller of Ballinger at \$19 per head. M. Z. Smitten bought from G. W. Snyder 43 coming yearlings at \$11 and 18 head coming twos at \$14. Richardson and Campbell of this city bought from Burdett of Sterling county, 200 head of mutton, the tops of 1100 head

for \$2.25 per head. Hector McKenzie of San Angelo, for McKenzie & Maves, bought of Schlicks, of Lubbock county, 3500 fat muttons with 12 months wool on for \$17.50. Wm. Childress of San Angelo bought 1000 cows from Smith, of Houston county, at \$10.50 per head, and immediately upon his arrival in this city sold 500 head to Godfrey Miller at \$14. J. A. Parkinson of Wagener, I. T., arrived a few days ago with Sol Mayer from an inspection of the late Dr. Taylor ranch in Sutton and Schleicher counties. Mr. Parkinson is a large cattle owner and is negotiating for the purchase of this famous ranch. T. J. Webb of Tom Green, Runtels and Coke counties, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Webb recently purchased 2300 head of steer yearlings and two from Seeligen of Nueces county, at \$10 and \$12.50. He will receive the cattle near Alice April 5 and drive the herd to his ranch near San Angelo. N. B. Spearman recently bought in the Miles Station neighborhood from several different ranchmen 50 coming ones and two at \$10 and \$13 and a few three at \$17. Mr. Spearman also reports that Perry & Dooley, ranchman, while attempting to shoot a coyote was jerked down by his horse and seriously kicked in the head and face, breaking the jawbone.

THIS WEEK'S NOTES.

The National Cotton Seed Oil mill of Denison closed Wednesday, it having exhausted all the seed available.

Hector D. Lane, president of the Cotton Growers' Association, has issued a call to the farmers to meet in convention at Waco on Monday, March 8.

Sweetwater Review: H. C. Taylor shipped 150 head of horses on the 11th instant, from this point to New Orleans for the Spanish government.

The Cuban Authorities in view of the scarcity of beef, have issued a decree which they have recently enforced against Arizona with the exception of Maricopa, Pinal and Yuma counties. Mr. Cameron presented satisfactory evidence which resulted in the above change. The three counties named have not yet furnished similar satisfactory evidence.

D. C. Cogdell of Granbury sold Friday to Walter Spradley of McKinney 100 large feeder calves, ranging from the Fort were shipped to McKinney, where he will continue feeding them.

Six hundred and fifty bales of cotton were shipped from Taylor the past season to Japan. The cotton was classed additional and produced more than ordinary density and extra ties added.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange met Wednesday last, and unanimously endorsed and adopted the protest of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association against the oleomargarine bill.

Pick and Pan News: Two railroads headed for Hubbard City—Houston and Texas Central from Wortham, and the Santa Fe from Cameron via Marlin, Hubbard City and on to Waxahachie.

R. H. Grinstead of Ridgeway, Mo., shipped two double-decked cars of hogs from Rockdale, Tex., to that point to help fill a shortage caused by cholera. Billboards and heavy exports from that section.

Kansas City stock yards received 34,946 cattle, 2418 calves, 63,897 hogs, 20,939 sheep and 1063 horses for week ending Feb. 14. Same week last year the receipts were 26,399 cattle, 502 calves, 42,035 hogs, 12,846 sheep and 2641 horses.

Baird Star: J. Caldwell of El Paso bought two carloads of horses in Baird this week for the Mexican government. The horses were shipped west Tuesday night for their destination at some point in Chihuahua.

The Skinner Cattle Company of Lampasas, Lampasas county, has been chartered, capital stock \$50,000. Purpose, the raising, buying and selling of live stock. Incorporators, J. P. Skinner, J. F. White and J. C. Matthews.

The governor has issued a proclamation forbidding the bringing of Southern cattle into Nolan county and Pecos county, information having been received that they were about to be brought into those counties in large numbers.

John Cronzhang, a Texas horse dealer, deposited Monday evening at Kansas City with Wolcott, Beers & Co., \$640 for safe-keeping. He then retired to his home at the Ranch Hotel and blew out the gas and next morning he was found dead from suffocation.

Kimble County Citizen: Mae Huffman, manager of the Capital Syndicate's Spring Lake ranch in Castro county, who is in the city, reports cattle in his range in the panhandle in fine condition notwithstanding a very hard month in January.

According to the recently issued government report of the number of cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1897, the number of cattle in the country was the smallest since 1886, the number of hogs the smallest since 1881, and the number of sheep the smallest since 1878.

Clare & Merchant shipped a train of beavers from Beeville Wednesday. They then in the evening ran live oak county and were in fine shape for grass. As high as \$10.50 per head for stock cattle (calves counted) has been offered in this section lately.

Will Greenwood, Guy Strickland and Ab Rice of Del Rio have sold all of their steer yearlings to R. W. Prosser for \$10 per head. Ab Rice put in a few heifers at \$9. Messrs. Kelly and Norris of Comstock have bought 1800 head of sheep from parties in Edwards county at \$2 per head.

Secretary Morton has issued his decision opening the port of El Paso to the admission of Mexican cattle the year round, by which upon certificate of the United States veterinary surgeon cattle will be admitted through that port to shipment to any point within the quarantine date line.

The Southwest Texas Railroad Company has been chartered with a capital of \$500,000; object, to build a railroad from Brenham to Brownsville via Corpus Christi, with a branch from

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—BY—

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R. M. Collins and J. C. Wright are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

The Shoe and Leather Review shows in a recent editorial that all indications point to a gradually decreasing supply of hides. It will pay Texas stockmen, therefore, to alter their methods of branding, and a reform in that direction has already set in.

Just before going to press we find that an effort is being made to induce the different railroads to make a lower rate than that already announced to the San Antonio conventions. While it can not yet be authoritatively announced, it is now likely that a maximum five dollar rate will be put into effect.

Hon. Barnett Gibbs' suggestion in last week's Journal in discussing the oleomargarine bill that another bill be introduced prohibiting the importation to the state of so-called molasses made without a single sugar cane to the barrel being used in its manufacture, is a good one. Molasses composed of glucose and various chemicals is positively injurious while oleomargarine is nutritious.

Consumers throughout the country will view with complacent satisfaction the fight between Arbuckle and Have-meyer, representing respectively the coffee and sugar trusts, which in the aggregate may alternately save several millions to the families in the United States; although as the Chicago News recently remarked, an annoying injunction has somewhat interfered with hostilities so far, the price of coffee has already been cut, and when the legal obstacles are cleared away, the contest may proceed to a point where a pound of sugar and a pound of coffee will be given away to every patron of a soda fountain.

One of our prominent railroad managers has been wrestling with an abstruse problem lately. "Why is it," queries the gentleman, "that when sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to pasture grass the owner sues the railroad company for damages, and yet I notice the self-same owners voluntarily burn their grass to improve their pastures?" We can only suppose in explanation that it is somewhat of the same process that transforms a long-horned Texas into a blooded Durham when he or she gets sent to the happy hunting grounds by untimely collision with a moving locomotive.

Our next Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, is a practical farmer and an ardent advocate of beet culture. While Mr. F. D. Corn, of Kansas (whose name is now prominently mentioned for the post of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture), was the choice of the Journal for the position bestowed upon Mr. Wilson, we have no doubt that the selection of the latter gentleman was a good one, and will be satisfactory to the farming interests of the country generally. Mr. Wilson's belief in the possibilities of beet raising should be gratifying to Texas and New Mexico, where the industry is in process of development.

NO ADVANCE IN RATES.

A telegraphic report received Saturday stating that the rates on cattle to Chicago from Texas points would be advanced 10¢ to 11¢ caused much comment and no end of inquiry. The report was erroneous and caused by a misunderstanding of the matter. Rates from Texas to Chicago are at present 10¢ cents higher from some points and 11¢ cents higher from other points than to St. Louis, and the Traffic association's circular simply defined the points from which each rate applied. There has been no advance in rates.

SCHOOL TEXT BOOK QUESTION. "I know of nothing," said Lieut.-Gov. Jester in his recent speech to the legislature, "more urgently demanded by the toiling masses of this state than immediate relief from the oppressive prices levied by the school book trust upon the great mass of the people, who are struggling to give their children the scant advantages of an elementary education. The greatest and most gigantic monopoly that exists in Texas to-day is the school book trust. It has insidiously, industriously and effectively extended its influence and power until it permeates every nook and corner of our state. In many instances it has entered our sacred school system and used its influence for the election or de-

feat of school superintendents and school boards, and has made agents of those who should be the guardians and protectors of the interests and rights of the school children. This monopoly is striving to extend its influence even now to the very capital of the state, and its representatives are here to-day, and have been here ever since this legislature convened, ready and waiting to defeat any measure that may be offered in the interest of the people and against the trust."

Mr. Jester further stated that one Texas city alone sends out of the state annually \$21,000 for school books, or \$4.25 per capita of its school population. At this rate Texas sends out of the state annually over \$3,000,000 for school text books, which could be furnished by our own publishers for half the amount. Mr. Jester's charges would be startling, if not already generally known; he might truthfully have added more. Let the legislators now see to it that the operations of the lobby are rendered dangerous and non-productive, and let the people watch carefully how their representatives vote when the issue comes before them and govern themselves accordingly.

FARE TO SAN ANTONIO.

Responding to many inquiries regarding the fare to San Antonio for the convention, the Journal is informed by representatives of the principal roads that the following rates have been agreed upon: From points within 167 miles of San Antonio, \$5 for the round trip; from points in excess of 167 miles of San Antonio, 2 cents per mile for the round trip on all mileage in excess of the 167 miles added to \$5. Thus, a party starting say 200 miles from San Antonio must pay two cents per mile round trip for thirty-three miles, equaling 66 cents, added to \$5 for 167 miles, making \$5.66 for the round trip.

An impression seems to have been prevalent last week that a maximum five-dollar rate had been granted. This, it appears, was a mistake, and we are assured now that the above is the rate in force.

At the same time there seems for some reason not very apparent, an idea that there may yet be a change and cheaper rates put in effect, or to speak plainer, the impression exists among the railroad men themselves that there may yet be some cutting of rates. This is possible, but, so far, the figures above announced may be accepted as correct.

Interest in the forthcoming meetings of the Texas Livestock Association and the Cattle Raisers' Association meetings to be held in San Antonio on March 8, 9 and 10 becomes more intense as the time approaches, and all indications point to one of the largest gatherings of cattlemen that has taken place in the state in many years. The Journal is daily in receipt of letters of inquiry from different sections of the country regarding the convention. Our San Antonio report last week showed what steps were already being taken by the citizens there for the entertainment of their guests, and the enthusiasm may be judged from the fact that over \$1000 was subscribed by the committee alone towards expenses at the preliminary meeting. Besides the stockmen from Texas, the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, Arizona and New Mexico, there will be large delegations present from St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha and Denver. Many important matters will come up for discussion before each convention, matters especially referring to the interests of Texas stockmen, and now that the legislature is in session the time for such discussion is extremely opportune. Each association will be able to present a satisfactory report of the past year's work. The Cattle Raisers' Association will have as a special feature for presentation to the association the work of their traffic department, which was alluded to at some length in these columns last week. As then outlined by the Journal, general sentiment appears to be favorable to the re-election of President Bush in order to enable him and the transportation committee, which is composed of members of the executive committee, to continue their work uninterrupted. The executive committee is nominated by the president, of which fact some seem to be ignorant. The Journal is in accord with this sentiment, believing that the interest of the association and the cattlemen at large demand it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FACTS FROM OBSERVATION." Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

To more fully impress upon the minds of your readers who cultivate cotton the importance of improving the cotton fiber, and at the same time secure a variety that can resist the long summer droughts that West Texas is subject to, I give you my practical experience, remarking that government experiment farms are a good thing, but if all farmers would observe closely the developments of the crops they produce, study out the reasons for this or that effect, the practical farmer would stand head in his class. The enclosed cut is taken from "The Improvement of the Cotton Fibre" by Edward Atkinson of Boston, showing the fibre magnified 325 times. You will observe that nature has shaped it to spin; also that the fiber has cells or is hollow. With this knowledge it is easy to reason why Egyptian cotton is brown and why the touch and why our cotton is white. The Egyptian seed contains more oil and is much darker than oil from our common seed and

is a slick seed, while the other is a luted seed. Now, being a smooth, slick seed the fibre absorbs more readily the oil from the seed of the Egyptian, the oil being very dark compared with the oil from the other, causes the fibre to look brown. The seed of our common cotton being luted the fibre cannot so readily absorb the oil from the seed, consequently it has not the lustre or oily feeling that the Egyptian has. Let your readers try by storing away a bale in the seed, tramping it down closely, leaving it thus for two months before ginning, and see what a difference in sample this bale will be compared with that picked and ginned without delay. The seed cotton that is stored away will have a more or less slightly yellow color, rich and glossy, because the fibre has had time to absorb some of the oil from the seed, thereby enhancing the value of this bale gathered from the same field.

It is easy to make this test and I am sure it will prove profitable. My 1893 crop of Egyptian cotton did not compare at all with the imported article. The fibre felt dry and harsh to the touch, smoky white in color, in fact, away "off," but I was not discouraged. I knew there must be a reason for it, but there was no one to advise me. Seeing the great advantage to our people if we could raise this cotton here, I determined there was a way and to find it, the samples of my 1896 crop proves my success. I reasoned thus: The crop in Egypt was made by the annual overflow of the river Nile, consequently at the time of gathering the crop there was no rain. Knowing my crop of 1895 was exposed after opening, to the weather, and believing this had something to do with it, my crop of 1896 was gathered closely and stored away, and when ginned I found my reasoning was all right.

As for length of staple my observation is that the season has much to do with that, even in our common cotton the same variety may differ—one season have one or one and one-fourth inch staple, the next season have but three-fourths or one inch; or again, take last season the first picking was very poor fibre owing to the early drought, while the fall cotton from the same stalks was extra good.

I will give the readers of the Journal some other facts I have learned from observation shortly that may startle them. "Scientific Agriculture" may size me up a crank but there have been other practical men laughed at, yet somehow they proved they were right, and that the world's progress is not altogether accredited to science.

W. H. WENTWORTH.
P. S.—There is about 700 acres of new land to be planted in cotton this season near Cheapside. Every farmer is striving to make a big crop increasing their acreage from 50 to 100 per cent over last year, and from what I can hear it is pretty much the same all over state. Should we have a good season it will be bales of "grief" in place of cotton, I fear.

ANGORA GOAT INDUSTRY.

Hastings, Kendall Co., Texas, Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

We note with much interest your recent correspondence on Angora goats, and you will doubtless have learned that the industry is not so new as you imagined. We send you our small samples of mohair cut at random from as many young goats in our flock, the fleece being about 10 months old.

Mr. Payne is right about the carelessness on the part of the average Texas goat breeder in not taking proper pains to increase the quality of his flock. In the average goat flock in this country you will see several inferior bunnies running with the nannies. The owner will tell that he knows they ought to have been castrated, but that he had neglected it in winter and summer he is afraid of worms, and it is this sort of policy that keeps back the average quality of our Angora, and not the inherent vice of the Alpaca itself, which, with reasonable care in selection, can be improved very rapidly with the material we have at hand in this country.

As to shearing twice a year in these parts, this is rendered necessary by our mild winters, which will sometimes cause the goats to shed too early in the spring and the result is that the goats are of the right kind and constant care is exercised in selection for breeding, a very good staple can be obtained at each shearing. Where the character of the country is brushy, it can be put to no more profitable use than growing mohair and Angora goat meat, the latter being as wholesome and palatable as any there is in the world.

For many years the industry has been fostered, and its value realized in Cape Colony, South Africa, until they now have, if anything, better goats than there are in Turkey, and it is from this source that we should probably derive the most benefit from an importation of new blood.

W. G. HUGHES & CO.
(Mohair to hand, and measures 10 to 13 inches.—Ed.)

VALUABLE FARMING HINTS.

Ross, Texas, Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

In the following I will confine myself to farm life, and what I think would better the condition of the farmer. I will say at the start, and I have been spent on the farm; therefore you may consider I am yet one of the plowboys.

One of the greatest leaks on the farm is the proper use of time. Brains and time properly used are the only hope we Southern farmers have left for success. First, we should take good farm papers, for in this way we find out how the best farmers in the United States are managing. They love to tell you how to make farm life a success, and this way you make the acquaintance of the greatest of thinkers that ever lived. As for keeping books, you should be like John Q. Adams, know all your business by referring to your books. The writer keeps four books at Oak Hill farm in which everything is kept recorded.

If the farmer wants to save time he should keep a small book and pencil in his pocket and if he finds a gate needs fixing or a post is out of place or any other thing that should have attention, make a note of it in this book and send some one to fix it. The best plan is to go yourself and don't give a hack and promise, but fix it well. By so doing you will acquire the habit of wanting everything in the best order and each year will find you more contented with

farm life. If it were not for the pleasure in it I would quit the farm at once and go to something else. This is where we should all look to the time when the farm will make more of everything that is good than we can use and plenty to spare.

W. J. DUFFEL.

BELIEVES IN JOHNSON GRASS.

Hastings, Texas, Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

There is an old saying "Give a dog a bad name and everyone will call him by it." This applies to the hurray about Johnson grass, and we read with much interest Mr. Post's article in its defense.

The hue and cry to which he refers is made mainly by newspaper men and "farmers" and these give their cue from "corner grocery" farmers, who are most proverbially the most thriftest in the world. They are just the

(Continued on page 5.)

For Sale.

YOUNG STEERS FOR SALE.

1200 one and two-year-old steers, good grade of cattle. Also would like to hear from any one wanting some heifers, same age. Address,

PUMPHREY & KENNEDY,
Taylor, Texas.

Have you ANYTHING TO SELL, LEASE OR TRADE?

If so advertise in the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and get a Taker. Rates reasonable.

ADDRESS: TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED HORSES—Will trade good

inside Ft. Worth property for Horses, Address L. Lock Box 767, Ft. Worth, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 good Southwest Texas Cows, 5 to 8 years old, let head, \$12.50 each. \$12.50 500 one Steers, per head, \$11.50 500 two Steers, per head, \$11.50 200 ones and twos, Heifers, per head \$10 and \$11.00 100 four and up, steers, per head, \$22.00 These are all good, well improved, and smooth cattle in good shape. Also

50 Two-Year-Old Durham Bulls,

ALL SOLID RINDS.

PRICE \$25 TO \$30 PER HEAD.

All of these cattle are located on the L. & N. R. R., 60 miles Southwest of San Antonio, Texas. Address,

G. H. O.,
DILLEY, FRIO CO., TEX.

FOR SALE.

Two sections, 1230 acres of good grazing lands, good water and grass, located in the midst of a 50,000 acre fenced pasture. School lands adjoining. Will sell or lease, about ten miles from Del Rio. Will sell cheap on terms to suit. Also 1200 acres farming land in Star county. For particulars address,

JOHN GLYNN, Del Rio, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE.

4000 Fine old sters, in line condition, on the ranch of the Ya. Rch. Ld. & Cattle Co. in Callahan county. For terms apply to,

F. S. BELL, Baird, Tex.

An Unparalleled Offer

to those of small means, who desire a Home in the great state of Texas. Write

S. D. MOORE,
GIO MAIN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

46000 Acre Pasture for Lease,

Situated 15 miles from Amarillo, Tex., in the breaks of the Canadian river, well fenced and thoroughly watered with springs and creeks. For further particulars address,

CHAS. N. WHITMAN, Tascosa, Tex.

GOOD HAY, GOOD RANCE,

GOOD WATER.

I HAVE A RANCH in the Sand Hills of Nebraska, good pasture, school lands adjoining. Will sell or lease, about ten miles from Del Rio. Will sell cheap on terms to suit. Also 1200 acres farming land in Star county. For particulars address,

C. H. TULLY, Rushville, Nebraska.

Cattle Men TAKE Notice.

WANTED A MAN WITH MONEY to buy half interest or whole of 50 or 60 acres irrigated land in the Peace Valley with private water right, to grow alfalfa, 5 tons per acre, the latter being a good crop of alfalfa and feed cattle. The best paying proposition in the west. Come and see or address,

E. L. WILLY, - - Roswell, N. M.

HIGH GRADE BULLS.

FOR SALE TWENTY-FIVE (25) HIGH-GRADE, well bred, good looking, and good feed cattle. The best paying proposition in the west. Come and see or address,

BOX 45, ALBANY, TEXAS.

STEERS FOR SALE.

THREE-HUNDRED STEERS, 1 to 4-years old, a choice lot, well graded also, Grade Hereford Bulls, my ranch, Goliad County, Texas. Address,

V. WIESS, Box 378 Beaumont, Texas

PANHANDLE CATTLE.

We have a large number of Kansas and Nebraska steers for sale, well bred, and above the average line, that are priced right. We can also contract for you now for spring delivery. If you will send description of cattle where located and when and where they can be shown and price, at a commission, we will send you a list of cattle in all parts of the State which we would be pleased to quote.

HALL & FENDELTON, Amarillo, Texas

PROPOSALS FOR CATTLE.—Sealed Proposals

for furnishing and delivering Stock Cattle for the Apache Prisoners at Fort Sill will be received until March 21st, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Enclosed containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Cattle for Apache Prisoners," and addressed, Capt. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav., Fort Sill, O. T.

PASTURE WANTED.

Wanted to lease 5000 to 10,000 acre pasture conveniently situated to railroad. A guarantee of steady pasture will be required. Address,

H. A. PIERCE, WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

FOR SALE.

Closing out sale of Pure Bred Angora Goats. Finest lot in North Texas. Address,

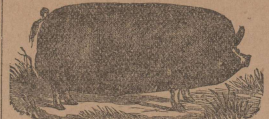
C. A. MANGOLD, Dallas, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM

P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX

—Breeders of—



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

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

CATTLE.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS;

50 YOUNG BULLS

Of Anxiety 4th, Lord Wilton, Ancient Briton, The Grove 3rd, Garfield, Beau Real and other leading strains for sale. Address

CHAS. G. COMSTOCK, ALBANY, MISSOURI.

HEREFORDS,

THE L. S. RANCH HERD.

This herd of 250 head was started in 1884 on Ridgeview Farm near Leavenworth, Kas., and built up there by the late Lucien Scott. Not an animal was ever sold out of it until 1896, when it was moved to the L. S. Ranch in Oklahoma County, Texas, where it is now kept and bred in its original purity. It includes the celebrated strains of Anxiety, The Grove 3rd, Lord Wilton and Hesler. Our bulls in service are Earl Wilton 1st, No. 3254, Brainard No. 4170, Duke of Cumberland, No. 5368, and Hesler 2nd, No. 6182. We offer nothing for sale but animals of our own breeding. For prices on young stock write to

CHAS. N. WHITMAN,
TASCOSA, TEXAS.

Hereford Bulls FOR SALE

Thoroughbred Bull Calves, High-grade Yearling Bulls and High Grade Bull Calves.

The Grades are from dams three-quarter bred and better, and sired by thoroughbreds of the best families—all well marked, good individuals, fine condition. The yearlings ready for service. For sale in car load lots at reasonable prices. Address

G. H. ADAMS, Crestone, Colo.

BULLS FOR SALE.

I have for sale, three miles from Beville, 400 head good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

W. J. STETZ, Beville, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE.

Fifty coming 1's and 2's, registered and subject to registration. Forty full bloods, coming 2's, sixty grades, coming 2's.

J. W. BURGESS, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,

Rhine, Wm. County, Texas.

B. C. RHONE, Proprietor.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 3,014, weight, 2500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Herefords, bred by B. T. Tully, W. S. Ikard, Manager, Hastings, Texas.

HIGH-GRADE STOCK CATTLE FOR SALE.

225 high-grade Hereford stock cattle for sale. Address

W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.

Breeder of the best strains of ABERDEEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all best cattle in the world, having taken first prize at the World's Fair over all breeds, and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Young Stock, Well Bred and of Correct Type. For sale,

H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Ill.

CHOICELY BRED JERSEY HEIFERS FOR SALE.

30 acclimated, registered, choice bred Jersey heifers, springers, for sale by W. B. MONTGOMERY, Starkville, Miss.

Graded Cattle for Sale.

Graded Bulls, Cows and Yearlings for sale. Address,

W. J. LOGAN, Rhine, Tex.

200 SHORTHORN 200 BULLS.

Have for sale 20 registered, red yearlings spring of '97, 800 each for \$10.75 retail. Also 100 high grade 2-year olds spring of '97, 60 each. Also 100 high grade 3-year olds spring of '97, 60 each. More Grade-shank blood than can be found in one herd. Would contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, yearlings spring of '97; 25 of these registered, red, high grade. W. P. HARRIS, Bunceon, Cooper Co., Mo.

DRUMMOND FARM.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle, Standard Bred Trotters, Shetland Ponies.

Young stock always for sale. Registered and high grade Bulls a specialty.

P. B. HUNT, DRUMMOND, YOUNG County, Texas.

DURHAM BULLS,

FOR SALE.

Ten coming ones, two and threes, registered and eligible to registration; extra quality. Thirty high grades.

V. O. HILDRETH, Ft. Worth, Tex.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

300 head of Pure-Bred Herefords, 50 head of Bulls for sale.

C. S. CROSS, B. L. LEIBFRIED, Mgr.

CATTLE—Continued.

20 HEAD

Polled Durham Cattle. Catalogue Free. A. E. & C. L. Burleigh, Marion, Ill.

SWINE.

W. P. GARSON, Breeder of prize winning Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins. Eggs in season. Also

Registered Poland-China Swine. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

RANDOL, Tarrant County, Texas.

GILT-EDGE HERD.

Of registered Poland China, winners of first in every class shown in at Taylor Fair, 1896.

Free Trade Wilkes and Deal U. S., both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and ready for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence Solicited. Wm. O'Connor, Taylor, Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs

Highly bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write.

JOHN S. KERR & SON,
Sherman, Texas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The very best quality, by Black Prince (1300), winner of first and sweepstakes prize at Kansas State Fair, 1896. Also a few Berkshire Pigs a Specialty. BROWN Leghorn Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

Mountain View Stock and Fruit Farm.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

LAUGH A LITTLE BIT.

Here's a motto just your fit—
Laugh a little bit.
When you think you're trouble hit,
Laugh a little bit.
Look misfortune in the face,
Brave the beldam's rude grimace,
Ten to one 'twill yield its place,
If you have the wit and grit
Just to laugh a little bit.

Cherish this as sacred writ—
Laugh a little bit.
Keep it with you, sample it,
Laugh a little bit.
Little ills will sure betide you,
Men may mock and fame deride you,
But you'll find them not a whit
If you laugh a little bit.

FAITH.

'Tis just to elope my eyes and breathe
Of peace the atmosphere,
Neither to look nor long for thee, yet
Feel that thou art near.

'Tis not to seek for any blessing—hope
For any good
'Tis but to feel thee near me and by
these be understood.

To lose the heart ache and the care by
grief to be forgot,
To feel the shackles binding me fall
off before thy look.

'Tis not oblivion of self that comes,
For well I know
That thou art of the realm above, and
I of these below.

But 'neath thy influence I seem above
myself to be,
So sweet beyond all measure is the con-
sciousness of thee.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Thomas is interested in the school for manual training. She writes us a letter filled with good ideas. If work is not a source of happiness, it is of goodness, contentment, peace. It is said six days shalt thou labor. To this law is added no exception. All must have useful employment or suffer in consequence. Therefore how necessary is this manual training. I agree with Mrs. Thomas regarding education. The educated have a resource within themselves of entertainment. They have so much better chances to make the most of this life than do the ignorant. It is a duty to make the most of this life, he who fails to do so falls in a duty. There is no way we can so well help our children to make the most of their swift-winged years as by educating them, then training them to noble independence. As usual, Mrs. Thomas' letter will be read with interest.

We will be delighted to give Alamo as many chances as he wishes to express himself in the Household. He writes kindly to our members. I am sure they all join me in saying we are glad the temptation to join us at last overcame his timidity and he is henceforth an established member—we take him for better or worse, as people say on certain solemn occasions. Yes, I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Alamo. I have his picture, but whether he is the fine-looking young fellow referred to or not I shall not tell yet. Alamo has asked me for Purple Pansy's address and an introduction to her, but I am afraid to introduce young people. It is like the new-fashioned short stories of the day, you never know when or where it will end. If Alamo's picture was less attractive, or Purple Pansy less interesting and bright! But ah, me! Youth, with its beautiful possibilities and unfulfilled, alas! too often never fulfilled, promises! How interesting it is to all of us, even we who have grown gray and weary and know the bliss of this springtime is too often its ignorance! I have often said one of the chief beauties of age is we are content to grow old, our tastes and desires grow gray as we do. But to-day, this beautiful warm day, the languor and dream time of a Southern spring has acted like an opiate on my old theories, that in confidence to me by my young Household friends, I forget all theories and say with Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"O, for one hour of youthful joy!
Give me back my twentieth spring!"

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown!
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From your life's fountain of flame!
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life all love and fame!"

If there are any of the Household who have not read this poem of Holmes, look it up and read it once. It requires the reader to express my sentiments. To return to Mr. Alamo, I will tell him now, we shall expect a delightful write-up of the convention.

Woods Boy writes, warning us not to grow too critical. Very good advice. I think Pap's Girl was with us last week.

A bright, interesting letter from Isabelle. Her entertainment must have been delightful, and would have been a credit to any club. I am as proud of the Country Club as though I were a member. Isabelle and I worked hard for that. It is the only fruit of a year's labor on my part.

Below I have copied an article which may be useful to housewives, proving men washed dishes in Bible times. When they wish to impress this fact on refractory lords they can produce Bible authority, and if then, why not now?

A NEGLECTED TEXT.

And I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down.—II. Kings, xxi, 13.
With this text, Rev. Phoebe Hanford, in a lecture delivered in New York recently, proved that man's sphere is also in the kitchen. "If these men who are forever flaunting in our faces the texts of St. Paul in which he forbids women to speak in the churches would read their text they would find out where some of the kitchen work belongs," said Mrs. Hanford. Every one is not a wife, hence the absurdity of the idea that woman's whole duties are household ones.

MODERN MAID AND BACHELOR.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I recently read the following somewhere: "The modern young bachelor tells me that the modern maid is woefully lacking in sentiment; that lace-paper valentines, with very tender verses, or a bunch of forget-me-nots tied with a blue ribbon in a true lover's knot, do not seem to please her like, perhaps, they might have her mother; that she looks for the dollar mark on the gifts that he sends her, and he knows well enough that another young bachelor would send a gift that had bigger dollar marks upon it that he would be considered the more eligible."

I am sorry for the young bachelor of moderate means who has told me this about the modern maid, and really hope he has exaggerated the practice of the modern maid's mind, and that there may be still in the world somewhere for him a girl who likes to receive a tender verse now and then and will put away very carefully a little bunch of forget-me-nots for the do not's sake. What do you think about it, Mrs. B.?

MODERN MAID.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

My dear Mrs. B.: I have not written for a long time; as usual, the privation is to me, not the household. Each of my friends who remember me with such kind words. Thinking it may interest them I will tell of our Country Club entertainment during the holidays. The club entertained at my house. Of course I had the house looking as beautiful as possible, mistletoe everywhere. After the company had all gathered, I told them they were all invited to meet a lot of distinguished people. I then pinned on the back of each guest the name of some distinguished person. I had written these names all out on tiny slips of paper. Each was to ask questions of the others and from the answers guess who he and she were. It was fun, rare, rich and racy. One tall, slim, blonde man, six feet, four, who can't tell "Yankee Doodle" from "Come Thou Fount of Living Waters," and what a time he had guessing himself. One man who weighs 235 pounds was Baby Ruth. The ugliest girl in the neighborhood, one who has pale blue, watery eyes, snuff colored hair, and freckles, was Cleopatra. A pretty little bright, dainty friend of mine, who was created to kiss and love and be loved, was Susan B. Anthony. As fast as they guessed who they were, I pinned another name on. The one guessing the most during the evening won the prize. It was fun and everybody present took to it cordially. It kept them stirring around, laughing and talking all evening. It was pronounced a great success. I don't believe any town club could have had a more delightful entertainment. The prize was a volume of Famous Men, and one of the names was Cleopatra. For refreshments we had chicken salad, sandwiches, pickles and coffee, then cake and ice cream and fruit and nuts. The men didn't want to have it at first, but before it was over they begged us to have another. Isn't that just like them? They never know what they want. I think you, Mrs. B., for the list of books and some ideas on entertaining. I wish more of the Household members would write. I believe Woodland Mary is married or some terrible thing happened to her, else she would not give them so long. Speak, Mary, and cheer yourself. ISABELLA.

DON'T BE TOO CRITICAL.

Dear members: Do not drift into the "critical" habit. Have an opinion and say it. Do not be too critical. But when you come to judge people remember that you see very little of what they really are, unless you winter and summer with them. Find the kindly, lovable nature of the man who knows little of books; look for the beautiful, self-sacrificing nature of the daily workman who knows nothing about pictures, and teach yourself day in and day out to look for the best of everything.

It is the every-day joys and sorrows, my dear girls, that make up life. It is not the one great sorrow, nor the intense joy; it is the accumulation of the little ones that constitute living, so do not be critical of the little faults and do be quick to find the virtues and to praise them. So much is not in people's eyes for the day of encouragement. As I said before, have an opinion and a well-thought-out one, about everything that comes into your life, but do not have too many opinions about people. Their hearts are not open books and as you must be judged yourself some day, give them the kindest judgment now. I am your obedient but ignorant friend, WOODS' BOY.

Handley, Texas.
P. S.—What has become of Pap's Girl? She was lost in the snow, and has not been found? If not I wish she would write again.

A NEW MEMBER'S REVIEW.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Like many others, I have been a silent reader and at the same time a great admirer of your admirable department in Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and as the paper comes to me each week, just so often has the desire to enter your household taken hold of me; yet I have withheld the temptation, fearing that my efforts would not be to the enjoyment of the Household band, where so many bright people exchange thought.

Now, however, I have the courage which hitherto I've needed, and the die is cast. I send you this and should I find favor, first in your eyes, and secondly in the eyes of those who display such an interest in our page, I may, after a time, return. See how presumptuous I am! Already have I made myself "to hum" by including myself in your membership and calling it "our" page. If wrong in doing so, I shall retract.

It is not, probably, right to rejoice at a fellow-being's misfortune, and yet who could, after reading the letter of Missus in the last issue, refuse to be glad that sickness had at last brought to us such an interesting and instructive letter from Louisiana?

I want to compliment Lily Marks on her poetry. Not on "A Parable" alone, but on all of her work. I agree entirely with Mrs. Buchanan, in what she says about woman's love, it is a sacrifice from beginning to end. Of course this is only conjecture on my part.

Fannie Fay's letter was a good one, and in my opinion denotes much character for the writer. And no one will be able to misjudge her if this letter is a sample of what she can do. I read her letter with much interest, and have reread it. Hope she may favor us often.

Mrs. Buchanan has rightly named Purple Pansy "a favorite." Her letters are always interesting and "snap-

py." I should like to know her, and when that picture gallery is started I intend seeing her likeness, if it so happens that I do not find her before then. I wonder if she would be surprised to know that I am that "fine looking young man." That is, I believe I am. Mrs. Buchanan can tell. While I am a neighbor, almost, of Purple Pansy's, yet I have the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Buchanan, and see her quite often, and have asked about Purple Pansy.

Circle D-1 is a jolly, good fellow and I should like to meet him. Can't you come down here to "Tamaulaville" next month for the convention? The Journal man will send you to me if you come and make yourself known.

I see Texas Tom still holds forth on the subject of "Whiskey is a best." It's a good one, but what next?

If any of you want some nice, warm spring weather, come down here and I'll take pleasure in giving you all of it that you may need. We've lots of it here. I don't believe I've said anything in all this, but give me another chance and maybe I'll do better. ALAMO, San Antonio, Texas.

MANUAL TRAINING: GOOD ADVICE.

My dear Mrs. Buchanan: You wish me to give my views upon the subject of Manual Training. I think that every youth should be taught some profession or trade. As the professions are so over-run it would be well for the parents to consider the adaptability of the child for the professional life. Better far, that he should learn some trade and attain proficiency in that, than for him to spend time and money upon a profession, only to reap misery and failure. Have the young engage in some industrial pursuit. "The road to industrial success is through manual labor and local influence and prominence."

It is not enough that they have a smattering of many things and no proficiency in anything; there should be a specialty—the mind should be assiduously applied to one active trade until it is fully mastered. There is no place in the world of to-day for mediocrity, although "mediocrity wages a continual warfare against superiority." Yet, superiority is sure to win in the end.

I have always sympathized with the young man who is in the throng upon the hill, and the temptations of the day to kiss and love and be loved, or to college education, but there are times in life when an education cannot help one quite so much as a knowledge of how to work. He is inexperienced and timid, and does not know what to do to earn an honest living. Pride often holds him back. He is not willing to try manual labor, for he has been taught to believe it beneath the dignity of a gentleman to work. Ah, now is the time for some one to hold out a helping hand, or the temptations of the day to kiss and love and be loved, or to college education, but there are times in life when an education cannot help one quite so much as a knowledge of how to work. He is inexperienced and timid, and does not know what to do to earn an honest living. Pride often holds him back. He is not willing to try manual labor, for he has been taught to believe it beneath the dignity of a gentleman to work. 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SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 210 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Beaumont and Kerrville leaves daily except Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday at 1:30 p. m.
For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m.; arrives at 6:35 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:30 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
East-Leaves at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.; arrives at 2:35 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 4:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8:45 a. m.
West-Leaves for Eagle Pass, California and Mexico; leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

International & Great Northern.
North-Leaves at 9:30 a. m. and 5 p. m.; arrives at 9:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
South-Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 8:45 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.
Train leaves San Antonio for Matamoros, Sanders, Adkins, Laveria and Sutherland Springs at 9:00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Arrives at San Antonio at 2:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

MARKET.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—The recent activity in the horse and mule market has somewhat lowered supplies and there is room for further shipments of good stock to this market. No transactions of note have been reported for some time. The Union Stock Yards there were shipped day before yesterday some 250 head of meat-fed cattle to the Chicago market. These cattle were pronounced the best ever sent from Southern Texas, and will doubtless weigh 1250 to 1275 pounds.

Official quotations for to-day of market for San Antonio Union Stock Yards is as follows: Choice beefs, \$2.50 @ 2.75; fair beefs, \$2.25 @ 2.35; choice cows, \$2.25 @ 2.50; fair cows, \$1.80 @ 2.00; calves, \$2.25 @ 2.75; heifers yearlings, \$2.00 @ 2.35; hogs, \$2.00 @ 2.75; sheep, \$2.25 @ 2.75; goats, \$0.75 @ 2.00.

This market can use more good, desirable stuff of all kinds than is now coming here, and such stuff will find ready sale at good figures.

John R. Blocker spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Jerome Harris of this city, has just returned from a short business trip out West.

J. Fosetta of Goliad shipped a train of beef to the Chicago market Thursday.

Mr. Naylor of Baxter Springs, Kansas, a prominent cattle feeder and dealer, was in the city one day last week.

John W. Vann of Kerrville, sheriff of Kerr county and a well known stockman, was here Thursday and Friday.

J. W. Fields of Dallas, a well known cattleman, was here the other day, en route home from a trip to Brewster county.

Col. James A. Wilson of Fort Worth, was here Saturday shaking hands with the cattlemen and telling of the adventures of the Alton.

C. T. McCoun and H. N. Stonebraker of Kansas City, both representing the Geo. R. Barse Commission company, are in San Antonio.

John K. Rosson of Fort Worth, the popular representative of the live stock department of the Katy, was here the other day circulating among the boys and talking business.

O. Fuller of Muskogee, I. T., has just returned to San Antonio, his temporary headquarters, from a trip to Batesville, where he purchased from William Cassin 1400 head of aged steers at \$20 per head.

John Blocker of Pearsall, shipped two double deck cars of sheep to the St. Louis market Saturday last. John Little of the same place had one double deck car in the same train, and John Gilman and Charles Woodward finished out the train with eleven cars of cattle.

John Dyer of Kansas City, cattle salesman for the Lone Star Commission company, was here Saturday and went on to Kansas City the same night. "I will be back for the convention, as also will a large delegation of the Kansas City people."

J. W. McCutcheon of Alpine, who, with his family, is spending the winter in this city, made a hurried visit to Alpine recently, and is now back here for a spell. Reports his section in fine shape so far as the cattle industry is concerned.

Geo. L. Leigh of Kerr county, was among the visiting cattlemen here Friday. Mr. Leigh has a small herd of very fine imported cattle of which he is very proud and says he will have a sample of them down here to show the boys during the convention.

Jack Merchant of the B. I. T., who has been sojourning in this part of the state for some time past, mixing business with pleasure, and fattening up meanwhile, went north on the Katy Monday night. Says he will be back with the territory crowd for the convention.

J. V. Dickson of Quincy, Ill., who looks after the interests of the Wabash railroad throughout the entire Southwest was here the other day, and reports a good run of business in all lines. "Dick" is always on the hopeful side of all questions, and can talk shipments, receipts and railroad with the best of them.

E. L. Corlick of El Sordo, Zapata county, was here Saturday. Mr. Corlick is one of the prominent ranchmen of the Rio Grande border country, and reports cattle throughout his country in good condition. Says grass and water are in good condition and improving. He lives in that stretch of country which suffered so severely from drought a few years since. "Those two years were tough times with us," said

Mr. Corlick, "and we are all very grateful now that we have got water and grass. Yes, our cattle are alright and usually our people are feeling good. We have no complaint to make."

Capt. J. T. Lytle was here a few days since. Says his cattle are doing nicely and he has no especial kick to make. He thinks we now have a good cattle market and he looks for an improvement; does not expect any big boom or anything like that, yet good, strong prices will, in his opinion, prevail the coming time to come, and he knows of no reason why any change should soon occur.

D. A. Gathings of Cleburne, and J. H. Gage of Hico, who have been in this section for some time past, buying steers, are yet here, and report themselves as doing nothing just at present. "They are just simply too high—clear out of reach," is the way these gentlemen express themselves when asked about the cattle business. "We will be here at the convention, and hope to get some business."

W. H. Jennings of Pearsall, who is really at home anywhere, and especially in San Antonio, will be one of the leaders in entertaining the boys during the convention. He will dance on a band set, will personally supervise the barbecue, and during the Mexican supper will be head waiter, and as his assistants, will have several dozen of the handsomest "chili queens" of the country. Bill only voices the whole San Antonio populace in saying to one and all "Come down to see the sights of our big town."

W. W. Daly, southwestern representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, headquarters San Antonio, went up to Kerrville the other day on a business trip. Mr. Daly travels this section very thoroughly and knows the cattlemen are usually in good spirits. "I find everyone making arrangements to come to the convention here next month," he adds, "and I am glad to be able to tell them all that the citizens of the Alamo City are making preparations galore for their entertainment."

W. B. Barr of St. Louis, assistant general manager for the Street's Western Stable Car company, Southwestern division, spent a portion of last week in the city and reports a good business for his company out of Texas. Mr. Barr says his company is well aware of the popularity of its cars among shippers, and is always on the lookout for some improvement which may be found to the benefit of the shipper. Mr. Barr is no stranger to the cattlemen of this section, all of whom greet him gladly on his visits here.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene, and John I. Clare of Beeville, who some time since bought a big string of the West cattle, shipped out a train load the other day just to see how they would sell. In speaking of this shipment to the Journal representative, Mr. Clare said that this shipment consisted only of the old, rough, and outworn steers of the herd, but even at that, he thinks the shipment will average in weight something like 925 pounds. This is certainly a great lot of cattle, and while Messrs. Merchant & Clare paid a good low price for these steers, there has never been a day since the contract was closed when a shipment out of them would not have made the purchaser more money, and they are consequently well pleased with the deal.

Capt. J. M. Bennett of this city, who is not only one of the most prominent men of the state, but who is also one of the good old-timers in the business, came in the other day from a trip to Mexico, where he went to look at a lot of American cattle located "otro lado." Says he found cattle in Mexico in good shape and doing well, but as yet he has failed to make a deal. As to his own cattle and ranges, the captain said he was needing rain in some of his pastures, but as a rule, his ranges were well supplied with grass and water and his cattle doing well. Capt. Bennett is taking quite an interest in the approaching conventions to be held in this city, and says he anticipates the largest crowd ever brought together in the state here on March 8, 9, 10 and 11. "And we will take good care of all who come. No one shall go away saying that San Antonio is not a first class entertainer. Everyone here will be treated just exactly right and we want everybody to come. Let everyone who has an interest in the live stock industry come and see the big crowd here and enjoy the fun. We will have amusement for all and of a good, solid kind, too."

The following letter has reached this office from Mr. R. J. Kleburg of Corpus Christi, manager of the famous Santa Gertrudis ranch: "I have just had the satisfaction of reading your article on the wild animal scalp law now pending in our legislature. You certainly voice the sentiment of the cattlemen, and I think the people generally of Southern Texas, where we have no unchained lions or tigers or snakes, and hence no sheep raisers. This law only benefits the man who raises sheep on state land or somebody else's land, without paying rent and does not pay taxes on land, otherwise he can better afford to lose a few sheep from wolves than to pay heavy tax, therefore the scalp hunter kills more calves and lambs than the wolves. I have made diligent inquiry of the many men employed on the King ranch for 'lo, these many years,' but have found none who have ever seen a wolf or coyote kill a calf. The only men in this part of the country who want this law enacted are those who wish to make money by bringing scalps, and who don't pay taxes. If it were not for the coyote the Jack rabbit would soon become very numerous and destructive."

Jim Chittim of this city, big hearted, genial, jolly Jim, is a "leading light" in the local committee who have charge of the plans for the entertainment of the cattlemen next month. He is an enthusiastic worker and says the boys will all have such a jolly, good time that they will want the convention at San Antonio twice a year from this on. While all this has been going on, however, Mr. Chittim has found time to slip off down in the Beeville country or thereabouts, and consume some wild game, and he has heard occasionally here, but no full particulars are given. It's safe surmising, nevertheless, to say that his deal was not only a big one, but also a good one. Mr. Chittim has this season made for himself an enviable reputation as a cattle feeder by feeding about 2000 head of the best steers ever seen in this

country at the San Antonio stock yards. A number of these cattle were loaded out Thursday and another in day (Saturday). The Journal representative was invited out to see them, and must confess that he was astonished at the cattle he saw. They were mostly in the well known "M K" and "W" brands and were as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Chittim also has several thousand head of very fine aged steers which he intends taking to the territory this year.

Vonies P. Brown of this city, secretary of the Texas Live Stock Association, and one of the most enthusiastic of the local committee on entertainment for the coming convention, reports everything moving along smoothly; the citizens here are responding readily and liberally to the entertainment fund; the order for badges has been placed; the printer's hands some days; the committee has under advisement plenty of attractions and "good times" for the visitors, and nothing will be left undone which can and should be done for the benefit of comfort and enjoyment of the several thousand visitors who will be here next month. "San Antonio will show the cowmen of the North how hospitable she can be," said Mr. Brown to the Journal representative, "something already well known to the cattlemen of this section. We want just as many visitors as can possibly get here, and we will take splendid care of them, too. We are now perfecting plans for the amusement of the visitors, and while I don't want to say anything positive just yet, you can tell the readers of this paper that a big barbecue is down for one day, when the finest beefs, muttons, porkers, etc., will be temptingly prepared, a most novel supper of strictly Mexican dishes is on for one night, and for every night there will be something, while good San Antonio food will flow freely and fully for the benefit of all who thirst. Tell everyone to urge everyone else to come."

That the blood should perform its vital functions, it is absolutely necessary it should not only be pure but rich in life-giving elements. These results are best effected by the use of that well known standard blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

AN EX-COWBOY'S DREAM.
Once more I sat on my saddle,
As I had long loved to do,
My heart was full of overflowing,
When mousing that wild broncho.

In visions of fancy I floated,
O'er the green, grassy plains away;
My heart was light and airy,
As I galloped, or trotted away.

It was the same old, old trick,
I'd forgotten it years ago—
But, one must never forget,
While riding a wild broncho.

He shied, and jumped at nothing,
(My heart was now like lead),
Wheeled, reared and buck-jumped,
Pitching me over his head.

Awaking, I found myself on the floor,
And, as into the darkness I stare;
I figured it out in this fashion,
I had tried to ride a nightmare.

LIDDON SALVAGE.
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\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only medicine known to the medical fraternity, curing a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat—Semi-Weekly—Tuesday and Friday—Eight pages each issue. Sixteen pages every week—only one dollar a year, is unquestionably the biggest, best and cheapest national news journal published in the United States. Strictly Republican in politics, it still gives all the news, and it gives it as fast as it comes. It is published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of \$32 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure democracy and true democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the year in the paper will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

The above paper is offered together with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal at \$1.25 a year. Address Lock Box 767 Fort Worth, Texas.

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

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G. T. and P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
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Palestine, Tex.

In advanced stages of Consumption, Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough, checks the night sweats and prevents extreme emaciation. In this way it prolongs life and makes more comfortable the last days. In every case of consumption—from its first appearance to its most advanced stages—no remedy promises a greater hope for recovery or brings comfort and relief equal to Scott's Emulsion. Book on the subject free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

MEASURING THINGS.

Multiply the length, breadth and depth in feet, and that product by five out of the right hand figure, and those at the left express the number of bushels of corn, if the ears were shelled. Add one-half of this amount, and you will have about the quantity of bushels of vegetables in the same space. To measure a pile of wood, multiply the length by the width, and that product by the height, which will give the number of cubic feet. Divide that product by 128 and the quotient will be the number of cords. A standard cord of wood, it must be remembered, is four feet thick, eight feet high and must be four feet long. Farmers usually gauge by surface measure, calling a pile of stovewood eight feet long and four feet high a cord. Under such circumstances thirty-two feet would be the divisor.

CHICAGO TERMINAL CHARGE.
At a meeting of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, held on the 16th instant, the terminal switching charge made by railroads delivering stock at the yards was fully discussed, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, It is becoming daily more apparent that the deplorable situation caused by the assessment of a \$2 terminal charge on live stock has been, and is steadily growing worse, and threatens in time to cripple the prestige of Chicago as the great live stock market of the world;

"Whereas, Other competitive live stock centers do not suffer under the burden of such an unjust charge, and are thereby enjoying more than a natural increase in business, to the detriment of all interested in these yards, and the entire city of Chicago as well; and

"Whereas, The tide of sentiment among live stock shippers in all parts of the country against this unjust, obnoxious and discriminatory charge has become so overwhelming, and the consequent injury to their business naturally tributary to this market has become so pronounced, that even the combined and persistent efforts of the exchange has so far been unable to successfully stem the tide; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the railroad committee be instructed to immediately take up anew the question of this charge with the officials and directors of the stock yards company and with the general managers of the railroad companies centering at Chicago, and endeavor to convince them of the fact, which is evident to all, that this change has operated as a detriment to this market, and will be an ever-increasing barrier; has lost to the stock yards company, the Chicago railroads and the members of this exchange a vast amount of money; is a positive injustice to the live stock interests in the country at large, and unless promptly removed will continue to prove disastrous to all interests concerned."

TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages, or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of \$32 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure democracy and true democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the year in the paper will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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Lafayette Lamar Young formerly of Cartersville, Georgia, will learn something of benefit to him by addressing undersigned. Any person furnishing reliable information of him will be suitably rewarded.

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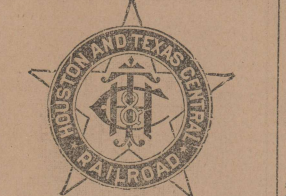
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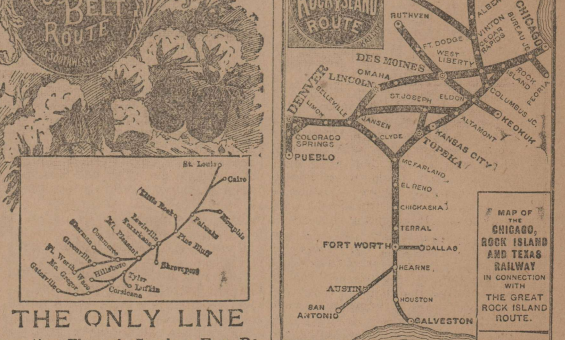
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Lv. Bowie..... 7:22 a. m.
Lv. Russell..... 11:12 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City..... 7:15 a. m.
No. 2. Lv. Fort Worth..... 10:45 p. m.
Lv. Bowie..... 10:53 p. m.
Lv. Russell..... 11:20 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City..... 8:40 p. m.
Ar. Chicago..... 9:40 a. m.
Ar. Denver..... 7:45 a. m.

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FORT WORTH.

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FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART ARRIVE
7:15 a. m. Sunday excepted. Mo. Riv. Local 9:10 p. m.
5:30 p. m. Kan. City Chicago. Denver. Co.
Spring and Pueblo Fast Express. 7:35 a. m.
Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. Depot
5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
12:05 a. m. Mail and Express. 2:30 p. m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
Denver, Colorado Springs and
Denver, Colorado Springs and
10:35 a. m. Pueblo Fast Express. 5:30 p. m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH
1:15 p. m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail 9:35 a. m.
5:30 p. m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a. m.

DEPART ARRIVE
SOUTH
1:15 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:05 a. m.
5:30 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a. m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
5:30 a. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 a. m.
1:10 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 10:30 a. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
NORTH
7:30 a. m. St. Louis & Chicago. Katy Flyer 8:30 p. m.
10:40 a. m. K. C., St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 8:45 p. m.
9:35 p. m. K. C., St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:55 a. m.

DEPART ARRIVE
SOUTH
9:15 p. m. Houston & Galveston Katy Flyer. 6:45 a. m.
1:30 a. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:05 a. m.
Houston, Galveston & San Antonio
6:00 p. m. Antonio Mail & Express. 10:30 a. m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
9:45 a. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a. m.
9:45 p. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a. m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL. ARR. FROM
EAST
7:45 a. m. St. Louis Cannon Ball. 9:25 p. m.
9:30 a. m. St. Louis Mail & Express. 7:30 p. m.
4:30 p. m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex. 8:00 a. m.
10:35 a. m. Dallas Local. 5:00 p. m.
10:35 p. m. Dallas Local. 3:15 p. m.

DEPART MAIN LINE WEST. ARR. FROM
WEST
7:40 a. m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 3:30 p. m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN.
DEPART ARRIVE
9:30 a. m. Texarkana & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p. m.

PORT WORTH MARKET.
Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company.

Our market on anything fat continues strong, and the demand far exceeds the supply. The northern markets on cattle just about steady at last week's prices, but our market is strong on account of the limited supply on all grades of fat stuff, both hogs and cattle. Choice heifers, \$2.20@2.40; strictly prime heifers, \$2.50@2.75; strictly choice prime steers weighing 1250 to 1350 pounds, will sell from \$3.00@3.15; choice butcher cows, \$2.50@2.60; canners, \$1.25@1.50; hogs, \$3.00@3.20, according to quality. Some of our week's sales: H. C. Meadows, 45 hogs, feeders, average 104, \$2.35; A. A. Thompson, 48 hogs, feeders, 95, \$2.35; 150 hogs, \$2.75; 174, \$3.15; J. M. Coffin, 96, \$3.05; wagon hogs, 63, 150, \$2.35; Ed. King, 21 cows, 650, \$2.30; J. F. Tanner, 12 two-year-olds, 116 head, 10 yearlings, \$12 head; Sid Webb, 28 yearlings, \$10.50 head; B. Hackett, 17 cows, 940, \$2.50, 25 cows, 1030, \$2.50; Tom Morris, 25 steers, \$19, \$2.75; H. Hackett & Co., 1127, \$2.30; T. L. Arthur, 8 canners, 520, \$1.65, 22 calves, \$8 head; W. L. Williams, 12 cows, 643, \$1.35; L. A. W., 23 steers, 1066, \$3.20, 24 cows and heifers, 884, \$2.62½; Crowley & G., 22 bulls, 1042, \$1.30; Means & M., 41 steers, 854, \$2.75, 43 canners, 750, \$1.65; J. P. Daggett, 10 steers, 1054, \$3.12½; E. M. Daggett, 40 heifers, \$13 head; W. A. Rowan, 20 steers, 1052, \$3.00; B. Hackett, 32 2-year-old heifers, \$16.50; N. D. Camburn, 13 cows, 736, \$2.00; J. S. Jeffries, 23 steers, \$10.50 head; E. M. Daggett, 45 heifers, 499, \$2.00; J. M. Coffin, 19 cows, \$34, \$2.45; Housewright, 50 hogs, 193, \$3.05; J. A. McCauley, 53 hogs, 217, \$3.15; T. J. New, 58 hogs, 266, \$3.17½; Watkins & L., 95 hogs, 202, \$3.07½; B. Hackett, 38 hogs, 185, \$3.05; P. Blank, 65 hogs, 160, \$3.00; J. P. Coffin, 35 hogs, 173, \$3.05; J. A. McCauley, 53 hogs, 217, \$3.15, 20 hogs, 237, \$3.15; J. E. Davis, 66 hogs, 198, \$3.00.

W. T. Simmons of Decatur was in the city Tuesday.

John Day of Rhame was among the visitors in the city Thursday.

M. C. Hancock of Seymour was among the visiting cattlemen here Wednesday.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado was among the visiting cattlemen here Tuesday.

J. H. Paramore of Abilene, a prominent cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

Dodge Mason of Kemp, the well known cattleman, was here Wednesday.

W. H. Hawkins of Midlothian was among the visiting cattlemen here Tuesday.

M. Barnes of Alvord was in the city Thursday with hogs for the market here.

J. L. Todd of Checotah, I. T., a prominent cattleman, was in the city Wednesday.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was among the well known cattlemen in the city Tuesday.

H. S. Swearingen of Childress was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

E. D. Farmer, of Aledo, the well known cattle feeder, was in the city Wednesday.

R. N. Miller of Sulphur Springs was among the visiting cattlemen in the city Tuesday.

E. F. Icard of Chickasha, an old-time and well known cattleman, was in the city Saturday.

A. L. Nail, of Minco, I. T., a prominent and successful cattleman, was in the city Tuesday.

J. W. Freeland of Oresson was in the city Thursday. Mr. Freeland is a mem-

ber of the firm of J. W. Freeland & Bro., prosperous stock farmers in that section. These gentlemen have a nice herd of cattle which they are improving by the introduction of blooded animals.

G. G. Henry, of Chillicothe, Mo., president of the 5 Wells Cattle company, was in the city Monday.

Sidney Webb of Bellevue, a well known and successful cattle dealer and feeder, was in the city Wednesday.

B. M. Baker of Canadian, district judge in that section, was among the visitors in the city Saturday.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight was in the city Thursday and left the following morning for Kansas City.

A. P. Bush of Colorado, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, was in the city Saturday on his way to Austin.

G. W. Arrington, of Canadian, sheriff of Hemphill county, was in the city Tuesday and left that evening for Dallas.

Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, returned to the city Tuesday from a trip west.

T. A. Gallagher of Childress, late inspector for the Cattle Raisers' Association at St. Louis, was in the city Wednesday.

T. S. Snyder and J. W. Snyder of Georgetown, the well known cattlemen, were among the visiting cattlemen in the city Thursday.

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, member of the state quarantine board, spent Thursday in the city on his way home from a trip to Texas.

G. I. Carney of Eddy was in the city Friday. Mr. Carney is a well known and prosperous stock farmer and was on the market here with a car of cattle.

C. H. Tully of Rushville, Neb., has an ad. in "For Sale" column this week, headed, "Good Hay, Good Range, Good Water." See it and, if interested, write him.

George Kirkendall of Chickasha was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Kirkendall is a well known cattleman and was in this time with a shipment of stock for his ranch.

Wm. D. Lawson of Houston, traveling passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was in the city Tuesday looking up business for his road.

G. H. Connell of Dublin, the well known cattleman, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Connell is an extensive feeder and is interested largely in the Dublin oil mill.

G. S. White of Weatherford, president of the White & Swearingen Cattle Company of Cottle county, was in the city Wednesday on his return from the Indian Territory Live Stock Association meeting.

C. E. Odom, of Woodward, O. T., was in the city Thursday. Mr. Odom was formerly a resident of Fort Worth, when he was largely engaged in the cattle business, and is well known to Texas stockmen.

E. A. Paffrath returned Wednesday from Wilbarger county and the western end of the Indian Territory, and reports cattle doing well since the recent storm. Losses from shipments of South Texas cattle have been heavy in some instances.

L. W. Krake, general agent of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, attended the meeting of the Wagoner, I. T., Live Stock Protective Association Monday of last week, returning the following day. Mr. Krake says they had a large, harmonious and successful meeting.

J. W. Corn of Bear Creek was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Corn is a large and successful cattle dealer and feeder and was just in from his ranch where he states everything is in good shape. Mr. Corn has recently disposed of some of the cattle he has on feed and is now putting on a fresh lot of 300 head.

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, the efficient manager of the cotton seed oil mill at that point, was down on a flying trip to Fort Worth Wednesday. Ardmore is a feeding point has become famous and Mr. Moore has at present about fifteen or sixteen hundred steers on feed there.

A. L. Matlock of Fort Worth, member of the legal firm of Matlock, Cowan & Burney, returned Thursday from Clarendon where he assisted in the prosecution of James Harbott, who was given a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of the late Sheriff McGee of Hemphill county, two years ago.

F. E. Short of Omaha spent several days in the city last week. The guest of his son-in-law, L. M. Fouts, Mr. Short is superintendent of the horse department of the Omaha stock yards and has just returned from Mexico, where he delivered a consignment of horses which were purchased by the Mexican government for use by the artillery.

H. W. Buckbee of Rockford, Ill., the old reliable seedman whose attractive ad. has appeared in the Journal for some time back, sends us a copy of their 1897 catalogue—1897 being their twenty-first year in business. The catalogue is handsome, complete and attractive in the extreme and worth the perusal of all who are interested in floriculture or horticulture.

Dick Sellman, of Richland Springs, in writing to notes up his Journal subscription a year. States "Stock of all kinds have wintered nicely; no loss except a few calves from black leg among the cattle, while sheep are fatter than I ever knew them at this time of year." Mr. Sellman is a prosperous, progressive stock farmer with a fine herd of graded Galloways, most of them mules.

W. D. Jordan of Quanah, State quarantine inspector, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Jordan says that while some were disappointed that the Texas quarantine was set for 15th instead of 1st instant, and others are kicking because Willbarger county was placed in the safe area he anticipates no trouble now, especially since the passage of the amendment to the quarantine law, and looks for a cheerful support from all directions. Mr. Jordan thinks the late

cold snap was a big benefit inasmuch as it killed plenty of ticks that are the means of communicating Texas fever.

W. P. Anderson, traveling representative of the Union Stock Yard Chicago, spent Thursday in the city on his return from the meeting of the Indian Territory Live Stock Protective Association at Wagoner, and left that night for Springfield, Ill., on a short visit. Mr. Anderson states that the agoner meeting was pleasant, successful and well attended, not only by territory but by Texas cattlemen.

J. W. Austin of Pilot Point advertises the celebrated Austin's Improved Dewberry in this issue, the merits of which are mentioned therein. This dewberry has attained considerable prominence of late, not only on account of the controversy which (as most horticulturists are aware) has arisen over its nomenclature, but also on its own individual merit and excellence.

R. K. Erwin of Waxahachie was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Erwin has plenty of friends and acquaintances here where he was up to recently engaged in the live stock commission business. He is now interested in the oil mill at Waxahachie, where he has been feeding cattle this season. Mr. Erwin stated that he had just attended a large and satisfactory meeting of the Glinners' Association the previous day.

A. F. Williams of Bristol, Conn., sends us catalogue of the Mogue of the Indian Territory Live Stock Protective Association was held at Wagoner, I. T., on the 15th instant, with J. O. Hall of Anita, president of the association, in the chair, and T. O. Parkinson of Wagoner, secretary.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic and a full representation of Indian Territory cattlemen was present, besides many from Texas, representatives of the various railroads, stock yards and commission houses.

The business of the meeting was dispatched rapidly and harmoniously. The inspector's reports, which showed general beneficial results, were read and a continuance of all inspectors at the three yards was recommended. The reports showed that 175 head of members' cattle were caught at St. Louis and 90 such at Kansas City and Chicago. The association has been very successful in the arrest and conviction of cattle thieves; at present one accused party is out on bond, one has turned state's evidence and one is still at large.

The members of this association, in view of the conditions with which they are surrounded, feel the necessity for maintaining a separate organization; many of them, however, are also members of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. All desire to work in harmony with them and most of them will attend the forthcoming meeting at San Antonio.

Prior to adjournment the question of the expulsion of a member who was charged with having gone on the bond of an alleged cattle thief, was under consideration; the result, however, was not learned. It seems that one of the association's by-laws prohibits members from going on such bonds under penalty of expulsion.

The present incumbents, Messrs. J. O. Hall and T. A. Parkinson, were unanimously re-elected to the offices of president and secretary.

The association renewed the reward of \$50 for the arrest and conviction of any one stealing cattle from a member of the association.

The following committee was appointed as captains of round-ups: William Little, chairman; J. M. Taylor, J. W. Gibson, J. G. Eife and G. W. Star.

General cattle conditions in the territory were reported flourishing. Movement into the Cherokee and Creek country fully up to last year's and all pastures contracted for now.

Harold Sorby, of Chicago, manager of the Presley Vaccine company, a letter recently received in the Journal, states: "Taking it altogether, there does not seem to be so much black-leg in Texas at the present time as there was last spring; perhaps the season is too young. Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and the territory, however, keep us busy in the black-leg vaccine department. Among the latest recruits to the ranks of those using black-leg vaccine is the Western Union Beef company."

J. D. Jeffries of Clarendon came down Friday and spent a few hours in the city on his way to Kansas City. Mr. Jeffries is a cattleman and is engaged in an extensive operator. He speaks encouragingly of stock conditions in his section, stating that while a few old cows succumbed during the recent cold spells, losses on the whole were slight. Cattle are doing well there now, although thin, but are good and it is hoped that they will go through all right.

S. B. Burnett is back in the city from an extended visit to his ranch. Replying to a Journal reporter's inquiry as to stock conditions there, Capt. Burnett stated that while a few calves succumbed to death during the late blizzard, the loss on the whole was slight; grass is good and cattle in fair condition, and speaking for Wichita county and the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation where Capt. Burnett's ranch is located, the indications now are that cattle will go through with but very little loss.

D. O. Lively returned Monday from a trip to New Orleans, to which point he accompanied the trainload of cattle recently purchased by Mr. A. J. Thompson for export. Mr. Lively states that the cattle (as well as the shipment) forwarded by Mr. J. B. Wilson of Dallas for exhibit by the same steamer, the America, arrived in New Orleans in splendid condition after a fast run of 30 miles an hour for the train of twenty-four cars and were immediately loaded onto the ship with no loss of time. Ocean freight New Orleans to Liverpool is \$12.50 per head.

Marah Parker, Texas agent for the Chicago Live Stock Commission Company, who have lately opened up headquarters for the state in this city, in conversation with a representative of the Journal, expressed himself as being much pleased with the outlook, and stated that his company had already handled considerable additional and very satisfactory business, since his establishment here. Mr. E. E. Overstreet, the Texas cattle salesman at the St. Louis yards, who was recently here on a trip through portions of the state, expressed himself likewise. The Chicago Live Stock Commission Company, as is well known, is a consolidation of that and the old Texas Live Stock Commission Company.

D. D. Swearingen, of Quanah, was in the city Monday. Mr. Swearingen is a prominent and successful cattleman, and manager of the White & Swearingen Cattle company, ranching in Cottle county. This company runs the old and well known O X brand, whose range was formerly in Hardeeman and Childress counties. The stock has been improved wonderfully of late, and a couple of years since the company, who had previously been grading up considerably, cleaned up all the old bulls on the range, also all the common cows that were left and brought in a couple of carloads of the finest Hereford bulls obtainable. The result is apparent in a sale which the company has just made to Hudson & Tardy, of Woodward, O. T., of their yearlings and twos at the handsome price of \$15 and \$20 respectively, for delivery at Childress next May. There will be about 2000 head, and they are a fine lot of cattle can readily be believed from the price paid. The O X cattle will now show up favorably with any herd in the Panhandle, and every animal in the brand has a white face.

If any of our readers are troubled with loss of hair, the best preparation to replenish it that we know of is Hall's Hair Renewer. Merit tells.

Stock Cattle for Sale.
Write me what you want.
C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

Claim Dates.
April 14th T. F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., Herefords.
April 29th, Scott & March, Belton, Mo., Herefords.

WHO'S SHELLABERGER?
He's the Wire Fence Man, of Atlanta, Ga., and sells the best and cheapest fencing in existence for all purposes. Catalogue free. Write for it.

A Cougher's Coffers

may not be so full as he wishes, but if he is wise he will neglect his coffer awhile and attend to his cough. A man's coffer may be so secure that no one can take them away from him. But a little cough has taken many a man away from his coffer. The "slight cough" is somewhat like the small pebble that lies on the mountain side, and appears utterly insignificant. A fluttering bird, perhaps, starts the pebble rolling, and the rolling pebble begets an avalanche that buries a town. Many fatal diseases begin with a slight cough. But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

TERRITORY CATTLEMEN MEET.

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SELECTION OF SEEDS.

When it comes to the selection of farm and garden seeds there are seeds men and seedsmen, and one cannot always tell what is best to do or where they shall expend their money with greatest promise of anything like adequate returns. Under such circumstances our natural inclinations and past observation and experience would incline us to the man or firm that had been in business for a term of years.

To one such we wish to direct attention at this time. We refer to the firm of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, of Rockford, Ill., who for more than 25 years has been supplying the public with good, pure, sure germinating seeds of every variety for the farm and vegetable or flower gardens. It is an undeniable fact that the fertile prairie soils of the West produce a seed that for vitality and germinating power is the equal if not the superior of anything grown elsewhere in this country. Climatic soil and conditions have in the past been responsible for certain results in the vegetable kingdom. That is practically true of the Buckbee's New Golden Lima Bean, a cut of which we present herewith. It is said to be fine in quality, a sure yielder and prolific bearer. It is a true pole lima, which is the only variety that can be grown to type or with any degree of certainty as to results. From what we know of the originator, we should say that this greatest of table luxuries was entirely reliable and a grand acquisition to the garden. Send for a free copy of "Buckbee's Seed and Plant Guide," which contains an unusual number of things of value.

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, LA. MARCH 2.

For the above occasion the Katy will sell round trip tickets to New Orleans at rate of one fare, \$15.30. Tickets on sale Feb. 26, 27, 28 and March 1, good for return until March 12. The desirable may have tickets extended until March 20 by depositing ticket on or before March 6.

J. E. COMER, C. P. A. In Delaware Hotel.

FOR INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 4.

The Katy will sell round-trip tickets to Washington on Feb. 28 and March 1 at rate of one fare, \$36.30, good until March 10 for return. Through sleeping car service has been arranged and passengers desiring occupy sleepers while in Washington.

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

A HINT FOR CARRIAGE BUYERS.

The Elkhardt Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhardt, Ind., are selling all kinds of carriages and harness direct to consumers all over the country at factory prices. Their catalogue, which gives all particulars, is mailed free.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

C. C. Hemming of Gainesville, a prominent banker and largely interested in cattle and real estate in Cooke county, was a visitor in the city Monday.

Wm. H. Murray of Corsicana, editor of the Corsicana Daily News, was in the city Monday and made the Journal a pleasant social call. Mr. Murray edits a live paper in a live town.

Mr. E. L. Wood, representing the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, was a visitor at the yards to-day. The paper he represents is important and influential and is the original range cattle exponent of the Western States—National Live Stock Reporter.

Ralph Ogden of Kopperl, was in the city Monday. Mr. Ogden is a prosperous farmer and stock dealer. He states that farmers are well ahead with work in his section and many busy planting oats, of which, as well as cotton and corn the acreage will be largely increased this year.

A. L. Keechler of St. Louis, member of, and cattle salesman for the well known Cassidy Bros' Live Stock Commission company at that point, was in the city Saturday, on his return from Henrietta. Mr. Keechler had been spending a few days visiting the ranch of his friend, E. B. Carver, in Archer county, and other adjacent points.

W. H. Weeks of Fort Worth, has been appointed general live stock agent for the Cotton Belt railroad in place of the late J. W. Barbee, deceased. The appointment of Mr. Weeks had been pretty generally expected and considered as suitable and appropriate, in view of the fact that Mr. Weeks had held the position of assistant live stock agent under Mr. Barbee, in which capacity he proved popular among all with whom he came in contact.

He: This collection of stuffed birds is said to be worth thousands of dollars. Is it possible? What are they stuffed with?

WHY NOT secure good handy pastures? We can furnish pastures that will hold from one to five thousand cattle between Muskogee and Checotah Indian Territory just west of M. K. & T. R. I. K. ADDRESS: MURPHY & MIDDLETON, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.

HOW SOME OF OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY.

Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$355.85; the month previous \$290, and have at the same time attended to other duties. I believe any energetic person can do equally as well, as I have had very little experience. The Dish Washer is just lovely, and every family wants one, which makes selling very easy. I do not canvassing. People hear about the Dish Washer and come or send for one. It is strange that a good, cheap washer has never before been put on the market. The Iron City Dish Washer fills this bill. With it you can wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten in two minutes without wetting the hands. As soon as people see the washer work they want one. You can make more money, and make it quicker than with any other household article on the market. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman can make from \$10 to \$14 per day around home. My sister and brother have started in the business and are doing splendid. You can get full particulars by addressing the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Dept. 131, Sta. A, Pittsburgh, Pa. They help you get started, then you can make money awfully fast. MRS. W. H.

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.

Of all classes, on either side of the quarantine line, and large ranches, for sale by E. A. Paffrath, or (so-called) Pat, from Vernon, Tex., at their market value at time contracts are signed. Those wishing to purchase either cattle or large pastures will find it to their interest to either see me in person or correspond with me before making purchase. It is no trouble for me to answer either questions or letters, and I will take great pleasure in giving you any information within my power. You can see me at Hotel Worth, or address me, Lock Box 62, Fort Worth, Tex. E. A. PAFFRATH, or (so-called) PAT, real estate and live stock agent, Fort Worth, Tex.

The Texas and Pacific

LAND GRANT.

LANDS.

Comprising 3,000,000 acres of Fine Farming and Grazing Lands situated in forty different counties along the Texas and Pacific Railway in Northern and Western Texas. For sale or lease at low prices, long term and favorable terms. For particulars address:

W. H. ABRAMS.

GENERAL AGENT,

Dallas, - - - Texas.

BUCHANAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
GEO. H. THOMP