

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

A great improvement has been steadily going on for years in the grade of Texas cattle, but recently the average has been materially reduced by importations from Mexico and from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern States.

It is encouraging to note that so many stockmen are grading their herds to a higher standard, and still more encouraging to see how largely the splendid purebred bulls raised on the ranches of our enterprising stockmen are being bought for that purpose.

According to reports received from the North, the number of cattle sent from the principal markets for export does not show the entire shipments to Europe. Buyers have been active in securing choice cattle for the Christmas trade in England and in many cases have gone out among feeders to find them.

Texas ranges have needed an opportunity to recover from the effects of overstocking and of serious droughts of recent years. The abundant rains of the season just closing have put the grass in better condition than it has been in at any time since the large movement to the plains began, and so great is the scarcity of cattle that there is little danger of overstocking again for several years.

There have been a number of excellent purchases made during the present season, but among the best was that recently made in Victoria by a well-known cattle firm in which they paid \$8 for calves and \$10 for yearlings. The prevailing price for these classes, \$12 and \$15, are not at all high, and with good management purchasers at the latter figures could find exceedingly handsome profits.

The Journal believes that cattle could be fed in Texas for the export demand so as to yield a profit, but can see no reason for keeping them until four years old for shipment to England, when Kansas and Nebraska feeders will pay \$15 to \$20 for our calves. It now looks as if hereafter all our surplus cattle will be taken before they are eighteen months old and at present valuations the Journal is willing to see them go.

Land values in the cattle ranges are still low, but that they will advance as a consequence of the improved conditions of the cattle industry, is an absolute certainty. The stockmen who intend to remain in the business should secure their pasturage now, either by purchase or by absolute and long leases. They cannot afford to neglect the opportunity of establishing their business on a permanent basis that is presented now.

The number of cattle in Mexico has always been generally very much overestimated. In only the few northern states of the Republic has the cattle industry been of any considerable importance, and in those states there are few very large herds. Should any very great draft be made upon that country to re-stock the vast grazing areas it would soon deplete the Mexican ranges. The pasture lands of the United States will have to be re-stocked by breeding more than by importing. The result will be better for the country for the new herds will be far better in quality than those of earlier days.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal advises its readers and friends to buy cattle. The she stock, especially young heifers from any of the best breeds, will within twelve months, bring better prices than will the steers of the same age out of the same herds. The experienced and brainy cattlemen of Texas and elsewhere are stocking up their ranges with the best of the production of early maturing and high priced steers, such as look to the top of the market for their prices. As the surest and cheapest way to secure such steers is to raise them, the cows of the range will be the great money makers in the cattle business. Buy cows and heifers. Stick to stock cattle and you will be in line with those who control the situation.

It is true that there are thousands and tens of thousands of cattle being fed this winter in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, the stock on feed being the largest, perhaps, ever known in these states. But to understand the situation it is necessary to bear in mind that the bulk of marketable stock from the great cattle ranges, the important sources of supply, has been concentrated in the states named, leaving the ranges themselves almost denuded of marketable stock. This latter fact is the dominant element in the cattle industry, and one which will have its full effect in the enhancement of values when the stock on feed in the corn states shall have been marketed, but not until then. It is this which warrants the prediction of a higher range of prices in the season of 1898 than have prevailed in the present season, sensational as some of the transactions have been.

A very considerable part of the wealth of the Boers and native chiefs of Southeast Africa consisted of cattle of which they had large herds, but during the last two years the reindeer or cattle plague has been raging among them until the herds have been almost entirely destroyed. The matter is the more serious because the cattle, besides being a food supply, were relied upon for work animals, as horses do not endure the conditions of that country. As soon as the cattle plague has exhausted itself, which must be soon for lack of material to work on, it is the intention of the imperial and local governments to import large numbers of young stock to fill up the ranges in place of the victims of the disease. For years to come Africa instead of exporting cattle, will be among the countries making demand upon the surplus of other lands.

THE FARM.

The time has come for us to quit talking quite so much about our agricultural resources and try to utilize them to the best advantage. We know that cannot be done in cotton planting alone. Let us mix things a little more next year.

There are quite a lot of things a farmer can do at this season of the year just by putting in his leisure hours, or even half hours, that would add much more to the appearance and value of his home than one would think possible. The fences about the yard and garden and the gateways can be put in good condition, doors and blinds, and all other woodwork cleaned and painted, a small gallery built if there is none. A few more trees can be planted in the orchard. The yard can be cleaned up, its shrubbery trimmed, some flower beds spaded and more flowers and shrubbery planted if there are not enough. Everything needed in repairs or additions to the house or the barn or the hennery, or to any out-buildings should be done now, for the comfort and pleasure of the family and for the welfare of the live stock and poultry. Walk-ways that will not get muddy or remain wet should be made wherever needed. And remember that a good coat of durable paint has an actual value in its preservative effect as well as in the improved appearance it gives to anything to which it is applied. It pays as well as pleases, as does all the work proposed. There are many opportunities for these improvements that are too often neglected. The sightliness of a home is a pleasure and pride as well as an abiding comfort to the good wife and daughter, and surely they ought to be concerned for it as they have to be in it and with it almost, if not quite, seven days in the week. Make it as pleasant for them as possible.

It seems to the Journal that a very great benefit would be conferred upon the agricultural interests of the country if the agricultural department of the government would devise some way of gathering and distributing promptly some reliable crop statistics. The British system of ascertaining acreage directly from the occupiers of land is not feasible in this country, but it might be obtained each year by official investigation. Statistics of area are obtained only during census years and in other years there is only guess work as to percentage of increase or decrease. Nor is the system of correspondence relating to condition of crops one that betrays any great confidence in the reports of the department. In some way there ought to be supplied to the producer reliable information on all points that affect the value of his product. It does not go to tell him months after a crop is planted that he will have a surplus that will degrade prices, or to show him after his crop is marketed that production has been over-estimated and ought to have brought to the producer better prices. The machinery required for promptly collecting and distributing the information which the producer could utilize beneficially might be complicated and costly, but the agricultural and live stock interests of the country are so vast and are at present managed in such ignorance of the conditions they will have to meet that a very large expenditure upon any measure that would largely promote their prosperity, a prosperity upon which the good being of all other industries and trades ultimately depend.

The continued low price of cotton has been disastrous to the farmers and the merchants alike in the communities where that crop has been the only dependence. As a result of that and the prosperity of the wheat farmers a much less area of cotton will be planted next year and many who have raised no wheat at all will make that crop an important feature in their farming operations. Leading economists of the South have long pleaded for a decreased cotton acreage but there has been no co-operation among the raisers of the staple and nothing has been done to restrict its production. It may be that the organization of farmers' institutes will lead to a better co-operation among the planters. There stand in the way, however, two influential facts that will continue to cause cotton to be the dependence of the farmer over a large portion of the South. The tenant system has grown to great proportions among us and landlords require most of the land of their tenants to be planted in cotton. In Texas alone there are, it is estimated, about 80,000 tenant farmers and much the greater number of these are in the cotton belt and compelled to plant cotton. Another large class, the poorer farmers of the cotton belt, have to be carried by their merchant through the crop growing part of the year, and they can get credit only on cotton. Besides these two facts the kind of labor employed is such that all the members of the cotton raiser's family can help him with his crop. So that the tenant system and with tenants there will be no restriction of cotton acreage. Yet there are economies that could vastly better the condition of these. Care for the poultry and dairy interest of the farm and raising of plenty of vegetables for his table, and of fruit, too, if he owns his land, would save the farmer much of the money he now sends abroad through the hands of his merchant.

The farmer or the stockman, to make his industry profitable, must keep up with the times; must know conditions of the market for what he produces and its requirements. He must get acquainted with methods and breeds. For this he needs a live stock and agricultural paper, and for the Texas stockman and farmer it would be hard to find a paper more valuable than the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

HORSE.

It is said that the loco plant (Yarba Loka) which has caused the death of so many western horses, is being exterminated by a small worm that feeds upon and kills the roots of the plant.

In feeding up a horse that has become thin in flesh and generally run down, it is important not to over-feed. The digestive powers of the animal are probably weakened as much as any other functions. The food should be added much more to the appearance and nutritive and should be given in small quantities, and in union with some bulky food. Feed often, and no more than the horse will clean up with avidity, and be regular in the time of feeding.

In the recent "Fasig Sale" in New York a number of high class horses were sold, the best, principally, to Austrian buyers, as was mentioned in a recent issue of the Journal. The representation of foreign purchasers at the public sale bought almost a number of horses at private sale, their total purchases aggregating about \$50,000. But little attention, however, has been paid to the foreign trade in low class horses. This is a new feature in the horse market, but is growing to be an important one. Large numbers of very common horses, though of fair size, have been found to be profitable export animals, and find ready sale in the English markets for cabs and a number of the ordinary business purposes.

At the recent sale of trotters at the Madison Square Garden, New York, there were over 200 horses offered with records of 2:04 to 2:30, this being, perhaps the largest and most valuable offering that has ever been made at any one sale. A singular feature was the lack of demand for young colts and breeding animals, the competition being confined to such as had made speed records or had value because of roadster or coach qualities, though a few choice saddlers brought excellent prices. In the face of the statement so often appearing in agricultural and live stock publications that our trotters are unsuited to European demand is the fact that two fine mares were sold to a Vienna firm for \$2,500, and another foreign buyer paid \$3,500 for Hornella Wilkes. The best animals offered were taken by the Austrians.

The Horseman says that before Inspector Hector D. McKinney resigned his position in the government service he said, in speaking of the difficulty in finding horses that meet the requirements for cavalry use, that once upon a time he and twenty-three horses offered him by a contractor, only three could be accepted, none of the others coming up to the government's requirements, which is, "Sound, and free from defect or blemish of any sort." Other governments are just as particular as our own. Such horses ought to measure 15.1 to 15.3 hands, and for the United States army nothing over 15.3 hands in height will be accepted. The horses must be strong-boned, with good feet and pasterns, strong and straight in the back, well turned quarters and possessing the will and ability to go. They must have good blood, and in order that they may have the desired quality, size, form, intelligence, temper and good movement in walking, trotting, galloping, it is necessary to have plenty of the blood of the thoroughbred. That blood fits them for the training in all their duties as no other breeding can do, and recognizing this both the French and English governments spend large sums annually in securing the services of thoroughbred sires of high blood and good to which farmers may breed their mares for fees within the measure of their means. Texas offers opportunity for no more profitable business than that of breeding horses of the best cavalry type, "up-headed, long-necked, strong-boned, strong-backed animals," graceful in every line, with bold, free action and the lofty spirit of the thoroughbred manifest in every movement. She has advantages for this possessed by no other state, and the demand will ever be such that no extent of possible supply will become too great.

The best results in breeding can be obtained only by intelligently and persistently breeding with a distinct object in view. Pedigree is of importance, but individual conformity to the desired type is of equal importance. The individual qualities of the animals selected as the foundation should be studied closely, then those of ancestry on both sides. If you desire to fix a certain quality or characteristic go to the families in which that is most strongly marked and can be traced back through generations, and select the dam and sire from the families that best respond to the requirements. Continue this rule of breeding from such foundation, discarding from your stock such offspring as breeds back to characteristics differing from those sought to be perpetuated. This system will establish a family in which it will be rare to find an animal not possessing in a marked degree all the characteristics and qualities the breeder has fixed upon as desirable. It takes time to do this, but with every generation of your stock you are getting nearer a perfect attainment of what is sought. Random breeding can produce good results only by accident. Judicious and persistent breeding to some one object ensures good results. This is recognized by breeders of the best best families of full bred cattle, as well as among horse breeders. Among the trotting families it has produced splendid results, and some equally satisfactory results are being obtained by those who have been engaged in fixing the lines of saddle breeding. The Journal would like to see this system adopted in Texas by some intelligent breeders with a view to making this the breeding ground of light harness, saddle and cavalry animals.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

A Boston exchange alleges a notable decrease of fine merino wool in the market and says that it would soon be at a premium were it not for the considerable amount of this wool imported. The wool market is now to some extent dull, which is attributed to the "between season" in woolen goods now on hand. Yet the activity of consumption, evidenced by the fact that woolen mills generally are running full time and proprietors are advancing wages. The conditions do not seem to indicate that the wool grower need be in a hurry to sell.

Here is what Edward Atkinson has recently said in the Wool Record about Texas and sheep breeding: Now let us revert to Texas. Great flocks of sheep have been carried through winters when forage was scarce on cotton seed. I looked into that many years ago. Great changes are occurring. The farmers of Texas are beginning to farm with brains instead of muscle. Great improvements are and have been made in the crops of cotton and the breed of sheep. Who knows much about it? This great imperial state is an unknown quantity, possessing the power of producing almost every variety of wool because it possesses almost every climatic condition, and is also capable of producing almost every product that the world wants. When the farmers of Texas, especially in the Panhandle district, learn how to adapt the right breeds of sheep to the special conditions of each section, there will be no call for the import of wool produced on the far away ranches of Australia where the sheep are dying of drought by the hundreds of thousands at the present time. The rainfall in the Panhandle is not great, yet there is a constant humidity brought in by a current of air coming around the valley of the Colorado which maintains the grasses and may yet make that section one of the greatest fruit growing sections of this country, humid enough for the maintenance of fruit trees but not humid enough to breed insects that injure fruit; perhaps not humid enough to produce the worms or bacteria which infest sheep on damp lands.

This has been emphatically a "sheep year." Not only has there been an advance in wool prices sufficient to make sheep raising profitable for the wool crop alone, but the steadily growing consumption of mutton has already reached a point at which the supply is hardly sufficient to meet the home demand. Of course these facts have led to extensive movements toward increasing stocks of sheep, and there has been quite as great an effort to secure improved quality by the use of pure sires as to increase numbers. But while there is so strong a desire to increase numbers there may grow up some neglect of the appreciation of the importance of quality. The Journal would advise its readers to give full consideration to the superior value of well bred animals and do nothing that would tend to increase the number of the flocks they now have, either by purchase of inferior grades to be handled with them or by the use of inferior rams as sires. So large has been the demand for pure-bred rams that there is now but a limited supply of such animals, but sheep breed rapidly and the wool and mutton producer can better afford to take the necessary time for breeding and rearing good animals than he can to swell the numbers of his herds at the expense of quality. Certainly no sire should ever be used that has not a marked superiority to the average of the flock, nor should any sire ever be produced in a flock that is deficient from the breed that has been selected for the improvement of the original stock. No good comes of cross breeding. One evil of buying out of other stocks to be mingled with the herd on hand is the loss of uniformity, which always has a value in any live stock industry. Be patient, but persistent in following the rules that lead to excellence in quality and consequent value.

There has been no such advance in the price of pure-bred sheep as there has been in the prices of the range or farmers' sheep of the country, a fact which makes the present an auspicious season for those who cannot handle extensive flocks to engage in breeding the pure-bred animals exclusively. This is a business which could be made highly profitable in many parts of Texas and the market for the surplus stock would always be good and at hand. Range breeders could well afford to pay better prices for pure-bred and vigorous rams, raised in Texas and reared in a way to fit them for range service, than for rams no better bred, and reared in other states. The Journal would not advise anyone to go into this branch of the sheep industry without the determination to train and equip himself thoroughly for the best management of it, and the location for it should be selected with the utmost care and judgment. Such a breeder would have to keep up with the latest information accessible, to prepare for the best systems of feeding and sheltering his flock, and to learn how each animal can be brought to its best and healthiest development. It would be prudent to begin with only a few, deciding first what breed will be most in demand for the particular market sought. In selecting the foundation of the stock quite as much importance should be attached to individual qualities as to pedigree, and animals that have been developed by pampering and hot house methods should be strictly avoided. Select strong, healthy animals of unimpeachable pedigree, and, while giving all the flock needed care, avoid all methods of handling and feeding that will lead to delicacy of constitution. The market will demand animals fitted for range conditions. Texas can and ought to raise enough pure-bred stock animals to meet all the demand.

SWINE.

Cornfed hogs require plenty of good water while fattening.

The hogs that are fed the wastes of the dairy with oats, peas or roots, make the lean hams and bacon which bring the best prices.

Hogs while being fattened need variety, even at the finishing stage of the process. If they have some good grazing they can be fattened on 25 per cent less of grain.

It is cheaper to have comfortable quarters and protection from inclement weather while feeding your hogs than to make up with feed the loss in flesh caused by discomfort and cold.

If the hogs are indifferent about taking their feed there may be something wrong about it, and this should be looked to. But the probability is that the animals have been fed too much of some one feed and have not digested it. In such a case give them charcoal, preferably charred corn-cob, and ashes and salt.

In spite of the discussion of the merits of the lean meat hog, our American breeders and feeders are well enough satisfied with the qualities of several excellent breeds they have long been handling and have too much corn in parts of the country to profitably change their system of feeding. In Texas, however, it is entirely practicable to feed other products besides corn, and generally in Texas the hogs can have considerable range and pasturage. The farmers of the state could profitably bacon a very large quantity of meat for home consumption, and have healthier animals and better meat by handling their swine so as to mature the animals early and feed for the production of enough lean meat to make the best quality of bacon.

A sow should be at her prime at two and one-half to six years old. Generally after the latter age she begins to show evidences of decline. If not properly cared for they will sooner pass their age of usefulness. They should be relieved of the drain of suckling their pigs as soon as the latter can be weaned without injury. This can generally be done when the pigs are about eight weeks old, beginning by taking the sow away from them about twenty-four hours, then turn them together again. Then separate them two days, and let them come together. After this the separation may be permanent, and the sow, if shut off from all feed but a little corn and water, will soon cease her milk secretion. The pigs should be allowed to run in lots with the sow before weaning and learn to graze and there will be little trouble with them. The sow should be handled so as not to lose flesh, and, as soon as possible after weaning, should be brought to gaining flesh and prepared for another breeding.

For healthy growth and development the pig needs exercise. It should not be permitted to run about the house or the barn-lot or over the farm, but for the number of pigs kept by the ordinary farmer a lot of a few acres should be fenced off, the fence close and strong enough to confine them securely. If there is a woods range for them it will be much better to have it, but a large proportion of our Texas farmers on the black land prairies have to keep their hogs up and can provide only lots. The pigs should be allowed to run in these from the time they are born until they are ready to be fed for the market or the smoke-house. If the pasture in the lot is short, supply them with some green food, grass or rye or sweet corn. The waste of vegetables, such as is not needed for the poultry, will come in well, and often it pays in two ways to spend a little time in pulling up green weeds to throw to them. The farmer who is compelled to confine his hogs at all will find no other method of raising them so satisfactory as this, and no other way so successful in warding off disease.

GOOD HOG MEAT.

Several weeks ago Texas Stock and Farm Journal gave the methods of rearing and feeding hogs for the production of the Smithfield ham in Eastern Virginia, a meat that is not only highly prized by epicures in this country, but has won its way to favor in some of the finest restaurants of Europe, where it has to come in competition with the famous hams of Westphalia.

Recently the Dallas News had from its Fort Worth correspondent the following:

Certain prominent hog raisers now in the city claim that a use has at last been found for the hitherto useless razor-back hog. They state that after these hogs have been allowed to run in the bottom land during the summer, subsisting on mast and roots, they can be easily fattened in the autumn by being turned into corn fields where the black-eyed pea has been planted between the corn rows, and that although they do not acquire any very great size or weight, their meat, owing to their wild diet during the summer, to their razor-back, except that the Smithfield hog, after feeding on corn waste and the cow peas in the field is turned on ground planted in peanuts and on sweet potato beds from which the large potatoes have been gathered. It is probable that the Tarrant county razor-back properly handled throughout would make a ham as finely flavored as the razor-back of Smithfield.

The process is the same as that which makes the Smithfield hog of Virginia, it too, being a "thoroughbred razor-back," except that the Smithfield hog, after feeding on corn waste and the cow peas in the field is turned on ground planted in peanuts and on sweet potato beds from which the large potatoes have been gathered. It is probable that the Tarrant county razor-back properly handled throughout would make a ham as finely flavored as the razor-back of Smithfield. The Journal has long thought that any specially good thing that can be raised anywhere can be raised in Texas, but at the same time thanks the News for calling attention to another fact sustaining that belief.

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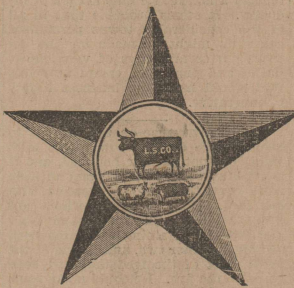
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The importance of making the orchard and garden of more importance in the year's work has often been preached to farmers by the farmers who are the most prosperous. It is being preached to them now by the best of them.

Rubbish and fallen leaves are not only unsightly, but they furnish an abiding place for all sorts of insect pests. If you can get them to be burned, they will be a great help.

The Strawberry Cultivator recommends sowing cow peas next summer on the land to be devoted to strawberries the following spring. The vines should be plowed under while the peas are green, and will add to the soil needed supplies of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

Best plants of the blackberry and red raspberry are obtained by cutting strong, vigorous roots in pieces four or five inches long and planting about eight inches apart. Good plants will thus be made in one season. Sucker plants will also make good settings. The black raspberry is best propagated by covering the tips of branches with moist earth and leaving them until spring.

At the Nebraska agricultural experiment station a number of tests have been made to determine the best method of treating wounds made in pruning trees. It was found best to leave the surface rough as it retained better the paint or wax with which it was covered as a means of protection. Grafting wax, shellac, white lead, paint, coal tar and pine tar were all tested as covering material. Of all these the common lead paint was found the best, though grafting wax was nearly as good.

Prof. R. H. Price of College Station, Texas, in advising as to fruit culture in the state, recommends for Southern Texas the following: For peaches, the Early China, Mamie Ross, Waldo and some Texas varieties; for Northern Texas, some Mamie Ross, some Sneed, Family Favorite, Miss Lolo and General Lee. The tops should be cut off down to about eighteen inches and the roots trimmed off to within six inches of the trunk. For small fruit the Dallas blackberry and the Mayes dewberry are highly recommended. These originated in Texas. Prof. Henry advises very sensibly the purchase of all trees, plants and seeds right here in Texas. They can be selected here with more certainty of obtaining such as are adapted to Texas conditions, and generally can be delivered in better condition.

There is no reason why the Texas farmer should not have some fresh vegetables nearly all the year. Some extra work would be required to produce them, but it would be excellent economy to take the time and the labor from some other departments of farm work and bestow them on the preparation, planting and culture of a garden. It would economize money that would otherwise have to be expended for table supplies and the fare of the family would be far more palatable as well as more nutritious and healthy. This is the time when effective and profitable work can be done in the preparation for planting. The garden should be located where the drainage is good. The ground should be broken now and broken well and deep. Enrich it with wood ashes and manure from the stables and poultry house. Prepare a hotbed to produce some early vegetables. If you cannot cover with glass sash use a heavy cotton cloth well oiled or a good tarpaulin. Barnyard manure or cotton seed dampened to start fermentation and heating, covered with a few inches of loose, rich soil, will make an excellent bed. Sow in it seed for early cabbage, onions, etc. Good, early plants for Texas are the Jersey Wakefield cabbage, the El Paso Brufort cauliflower and the El Paso onion. After the growth is started they will need close attention and must have plenty of air and sunlight, and may require thinning out. An application to the soil of a solution of sulphur will be beneficial. Soon the plants will begin to be ready for use and the early onions will be a healthy change from the heavier diet of the winter months. Other species of vegetables coming in their turn will supply the table pretty well throughout the year.

This is the season when the fruit tree agent is doing his work, and beyond question many of them have done work that is valuable. Many there are among our farmers who would never have planted a tree or a vine had not some industrious agent forced the need of them on their attention. But there are now nurseries all over Texas, managed by competent and honest men, and the Journal advises its farmer readers to buy from the nurseries located where all the conditions necessary to successful fruit culture are nearest to those where it is intended to plant. Many failures and disappointments are the result of selecting varieties without ascertaining their adaptability to soil and climate. Let the nurserymen of the country do all the experimenting with new varieties. It is part of their business and they can do it far more intelligently and with a better chance of success than those who have yet made fruit culture a specialty. And let the farmer plant what his home nurseryman has found adapted to the special conditions to which the tree or vine is subjected. When the agent comes around learn where he is from, and no matter what may be his assurances, do not be led to believe that the successful fruit of Missouri or Michigan or New York may not be an absolute failure in Texas. The Journal does not know that the nurserymen of Texas send out agents to work up sales, but those of most enterprise are not negligent as to advertising and the farmer cannot afford to do without fruit nor can he afford to incur the risk of a failure that will delay his having an orchard several years longer than would be required if good selections were made.

DAIRY.

An average cow ought to have about three per cent of her weight in hay each day.

All the animal odors of the milk should be allowed to escape before the milk vessel is closely covered.

The farmer who will so manage his milk cows as to have some first-class butter for sale all through the winter will be too well satisfied with the result to neglect a repetition of the experiment.

The milking organs must be developed the first time the heifer is in milk if he is to prove a good milker afterwards; for this reason she should drop her first calf when the conditions for milk production are favorable.

The most common mistake with milkers is neglect to milk clean. A little carelessness or undue haste to get through often results in a little loss directly and the permanent injury of the cow. The milk should be drawn quickly, but should be drawn clean.

In some other states, where there are few creameries, hand separators are being used to some extent by the farmers. They use the cream in butter making or sell it, if near a market, and feed the skim milk to calves and pigs, and find that the dairy produces a valuable part of their season's business. The same methods might be found profitable on Texas farms, particularly on those located near enough to towns of sufficient population to furnish a market for this branch of industry. It seems probable that in all of the considerable towns permanent contracts might be made for the delivery on certain days of very choice butter and pure, rich cream at prices that would make the business highly remunerative.

One extravagance on the farm is to keep for the dairy the cows whose milk it does not pay for her feed, and it is cruel as well as extravagant to keep more cows than can be supplied with full feed. Many a farmer who keeps five cows for milk would save labor and feed by retaining the three best, selling the other two, and giving to the three most of the feed that had been going to the five. He could make some saving in feed, would have less work in feeding and milking, and could supply better shelter, and, generally, would receive a return in milk larger in quantity and better in quality. A dairyman who has fairly good cows and is a good feeder will always profit in his business, but each part should have its due attention at the same hour every day. This will make everything easier and neglect will less frequently occur. It is the lack of attention to system, as well as the neglect of all save some one staple crop, that makes the farmer's occupation in so many cases seem a hopeless round of labor without reward. System on the farm in all the side departments is important, economizing time and labor and giving to each department its due share of each. But in no department of farm work has it more value than in the dairy.

Whether the dairy is conducted solely as a dairy business or only as one of the departments of the farm, it should be conducted on strictly business methods. Every part of the work should be done every day. Neglect anywhere along the line means weakness in the result, and neglect to-day promises more neglect to-morrow. Not only should all the work be always attended to, but each part should have its due attention at the same hour every day. This will make everything easier and neglect will less frequently occur. It is the lack of attention to system, as well as the neglect of all save some one staple crop, that makes the farmer's occupation in so many cases seem a hopeless round of labor without reward. System on the farm in all the side departments is important, economizing time and labor and giving to each department its due share of each. But in no department of farm work has it more value than in the dairy.

The tests made at the recent dairy show in London go far to dispel the idea that the dual-purpose cow is unprofitable. The breeds entered for the competition were Shorthorn, Jersey, Guernsey, Red Poll and Ayrshire. The Shorthorn average of milk per day was 2.6 pounds, with 2.51 pounds of fat and 5.4 pounds of other solids. The Ayrshires gave an average of 5.53 pounds of milk, with 2.25 pounds of fat and 4.85 pounds of other solids. Red Polls gave an average of 5.47 pounds of milk, with 1.69 pounds of fat and 4.81 pounds of other solids. Jerseys gave an average of 4.75 pounds of milk, with 2.32 pounds of fat and 3.89 pounds of other solids. Guernseys gave an average of 3.62 pounds of milk, with 1.83 pounds of fat and 3.3 pounds of other solids. In the butter tests, milking less than 100 days, the daily average product was as follows: From Shorthorns 2 pounds 1 ounce; from Guernseys (only one entered), 1 pound 15 ounces; from Jerseys, 1 pound 13½ ounces, and from Red Polls, 1 pound 4 ounces. Most of the cows entered in the first test competed in the second. The advantage was with the Shorthorns and Jerseys, on account of the larger number of these breeds in the competition.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER. Farmers' Bulletin No. 57 explains the cause of white specks in butter. Sometimes when the milk is set in shallow pans they result from the cream drying on top so that there are small portions so hard that they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the butter color, and, really, are not butter. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn. Another cause of "white specks" is this: When some milk is skimmed off with the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets over-ripe, and forms a curd which will be so hard as not to break up in churning and will run off with the whey. This curd will remain with the butter as "white specks," or "fakes," as they are sometimes called. This can always be remedied by not permitting the cream to stand so long before being churned, or by frequently and thoroughly stirring the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream, and probably this is the better method.

Mottled, streaked, or speckled butter will not sell well in the market, since it has a variegated appearance. It is suspected to be a mixture of different butters, and many will not buy it at all. Therefore, it is the part of wisdom to guard against such conditions.

POULTRY.

Do not use fat, clumsy males in breeding.

Pullets that are well fed and made comfortable will commence to lay earlier than those not so well treated.

Have your poultry house large enough to get about in it easily, so that it will not be troublesome to keep it clean.

In using meat scraps for feed see that the meat is not tainted. If it is, it is not fit for the fowls.

At this season the surplus poultry should be gotten rid of. Weed out all the males, hens that are not good layers and vigorous, and all late hatched pullets. If able to do so, get some pure bred hens, and manage, anyhow, to have a cock of pure breeding, or more than one, if one cannot properly serve all your hens. But do not try to handle more than one breed, because it is better to breed up in one line than to take chances by crossing breeds. The male bird should be of the same blood that predominates among the females. Then by occasionally disposing of the males and of the hens or pullets inferior in breed or in individual qualities the flock can be brought up to a profitable grade of excellence.

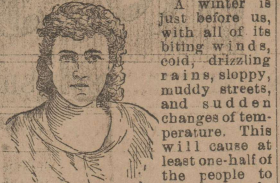
Not so much green food is needed for poultry in winter as in summer, but they ought not to be entirely without it. Most of the writers on poultry subjects advise giving clover or alfalfa, but there is none of the former and little of the latter in Texas. Perhaps the most practicable green feed for us is cabbage, though potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., would be found beneficial. They do good feed raw, but it is better to boil them and mix with the grain or meal feed. Where there is room for it, a winter pasture of rye is excellent, and in much of Texas some green stuff can be kept growing pretty much all the year around which the fowls may be allowed to run, or which may be cut and fed to them.

The number of those interested in poultry breeding in Texas has rapidly increased during recent years and the several important poultry shows in different parts of the state have shown a very creditable advance in this industry, and will certainly do much to induce those who have heretofore given little or no attention to such matters to now attempt breeding pure bred fowls. The Journal advises those who are novices in the business to attempt raising only one breed, and to keep until breeders confined limits of a town lot, but the farmer needs a fowl that is an industrious ranger. Consider the conditions to which the fowls will be subjected and select accordingly.

There are several profits in keeping poultry, a cheap supply of nutritious and healthy food for home consumption, the sale of eggs and chickens, and the fertilizing value of the droppings of fowls. To these may be added the destruction of numbers of insects and worms destructive to vegetable life. Besides all these, if the poultry is pure bred, and pure bred are the most useful if properly cared for, a handsome addition to the income can be made from the sale of eggs and fowls for breeding purposes. But whether this last branch of the business is followed or not, it does not pay to allow the breeds to mix if you have the pure bred fowls, as such crosses result too often in the loss of valuable qualities. If you have more than one of the pure breeds you should keep them so separated that cross mating cannot occur, or if such separation cannot be effected, select the breed most esteemed and confine your efforts to that. In selling do not sell the best even at prices unusually tempting. There can hardly be a price paid that will make it profitable to cause deterioration in the flock that ought to continually advance instead of retrograding. To sell the best is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. You will find your neighbors' poultry of the stocks bought from you better than your own and will soon have to go to him to repair the injury permitted to be done. As your flock improves your interest in it will grow and your care for it will increase, and all the care and attention will be well repaid.

The Texas farmer cannot live on fowls alone, but he can manage so as to get a good deal of good eating out of them and their eggs, to get in quite a number of dollars by sales, to have a great many insects hurtful to his garden and orchard destroyed and to supply a considerable amount of fertilizing material where it will do the most good, and all at a very little outlay of money and cost of time. It will pay him to get pure bred fowls, or, at any rate, to have only pure bred males, all, however, of the same breed. The advice of the Journal to Texas farmers to give more attention to what so many of them consider the small things of the farm, has been repeated so often that it might seem wearisome, but in those small things, the poultry yard, the garden, the orchard, the dairy are the factors that can be made to save amounts in annual expenses that will go far to compensate for losses in other lines to which undue importance is given. Poultry and poultry products are hardly considered by the average farmer. Their cost can hardly be estimated because the fowls make nearly all their own living, and largely in ways that benefit the other departments of the farm. Just a little more attention to feeding and shelter and care would repay more richly than one would think. The Journal is convinced that no farmer who would once begin making his poultry an important factor in his table and sales account, would ever thereafter neglect it. The number of eggs laid a year, the number of chicks hatched, the amount received for eggs and poultry sold, if all were recorded, would be an interesting record of the season's work and would be an abiding stimulus to continued and better effort to make this department more and more profitable.

A PLAIN TALK.



A winter is just before us, with all of its biting winds, cold, drizzling rains, sloppy, muddy streets, and sudden changes of temperature. This will cause at least one-half of the people to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia or consumption. Thousands of people will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions, these chances are those of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Peruna is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom take it as directed on the label.

Mrs. E. A. Harrison, of Riscon, Ark., writes: "Nothing too good will be said of your medicine. My husband, daughter and myself recommended your medicine as the best we ever took for any disease."

Address the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book entitled "Winter Catarrh," written by Dr. Hartman.

Ask your druggist for a free Peruna Almanac for 1898.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other weather forecasts in Texas within twenty-four hours of the time of the dates given below:

Dec. 24—Changeable.
Dec. 25—Cooler.
Dec. 26—Cool.
Dec. 27—Moderating.
Dec. 28—Warmer.
Dec. 29—Threatening.
Dec. 30—Changeable.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 18.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 21st to 25th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 27th, great central valleys 28th to 30th, eastern states 31st.

Forecast will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states January 2nd.

Temperature of the week ending January 1st will average generally below the normal and about the end of December unusually heavy snows north and rains south may be expected.

The test of Magn'o-Meteorology began with November 21st and is progressing satisfactorily. During the last ten days of November and the first seven of December the temperature forecasts for Chicago indicated below normal and the current temperature followed the forecast so closely that I regard it as a perfect success.

The tests are being made at Washington and at Blue Hill, Massachusetts, observatory.

The latest and most complete meteorological institution attached to one of the great colleges. As its principal object is to attain to long range forecasts we may hope for some liberality from Blue Hill.

Short Range Forecasts: Forecasts of the weather bureau are called short range because they are usually for not more than twenty-four hours in advance. In the near future the line between long range and short range forecasts will be sharply drawn.

The weather bureau officials discuss short range forecasts as follows:

"The northwest region is of especial interest in the meteorology of the United States, for it is practically the heart of the circulation of air that passes eastward, and if it is possible to fully understand the action of the forces operating there it will become much easier to generalize safely concerning many other problems in the physics of the atmosphere."

"It may therefore be proper to present a few statistics regarding the northern region. Unfortunately we possess no suitable observation in the exact region where the center of operation is located, between the Great Slave Lake and the mountains, that are concerned with a great deal of weather."

"It is found, however, that the conditions there generated drift forward to the Dakotas in about one day, on the average, so that, utilizing the observations of the weather bureau in those states since 1878, we can form a definite idea of the facts that are involved in the problem."

"The record of the seventeen years, 1878-1894, gives the following results for the contrast between summer and winter: The mean summer pressure of the Dakotas is 29.90 inches, and the temperature is 67 degrees; the mean winter pressure is 30.14 inches, and the temperature is 10 degrees; winter includes December, January and February, and summer, June, July and August, for these conditions."

"The mean annual pressure is 30.03 inches, and the temperature is 40 degrees, the change being twenty-four hundredths of an inch and 50 degrees F. These are the annual mean values, and of course imply much wider ranges on individual dates."

"Now, on examining the changes from day to day in the pressure and temperature, or, as they may be called, the amplitudes of the warm and cold waves passing over the Dakotas, it results that the barometer swings up and down in the average of thirty-two hundredths in winter and nineteen hundredths in summer, while the temperature oscillates on the average about 20 degrees in winter and 80 degrees in summer."

"These variations are due to the highs and lows passing over those states, and are made up of all the observed changes, large and small, that occur in this connection, some being wide and some very slight. It would be nearly correct to double these figures in order to obtain the wide individual changes that can be noted."

"It is the passage from the summer values to those of the winter that makes up the seasonal changes, and when these are translated into the winds, gales, hot and cold days, as they come one after the other, it will easily be inferred what a power these small

numbers really represent in the action of the earth's atmosphere.

"In the tropics, by way of contrast, the amplitude changes are not one-fifth as large for the year. The question naturally arises, what is the exact action or energy in nature that causes this vast accumulation of forces to take place in the region to the northwest of the Dakotas? This is peculiarly interesting from the fact that there is no other region known in the northern or southern hemispheres where so great an output of energy is observed."

"The peculiarly rough type of weather prevailing in the United States during the winter as compared with Europe, or even Siberia, is entirely dependent upon it. There are doubtless a large number of causes at work to bring about this result, yet it is possible to specify some of them, and this will be attempted in connection with the February storms, when this set of influences rises to the maximum power."

"The stormy conditions thus generated in the extreme northwest are propagated eastward in a series of irregular, spasmodic discharges, or storm drifts, that cover the United States, the intensity diminishing gradually as the storm power becomes exhausted on the way to the Atlantic coast."

"The belt of the northern states lying under the great eastward drift current is swayed by these violent changes nearly all the winter; not infrequently these are projected so far south as to reach the Gulf states with gales and cold waves."

"The storms forming in the Southwestern states, near Texas, are in reality the effect of the work done to the northward in Manitoba, the activity of a single storm covering many thousands of miles when the interchanging winds of the highs and lows are considered."

"Conspicuous features of the distribution of the origin and tracks of storms, when the months of the year are compared with one another, are the facts that as the winter approaches the number of storms forming in the southwestern states increase decidedly, and that the tracks loop southward over the Rocky Mountain slope."

SHEEP ON TEXAS FARMS.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The sheep owners of our county organized in 1887 under the name of the Hopkins County Wool Growers' association, with a membership of about 150, representing about 30,000 sheep, and in 1891 the membership had increased and the number of sheep represented was about 40,000. The highest price received for wool was in '90 or '91; 31 cents was the bid and we had a struggle with the buyers, finally compromising on 26 cents for all grades. The lowest price we have ever received was in 1896, fall sale, \$8.70. We sold to highest bidder at public outcry twice a year. I don't know that this has always been the best plan for us, but usually we have received the best prices paid in the state. Our recent fall sale was of 23,000 pounds, from about 11,000 sheep, for 20 cents. Just here we must thank Mr. Fairchild of Waco, for live bidding. Let Texans use our wool or see that it brings its value. Encourage home enterprise. Why need so many thoroughbred stockers be shipped into Texas?

Our principal object is wool, though we have raised some good mutton sheep. Southdowns were introduced some years ago, but our flocks now show mostly native, coarse wool sheep, with a sprinkling of Southdown and some Merino blood. We are trying a few Oxford now and expect to grade up.

Buyers usually find our wool in warehouse, classified by our committee, and it is bought that way, but at the last sale the wool was on wagons, as we were expecting to ship, and was not classified by our committee until

The misery of it is awful.

USE
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OIL TO CURE
SCIATICA
You'll feel it is worth its weight in gold.

after the sale, when it was weighed at the depot.

We are now having an experience new to most of us, keeping our sheep inside of enclosures. This is in consequence of the sheep and hog law, which has driven many out of the business. This has only taken effect this year in some localities, but has about covered the principal sheep range of the county. I find that I can do much better than I had expected. I up for six years and he says he can keep more sheep per acre than he had estimated, and his sheep have improved. My experience corresponds with his. We find that when the habitual old rambles are done away with, the sheep raised in pasture are much better adapted to circumstances and a great deal better. My sheep are held by four wires, whereas I have seen some sheep that would go over any rail fence or through any wire fence. The doing away with a few old breechy rambles will generally place a flock under control, and it is now plain to many of us that to cross-fence and keep our cultivated land accessible for pasturing the stubble and waste as much as possible when native pasturing is not good, and sow cow peas, turnips, etc., give results that would be astonishing to farmers who have not raised sheep. When all my near neighbors sold their sheep, I refused to sell mine, saying that I would keep them for the mutton and fertilizing, even if I could not sell the wool at all, and I meant it, that is, not raising sheep extensively, but to keep some on my farm. I move my lots continually and cannot estimate how much it pays to do so on this gray, sandy, prairie land. It beats hauling manure. Doing a great deal of good in many neighborhoods here, causing hydrophobia and death, always noisy, egg-sucking, prowling at night and destroying valuable stock. They are not meant for American, and are not worth skinning when, fortunately for the neighborhood, one dies. The sheep supplies meat, wool, fertilizing material and even his hide has a value, and its owner has to pay tax on his value, while the dog, a pest to all, goes scot free. Something should be done to reduce the number to what are needed. If more farmers would engage in sheep raising they could combine to protect their harmless and useful animal, the sheep.

E. B. MIDDLETON,
Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., Tex., Dec. 16, 1897.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Dec. 21.—Cattle receipts were 4500 head. The market was steady; Texas steers \$3.40 @ 4.00, Texas cows \$2.25 @ 3.00, native steers \$2.50 @ 3.00, native cows and heifers \$1.50 @ 4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.80 @ 4.50, bulls \$2.75 @ 3.60. Hog receipts were 7000 head, market steady to strong; bulk of sales \$3.35 @ 3.45, heavies \$3.30 @ 3.47½, packers \$3.30 @ 3.45, mixed \$3.35 @ 3.47½, lights \$3.25 @ 3.40, yorkers \$3.35 @ 3.40, pigs \$3.00 @ 3.25. Sheep receipts 3000 head, market steady; lambs \$3.60 @ 5.45, muttons \$2.50 @ 4.40.

GALVESTON MARKET.
Galveston, Tex., Dec. 18.—An active market for good beefs and cows the early part of the coming week may be anticipated, followed by the usual holiday dullness. Calf and yearling market active; prices strong. Fat sheep wanted. In light weight cornfed hogs the movement is brisk. Heavy weights and matted unsalable.
Present quotations—Beef, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.25; beefs, common, \$2.50 @ 2.75; cows, choice, \$2.75 @ 3.00; cows, common, \$2.25 @ 2.50; yearlings, choice, \$3.00 @ 3.25; yearlings, common, \$2.50 @ 2.75; calves, choice, \$3.50 @ 4.00; calves, common, \$3.00 @ 3.25; sheep, choice, \$4.00 @ 4.25; sheep, common, \$2.50 @ 3.00; hogs, cornfed, \$3.75 @ 4.25; hogs, matted, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.
National Stock Yards, Ill. Dec. 21.—Cattle receipts were 4200 head, shipments 700. The market was steady to strong for natives with the best grades a shade higher. Texans steady and slow; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers \$4.45 @ 5.25; bulk of sales \$3.95 @ 4.75; dressed beef and butcher steers \$3.55 @ 5.25, bulk of sales \$4.00 @ 5.00, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.40 @ 4.60; stockers and feeders \$2.50 @ 4.10, cows and heifers \$2.30 @ 4.90, bulk of cows \$2.50 @ 3.25, canning cows \$1.50 @ 2.40, bulls \$2.05 @ 3.10, Texas and Indian steers \$3.00 @ 4.10, cows and heifers \$2.50 @ 3.25. Hog receipts were 6600 head, shipments 2000. Market steady; lights \$3.30 @ 3.40, mixed \$3.35 @ 3.40, heavy \$3.40 @ 3.45. Sheep receipts were 800 head, shipments 200. Market stronger; native muttons \$3.50 @ 4.50, culls and bucks \$1.75 @ 3.25, lambs \$5.00 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO MARKET.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 21.—Offerings of cattle were taken at steady to stronger prices, good fat cattle selling in most instances 10c higher. Beef steers sold largely at \$4.40 @ 5.10, common to best; good dressed beef steers \$3.00 @ 4.10, cows and heifers \$2.50 @ 3.25. Hog receipts were 6600 head, shipments 2000. Market steady; lights \$3.30 @ 3.40, mixed \$3.35 @ 3.40, heavy \$3.40 @ 3.45. Sheep receipts were 800 head, shipments 200. Market stronger; native muttons \$3.50 @ 4.50, culls and bucks \$1.75 @ 3.25, lambs \$5.00 @ 5.50.

DENVER MARKET.
Denver, Col., Dec. 20.—The following market report is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Commission company:
Beef cattle—There has been a very healthy tone to the beef trade throughout the week; the most of our buyers were in the field for a few choice cows and steers, and the receipts being comparatively light, salesmen have been enabled in most instances to dispose of their offerings at prices 5 to 10 cents higher than the same stuff would have brought on last week's market. The beef market at the river was lightly supplied the last part of the week, and we must partly attribute the advance in price at this point to the advance in values there. Cow stuff, as usual, has been selling extremely well; the demand is very active and several sales have been reported this week at \$3.45. We anticipate that the supply of good killing cow and steer will be very light for the next thirty days at least, and in consequence higher prices may be looked for on the best grades. Cornfed steers will be in demand and have made their appearance on this market for the first time this season and sold fairly well. A load of steers weighing over 1300 pounds brought \$4.10.
Feeders—Feeders have been decidedly "off" this week, and outside of the best grades of light cattle values are from 10 to 15 cents lower than last week. There is quite a demand for the heavy lightweights. Feeders' values on this class are being maintained, but competition on the heavier cattle has been very dull. The supply this week at Denver has been very light, but buyers are not numerous and trading very unsatisfactory. It is getting close to the holidays now and we do not anticipate that there will be much activity in the feeder market until the holidays are over. The river markets have also reported a dull and lower market with the demand very quiet, except on lighter grades of cattle. We quote the market as follows:
Choice cornfed steers, \$4.00 @ 4.25; choice range steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; common to good steers, \$3.00 @ 3.75; good to extra cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; common to good cows, \$2.50 @ 3.00; bulls, \$1.75 @ 2.25; veal calves, 175 @ 225 lbs, \$4.50 @ 5.50; veal calves, 250 @ 400 lbs, \$5.50 @ 6.40.
Hogs—Hogs have been in much better demand this week. The receipts have been light and our packers took hold of the offerings at good market prices. Values have ruled strong and higher throughout the week and are at least 10 cents higher than quoted in our last circular. We quote the market as follows:
Light to choice packers, \$3.30 @ 3.40; mixed packers, \$3.25 @ 3.35; heavy packers, \$3.20 @ 3.30.
Sheep—There is not much change to report in the sheep market. The receipts have not been sufficient to supply the wants of our sheep buyers. The demand still continues active for good killing wethers and ewes; lambs suitable for feeding purposes are also in

strong demand. We quote fat wethers from \$3.40 @ 3.75, ewes from \$3.10 @ 3.40, and lambs from \$4.50 @ 5.50.

COTTON, GRAIN AND WOOL.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Dec. 21.—
Ordinary 3 9-16
Good Ordinary 4 1-16
Low middling 4 7-16
Middling 4 13-16
Good middling 5 1-16
Middling fair 5 9-16

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21.—
Ordinary 4 3-16
Good ordinary 4 11-16
Low middling 5 1-16
Middling 5 7-16
Good middling 5 11-16
Middling fair 6 1-16

Houston, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 225 bales.
Ordinary 4 5-16
Good ordinary 4 11-16
Low middling 5 1-16
Middling 5 7-16
Good middling 5 11-16
Middling fair 6 1-16

New Orleans, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton steady and 1-16c up for middling and grades below, and unchanged for grades above. Sales 6500 bales.
Ordinary 4 5-16
Good ordinary 4 11-16
Low middling 5 1-16
Middling 5 7-16
Good middling 5 11-16
Middling fair 6 1-16

New York, Dec. 21.—Spot cotton steady and unchanged. Sales 100 bales.
Good ordinary 4 1/2
Low middling 5 7-16
Middling 5 1/2
Good middling 6
Middling fair 6 5-16

GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows:
No. 2 spring wheat 88½ @ 89½c.
3 spring wheat \$2 @ 95c, No. 2 red \$1.00 @ 1.01.
No. 2 corn 27 @ 27½c.
No. 2 oats 22½c, No. 2 white f. o. b. 24½c, No. 3 white f. o. b. 23 @ 24½c.
No. 2 rye 46½c.
No. 2 barley f. o. b. 25 @ 38c.

Galveston, Dec. 21.—Wheat, f. o. b.; No. 2 soft 99c, No. 2 hard 93c; export market nominal.
Oats—No. 2 Texas or Territory 28 @ 28½c; No. 2 white western 31 @ 31½c; clipped Texas 31½ @ 32c.
Wheat—Receipts to-day 45,623 bushels; since July 1 7,490,344.20 bushels; consolidated stock 651,105.40 bushels.
Corn—Receipts to-day 27,186.44 bushels; since Sept. 1 380,519.08 bushels; stock 91,613.42 bushels.
For corn and oats above figures are in carload lots on track and dealers charge an advance of 2c to 3c on above figures.

New York, Dec. 21.—Wheat receipts were 151,700 bushels, exports 331,775. Spot strong; No. 2 red \$1.01½.
Corn receipts were 21,450 bushels, exports 187,650. Spot firm; No. 2 3½c.
Oat receipts were 160,800 bushels, exports 162,267. Spot firm; No. 2 27½c.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—Wheat—Spot lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator 93c, track \$1.00; No. 2 hard cash 88 @ 90c. Corn, futures higher. Spot steady; No. 2 cash 26c.
Oats—Spot stronger and higher; No. 2 cash, elevator 22c, track 22½c, No. 2 white 25c.
Rye better at 46c.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—Wheat higher and very firm; No. 1 hard 85 @ 86c, No. 2 83½ @ 85c, No. 1 red 85c, No. 2 84c, No. 3 spring 82 @ 83c.
Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed 23½ @ 24c.
Oats firm and about steady; No. 2 white 23 @ 23½c.
Rye, No. 2 44c.

WOOL MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 21.—The comparative wool statement is as follows:
This day. week.
Receipts 69,659
Shipments 4,798
Stock 109,651
This Last season. season.
Receipts 8,700,123 1,966,885
Shipments 8,632,074 2,200,296
Sales 101,801 9,303
Stock 275,916
Spring—Twelve Months' Clip.
To-day. Saturday.
Fine 11 @ 12 11 @ 12
Medium 10 @ 11 10 @ 11
Six to Eight Months' Clip.
To-day. Saturday.
Fine 8½ @ 9½ 8½ @ 9½
Medium 9 @ 10 9 @ 10

St. Louis Mo., Dec. 21.—Wool steady and unchanged.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY.

A history of the American Jersey Cattle club, by Thos. J. Hand of New York, one of the founders of the organization, will appear in The Jersey Bulletin of December 22, 1897. This article, which will occupy the entire reading space of the paper, will be illustrated with pictures of all the presidents and secretaries of the club. Nothing of this kind has ever appeared in print. Price, per single copy, 25 cents; five copies \$1.00. Address The Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tried Friends Best.
Fortythree years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

A Known Fact
For bilious headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases. **TUTT'S Liver PILLS** AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

Sheep—There is not much change to report in the sheep market. The receipts have not been sufficient to supply the wants of our sheep buyers. The demand still continues active for good killing wethers and ewes; lambs suitable for feeding purposes are also in

NEWS AND NOTES.

CATTLE SALES.

Colorado—F. E. McKenzie sold to W. R. Harris his entire herd, all ages, with ten per cent. back, for \$20.25 all around. The herd numbers about 1200 head. Mr. McKenzie retains his ranch and will start a new herd. J. E. Hooper to John W. Glover, 65 yearling steers at \$15.

Merkel—R. E. Tracey to Jim Trammell and John Bryan of Sweetwater, 54 steers at \$25, 34 cows at \$16 and 55 yearlings at \$16.

San Angelo—F. M. Bourn bought 150 steers at \$23.75; Gillis & Talbot to Jas. W. Johnson, 100 cows at \$16. Mr. Johnson bought them for his Pecos ranch. Geo. B. Rappley to R. C. Sanderson, 15 fine grade Hereford and Durham bulls, two and up, at \$25; J. W. Lovelady to Phil Gwala 16 Durham and Devons, and one fine Durham bull, at \$25; John W. Lovelady to M. B. Pulliam, 60 Durhams and Devons at \$50; some of the animals were registered. All were put in Mr. Pulliam's North Concho pasture. G. S. Hale to M. B. Pulliam, 600 steers, one and two, at \$17.

Ablene—J. H. Parramore and C. W. Merchant to the Clay Robinson company of Denver, Col., 3000 one and two year old cattle for \$50.00. The cattle are on the San Simon ranch in Arizona; W. T. Clark to W. M. Arnold, 287 head of two and four at \$26. They go to Greenville to be fed.

San Antonio—Andy Armstrong, Jr., of Cotulla, to W. A. Matthews, his one-half interest in the Matthews & Armstrong stock cattle, 4500 head, located in LaSalle county, for \$28,500 each; Rhote Bros. of Hondo City, to Senores Augustin Estrada and Gabriel Machado, 160 steers, two and three, at \$22.50. They were loaded at Galveston on the 19th for shipment to Cuba; Moore & Allen of Cline, Texas, to W. L. Mehle of New Orleans, four cars of three and four-year-old steers for shipment to New Orleans; D. Juscho to Horace Storey of San Marcos, 139 head of the Kennedy cattle, coming three and four, at \$25. Mr. Storey has shipped them to his feed pens; N. R. Powell to R. F. Dyer of Richmond, Texas, 25 grade Devon and Hereford bulls, one and two years old, at \$50; Fleming & Davidson to Naylor & Jones of Waggoner, I. T., 2500 of the Laureles coming three and four year old steers, mostly three, at \$25 per head, spring delivery at Corpus Christi; Fleming & Davidson to Baldrige Bros. & Austin, 40 graded bulls at \$35, spring delivery; Felix Shaw to A. L. Casparis of the Evans-Snider-Bubl company, 600 coming yearlings at \$14, spring delivery; George Vineyard of Corpus Christi, to Davis for Borden & Borden of Galveston, 250 beefs, four and up, averaging 975 pounds, at \$26. They were shipped from Galveston to Cuba on the 19th. John Ball of San Diego, to J. M. Doble of Lagarto, 1500 cows. Mr. Ball also leased to Mr. Doble the 12,000-acre pasture in Duval county. Mr. Doble now has in his pasture about 85,000 acres.

Full blood and graded bulls about San Angelo are finding ready sale at top prices.
Cooke county farmers are supplying their smokehouses with meat raised on their own farms.
Devils River News: Johnson & Roberts sold to Geo. Sandford 750 head of mixed stock at \$2.50.

The Eastern Texas Poultry association opened its annual show on the 21st, to continue three days.
The great cotton mill at Utica, New York, is to be moved to Kensington, Georgia, and will employ 2000 hands.
The County Commissioners of Grayson county had a 'possum dinner last week. Grayson has all the good things.

Press-Leader (Lubbock): The snow of last week frightened more than it hurt. Stock do not look much, if any the worse for the storm.

The cold snap that came on last Wednesday night started hog killing in Grayson county. More hogs are being killed there this winter than ever before.
Reports to the Illinois State Board of Agriculture show that the area sown to winter wheat is 414,000 acres, or 12 per cent less than last year's acreage.
Several thousand head of cattle stampeded from the feeding pens south of Paris, Texas, Friday night. A number were injured by barb wire fences, but none seriously.

Nacogdoches Chronicle: The Texas penitentiary is a self-sustaining institution. During the month of November the sales of penitentiary products amounted to \$70,000, while the expenditures were \$41,000; a profit of \$29,000.

On the 14th the Rock Island announced a reduction of cotton freights from Fort Worth to Liverpool to \$1.04½. The Houston and Texas Central has met the cut, but other roads have decided to continue the former rate of \$1.12.

Denton Chronicle: B. W. Langley informs us that he sold a few days ago nineteen male calves at an average price of \$25.25. They were from five to twelve months old and were of the red polled English stock. It pays to raise good cattle.

West Texas Stockman: J. S. Johnston and D. H. McNary have become partners in the cattle business and will ranch in Sterling county. It is reported that Mr. Johnston will move to the 172 ranch and assume its management in the near future.

Mexican Herald: Mexico faces the new year, 1898, in smiling mood—good crops, an active industrial movement, large revenues, a large bank account and a government that really governs. It digs its money out of its own mines, and in so doing, keeps thousands of men employed, who consume the products of the soil. Its exportation of tropical products is increasing, and private wealth is rapidly accumulating.

Beaville Bee: Since the publication of an item referring to oranges received in this office from Mrs. L. J. Berry, of two year's growth, numerous instances have come to light of the successful if not profitable raising of oranges in this vicinity. F. G. Chambers had an exhibition this week an orange grown on his premises measuring over nine inches in circumference. G. M. Fizer also has several trees in full fruit and of excellent quality, all from a tree that has been grown since the freeze two years ago. W. W. Jones returned Monday from Starr county where he has a ranch of 45,000 acres. He reports that portion of the country as having plenty of grass and cattle in good condition.

Refugio Register: Mr. John Linney has sold his ranch near St. Mary to Mr. John C. Wood of Beaville. He will receive in payment about 1200 coming two-year-old steers and 300 head of mixed cattle. The amount of land is about 5000 acres and the consideration will aggregate between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars.

The report of the managers and superintendent of the Terrell lunatic asylum shows excellent administration. The actual cash value of the farm, besides work animals, the asylum has 250 fine Berkshire hogs and a herd of Holstein cows supplying 100 to 125 gallons of milk daily. The farm and orchard are being enlarged.

William T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, says: "Cash wheat is at a premium over future delivery here and in all parts of the world, because more of it has been sold than can be delivered. What is scarce all over the world. Not enough was grown last year to supply the demand. America now has the opportunity to make its own price for wheat."

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The Astronomy of Life.

When an astronomer foretells the exact minute at which two planets will cross each other, we know there is no magic about it. The whole universe is governed by laws. A man who studies these laws of nature carefully and reduces them to a science, can count on exact results every time.

A doctor knows that certain remedies affect certain diseases. When a disease seems to have no remedy the doctors pronounce it incurable. All the time Nature may have the remedy right at hand, but it will only be discovered by the physician who has studied long and deeply than others into this particular disease.

Consumption seemed for a long time without a remedy, until Dr. Pierce made his wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" 39 years ago. It has proved to be a marvelous and almost unfailing specific for consumption and all forms of lung, bronchial and throat difficulties.

Its effects seem almost magical but its operation is based upon simple natural laws. It has the power of enabling the blood-making glands to manufacture healthy, red blood and pour it abundantly into the circulation. This nourishing, vitalizing effect is rapidly manifested in the lungs and bronchial tubes where it stops the wasting process and builds up healthy tissue.

It really stimulates the system so that the body is able to digest food and it is far superior to malt-extracts as a permanent and scientific flesh-builder in all wasting diseases.

"Twenty-five years ago eight different doctors told me that I would live but a short time, that I had consumption and must die," writes Geo. R. Cope, Esq., of Myers Valley, Potawatomi Co., Kans. "I finally commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and am now on the land and among the living. I have faith to believe that it has lengthened my life for the last twenty-five years. I have so much faith in all of your medicines that I want one of your 'Common Sense Medical Advisers'."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are recognized as "standard remedies throughout the world." "Pleasant Pellets" cure constipation.

An attempt is being made to raise money for an extension of the Pecos Valley road from Roswell, New Mexico, to the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway. The handle, Texas, a distance of over 200 miles.

Pecos Valley News: E. J. Brady, of Toyah creek, was in town Thursday and says he will put in about 1000 acres in cotton on the creek next season. He says the business of making sugar-cured hams, smoked horse tenderloin, pickled side ribs of horse and plain salt horse, all for an export trade. The packery will be at Kearney, N. J. The meat will be inspected and certified as pure and healthy, and packed in cases, branded to show contents. The company gives bond to sell none of its products for consumption in this country.

Childress County Index: Farmers are supplied with hogs this season and as feed is plentiful, quite a number will be shipped. Wm. Harrell has ordered vaccine and will inoculate 500 calves at once. He is afraid of the blackleg. The farmers of Childress, Hardeman and adjoining counties can afford to grow cotton at 5 cents or even less. They own their land, the tax valuation is low and conditions are such that one man can cultivate at least three times as many acres here as in North or Central Texas. The only money he is out for is picking, and that is the same as below. Three and four-year-old steers are scarce in this section and three or four years from now there will be fewer still. The demand for young stock and the prices offered has induced both the farmer and the stockman to sell all young stuff.

San Angelo Standard: This week Comer Bros. received 104 head of full blooded Durham bulls, mostly calves, raised in Missouri, for their ranch on Middle Concho. This represents an investment of nearly \$8000. And on the same train, from Kansas City, Garnett Bros. shipped in a carload of full blooded bull calves and yearlings, which were advertised for sale in last issue of the Standard. Mr. E. V. Garnett and little son are here with the shipment. Mr. Garnett sold up to noon yesterday twelve head to J. Mayer & Sons of Sonora, three to W. W. Snyder of Ballinger, and one to Dick Castiberry of Fort Chadbourne, at about \$80 per head. Both the Comer and Garnett bulls are as fine a lot as have ever been shipped to San Angelo. Wash McFarland, manager of the Vermont ranch in Schleicher county, accompanied by J. D. Jordan and C. B. Graves, arrived Tuesday with 267 one and two-year-old heifers from Muskogee, I. T. Fred Seavers, owner of the ranch, proposes to stock up with fine cattle. T. Kinahan, from Harrington, Mo., is here in the interest of Gosslett of Woodbine, Kan., received 3500 two and three recently sold by J. C. Stirling, Jr. About half of the cattle arrived here Thursday for shipment.

Jeff Woodward arrived Monday from Cass county with 100 head of good stock cattle for his ranch at the head of Dove creek.

CATTLE MOVEMENTS AND FEEDING.
The Corralitos company received 30 cars of Mexican cattle Friday.
T. J. Smith has received at Ablene 7 cars of cattle for his ranch on Double Mountain Fork.
About 900 fed cattle will be shipped from Bonham this season.
The number of cattle now on feed in Texas is estimated at 200,000 and contracts now made, will add about 25,000 to the list.
J. C. Grantham has brought to Taylor for feed 500 steers, three and four, bought from the McCulloch Land and Cattle company.
The 8000 cattle bought by Gillett from Stirling were shipped from San Angelo Sunday.

WEATHER, RANGE AND CROPS.
The recent snow throughout Kansas has been of great benefit to winter wheat.
Terry county range unusually good, but scarce water score.
R. N. Gray, returning from the 2-Buckle pasture, reports enough snow in Crosby county to put the streams to running and grass excellent.
There has been a good snow in Lubbock county.

Receipts of cotton from wagons in Denison so far are 18,500 bales. It is still coming in at the rate of 100 to 300 bales a day.

There has been but little rain around Mingus, Palo Pinto county, since June. Sandstorms in North-middle Texas last week and north and cold Thursday, with sleet and snow that night.

Reports from the upper part of the Panhandle say that so far the winter has been reasonably mild. The snow in the early part of the month, 2½ inches deep, soon passed off. Some cattlemen who have recently brought in southern cattle, are feeding them cotton-seed, and stock is doing well.

Greenview cotton receipts for the season are estimated at about 13,000 bales.
Stock water very scarce about Ablene and cattle have to go far from the grass to get it.
Receipt of cotton yard at Cameron to date aggregate 12,269 bales.
At Texline and Amarillo the mercury was at zero and below Friday, Dec. 17.

In Grayson and Cooke counties on the night of the 16th there was a severe thunder storm, and at the same time a heavy fall of sleet, with some snow.
The cotton crop of Somerville county is short, and the weather is so cold that the cotton is in danger of being killed. Another cold wave, with heavy sleet, visited Texas Thursday night and with an intermission Friday, continued Friday night, the sleet extending as far as Taylor and Austin. It was three inches thick at Weatherford.

Quannah, Texas, will ship over 5000 bales of cotton this season.
Sears & Roebuck's catalogue to date amount to about 13,000 bales, and Gonzales has shipped about the same amount.
Stream has ceased to run. In Bitter county is building a water tank or its ranch that will cost \$2000.

Stock water is becoming scarce around Childress.
Motley county grass is good and cattle are fat.
Cattle in Greer county are reported to be in fine condition for going into the winter and grass is excellent.

Scarcity of grass for winter range is reported from Karnes county.
On the 19th a prairie fire in Edwards county swept over the section bordering on Devils River and extending to Knox Springs, covering a territory of twenty-five miles wide. The loss of stock and forage will be great.

The heavy sleet, general over North, East and West Texas Friday and Saturday interrupted telephone and telegraph service to a great extent. Dallas and other important towns were almost completely cut off from the outside world. About all vegetation, except wheat, was destroyed.

About Margaret, Texas, the wheat acreage has been reduced about 50 per cent. Cotton is about 50 per cent above the estimate.
In Jones county water is lower in Clear Fork than it has heretofore been during summer drouths, and the Cree water became very low, but the water became extremely low, but without apparent cause has risen about two feet and is running again. Ground dry and wheat not started.

It is now thought that Weatherford cotton receipts will run up to about 30,000 bales.
The sleet, rain and snow, general from Red River to the lower counties of Texas from Thursday night until Monday, caused much suffering to live stock and impeded railroad and other business, but has been of great advantage to wheat.

It is estimated that the cotton shipments from Ardmore, I. T., will reach 50,000 bales.
There was a big prairie fire on the Llano, in Sutton county, last week.

The Texas and Pacific run free chair cars daily to Memphis and Saint Louis,

Mexican (City of Mexico) Herald: Richard Naylor and Theodore Leavitt of the firm of Morris & Butt, hog shippers of Kansas City and St. Louis, are in the city with a train of hogs shipped here by the company that they represent. Mr. Naylor leaves to-day for the United States, while Mr. Leavitt will remain in the city for a few days longer. Both gentlemen have been in the republic before.

A dispatch of the 15th from Gatesville, Coryell county, says: So far this week has been fearful for destruction by fire in the county. The woods are on fire in the western part and the flames have been raging since Sunday evening, doing untold damage to the county. Several farmers have lost everything. The high winds made the fire uncontrollable. Hundreds of men are engaged combating the flames. The fire was still raging yesterday evening.

Jasper Newsboy: Jasper county is peculiarly adapted to the production of a fine quality of cigar tobacco, and just so soon as the dealers can be convinced that we have it, the buyers will come among us and take the entire crop and pay the money for it. Tobacco is not an experimental crop in this country. It has been successfully raised here in the past, and some experience in handling it is all our people need, to become independent of the cotton speculators.

The State Wool-growers' association met at San Angelo on the 15th and held a two-days' session. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted. The following officers were elected: James Mitchell, Ozona, president; H. Knausenberger, Sonora, vice-president; George Richardson, San Angelo, secretary; C. W. Colburn, San Angelo, treasurer; also an executive committee of five, one each from different counties in the section, and a committee to endeavor to get an adjustment in freight rates, which at present are said to discriminate against sheep in favor of cattle, were appointed.

The Ablene business men have decided to make their fair a permanent institution. It will be an exhibition embracing the products and illustrating the resources of all the counties in the great Ablene country.

The American Horse Meat company of New Jersey has obtained a license to carry the business of making sugar-cured horse hams, smoked horse tenderloin, pickled side ribs of horse and plain salt horse, all for an export trade. The packery will be at Kearney, N. J. The meat will be inspected and certified as pure and healthy, and packed in cases, branded to show contents. The company gives bond to sell none of its products for consumption in this country.

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—BY—

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Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for
transmission through the mails as second-class
matter.Communications addressed to either of the
three offices will receive prompt attention. As
a matter of convenience to us, however, we
would ask that all business communications
as well as those intended for publication, be
addressed to our Dallas office.R. M. Collins and C. C. Poole and A. C.
Walker are traveling in the interest of Texas
Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized
to contract, receive and receipt for ad-
vertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies
shown them will be appreciated by the man-
agement.

State of Texas, County of Dallas.

Before me, the undersigned authority,
now comes H. L. Oldham, Roy B.
Simpson and W. H. Norton, known to
me to be respectively, business man-
ager, head mailing clerk and press-
man of Texas Stock and Farm Jour-
nal, who, being duly sworn, each de-
poses and says that the present run of
said paper is 11,000 copies per week.

H. L. OLDHAM,

ROY B. SIMPSON,

W. H. NORTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 16th day of November, 1897.

W. L. MIDONALD,

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas.

One of the most hopeful signs of the
times is the increased attention which
leading public men in Texas are giving
to the material progress of the state.
They are saying much less about politi-
cs and much more about diversified
farming and the establishment of fac-
tories.The directors of the Amoskeag Man-
ufacturing company, of Manchester, N.
H., one of the largest cotton manu-
facturing concerns in the country, have
been forced to reduce wages 10 per
cent. They can not stand the competi-
tion of factories established near the
cotton fields.The senate committee on Indian af-
fairs has been giving consideration to
the situation in Indian Territory and
will recommend an amendment to the
present laws a provision allotting
the lands of the five tribes to the mem-
bers of those tribes in severalty, and
also an amendment providing that all
valid leases shall be recognized by the
government of the United States and
the money paid on account of them
converted into the treasury of the
United States. I am thought that with
these amendments the laws going into
effect on Jan. 1 will adequately meet
the occasion. Ex-Senator Dawes and
Gen. Armstrong of the Dawes com-
mission, were before the committee
and the amendments recommended
meet their approval. It is not probable
that cattlemen holding leases from the
tribes will object to the substitution
of the government as their landlord.The storm of rain, sleet and snow
continuing from the latter part of last
week until the early part of this week
has been the most disastrous known in
Texas for years. Wires have been down
on all the telegraph and telephone lines
and traffic by rail greatly impeded. In
many places fruit trees broke down
under the weight of ice. In the towns
for two days the streets were covered
with smooth sheets of ice and many
accidents have been reported. On ac-
count of wires being down the full ex-
tent of the damage can only be con-
jectured, but it is feared that the large
losses that will fall upon stockmen
will be extremely serious. Great num-
bers of cattle from Mexico and the
Southern states sent to Northwest
Texas since the middle of November
have not had time to become acclima-
ted and Dallas stockmen estimate
that the losses among these will be
from 25 to 50 per cent. A report re-
ceived Monday night from Crosby
county gives the loss in that section at
40 per cent. When serious losses oc-
cur among cattle, however, they are
often over-estimated. Sheep will prob-
ably suffer far more than cattle, as
they have not the hardness to endure,
nor the energy in seeking shelter, and
as this storm of sleet has been without
warning and so long continued it
has doubtless left thousands of dead
animals on the range. To the farmers
in the wheat district, however, the
needed moisture left in the ground will
be of the greatest benefit.Texas is so large that not many of
the residents of other portions of the
state realize the vast extent of what
is loosely called the Panhandle. Cor-
rectly speaking the Panhandle is the
part of the state lying between Indian
Territory and New Mexico, but as gen-
erally used it refers to the great body
of country north of the Texas and Pa-
cific railroad and west of the 100th me-
ridian, including an area of about 60,
000 square miles. All of it is a graz-
ing region of great excellence and val-
ue. Agriculture has time and again
been attempted upon many parts of
it, and there have been occasional
years when wheat has been a profita-ble crop, but such seasons have been
too infrequent to encourage the culti-
vation of any of the staple crops with
them as a sole dependence, and even
the rich results of wheat and cotton
culture during the present year will en-
courage few to engage in their culti-
vation without other resources. But
a very great development awaits that
region as a stock farming country.
Experience has shown that forage
plants capable of resisting the semi-
arid conditions of the west have a
great value as feed and can always
be depended upon for a bountiful
yield. More than other sections of
the state the stockmen have been
building up the grade of their herds,
thereby greatly increasing their value,
and realizing now that they can not
afford to incur the losses attend-
ing upon the range methods of hand-
ling cattle they will more and more
make provision for winter feed. This
will, of course, necessitate a very ex-
tensive cultivation and a very differ-
ent method of winter handling from
that which formerly prevailed, and at
the same time multiply the carrying
capacity of every ranch where the
new system is adopted. The smaller
stockman will probably cultivate even
more land in proportion to his entire
holding than the larger one because
his limited ability to purchase range
will make it more necessary for
him to get the highest results possible.
This passing from range to stock farm
conditions will progress more rapidly
as the advantages of the latter are
recognized and will add very materi-
ally to land values in the Panhandle.

THE JOURNAL, TO ITS FRIENDS.

The year 1897, generally speaking,
has been a prosperous one for Texas.
The live stock industry of the state
is of vast importance, and it has been
richer in its rewards than the most
sanguine of those engaged in it could
have ventured to predict at the open-
ing of the year. The wheat crop of the
state is an important one to a large
section. It has given a bountiful
yield, and its price has been unusually
gratifying. The low price of cotton
has been a misfortune throughout the
cotton belt, but even in that portion of
the state there are many who produced
their own supplies, cared for some live
stock, and are not without remunera-
tion for their toil. Generally our peo-
ple are unusually free from debt. There
is more employment for labor than
there has been for years. The awful
danger of an epidemic when our ad-
joining state was under its scourge was
turned aside. We have much for
which to be thankful at the closing of
the year, much to give us hope and
strength for the coming season.The Journal has long been a Texas
institution, sympathizing with her
people in days of gloom, rejoicing with
them in prosperity, growing nearer to
the people of Texas as the years go by,
with them and of them and for them
at all times and under all circum-
stances. It comes to them to-day with
the greetings of the season, a season
always joyous, now unusually rich in
hope and encouragement, and to each
and every friend and reader extends
heartiest wishes for a Merry Christ-
mas and Happy New Year.

FOOD SUPPLY IN ENGLAND.

In the Forum there was an interest-
ing and suggestive article from Mr.
Wood Davis, a high authority on food
supply questions, showing clearly that
the decrease in crops which has taken
place is likely to continue and that af-
ter a season of good yields it has be-
come probable that there will be only one
bad season. He shows that the in-
crease of the acreage of cereal crops,
which does not always proportionately
increase production, does not keep
pace with the increase of the world's
population. The indications point to
the probability that unless there is a
great change during the coming season
there will be a formidable scarcity of
food stuffs and that the peoples who do
not raise their own supplies must ex-
pect to pay something approaching
famine prices for their bread; and that
other classes of food will be in more
demand and proportionately more
costly to the consumer. The situation
is summarized by the Mark Lane Ex-
press in this: The world's food crop
is decreasing, and unless there is an al-
teration soon it is more than certain
that someone will have to go short.The seriousness of the situation is
recognized in England by others than
the editor of the Express. At a recent
meeting of the National Union of
Conservative and Constitutional associa-
tions in London the condition received serious considera-
tion and in connection with it a paper
was read showing that Great Britain
produced only one-fifth of the food
supplies required for her population.
It is not reported that the discrepancy
between home supply and demand is
steadily widening, though the rapidly
growing import of food supplies from
the United States show such to be the
fact. In the meeting referred to as
well as in the editorial of the Express
the danger of relying upon other coun-
tries for four-fifths of their food sup-
ply was pointed out. At any time it
would be a serious matter. During an
important war it would possess a se-
riousness which no English patriot
would hardly like to contemplate.Only two remedies were suggested,
to impose a duty upon imported food
stuffs or to give bounties for home pro-
duce. There was a recommendation
that there should be imposed a small
import duty upon wheat. Such a
measure could hardly receive general
support, and as under the highest en-
couragement the country could not
produce one-half enough to supply the
needs of its own people, the tax would
be a burden upon the mass of the peo-
ple which they would hardly tolerate.It is difficult to see how England, un-
der such circumstances, can escape the
conditions that in a measure put her
under bonds to keep the peace. A
war with any state possessing a strong
naval power would involve her in for-
midable difficulties. All the greatness
of a nation that is not in all ways self-
sustaining does not avail to hide the
fact of an awful and ever present dan-
ger.As connected with our own interests,
the situation demonstrates the
strength and growing value of our live
stock and grain industries. It is most
improbable that any such depression
in these two great industries can ever
occur again as they have had to en-
dure in recent years. What has been
said of England is measurably true of
other lands. There are several great
states in Europe that must look more
and more to other continents for food.
The possibilities of an intensive cul-
ture of land are not ignored in this,
but these possibilities have probably
reached their limit on much of English
soil and in many parts of the contin-
ent, notably in France and Belgium,
and in portions of Italy and Germany.The eleventh annual report of the
interstate commerce commission has
been received by the Journal.Texas Stock and Farm Journal is on
the lookout for all that may be of in-
terest to breeders of live stock, to
farmers, to fruit raisers, to dairymen
and poultrymen.

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SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 215 Main St., Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

THE SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

The Confederate reunion in San Antonio could not be held responsible for the quiet market the past week. Time was when an "Old Confed." was content with a cup of coffee and "hard tack." They could live that way again if it became necessary. They would even do so at a drop of the hat and drop the hat themselves in an emergency, but the emergency clause might well be dropped from the statutes. They lived on the fat of the land in San Antonio and the "yaller" legged chickens thought they had struck another Methodist conference. The decline in the northern markets may not have had anything to do with it. But it is here. True it's not to any alarming extent. A seeming lethargy has struck the buyers down this way and they are waiting, human-like, for some one to make the first break. The local trade is all right, but the outside buyers are just a little wary.

Beaves—choice, \$2.35@3.00; fair, \$2.25@2.65. Cows—choice, \$2.25@2.65; fair, \$2.00@2.15. Yearlings—\$2.14@2.60. Calves—veal, \$3.00@3.50; choice, \$2.65@3.00; fair, \$2.35@2.50.

W. A. McCoy of Campbellton, was in the city Thursday. He stated that Atascosa was a little dry in his "district" and that grass might have been longer and greener without meeting with any opposition.

T. A. Skidmore, the well known stockman of Skidmore, Texas, was here Friday and Saturday.

M. F. Kennedy, the Karnes county stockman, came up from Kennedy Thursday and spent a day or so in business.

Geo. A. and Ross Kennedy, two of Uvalde's representative stockmen, were here from Sabinal Thursday and Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Blocker of Cotulla, arrived Thursday and are guests of John R. Blocker and wife, on Laurel Heights.

Col. Jas. Beaumont of the S. P., is as busy as a bee still and the cry of "on to Cuba" is meeting with a hearty response.

C. W. Eater of Claremont, and E. A. Hogan, catlemen, of Tulsa, I. T., passed through San Antonio Thursday on their way south.

O. L. Eckhardt of Yorktown, shipped thirteen cars of the Oppenheimer steers to Houston Friday from the San Antonio Union Stock Yards.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed C. Lasater have the sympathy of a host of friends in the death of their little son, which occurred Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Alvin C. Oswy of Denton, Texas, who for several terms served his district faithfully and well in the Texas legislature, was in attendance at the meeting of the Confederate Veterans this week.

Ike and Sol West left the last of the week for Spofford, where they will deliver to Fred Nations of Emporia, Kansas, the steers sold him some weeks ago. They will be gone a week or ten days.

H. K. Rea, the Cotton Belt representative, has been gleaning around over the country this week as if everything was greased for the occasion. He also carries a lubricating plant to keep things moving smooth.

E. M. Tom and wife of Floresville, were in San Antonio this week guests of the Southern. They attended the meeting of the Confederate Veterans, but Mr. Tom from force of habit, spent a considerable portion of his time with the boys at headquarters.

Col. Ike T. Pryor left Friday for a short trip to Chert. He often goes off without notifying the papers of the country as to what time he will return. To use a term which is perhaps more expressive than elegant, he is only "hitting the high places these days."

Gus Witting, the Wilson county cowman, was in the city Thursday. He sold something this week, but was suffering somewhat from remorse of conscience either because he got too much or too little, and would lapse into unconsciousness when approached by the Journal representative for particulars.

W. L. Mehl of New Orleans, the well known commission man of New Orleans, has been in San Antonio and vicinity for the past week, making some purchases in the live stock line. Mr. M. is well posted on the live stock trade and is not the least backward in buying, such stuff as he can handle.

J. R. Staller, who, in addition to having a live stock commission house in Kansas City, is an extensive buyer for the Cuban trade, as set forth fully in the Journal of last week, left Saturday night for Hebronville to ship one train of the Viscaya steers to Galveston, where they will be loaded for Havana.

Col. N. T. Wilson, superintendent of the Western Union Beef company, and A. H. Jones of Gonzales, returned Saturday from Kibbie county, where Col. Wilson finished the delivery of the cattle and ranch sold to Messrs. Naylor & Jones some months ago by his company. Mr. Jones expressed himself as well pleased with their newly acquired interests.

Frank Cochran the bachelor cowman of DeWitt county, spent a day or so in San Antonio this week, registering at the Southern on Thursday. By coming to headquarters in order that he might comply with that scriptural admonition that it is not well for man to be alone, Mr. Cochran virtually contradicted himself in clinging to a life of single blessedness. He will probably deny that he does this from choice and will most likely attribute it to force of circumstances. Any Texas cowman now-a-days has attractions other than the life alone, and the future will determine which horn of the dilemma Mr. C. is grasping.

Friend Ray, assistant live stock agent of the "Katy," has been in, and around the city this week and is surely and rapidly developing into "one of us." He doesn't need Rosson to show him around any more and 'tis said that Johnnie can get a few pointers himself next time he comes down.

H. S. May, the Cotulla stockman, reached San Antonio from a trip to Arizona Thursday night and went on home Friday morning. The blizzards of the North, as well as the impending blasts even of that portion of grand old Texas which lies towards the top of the map, had a tendency to deter him from his onward journey southward. The Journal regrets not being able to interview him but there are such things as impossibilities even with a newspaper man, and this was one instance.

A. T. Atwater, secretary of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, left Saturday night for Fort Worth, where he will stop over a few days on his return to St. Louis. He will return to San Antonio January 15th next, accompanied by Mrs. Atwater and daughter, Miss Margaret, to remain, perhaps through the winter months. Mr. Atwater will devote his time to looking after the interests of his company and perfecting plans for next year's business in Texas.

"Long" Rogers, the San Antonio commission man and hustler, sold Ed McGehee of San Marcos 503 cows which went to McGehee's pasture in Atascosa county Friday. The Journal scribbled the above data from Mr. Rogers himself, but when the figures were called for he knelt his brow, took of his hat, scratched his head and said he had forgotten, but that McGehee might know, and that he would ask him first time he came in, but said he, "I know it was a good price, for it was satisfactory to me." The Journal man returned thanks for his valuable services in helping the Journal to furnish its readers with good, reliable quotations.

Mr. B. L. Naylor, senior member of the firm of Naylor & Jones, who is spending the winter in San Antonio with his family, has not visited the Kibbie county property since its acquisition not inspected it before the purchase. This fact of itself is very conclusive evidence as to the class of cattle owned by the Western Union Beef company, and Supt. Wilson is perhaps the only stockman in Texas who has made a half million dollar sale to a purchaser who waived his right to examine the property before making the purchase. This was when Jno. F. McElroy bought the Pecos herd numbering about 30,000 head about November 1st, and of which about 13,000 have been delivered up to this time.

W. D. Kincaid of Combs & Kincaid Bros., returned some days ago from his ranch and reports his section in good shape for winter. He says cattle are in good fix, this remark, however, was intended to apply more particularly to the cattle owned by his firm, but said as far as he knew, all the cattle in that section of country were in good shape to go into the winter as far as grass and water were concerned. Mr. Kincaid's firm branded 5000 calves this year and have their crop of steer calves and some aged steers still on hand which they have not as yet offered for sale. This shows very conclusively what he thinks of the future prosperity of the business in Texas. His firm has a well improved herd and they have no reason for being uneasy as to the future.

P. R. Austin, the San Antonio stockman, and E. E. Baldrige of Wagoner, I. T., returned Friday morning from a trip to Wagoner and Kansas City. While gone Mr. Baldrige closed out the holdings of Baldrige Bros. in the territory, consisting of about 1800 head of coming three and four, to Charley Lacy of Wagoner, at \$35 per head, for delivery next spring. Baldrige Bros. & Austin, of which firm P. R. Austin is a member, have recently made some extensive purchases of cows and ceased pasture in South Texas, and the Journal gives them credit for making a wise move, and believes the future will confirm their judgment. Messrs. Baldrige and Austin state that a heavy snow fell in the territory the first of the week, which was followed by severe North winds a few days later. They left for Victoria Saturday morning.

SOME GOOD BULLS.
J. M. Chittim has two cars of bull calves in the Union Stock Yards, where they were unloaded Friday night. They consisted of one car of Herefords and one of Polled Angus. They are fine specimens and are much admired by the visitors at the yards. They were brought from Missouri in charge of Geo. Chittim and Volney Brown and will be placed with Mr. Chittim's herd in the spring. Mr. C. is the owner of the most extensive cattle owners in Texas to-day and, having a life experience in the stock business of Texas, he is not experimenting in placing good bulls with his herds. They will be kept here and fed through the winter and placed on his ranch next spring. Good blood will tell, and the Journal wishes Mr. Chittim great success in his efforts to still further improve his herd.

THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.
The assemblage of the Confederate veterans in San Antonio this week was a success as far as enjoyment was concerned. The attendance was not so large as was expected, but messages from a large number of those who did not attend left no room to suppose that lack of interest was being taken in these annual gatherings. Crop failures in some portions of the state was largely responsible for the shortage in attendance. There was an initial step taken during the proceedings looking to the abolition of the yearly state gatherings, as it was expensive to attend both these and the annual national meetings, but it was promptly set upon. Old scarred veterans who fought for what they thought was right met each other here in historic San Antonio, for the first time in twenty years, and the future will determine which horn of the dilemma Mr. C. is grasping.

any action which would deprive them of such privileges as these. The details of the proceedings have been fully set forth in the daily press and the Journal, for lack of space, could not give them in detail. The attendance was estimated at 600 to 800. Judge Jno. H. Reagan, the sole surviving member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet, was among the feasted and feted guests, and his name or presence always was the signal for repeated cheers.

QUARANTINE PROCLAMATION.
Governor Culberson on the 15th issued the following proclamation: Whereas, the state of Texas, by its sanitary commission of the state of Texas on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1897, passed the following orders:

"The live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas, by its reliable information that cattle located in that certain area of Texas situated south and east of the quarantine line hereinafter described are liable to communicate a contagious and infectious disease known as southern or splenic fever to cattle located north and west of said line within the said state, should said cattle from said infected area come into contact with said cattle on the north and west side of said line, should said cattle located on the south and east of said line be driven over or grazed over the land situated west and north of said line. Now, therefore, the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas, by virtue of the laws under which they are appointed and which prescribe their duties, in order to prevent the spreading or communication of said disease, now hereby fix and establish a quarantine line in the state of Texas as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos on the bank of the Rio Grande; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southwest corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly following the Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeast corner of Irion county; thence north with the eastern boundary line of Irion county to the northeast corner of Irion county; thence northerly, crossing a portion of Tom Green county to the southwest corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Coke county to the southern boundary line of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Mitchell county; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Nolan county to the northwest corner of Nolan county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Nolan county to the southwest corner of Jones county; thence north with the southern boundary of Jones county to the southeast corner of said Jones county; thence northerly with the eastern boundary line of Jones county to the southern boundary line of Haskell county; thence easterly with the southern boundary line of Haskell county to the southwest corner of Throckmorton county; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Throckmorton and Baylor counties to the northwest corner of Baylor county; thence east with the north line of Baylor county to the southeast corner of Wilbarger county; thence north with the east boundary line of Wilbarger county to Red River. And now here make the following rules and regulations in relation to such quarantine line:

"1. That from the 1st day of January, 1898, to the 15th day of November, 1898, no cattle are to be transported by rail, driven or moved in any manner whatever from said area south or east of said line herein last above described to any portion of the state of Texas north or west of said line.

"2. That where a pasture lies partly on each side of the above quarantine line, no cattle shall be shipped, moved, driven or in any manner moved to any portion of the territory lying north and west of said line between the 1st day of January, 1898, and the 15th day of November, 1898, and no cattle during said time shall be admitted into any of such line pastures from any of that territory lying east or south of such quarantine line.

"3. That from the 1st day of January, 1898, to the 15th day of November, 1898, no cattle shall be shipped, driven, transported or in any manner moved from or out of any of the following counties or any portion of the territory north and west of said counties in said state, to-wit: Wilbarger, Ford, Knox, Haskell, Jones, Mitchell, Fisher, Sterling, Irion, and all that portion of Tom Green county lying west of the line herein first described, provided, that cattle in said counties may be moved by permission of this board after inspection if found free from ticks or fever and in a healthy condition, and provided further, that such inspection shall be made on the range before the cattle are moved.

"4. That from the 1st day of January, 1898, to the 15th day of November, 1898, no cattle are to be transported by rail, driven or moved in any manner whatever from any portion of the republic of Mexico into any portion of the state of Texas, except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States department of agriculture governing the movement of live stock from the republic of Mexico.

"5. Now, therefore, the live stock sanitary commission of the state of Texas hereby orders that the violation of any of the aforesaid rules and regulations is an offense and punishable as is provided by the laws of the state of Texas. And we respectfully ask your excellency to issue your proclamation promulgating these rules and regulations as is provided by law."

Now, therefore, I, C. A. Culberson, governor of the state of Texas, in conformity with the provisions of chapter 7, title 102 of the revised statutes of Texas of 1895, do hereby declare that the quarantine lines, rules and regulations set forth in the above recited order of the live stock sanitary commission of Texas shall be in full force and effect from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1898.

AS TO FORFEITED SCHOOL LANDS.
Owners of school lands who propose to make default in interest payments, cause forfeitures to be declared and purchase under existing law at lower rates will find that the difficulties in their way are almost insuperable if their land has been classed as agricultural, as will be seen by the following

notice issued by the commissioner of the general land office:

This office is in receipt of many letters in which inquiries are made as to the mode to be pursued in order to rebuy school lands already sold under former laws, if the purchaser shall permit his sale to be forfeited for non-payment of interest, and asking for reclassification of such lands.

The direct inference drawn from such letters is that a great many purchasers expect to rebuy their lands at a lower price after purposely allowing their sales to forfeit. In order that no person may be misled, it is deemed proper to call the attention of such school land purchasers to the great danger they are in, if such a course is pursued.

The act of 1897 in article 4218 provides: "That the owner of land which is in fact agricultural, purchased under former laws, and which land is not subject to forfeiture at the time this law goes into effect (which was Aug. 20, 1897,) shall not be permitted, in case said land is forfeited, to purchase said forfeited land from the state for a less price per acre than the contract price under the former sale."

It will require the strictest proof with a thorough and dispassionate view of the character of the soil and topography of the land supported by unquestioned proof, in order to show that such land heretofore classed as agricultural is not in fact agricultural, before any reclassification is made in this office. The presumption that the former classification is erroneous because other lands adjoining it, of no worse quality, may have been classed as grazing land, will not be accepted. On the contrary, it will be presumed that the purchasers when they bought the land were satisfied with the classification at the time of the purchase, and the legislative intent as expressed in the above quotation will be strictly adhered to.

Notice is again given that forfeitures of sales for the non-payment of interest due on the first of this month will not be made by this department until late in the winter, because of the overcrowded condition of work in the school land department of this office. And all applications which have been and are being sent to this office for the purchase or lease of any such lands before the forfeiture, and before the list is received by the clerk of the county and recorded by him as the law requires, will be rejected when reached. All applications to purchase school lands are again requested to fill out the blanks on the back of their applications, and if sent by an agent the agent is requested to sign his name and address on the blank at the foot of the application under the filing marks and thus avoid necessity of accompanying letters.

NATIONAL STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The interest in the National Stock Growers' convention to be held in Denver, January 25th, 26th and 27th, is growing to such proportions as to surpass the expectations of the most enthusiastic of its promoters. Invitations to attend the convention have been accepted by over half the governors west of the Mississippi river, while a number of the executives of the extreme Eastern States have expressed a desire to attend the meeting if even permitted. The governors who doubt the possibility of their attending have written letters heartily endorsing the objects of the gathering and stating that they would appoint delegates at large. Similar interest is manifested among the breeders of fine horses, sheep, swine and cattle, and as a result this there will be an assemblage of men in that city in January not only representing the range, but every other branch and conditions of this great industry. No meeting of this character has ever been held in this country, and its results cannot be other than of great benefit to all.

Of such importance is this subject that the ambassadors of half a dozen foreign governments at Washington have requested that their legations be sent a number of the books which will be printed, containing a full report of the proceedings and verbatim copies of all papers read.

Stockmen and farmers in Texas should read a journal devoted to their respective industries as they exist in Texas. Live stock and agricultural papers published in other states are worth much to people of those states. Our people need a periodical that keeps in touch with Texas conditions, and they have it in Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

\$50 in Gold!
Will be Paid to any Man or Woman.

It remains for the celebrated firm of physicians and specialists, Dr. Hathaway & Co., (Regular Graduates Registered), to place a genuine business proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

We agree to treat any person afflicted with any chronic disease and cure them, furnishing medicine and every other necessary for their cure, or forfeit \$50.00 in gold, providing the patient faithfully follows treatment and directions, and the cure is effected.

This offer is plain, and there is no catch to it; and furthermore, the offer is good and the money is actually safe because we are financially responsible.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s experience during the last 20 years has proved the fact that they have cured thousands of cases where other doctors have failed, and they warrant them in making this remarkable offer. All persons who are suffering from any chronic disease, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, asthma, la grippe, blood poison, weakness of men and women which affect the delicate organs of the system, such as the liver, stomach, bowels, skin eruptions, ulcers, kidney and urinary diseases, liver and stomach troubles, or any chronic disease. Our treatment can be taken at home under our directions, or we will pay railroad fare and hotel bill to any person who comes to our office for treatment, if we fail to cure. We have the best of financial and professional references and transact our business on a strictly free prescription, free cure, free sample or C.O.D. basis, but think it is best in the end to be honest with our patients. Write us to-day; don't delay.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh; and new No. 5, a booklet which we will send free to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or write to Dr. Hathaway & Co., 309 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Mention this paper.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO THE OLD HOME.

The usual holiday excursion tickets will be on sale at railroad stations in Texas on December 21st and 22nd over the Southern Railway to points in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Florida, via Memphis, Shreveport or New Orleans, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, good to return for thirty days. Remember the Southern Railway gives through car service, thereby avoiding changes and disagreeable delays. Be sure to ask for tickets via Southern Railway. For further information, address, J. C. ANDREWS, 508 Main St., Houston, Texas.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS.

Excursion tickets from all points in Texas to points in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia will be sold via Southern Pacific December 21st and 22d, 1897, good for return within 30 days from date of sale, at rate of one fare for the round trip.

Local tickets from and to any point on line will be sold December 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898, good to return up to January 3d, 1898, at rate of one and a third fare.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

ALLEN'S Lung Balsam

Don't Delay to Cure That COUGH WITH ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Is composed of the active principles of Roots and Plants, which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities. Its action is expectorant, causing the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions, purifies the blood, heals the inflamed and irritated membrane, gives tone to the digestive organs, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough. It contains no opium. For sale by all druggists.

THREE SIZES.
25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

5 DROPS

FOR THIRTY DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 25 CENTS. **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, ASTHMA, LA GRIPPE**

"5 DROPS" is the most concentrated and powerful specific known. Free from opiates and perfectly harmless. Relief is usually felt the very first night. We have letters of grateful praise from thousands who have been cured by "5 DROPS," and who recommend sufferers from Rheumatism and kindred diseases to use it.

Gentlemen: I write to let you know that your medicine has in my case proven all you claim for it, and more, for it did for me what no other medicine had done before. I could not move without help, and the doctors made fun of me for sending to you for medicine. They said I was past medicine help, but I have been for three months enjoying as good health as ever I did in my life. Enclosed herewith find one dollar for which please send me another bottle of "5 DROPS," for I know of lots of people that suffer with Rheumatism, and I wish to try this on the worst of them, and perhaps they will believe me. FRANK ROBERTSON, Needah, Wis., Oct. 15, 1897.

For Forty-Two Years.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to let you know what "5 DROPS" has done for me. I have had Asthma for forty-two years and Hay Fever for fifteen years. I do not know how long I suffered with Asthma, but I think about twenty years. Towards the last of July I began taking "5 DROPS." When I had used it about a week the Asthma began to leave me and in two weeks it was gone. I am sure "5 DROPS" through the help of God did cure me, for I took no other medicine in that time. I have not had the Hay Fever since I commenced taking the "5 DROPS," and I am a good hope that with the help of the Inhaler and Special Preparation, it will also cure my Catarrh. SUSAN E. PEISINGER, Stanberry, Mo., Oct. 26, 1897.

As a positive cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Heart Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Croup, Whooping Cough, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, etc., etc., "5 DROPS" has never been equalled.

"5 DROPS" taken but once a day is a dose of this great remedy and to enable all sufferers to make a trial of its wonderful curative properties, we will send out during the next thirty days 100,000 sample bottles, 25c each, prepaid by mail. Even a sample bottle will convince you of its merit. Best and cheapest medicine on earth. Large bottles (300 drops) sent only by express, freight prepaid, only by mail.

Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 167-169 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GLENARM HOTEL

Is one of the best places to stop in San Antonio. Equipments modern and first class; the table is exceptionally good and rates by day, week and month extremely low. Location, 319 St. Mary street, one-half block from Houston street, where the electric street cars pass to every part of the city and to all depots.

Special low rate tickets to points in the southeastern states will probably be sold by the Texas and Pacific Railway company from all points on its line December 21st and 22nd, the same as in former years. It should be borne in mind that passengers have the choice of three gateways via this line in going back to their old home for Christmas and New Years, namely: New Orleans, Shreveport and Memphis. If you contemplate making the trip and want to know the cheapest and best way, write to Mr. E. P. Turner, G. P. and T. A., T. & P. Ry., Dallas, Texas.

THE KATY TO THE FRONT.

The M. K. and T. inaugurates Wagoner Tourist Sleepers between St. Louis and Galveston, and Kansas City and Galveston.

The Katy, as usual, is to the fore in providing for the comfort of the traveling public, and will on December 7th, the next date for home-seekers' excursion, begin the operation of Wagoner Tourist Sleepers from its northern terminals to Galveston and Houston.

The first tourist sleepers will leave St. Louis and Kansas City night of December 7th. The Tourist Sleepers from St. Louis will run via Fort Worth, and the one from Kansas City via Dallas.

The date for the return of these sleepers from Galveston is not yet definitely decided.

PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY.

TIME CARD.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND.		STATIONS.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Mail and Ex.	Day			Mail and Ex.	Day
Daily except Sunday No. 1.				Daily except Sunday No. 1.	
Leave	Arrive	From	To	Leave	Arrive
3:40 a. m.	0	Pecos	10:05 p. m.		
3:54	5	Brant	9:52		
4:06	10	Lubbock	9:40		
4:23	20	Arling	9:05		
5:00	30	Riverton	7:35		
5:29	40	Handalope	7:30		
5:54	50	Palermo	7:24		
6:05	54	State Line	7:10		
6:30	60	Red Bull	6:55		
7:00	72	Malaga	4:55 L'v		
			5:55 Arr.		
7:15	77	Florence	5:41		
7:25	80	Francis	5:31		
7:38	83	Otus	5:21		
7:50	86	Eddy	4:50 L'v		
7:45 Leave		Eddy	4:15 Arr.		
9:39	97	Lake View	4:31		
9:59	104	McMillan	3:21		
10:00	114	Pensaco	3:00		
10:11	124	Fortuna Lake	2:49		
10:25	132	Miller	2:35		
10:54	133	Lake Arthur	2:04		
11:23	146	Hagerman	1:41		
11:34	145	Greenfield	1:29		
11:56	153	Orchard Park	1:07		
12:16 p. m.	159	South Spring	12:45		
12:30 p. m. Arr.	164	Roswell	12:30 p. m.		

E. O. FAULKNER,
Receiver and General Manager.

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HORSES AND MULES.	ORCHARD AND GARDEN.	NEWS AND NOTES.
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PUBLISHERS.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS MARKET.

The severe weather last week affected the market, but there was an advance of 5 cents per 100 pounds Saturday, which was firmly held at beginning of this week, though the continued bad weather had its effect on trading. The following are quotations from Thomas and Searcy's Stock Yards:

Choice fat steers, \$3.00@3.25; fair to good steers, \$2.50@2.75; common to rough steers, \$2.00@2.40; choice fat cows, heavy, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good cows, \$2.10@2.40; rough old cows, \$1.25@1.90; choice fat heifers, \$2.50@2.75; fair to good heifers, \$2.00@2.40; thin heifers, \$1.75@1.90; choice veal calves, light, \$3.00@3.50; choice veal calves, heavy, \$2.50@2.90; common veal calves, \$2.00@2.40; bulls, \$1.50@2.25; choice corned hogs weighing 175 to 350 pounds, carload lots, \$3.10; choice corned hogs, weighing 150 to 350 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.00; choice fat mutton, weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$3.00@4.00; choice fat mutton, light, \$2.50@3.00; common sheep, \$1.50@2.00; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.25@2.75.

Jot Gunkler spent several days this week looking over his Grayson county ranch.

T. W. Lewis, an old and experienced stockman of Nashville, Tennessee, was looking over the city the past week with the view of locating in our midst.

R. C. Day, residing near Oak Cliff, was on the Dallas market with cotton Tuesday. Said he: "I got 12 bales of 25 acres this year." Mr. Day owns his own farm.

J. H. Verell passed through the city Tuesday with a fine lot of Durham bulls. They were being located on new feeding grounds in the northern part of the county.

Jeff S. King, county clerk of Crosby county, born and raised in Dallas county, is now here among his old friends. Mr. King is largely interested in live stock in Crosby.

Jno. Poss of the Reinhardt vicinity was on the market Thursday with cotton, said he: "I got 14 bales from 30 acres. It is small business when we have to sell at the prices now offered."

J. H. McCommas, a farmer from the Oasis neighborhood, was in the city Wednesday with cotton. "I only raised 11 bales this season, and I tell you my little small business," said he to a Journal representative.

J. M. Lindsay of Gainesville, was in the city Wednesday. The judge, in earlier years, was largely interested in the stock business in the north tier of counties of the state, and even yet his acquaintance along the line reaches well out among the boys.

M. E. Jenkins, residing a few miles north of Dallas, was in the city Wednesday with several loads of cotton. Mr. Jenkins lacked enthusiasm on the subject of cotton growing in the future. "Our methods are all wrong," said he; "we must raise what we consume."

Dodge Mason, a cattle feeder of Kemp, Texas, was in Dallas Saturday, on his way home from the Indian Territory. He says that pasturage is good in that section. He has several thousand cattle on feed at Kemp, the most of which he will soon ship to the Territory.

Monroe Ferguson now has entire charge of the Page Woven Wire Fence company's business in Texas. Mr. Ferguson's headquarters will be Dallas and the Journal can say from its personal knowledge of his sterling business qualities, that the interests of his company will be well looked after.

G. W. Daugherty of the Kleburg neighborhood, was in the city Tuesday with 13 bales of cotton. Mr. Daugherty says he will apply his energies in the direction of some other crop the next season. "If I didn't own my own farm," said he, "I would come in on debt. The price of cotton does not pay for the labor it takes to produce the crop."

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Turkey Dell Poultry Plant of Fruitland, Texas. Mrs. Cora K. Hawkins, formerly of Fort Worth, is proprietress and is well known to many of our readers. Mrs. Hawkins' fowls are standard bred, and those interested in this line should correspond with her before placing orders.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. P. Abernathy, Pulaski, Tenn., a breeder of Polani China Hogs. Mr. Abernathy's herd is headed by Jim Rivers, whose weight is 1000 pounds, assisted by Midway Plaisance, 800 pounds. Stock registered and breeders all recorded in the Ohio Poland China Record. Also has for sale several extra fine pacing and saddle stallions and mares, bred in the purple. Those wishing some fine stock would do well to correspond with Mr. Abernathy.

In another column will be found the advertisement of N. E. Mosher & Son, owners of the great Rock Quarry Herd of Herefords at Salisbury, Missouri, offering for sale their entire stock. This is an opportunity which Texas cattlemen cannot afford to neglect. The herd contains two great sires, Venture 5451 and Darling Star 5492, winners and sires of winners in competition with some of the finest representatives of the Hereford breed in America. But are remarkable for uniform breeding and the younger animals are characterized by great substance, quality and finish. Among the cows are a number of the best Hereford females in England, and they carry the blood of Grove 3rd, Lord Wilton and Anxiety. As Messrs. Mosher & Son have decided to close out their Hereford holdings they will sell at prices that offer a rare opportunity to enterprising Texas breeders.

CATTLE GOSSIP.

The Journal scribe called on C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Thursday and found him looking through a large correspondence concerning his ranch interests in various sections of the country. The colonel kindly permitted the Journal representative to make the following extracts from letters upon his desk: F. W. McCoy of Kansas City, writing under date of the 11th inst., says: "From a combination of causes, the past week has witnessed the greatest decline this market has experienced for some time. The early approach of the holidays with the usual attendant dullness, have affected the market earlier this year than in former years. The lack of stock water throughout the country, especially in Kansas, is also a Bear influence on the demand for stockers, and feeders thereby, have been greatly curtailed. Fat heavy stuff should be held until after the first of the year, unless the markets develop unlocked for activity within the next few days."

Geo. Slaughter, writing under a recent date from Running Water ranch, located in Hale county, says: "We are having a fine fall, so far. We have just had another big fire, lasting two days, the wind from the west driving it toward us, but we got it out on the west side of the ranch. It burned the Spring Lake pasture of the Capitol Syndicate ranch so completely that they were forced to move their headquarters. This is the second great fire we have had in this country within the last ten days."

L. Slaughter, manager Long S ranch, Midland, Tex., writing under a recent date says: "There have been five fires in your Tohoka Lake pasture within the last week, any one of which would have entirely ruined the pasture, if the boys had not succeeded, through an almost superhuman effort, in suppressing them. As it was, only about sixteen sections were burned in all."

R. S. Dalton, a prominent cattleman of Palo Pinto county, in a letter to C. C. Slaughter concerning Hereford bulls, says: "I could sell several for you if I had them for \$125 to \$150, as several parties are wanting thoroughbred Hereford bulls. They are in demand here—greater demand than I ever knew them before. All for Herefords, and the red Whitefaces bring from \$3 to \$5 more than other colors."

Frank Lower, who is feeding 2000 head of three-year-old steers for Mr. Slaughter at Council Grove, Kansas, writes: "The cattle markets are somewhat demoralized, and from indications we will have no decent market to go upon till after January 1st. In regard to dehorning, I can say that the dehorned steers huddle around the feed boxes like pigs, while those with horns knock each other about as is usually done. In my opinion dehorning is much to be preferred. It is the thing, if it can be done in season. I think it will be better next spring to dehorn all the steers, for they are gentler and fatten better when dehorned."

Mr. C. C. Slaughter informs a Journal representative that there have been more fires in the country reaching from Midland, Texas, to Amarillo, this season, covering the same space of time, than was ever known before."

FARMER POOLE IN THROCKMORTON COUNTY—CROPS, STOCK AND PERSONALS.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: This leaves me with a terrible cold, sneezing, coughing and running at the nose, and I hope when this reaches its destination it will find you enjoying the same blessing. When I left Breckinridge I took the road for Ellsville, in Young county, a due north course, and for thirteen miles I faced a norther, and a fresh one at that. That was one time I longed to be at the Sun Flower farm, and about the other boys in my stead. About 1 o'clock I landed at Geo. Black's farm house, more frozen than alive, this being the second house I had seen that day. Mr. Black suggested that I had better put my horses in the barn and wait until the weather moderated. I concluded at once he was one among the smartest men I had met. I remained with him three days and nights, without money and without price, and I desire to thank him and daughters for the good meals, music and the good old-fashioned hog leap fires.

Bidding the Black family adieu, I halted for the South Prairie neighborhood, stopping with A. J. Allen for dinner. I found him an up-to-date farmer, owing no map a cent and money in his pockets. I found the farmers of South Prairie a thrifty set of people with plenty of stock around them for some purposes. J. H. Norton has some very nice high grade cattle. Among them two very fine bulls. He has a nice home and a goodly number of South Prairie folks are reading the Journal. I desire to tender my thanks for the same. Late Saturday evening I halted at the residence of J. V. Stone, a little lean, lank man of about 55 summers and weighing about 280 pounds. I told him I was an evangelist of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal and would be pleased to entertain him until Monday morning. Said he: "If you can stand our fare, get out and put up your team and be at home. His daughters, Misses Donie and Mary, made our visit very pleasant. They are experts in music, as well as cooking. Two young girls remained until late that evening (M. V. Keller and C. C. Rogers). I am satisfied they are dead in love with Bro. Stone, for they pleaded long and fervently with the young ladies to say a good word to their father for them. Mr. Stone is of the Harbinger persuasion—believes what is to be will come to pass. I was very much interested in his anecdotes and travels among the Indians, the Rocky Mountains, California, Oregon and the West. On Monday morning I called on Major B. E. Burgess, who was busily engaged in butchering his porkers. He had about twenty in his pen. I noticed some hanging on the poles that would weigh 400 pounds. He kindly handed me \$2 for the Journal. Thence I steered for South Bend post-office, which is on the banks of the beautiful clear fork of the Brazos river. After relieving several gentlemen in the neighborhood of a dollar each, among them B. F. Scott, who handles some fine high grade cattle and two first-class Durham bulls, I made for Ellsville, one mile west of South Bend. I halted at the beautiful

home of C. G. Paris, on the bank of the Clear Fork. He has 150 acres in cultivation and the best constructed store house or cellar in all Texas, and his wife has more turkeys than anybody and they are big, fat beauties. There I met the young men I had met at Bro. Stone's—Mr. C. C. Rogers and M. V. Keller. They led my horses to water, greased my buggy and waited on me just like I was a sure-enough preacher. Both being experts in music, they entertained me until late bed time with declamations and sweet music. Accept many thanks. Next morning I headed for Ellsville, some six or seven miles up the river. I passed several nice farms; also the beautiful Clear Fork reunion grounds. It is one of the prettiest grounds for picnicking, camp meetings, etc., I ever saw in my life. It is a densely shaded pecan grove for nearly a mile long. There is the place where the old Confederates met annually in August to have a good time. If I am living, I intend to be on hand here next August. The river abounds in all kinds of fish, which are slaughtered in great numbers at these meetings. On arriving at Ellsville, I found no farmers or stockmen in town. So I quit her like a big steer in the road and lit out for Crystal Falls, twelve miles west of the Clear Fork, as the sun was setting. I drove up to L. W. Ginn's, two miles from Crystal Falls, which was the first house I had seen after leaving Ellsville. Mr. Ginn is a rustler and good farmer. He has a yearling mule, one among the largest I ever saw in Texas. I spent a pleasant night with him. He turned my cannon on Crystal Falls. After talking the jaw off of several stockmen and farmers, I accepted an invitation to take dinner with W. C. Goodwin, something a newspaper rustler never refuses, and to tell you what we had for dinner would only be to tantalize you. Enough to say it was bountiful and of the best. He is a stock dealer and hustler. In this vicinity is the finest coal belt in all Texas. Several mines have been opened that range from two to four feet in thickness. The coal is superb, but having no railroad transportation near here, it is only used for local purposes. These immense beds of coal will certainly bring the iron horse snorting through here ere many years. Bidding these people farewell, I turned for Throckmorton, thirty-five miles northwest. Only saw a few houses on my route that evening, halting at E. A. Geters on the bank of the river again for the night. How I wish for some fishing tackle and bait! I called at J. W. Hughes' and B. O. Fry's next morning and assessed them \$1 each, and near 12 o'clock stormed O. J. Wood's ranch, and here partook of a bountiful dinner. He is a reader of the Journal and has in his pastures 2500 high grade home bred Hereford cattle, registered, imported from Missouri. He was just completing one of the most commodious and well arranged corals, or pens, with branding and dehorning chute, I ever saw in my life. His posts are all cedar and lumber six inches wide and one and one-quarter thick. His wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Waldron, are living with them. Hearty and hale, Mr. Waldron is 87 years old, and his wife 76. The family is from Kentucky. From here I did not see a single house for a stretch of ten miles. Some five miles out from Throckmorton, we were entertained at the home of J. M. Butler. He being away from home his good wife gave us welcome. This is W. D. Housley's ranch. I tied up my horses and for half an hour I viewed Mr. Housley's beautiful white faced cattle, and want to say they are beautiful. About 150 of them were in sight. I shall, in my next, have something more to say of Throckmorton county, stock and her people.

C. C. POOL.
Fort Griffin, Tex., Dec. 12, 1897.

LANDS ABOUT FORT STOCKTON.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Pecos county lies on the west side of Pecos river, which forms the eastern boundary of the county. The county has near a hundred miles frontage on the river. This vast territory of country is covered with the finest growth of grass known for years, owing to the demise of the many and large stocks of cattle that a few years back were upon its hills and valleys. While the country along the river is good to look upon, and in some localities is furnishing homes for many families that are getting satisfactory returns for their labors, yet in some instances there are sections of country that lie inland from the Rio Pecos, that by reason of remoteness have been overlooked by the home-seeker. These offer many inducements that are not found in any other locality; for instance, it seems that nature has exerted herself around Fort Stockton to lay out a landscape on which the most artistic engineer could make but little if any improvement. Standing in the second story of our magnificent fifty thousand dollar courthouse, we look down on a country dotted with hills and dales, with here a beautiful hill rounded off in shape of a cone, and there another whose sides are almost perpendicular, with great rocks projecting out from its sides and its top as level as a table, and containing in many instances large bodies of land. We look in another direction and see a chain of these beautiful hills forming a segment of a circle from northwest to southeast. We cast our eyes to the eastward and there sits two chains of these massive hills, bearing off east. They lie parallel for a distance of thirty miles or more, the road leading down between these hills could not be improved on the country gently sloping for fifty miles, the road on hard gravelly ground with scarcely an indentation, makes it possible for the smallest team to draw a very heavy load or to supply the cyclist with a paradise for fast riding. But these are minor matters as compared with the more useful elements, such as climate, water and land. The elevation above sea level is, I think, something over three thousand feet, the air is very clear and pure, temperature in summer rarely exceeds 98 degrees, while in a distance of thirty miles the difference is from 6 to 8 degrees in favor of Fort Stockton. Here could be made one of the most enticing summer resorts for pleasure and health that is to be found on the borders of the great state. The supply of water comes from Comanche creek, the head of which is in almost a stone's throw of the court house, and such water; clear, sparkling and pure,

it issues from old mother earth, forcing its way through the white limestone rocks in volumes varying in size from that of a lead pencil to a gushing stream as large in circumference as a barrel all blending into one beautiful sparkling stream that flows only a few miles, to hide itself away again in the confines of the earth only to burst forth a few miles further on in the form of a spring that makes glad the hearts of the ranchman and slake the thirst of many cattle. A portion of this bountiful supply of water is used for irrigation purposes, and here again is one of the freaks of nature so advantageous to this particular locality. The lands lying on and adjacent to the visible portion of the stream are all or very nearly all susceptible of irrigation and it seems as though the water flows on that portion that is not thus blessed by hiding itself away to come up again where most needed. While there are vast tracts of land that could be converted into lasting happy homes, there are only, as yet, a few thousand acres that have ever been farmed; yet the land is very productive and lies as beautifully for irrigation as man could wish. Such things as appliances for leveling land are totally unknown, only the plow and the hoe being used. The land is of a gray adobe cast, very rich, and will never deteriorate from irrigation. In fact, experience has proven that this class of lands improve by cultivation and irrigation. This is the first year that any effort has been made to produce cotton and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Though the farmers in many instances knew the value of the water of the plant, next year the acreage will be increased many fold. To demonstrate the healthfulness of the country, I will only say that the county has to employ a physician and pay him a salary in order that he can maintain himself. The principal industry is cattle raising, in which many are engaged, though at present there are no large companies, the only one here having sold out its entire stock, but not its immense land holdings, which consist of many thousand acres of this choice lands lying on this beautiful creek. We only hope that the Western Union cable will see the wisdom of cutting this tract up into small lots and colonizing it. Several hundred families could be located here, and if the Western Union wants to do something that will bring them rich rewards and make many people happy, we would suggest that this course will be the best and will not tender our assistance in every way we can to help them accomplish this purpose. We are situated sixty miles from Pecos City, which is on the Texas and Pacific, and about an equal distance from Marathon, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, but what is sixty miles over such roads as we have? Bees with population would soon come the iron horse. We have a daily mail from Marathon six days in the week, and hence we keep only about one day behind the balance of the world so far as news and transportation is concerned. Our people are the typical, big-hearted, open-handed, hard-working and perfectly accurate with any movement to develop the country agriculturally, as their interests will in no wise conflict, the farming and ranching sections being so widely separated. This is the people that will welcome with open heart and helping hand, any who may cast their lot among them. With best wishes for the Journal and an apology for this lengthy letter, S. H. PARKER, Fort Stockton, Texas.

Catarath Cannot be Cured
With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarath is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarath Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarath Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the world, and is the only one that cures. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, and is the only one that cures. It is a perfect combination of the two ingredients in what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarath. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

A FARMER'S ADVICE.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: "There can be no excellence without labor," is an accepted truth by all, but the fundamental principles of success are industry, economy, prudence and sobriety. Though this quartet of attributes are necessary to success in the business and social relations of life, yet there are others equally important. The occupation of the farmer is not an exception to the rule of other callings attended with success where correct principles are essential to achieve it. The farmer who is content to follow along in the old beaten tracks of the past, and who is equally unwilling to be taught through experimental tests of others, as disseminated through the press, will surely fail to reap the benefits which are within his reach. A failure, or bad luck, as some term it, is most often for the want of better advice. The farmer who is in this particular branch of farming, and who is rewarded just in proportion as he uses his intelligence in a systematized course. For if a farmer only has industry without any effort to improve upon his experience, he will get but little reward for his labor and capital expended. Butlers management of a farm are less excusable than in former times, because the farmer has greater advantages in the way of successful experiments made by others. For illustration, no farmer will attempt to practice deep cultivation of corn, or cotton, as once almost the rule in many sections of the state, since shallow culture has proven the most successful. In this age of rapid transit it is imperative that every one should keep pace with the many improvements which are constantly occurring to advance the interests of the agriculturist, as well as in all other kinds of business, and there is no other way to keep abreast of the times except through the medium of the press, farmers' institutes, experiment stations, and by co-operating with other farmers for mutual benefit. The manufacturer, merchant, banker, wage earner, have their organizations and journals of literature, working for the advancement of their interests. The stockmen are beginning to see the importance of having their interests specially advanced through such an ably edited paper as Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and farmers have tried to go it alone in

Texas, which has proven detrimental to their interests during the past five years of depression. In 1894 the all-cotton plan was followed and 3 and 4 cent cotton was the consequence. In 95 they decreased the acreage 27 per cent and the price of the staple rose to 7 and 8 cents, but in 96 they increased the acreage about 9 per cent, and a severe drought cut off the yield so much as to prevent any material decline. With no regard for such facts confronting them and with no systematic plan, again in 97 planted another big acreage, and cotton declines to 4 cents, only \$20 per bale. I am glad to state that our Collin county farmers, with some few exceptions, have made their own corn, grain and meat. So judging the future by the past, I predict that less cotton will be planted and more home supplies raised next year, because they are sick and tired of raising 4 cent cotton. There is a sentiment permeating both land owner and tenant that a change is indispensable or bankruptcy and ruin will be the end. Already the tenant farmers are much exercised over the money rent system, when really the low price of cotton has settled the matter to their wishes, because very land owner must see that by impoverishing his tenant's interests, his own suffers proportionately. Stop the racket by taking "pot luck" with your renters. OLD COTTON PLANTER. McKinney, Texas.

THE VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.

The Velvet Bean, or more properly "Pea," as it belongs to the pea family, is a vining or climbing plant, growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that orange groves plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. When planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in row, two or three beans in place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivate once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly and in two months the under leaves begin to drop and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. The vines and leaves have covered the ground four feet deep. The growth is so dense that it kills out cocoa or nut grass, Johnson grass and Bermuda. In fact the light is so thoroughly excluded that no other grass or weed can grow. The value of the vines and leaves for forage is good and as a fertilizer it settles the question of maturing orange groves without other plant food until the trees come into bearing, then potash should be used.

What is true of these beans as a fertilizer for orange growing is equally true for reclaiming cotton and cane lands. Plant one-half the land to Velvet Beans in the following February turn them under and plant cotton or cane, as the case may be; so alternate each year with cotton or cane and the beans and the result will be more cotton or sugar from half the land than from the whole under the old method and the land is being built up and enriched. There is no danger from fire in orange groves where the Velvet Bean is planted, as it never gets dry enough in the field to burn. Turn the vines, leaves and beans under in February and they reproduce themselves. For sale by Geo. H. Wright, General Manager Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Florida. J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd., agents for Louisiana and Mississippi, New Orleans.

ANY PERSON
Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., whom you should address. Write to-day.

POSITION WANTED.
Teacher, ten years experience, state certificate. Latin, French, music and elocution. Desires position about January. School or family. Primary work a specialty. Also preparation for university. Best references. Address, Miss Jones, P. O. Box 750, Waco, Tex.

On December 21st and 22nd the M. & K. and T. railroad will sell round trip tickets to all points in the southeast at rate of one fare for the round trip. This is good for return 30 days from date of sale. Special trains with through coaches will be run from Texas points to the old state. Routes as desired. For rates, time of trains and further particulars, address any M. & K. and T. ticket agent, or W. G. Crush, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

LOCAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES.
The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will have local excursion tickets on sale to points in Texas on Dec. 24th, 25th and 31st, 1897, and Jan. 1st, 1898, at rate of one and one-third (1 1/3) fare for the round trip, final limit Jan. 3d, 1898. THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Pass. Agent, Cor. Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.
To St. Louis, Kansas City and Hannibal, Mo., will be on sale by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway on Dec. 21st, 22d and 23d, at the rate of one fare for the round trip, final limit thirty days from date of sale. THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Pass. Agent, Cor. Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Tex.

MAGICALLY EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN OF ALL AGES
NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Wonderful appliance and scientific remedies sent on trial to any reliable man. World-wide reputation back of this offer. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Full strength, development and vigor given to every portion of the body. Failure impossible; age no barrier. ERIC MEDICAL CO., 64 NAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Children's Clothing.

Our New York resident buyers closed out a manufacturer's stock of Children's Clothing at less than cost. Results—

Lowers Prices Than You've Known

At this glad, happy season of the year.

The latest styles in Children's Vestee Suits of different colors, drab, gray and blue, sizes 3 to 8, our former \$3.00 quality, at

\$1.95

Better grades Children's Vestee Suits, vest and collars of red, maroon and green, sizes 3 to 8 years, the \$3.25 quality, at

\$2.15

Elegant All Wool Children's Vestee Suits of higher grades have all been reduced from 33 to 40 per cent, and are now \$2.35, \$2.95, \$3.35, \$3.65 and

\$4.35

Children's Reefer Suits with very deep collars braided with soutache and woolen braids, sizes 3 to 8, have been reduced to \$1.50, \$1.85, \$1.95, \$2.15, \$2.35, \$2.55 and

\$2.95

Children's Reefer Overcoats, the latest production in cadet blue, navy blue and brown, all wool fine kerseys, sizes 3 to 8 years, they sold at \$8.50 and \$7.50, are reduced to only

\$5.75

Children's Astrakhan Reefer Overcoats in red, blue and brown mixtures, that sold at \$7.50, are now reduced to only

\$4.75

Children's All Wool Clay Worsted Knee Pants Suits, sizes 5 to 15 years, were bargains at \$5.00, our holiday price

\$3.25

A line of Junior Knee Pants, fancy trimmed, steel buckles, sizes 3 to 8 years, were cheap at 50c, they go at only

35c

BOYS' ALL WOOL KNEE PANTS, some of our celebrated Knee and Seat Pants, all of them made of very good material.

Those sold at \$1.00 now go at - - - 75c.

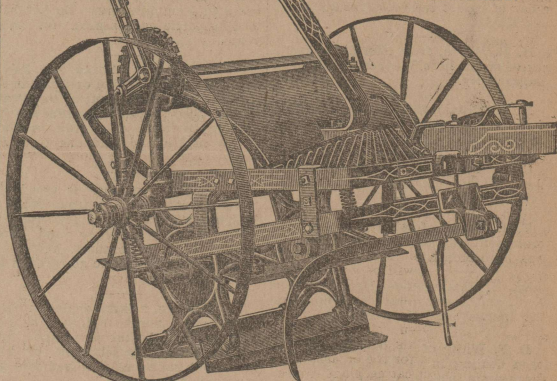
And the 75c Pants at - - - 50c

We ship all orders, \$5.00 OR OVER, FREE to any Express Office in Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Heavy goods, such as Domestic, Prints, Blankets, Carpets, Shades, Toys, Poles, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Trunks, Valises and Furniture are excluded from this offer.

Please Note C. O. D. Packages Will Not be Sent Prepaid.

SANGER BROS., DALLAS, TEXAS.

A STALK CUTTER SHOULD CUT STALKS. THE "STANDARD" DOES THAT.



DOES IT EASY,

Without Jolting the Driver or Jerking the Horses.

Vines and trash do not clog it. Made with six or seven knives. Strong, simple and effective.

Ask your dealer for the STANDARD. If he tries to put you off with something else, just write to us about it.

EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR WINTER VACATION?

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF OLD MEXICO?

All of the novelty of a trip to the Old World; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized winter resort. The average temperature during the winter months is 67 degrees Fahrenheit. Historic points of interest, hundreds of years old, on every hand. Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere. See Monterey and Topo Chico Hot Springs, Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, en route. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border, and you pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than staying at home. find good opportunities for investment. Those having an eye to business will

The Mexican National Railroad, "Laredo Route," is the shortest and quickest, passing through the most important cities and the grandest scenery in the world. Pullman Buffet sleeping cars on all through trains. Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time-tables via the "Laredo Route."

For further details address: Frank L. Nece, General Eastern Agent, 333 Broadway, New York City.

W. E. Thurber, General Western Agent, 230 Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Griffin, General Southern Agent, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Frank L. Nece, Commercial Agent, 405 Houser Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Roby, Commercial Agent, 708 Common St., New Orleans La.

C. W. Fish, Commercial Agent, Laredo, Texas.

E. Muenzenberger, Commercial Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

H. T. Greene, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Mexico City.

W. B. Ryan, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Mexico City.



BLACK LEG VACCINE

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. 48 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

To points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina will be on sale by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway on Dec. 21st and 22d, at rate of one fare for the round trip, final limit thirty days from date of sale. Special trains and through coaches without change of cars will be run to the above named states on date of sale.

For full particulars call on or address THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Pass. Agent, Cor. Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Tex.

The Texas and Pacific are now running the finest chair cars in the South—seats free.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY.
Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to 'The Ladies' Home Journal,' which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

No delay on your return trip from the Southeast if you go via the Texas and Pacific.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

The following market report was furnished by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company:

The local market her is as follows: Fat steers \$3.00@3.25, feeders \$2.75@3.00, choice fat cows \$2.35@2.75, medium \$2.20@2.35, canners \$1.75@2.00, bulls \$1.75@2.10, heavy fat hogs \$3.05@3.20 for hogs weighing 200 pounds and up. No demand for stock hogs. The demand for stock cattle continues good. Some of our last week's sales: Twenty-two cows averaging 633 pounds, at \$2.32½ per one hundred pounds; 49 hogs 252, \$3.10; 15 cows, 790, \$2.50; 9 cows, 735, \$2.00; 10 cows, 880, \$2.10; 9 cows, 830, \$2.00; 10 cows, 807, \$2.15; 78 hogs, 225, \$3.10; 10 hogs, 128, \$2.75; 52 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 74 hogs, 218, \$3.10; 10 cows, 835, \$2.00; 30 hogs, 177, \$2.95; 10 hogs, 157, \$2.80; 71 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 50 calves, \$1.10; 12 yearlings, \$15.25; 22 yearlings, \$14.00 per head; 75 hogs, 230, \$3.15; 30 hogs, 223, \$3.10; 49 hogs, 182, \$2.60; 12 cows, 680, \$2.10; 85 hogs, 152, \$2.60; 77 hogs, 218, \$3.10; 22 cows, 923, \$2.10; 55 hogs, 190, \$3.00; 44 hogs, 177, \$2.60; 69 hogs, 230, \$3.10; 74 hogs, 249, \$3.17½; 15 cows, 865, \$2.50; 12 cows, 789, \$2.25; 101 hogs, 199, \$3.05; 15 calves, \$1.10 per head; 113 bulls, 983, \$2.50, and 9 cows, 763, \$2.30.

Would not advise shipping so far to arrive here Friday evening, as we have no market Saturday, the 25th, and it would necessitate holding over until Monday.

L. C. Husky, a Sulphur Springs cattle dealer, was here Friday.

Dodge Mason, banker and cattleman of Kemp, was here Monday.

Lon Bagwell returned from a trip to Colorado City on Thursday.

R. K. Halsell, a well known cattleman of Decatur, was here Friday.

Al. Popham, a well known dealer in cattle of Amarillo, was here Monday.

D. M. Devitt, who has a ranch in Hockley county, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Jno. N. Simpson, the cattleman and banker of Dallas, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

Jesse Evans and J. C. Smith, two cattlemen from Big Springs, were here Saturday.

W. B. Smith of Stevenson, Ala., had a car of calves here Wednesday billed to Childress.

H. B. White, from Meridian, had a car of steers here Wednesday billed to Kansas City.

M. B. Pulliam, the San Angelo stockman, was in Fort Worth on Monday on business.

C. C. French, who is identified with the cattle industry, is back from an extensive trip.

T. J. Martin of Midland, one of the prominent cattlemen of that section, was here Monday.

W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta, and N. J. and James Lane came down on the Denver road Saturday.

D. F. White of Abilene, who has been dealing in cattle this year on a large scale, was here Monday.

Frank Smith, a prominent cattleman of Crockett, was here Monday and left for home on the evening train.

J. J. Sutherland on Thursday fed four cars of sheep here. They were for the Kansas City market.

Berry Gatewood of Ennis, an old time cowman and prominent in live stock circles, was here Wednesday.

Thos. Walker of Naples, was here Friday and reports a good demand for all classes of stock over East Texas.

J. N. Smith of Colorado City, who has been identified with the cattle interest for years, was in Fort Worth Friday.

R. C. Sanderson of Big Springs, one of the enterprising cattlemen of that portion of the state, was here Monday.

W. A. Poage of Waco, the central Texas representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, spent Friday here.

Daggett & Grant sold one hundred head of cattle which had been on feed a short time to the Cuban exporters Saturday.

H. C. Clark of Dallas, was here Friday, returning home from a trip to the San Angelo country, where he has cattle interests.

J. D. Jeffries returned to the ranch near Childress Wednesday, after spending several days here on business and pleasure.

W. C. Bannard, of the National Live Stock Commission company here, sold a car of fine Christmas hives for S. P. Stone of Ennis, at \$2.75.

C. W. Thomas, who is among the leading swine breeders of the state, was here Wednesday with a car of good hogs for this market.

Rob Ellison, who has a ranch near Memphis, in the Panhandle, came down Saturday and will spend Christmas with his relatives here.

J. M. Daugherty, who makes his home in Abilene, and has ranches in New Mexico and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Phil Beard of Coffeyville, Kan., returned home on Thursday night. Mr. Beard purchased 200 head of cattle at Temple which he shipped to Kansas.

Booth English of Haskell county, was here Wednesday and reported all well out there, except they were in need of rain to make stock water.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado, one of the most successful and extensive feeders of the state, was here Monday.

W. L. Gatlin of this city, and an old time cowman, has returned from an extensive trip north, where he has been promoting some large transactions.

R. G. Fussell, of Kerens, was here Saturday. Mr. Fussell recently shipped two cars of fat cows here, for which he received \$2.37½ per hundred, and was well pleased.

C. F. Cox, one of the prominent stockmen of Throckmorton county, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Greenville to spend Christmas with relatives there.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, brother of Charles L. Ware of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, and a prominent cattleman of the Panhandle, spent Saturday here.

M. E. Lynn of Tyler, who deals in cattle and who has a pasture in Navarro county, where the firm of Smith & Lynn are holding some stock cattle, was here Friday.

Capt. W. J. Goode of Quanah, who owns a large herd of Panhandle cattle, passed through Fort Worth Wednesday en route to Kansas City, where he will remain for several days.

Charles Coppinger has returned home after a long sojourn on his ranch in Curry county. Charlie will spend Christmas with the wife and boy before going back to the ranch.

On Friday the Texas and Pacific had six trains of cattle in from the west, bound for Kansas City and Chicago, and the Rio Grande brought in fifty-six cars of meat fed steers, going north to market.

Passengers coming in on the Denver road Friday evening report a severe cold snap and hard weather all along the line. At Texarkana and Amarillo the temperature declined to zero.

Eight cars of beef cattle came in late Sunday night over the Texas and Pacific from Midland and there are several train loads at Abilene awaiting cars to be shipped to market.

The Texas and Pacific brought in three trains of beef cattle from Abilene Monday, ten cars went to Greenville into feed lots, twenty-one to St. Louis and two to Kansas City; eight cars of stock cattle went west over this line.

W. C. Bishop of the firm of Crowley, Bishop & Co., who ranch above Midland, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Memphis, where he has been feeding cattle each season for some years.

On Saturday the Texas and Pacific had 13 cars of Southern cattle from the Houston and Texas Central for Sweetwater. Also three trains from the Rio Grande Division, one from Abilene, one from Midland, and one from Pecos.

H. Wright, a prosperous breeder of Hereford cattle writes from Iatan as follows: "Cattle are doing well but it is quite dry out here and stock water is a little short, however, I think we will be able to go through the winter all right."

N. P. Dodge, a large dealer in cattle from Iowa, spent Friday in Fort Worth. Mr. Dodge says the Iowa feeders have in anticipation of high prices put more cattle in feed this season than ever before.

Col. E. J. Ashburn, live stock agent of the Illinois Central, came in Saturday from a trip to Greenville. Col. Ashburn says that during this year, up to December 1st, the Illinois Central handled 1536 more cars of cattle than for the same period in 1896.

J. L. Pennington, live stock agent for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe, reported that on Wednesday his road had four trains of cattle from various points south of here to Galveston. The cattle were for export to Cuba.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company sold Saturday to J. B. Gould, who is buying cattle for the Spanish army in Cuba, 113 bulls. These bulls were shipped here by Jno. Scharbauer of Midland, weighed 988 pounds average, and sold for \$2.50.

On Wednesday the following shippers each had a car of hogs here on this market: James Crawford Purcell, S. P. Stone, Isaac; M. E. Singleton, Guthrie; Honea & Ferguson, Cleburne; H. Plunkett, Abbott; Hugh Reilly, Iowa Park.

Jno. Dawson, a well known cowman who has operated in Texas for the past twenty years, was here Friday. Mr. Dawson says that he has looked at about 75,000 cattle during the past thirty days, but has only purchased 4000 head, the prices asked being too high for his vision.

Col. J. S. Godwin, who owns a large cattle ranch in Jones county, has returned home to spend the winter. Col. Godwin says there is not much immigration into Jones county, but that the "prairie schooner" has been largely in evidence passing through to Fisher and Stonevalle counties.

Cattlemen arriving here from the North and West Saturday report a great deal of suffering among cattle exposed and without much shelter, many having died already. The rain and sleet falling Friday night and Saturday freezing on the cattle, forming a thick sheet of ice that was hard for the best of them to stand.

G. G. Gillett, a wealthy cattleman of Woodbine, Kansas, had three trains of cattle fed here Saturday, which he was shipping to Woodbine to put on feed. Mr. Gillett purchased sixteen cars at Midland, fourteen cars at San Angelo, and fifteen cars at Brownwood. S. N. Ellis had fourteen cars here from Pecos; 15 from Kansas City. Scharbauer & White, eleven cars, Toyah to Longview. W. M. Dyer two cars, Hoken to Houston. James Crawford of Purcell, shipped a car of hogs here and sold in this market.

N. S. Ferguson of Cleburne, Texas, a most successful farmer and stock raiser, was in the city Wednesday, with a car of hogs weighing an average of 203 pounds, which he sold at 3.02½.

At Fort Worth the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company sold on Wednesday a nice lot of high grade Hereford heifers and cows and grade Durham bulls. R. B. Wisenart of Alton, Texas, bought the Herefords and Bob Price of Palo Pinto, purchased the bulls. Terms private.

The railway live stock agents here do not think the announcement that the state quarantine against Southern cattle on Jan. 1st next will materially increase cattle shipments as most of the shippers who intended to move cattle above the line have already completed their shipments.

Charles H. Flato, Shriner, Tex., a prominent cattleman of that section, but whose ranch is in the Osage nation, was in the city Tuesday. He expressed satisfaction over the year's business and said his cattle were in the very best condition, and that he had an abundance of grass and water.

W. S. Ikard of Henrietta, delivered a fine bunch of Hereford heifer calves and four registered yearling Hereford bulls here Wednesday to W. M. Atkinson, of Roswell, N. M. These Herefords were from the well known Ikard stock farm and will be shipped by Mr. Atkinson to his ranch in New Mexico.

On Thursday the following shippers had cattle here: W. M. Dyer, six cars, from Quanah; Kell & Gibbs, one car, from Clifton to Wichita Falls, and the following marketed a car of hogs each: Farley & Son, Hutto; James Crawford, Purcell; T. Bryson, Abbott; W. J. Jarvis, Hubbard City; R. E. Morrow, Grapevine.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, who has ranches on the plains and in the Indian Territory, has returned after a three weeks' trip inspecting his various properties and arranging his business for the winter. Mr. Scharbauer is an indefatigable worker, devoted to his business and richly merits the success he has achieved in the business.

A. T. Atwater of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from San Antonio Monday, where he has been for several days re-adjusting the company's business in South Texas. Mr. Atwater left for his home in St. Louis Monday night well pleased with the results of his trip to Texas. As an all-around commission man, "At" is hard to beat, and easily holds his own in the front ranks.

On Friday the following shippers fed cattle here: F. Walker one car, Atlanta to Chicago; A. F. Jones, ten cars, Albany to Pratt, Kan.; J. E. Sellman, four cars, Big Springs to Kansas City; G. L. Carney, one car, Eddy to Fort Worth; Geo. L. Goulding & Co., two cars Denver to Shriner, and D. Hunter Collierville, and R. J. Sanders, Frost, had a car of hogs each.

A. J. Kirkpatrick of Oklahoma was here Friday. Mr. Kirkpatrick says that there is a good big string of steers being fed at Red Rock, Ok., and there has been a large influx of all classes of cattle from Louisiana and Arkansas into that country. The high price of wheat made times prosperous, he said, and a larger acreage of this cereal was put in this fall than ever before, and so far the season has been unusually favorable.

A. V. Niblack, one of Ardmore's prominent citizens, was here Sunday. Mr. Niblack reports much activity in cattle circles in and around Ardmore, and says there are now over 5000 steers on feed at the oil mills there. Also said the number of hogs raised near there this year was four times as many as ever before, and the sale of these, together with the marketing of cotton, made time flush and every one happy and prosperous.

In conversation with J. C. Loving, secretary of the cattle raisers' association of Texas, a Journal representative there were elicited a good many facts that are being new members added to the association daily who are rendering quite a large number of cattle. Since the advance in the price of cattle, many ranchmen feel that there will be increased activity among cattle buyers and are desirous of availing their herds of the protection offered by the association for this class of depre-dators.

The last issue of the Journal stated that the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company was represented here by Geo. Beggs. This is a mistake, as Mr. Beggs is the able representative of Greer, Mills & Company, while Col. Wm. Hunter, as every one knows, is the popular representative of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company. The Journal representative hereby apologizes to both gentlemen and promises not to "set the wrong pig by the ear" hereafter.

Attention is invited to the card of the Armour Herefords in this issue. Mr. K. B. Armour of Kansas City, has spared neither money, or time in getting together the finest herd of Herefords in this country and they are probably not excelled in the world. The Journal is in receipt of Mr. Armour's catalogue for the season of 1897-1898, giving a list of his offerings which includes twenty young bulls all tracing near ancestry to the great sire, and each being individually correct and carrying a very fashionable pedigree.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange have appointed the following members as delegates to the national stock growers' convention, which will be held in Denver January 25, 26 and 27, next: D. B. Gardner, John P. Jacobs, J. C. Loving and Walter W. Dailey, Fort Worth; Charles W. McFarland, Alledo; R. J. Kleberg, Alice; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; E. T. Comer, San Angelo; Marion Sansom, Alvarado; T. C. Bishop, Bastrop; E. D. Farmer, Alledo; A. B. Robertson and A. P. Bush, Colorado; A. G. Boyce, Channing.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' association, was busy Thursday sending out credentials to about one hundred and fifty members, who were appointed delegates to the National Stock Growers' convention, which meets in Denver January 25th-27th, 1898.

Winfield Scott on Wednesday received a message by wire from Chicago stating that Col. W. L. Tamblin was dead. Col. Tamblin was quite known here and he has been identified with the Texas cattle industry for a number of years, having considerable property in this state, and was also at the time of his death senior member of the live stock commission firm of Tamblin & Son, Col. Tamblin was a happy, genial disposition; was always a friend of the Journal, and has been represented in our advertising columns continuously almost since the first issue eighteen years ago. A good man has passed away.

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, chairman of the state live stock sanitary board, spent Friday here. In speaking of the governor's recent proclamation enforcing quarantine against Southern cattle fixing the date of Jan. 1st, he said: "We, of course, would like to have given the matter longer notice, but we have to work in conjunction with the government on quarantine matters, and there is much 'red tape' at Washington, which delayed action on our part." Speaking of the limited appropriation allowed the board, he said: "Of course, the cattlemen north of the line will have to raise the money necessary to enforce the quarantine laws, as our whole appropriation only amounts to \$8000, and our necessary expenses are much more."

Fort Worth was the headquarters of the largest and wealthiest live stock organization in the world, the cattle raisers' association of Texas. J. C. Loving, the secretary, says that the membership now is nearly eleven hundred, and from the number of cattle rendered to the association upon which an annual tax is collected to maintain the expense of the association, the estimated number of cattle owned by the members is somewhere about two and one-half million head, worth on the present market about fifty million dollars. The association's protective department covers all of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Southern Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona and a part of old Mexico.

W. H. Humphrey, a prominent stock-farmer of Sunset, was in Fort Worth during the week, and while here had a very delicate operation performed by Dr. Frank Mullins, the oculist. Mr. Humphrey had been totally blind in one eye from the result of a cataract, for several years, and as the operation had begun forming in his other eye he came to Fort Worth to consult Dr. Mullins, who he had heard was the only oculist here who performed this difficult operation. Dr. Mullins removed the cataract and immediately the eyesight came to the eye operated upon. The definition of cataract in the eye is "an opacity of the crystalline lens which prevents the passage of the rays of light and destroys the sight, and this definition was all right enough in Webster's time, but surgeons advanced so far that it needs qualification now, for the sight is not wholly destroyed, but only temporarily. Dr. Mullins performs this wonderful cure by cutting into the side of the eyeball and removing the hardened lens, when the patient's sight is at once restored and in a short time as good as ever.

Messrs. A. & L. August, the leading clothiers of Fort Worth, are making a fine display of their goods for the Christmas trade. They exhibit a beautiful line of winter suits and overcoats for men and boys. Cattlemen visiting Fort Worth will consult their interest by visiting this mammoth establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

COLLINS IN THE TERRITORY.

Some of the Peculiarities of Its People.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The city of Duncan, in the beautiful Indian Territory, was not named after the city of Duncan, who was killed to death in his bed by his trusted general, Macbeth, whose ambition got the better of him over a pack of lies three ugly witches told him about his being "thane" of "glamis" and "cawdor," and would be king later on, etc.; but it was named for a William Duncan who lives here in the city. He is a big, broad-shouldered, jolly-faced, blue-eyed, fun-loving Scotchman, has lived in the territory twenty-five or thirty years; his wife "is a native here and to the manner born." Hence whatever of right attaching to person or property because of being a native is Mr. Duncan's in fee simple. He is a liberal, progressive, broad-gauged gentleman, and has been a prime factor in the building of the city of Duncan. He owns the land on which the city of not less than two thousand citizens stands; they all lease from him, paying a nominal annual rental. The city has no mayor; no city marshal, no calaboose, no street commissioner, no working on the streets, and no city debt. The only officer I have seen is a fellow called a United States commissioner. He gets a salary, paid by Uncle Sam, of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, fills the place of justice of the peace, grand jury, and his court grinds all the time.

From what I have seen, I feel safe in putting it down that Uncle Sam is a booming success when it comes to the enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of red liquor and beer. I inquired of Dr. Conner how the thing was working, and he said a disciple of Esculapius in these parts would see you in your box with your toes turned to the daisies before he would feel your pulse, look at your tongue and give you a prescription to a drug store for whiskey, and the result is there are no drunken men here, and if the habitual

Dr. McCoy, - Specialist, FORT WORTH

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HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
It doesn't cost much, yet it adds wonderfully to the looks. It is youth for a few cents. No gray hair. No dandruff.

"bibber" feels like increasing the beat of his pulse or warming up a little under his jacket he drinks red ink, cologne, extract of lemon, pepper sauce, or tincture of capsicum.

When the merchants conclude that better roads will increase their chances for better trade, they turn out in force, build bridges and work the roads, or chip in and hire an outfit to do the work for them. There are seven general stores in the town, three drug stores, five doctors, three preachers—the Southern Methodist and Missionary Baptist, and each have good buildings—good schools, no good newspapers—the Eagle, under the management of that veteran newspaper man, J. G. Woods, while the Banner is presided over by that excellent gentleman, J. P. Sampson, late of Greenville, Texas—an up-to-date flourishing mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. The location and arrangement of the city is very much like Midland, Texas, with the difference, perhaps, of more brick buildings in the latter and less windmills in the former. Intelligent farmers put the yield of cotton in this section at half a bale per acre, wheat 15, oats 40, corn 30 bushels per acre. Corn is selling at from 17 to 20 cents per bushel, hence they make their beef fat on cotton seed hulls and meal, giving it finish and firmness with this cheap corn. The following parties are feeding near this point: Coibert Brothers, 200 head; Frank Jones, 200 head; H. E. Bonner, 150 head; John O'Neil, 100 head; Tom Graham, 175 head.

Local cotton factors say there will be shipped from this point during this season not less than nine thousand bales. This, taken along with the products of the country on other lines, and in connection with the fact of trace coming here from fifty to one hundred miles west, makes Duncan a live business place, and right here I roamed too long enough to remark that the Duncan Bank and its neighbor, the Merchants' and Planters', are well able to furnish the shiners for carrying on the earth, and when the "strong grip of the earth" and when the "strong grip of the lion's paw" of the cowman is taken from the throat of the Comanche and Kiowa country, and the man with the hoe and plow is turned loose to make war on the tall sunflower and tackle the rich soil in the broad rich valleys of Beaver, Cash, Stage Stand, Medicine and "Hell-roaring" creeks, then Duncan and its people will flourish like the green bay tree "beside the river of waters."

Rhea & Farris bought 500 cows of the other day near Wills Point, Texas, for their Territory ranch. They paid \$14 per head. Tom Farris sold J. M. Armstrong a bunch of two's last week for \$22.50 per head.

The Journal's missionary tenders thanks to J. T. Jeanes, cashier, for office room in his bank and many other acts of kindness during his stay in the city; also to Tom Wason, Frank Jones, J. M. Armstrong, J. W. Weaver, J. W. Jones, John Bradshaw and others, for nice entertainments and as the only Rip Van Winkle said, so say I: "May they live long and prosper."

Duncan, I. T., Dec. 16, 1897.

To the aged, with their poor appetite, feeble circulation, and impoverished blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a boon beyond price. Its effect is to check the ravages of time, by invigorating every organ, nerve, and tissue of the body. See Ayer's Almanac for the year.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

M., K. and T. LOCAL HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

For the Christmas and New Year holidays the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway of Texas will sell round trip tickets between all points on its line at rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip.

Tickets on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898. Good for return until January 3rd, 1898.

No ferry transfer at Memphis via the Texas and Pacific double daily trains each way, thus preventing delay on your return trip.

LOCAL HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES.

From and to all points on Southern Pacific, Dec. 23rd, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st and Jan. 1st, good for return Jan. 3, 1898, at rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

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It beats all other remedies. It won
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Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
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Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

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We are having some inquiry for ranches having tracts of land of 1,000 acres or over, suitable for these purposes, who are willing to sell them at their market value, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address
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Cattle and Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules, Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896: 1,814,698; 2,005,575; 993,120; 87,847; 113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City: 892,910; 2,393,143; 663,099
Sold to Feeders: 519,433; 236; 124,547
Sold to Shippers: 236,676; 334,633; 76,334
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896: 1,739,025; 2,598,371; 873,950; 46,067
Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs 5 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.
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