

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

Salt your cattle regularly; a mixture of sulphur with the salt is advisable.

Castrate or get rid of every scrub bull in your pasture, and when sold invest the proceeds in thoroughbreds. It will pay, and pay well.

One theory advanced in accounting for the present high prices of cattle is that there is such a vast amount of cheap corn in the country that must be got rid of.

Have you scraped those tanks you were thinking about last summer when stock water was scarce? If not, do so at once. It's not too late yet, and you will catch the spring rains.

A paying investment for every big pasture holder in the country would be to double the number of his tanks and wind mills. When cattle have to walk three or four miles to water, it causes the loss of considerable fat they would take on under more favorable conditions.

Top prices for native beef steers, native feeders and Texas or Indian cattle in February of various years, with February of 1897 to date:

Year	Beef Steers	Feeders	Texas or Indian
1897	\$5.00	\$4.35	\$4.35
1896	4.35	4.10	4.10
1895	5.25	4.40	4.50
1894	4.80	3.75	4.10
1893	5.55	4.40	4.75
1892	4.80	3.90	4.25
1891	5.15	4.15	4.55
1890	4.80	3.90	3.80

The present outlook for the cattle industry in Texas is very encouraging. Even admitting that low or lower markets will prevail for the next few months, the shortage in the country, gradually increasing export trade, supplemented, it is to be hoped by an increasing home demand, should all combine to prevent decrease in values for some time to come. At the same time the cattle business, like any other, requires now, as in years gone by, good judgment and careful management to insure the balance on a year's operations being at the right side of the ledger.

It is a little curious to note how conditions change with the times and in no business is this more noticeable than in the cattle industry. Now-a-days it is the almost universal practice to market steers at one and two years of age. A few years ago it was the exception. Experience has taught our stockmen that the best and greatest money is made by marketing at an early age, more especially well bred animals. The growing demand for the commodity termed "baby beef," also has had something to do with the change. Our best cattlemen are now about unanimous in the opinion that the best time to market steers is at two years of age. The practice of holding steers till four years old is now out of date.

TEXAS CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.

It is a common notion and a partly erroneous one, that the up-grading of herds in the Lone Star State has been general for the past few years. Such is the case only to a certain extent, while the West Texas cattlemen as a rule have been improving their herds wonderfully by weeding out all the scrub bulls and importing the best blood obtainable the same cannot be said of cattle owners in South and East Texas. It is to these particularly that this article is addressed. Granted that the difference in climate, latitude and grass is largely in favor of West Texas as a raising ground for cattle as compared with East and South Texas, but that of itself is not sufficient to account for the great difference in cattle values in each section. Why is it for instance that Panhandle raised steers found ready sale within the past few days at \$26 to \$30, while coast country steers of the same age are not wanted at half the money? The difference is not entirely due to location, because not long since a bunch of highly bred coast yearlings sold at \$12.50, when Western yearlings were going at but a slight advance on this figure—\$20.00 to \$25.00 at the outside. The reason is because the Western steers alluded to were highly bred and no matter how the market goes, they will fill out and develop, and fatten enough to make the purchaser money while the longhorn, shagbarked coast country steers will more than likely bring their owners out in debt and the longer he keeps them the worse off he will be. It is a well known fact that steers from the J. A. herd in Armstrong county always bring the top of the market, and have for several years back been bought by the same concern, who always make money on them. On the other hand it is equally notorious that purchasers from a certain south country herd which shall be nameless, invariably prove a losing speculation, although bought for about half the money. Is not the reason and the moral plain? Supposing a law were passed to-morrow that every scrub bull in Texas should be forthwith castrated and stockmen required individually or collectively to procure blooded bulls, it would be a blessing in disguise and of immense benefit to our cattle interests. This suggests another point: We urge upon stockmen not to be induced to purchasing a bull simply because "he has good blood in him." Buy the best and nothing else. Don't stop short of a registered animal. Breed common Texas cows to a thoroughbred bull, and the result will be more profitable than the breeding of a better class of cows to a grade bull. No man's bunch of cows is a registered herd. Even if the cows the investment will be a good one, and the owner can likely get some service fees from neighbors. Another good plan is for a few neighbors to buy a bull in partnership, where each has but a few cows, each man paying in proportion to the number of cows he owns, and employing one of their number to care for him. If every stock owner in the state would follow in the lines outlined above, the result would in a very few years add millions to the value of the cattle industry in Texas.

THE FARM.

A correspondent of the Southern Farmer says: "In Louisiana it is customary for us to plant our field peas by sowing them broadcast. The velvet bean is said to make an enormous growth of forage, and that it will exterminate even the most voracious grass, if it be cultivated to some extent until the vines begin to run. If planted in rows, as herein suggested, opportunity is left for shallow cultivation until the plant is ready to run. It may be well for some of us who are suffering with Johnson grass to experiment with the velvet bean in this way. Mr. Delaney says that in Florida the vines will make a tangled mass three feet through, which a rabbit can not traverse, and will produce a better mulch than peas; that, in his case, his orange grove was covered with Bermuda grass, of which there are now no signs."

The secret of successful farming is to begin as early as possible such improvements of the farm as will increase its productivity. No other kind of investment pays so well as this. Every increase of fertility, either by manure or by draining, adds to the effectiveness of all labor put upon the farm. In every kind of business, the man who is able to make labor most effective will be able to produce most cheaply. He can undersell his competitors, making some profit even when prices are lower. For the farmer, the only ways to increase the effectiveness of labor are to increase soil fertility and to secure improved stock that will give larger returns for all that is fed them. The two methods naturally supplement each other. There should be continuous improvement both in stock and farm until a high standard of value is reached. When that has been done the surplus of revenue may, perhaps, be invested in other ways with profit.

THE FARM.

"How happy a man on a farm ought to be. If some of them would come to town and live out of a paper bag for a while they would see back to the farm with new energy. If a man pays \$7 per month house rent, \$4 to \$5 per month for wood, \$1 per month for water, \$4 to \$6 per month for bread, \$4 to \$6 per month for horse and cow feed, pays from \$1 to \$2 a month for drugs, and nothing about school books—then comes a doctor's bill of \$15 and he loses a month or two at home with the sick, or sick himself, say there is six in family to clothe, from one to six pair of shoes to buy at a cost of say \$150 a pair, show me a clerk that has got down ahead of him, would love to combine with him. Give me a farm where we can have some chickens, hogs, and plenty of corn in the crib. Go when we please, come back when we get ready."

This is the way that a correspondent of the Houston Herald writes, much truth compares city versus country life.

PROTECT AGAINST DROUGHT BY SUB-SOIL PLOWING.

Before this reaches the people the land intended for corn will generally have been broken and it will be too late to sub-soil for the present season. But the sub-soiling can be done in detail whilst cultivating the crop, as follows: While the corn is small, or even before it comes up, throw dirt from it with the turning plow. Then follow in the same furrow with a plow of proper construction. It runs several times in each furrow so much the better. Then continue until all the ground between the rows is thoroughly broken. This plowing should be done as early in the season as circumstances permit. The clay should not be so turned as to be exposed to the sun late in the season. But it can be advantageously broken late in the season if properly covered with soil.

The acid phosphate and kainit are principally employed to push the peas, consequently they can be used as late as the 15th of May, preferably by scattering zig-zag over a space of about four feet between the corn rows and plowing in.

Sub-soil plowing is usually done with suitably constructed plow that follows in the furrow made with the turning plow. A better plan is for the sub-soil to be properly attached to the stock of the turning plow, operating, when thus constructed, immediately behind the latter. This plan saves a hand and has other advantages.

If ground be thoroughly broken to a proper depth it will absorb and retain sufficient rain water to make it practically drought proof, if thoroughly cultivated. Experiments with steam plows in England have shown that ground can be advantageously broken to a depth of three to four feet. Corn roots have been traced by Prof. Maper to a depth of five feet. But sixteen inches may be taken as a suitable depth for ordinary practical plowing.

Some years ago an agricultural committee of Buncombe Co., N. C., with view of seeing who could grow the most corn per acre, staked off an acre to each one of a number of contestants, of whom N. W. Woodfin was one. The land selected was generally old field. Mr. Woodfin sub-soiled his acre, crossed and re-crossed until it was thoroughly broken to a depth of sixteen inches. He then applied 500 two-horse loads of muck, 50 loads of barn yard manure and 140 loads of guano; but as there was a small hill to pull the loads of muck were light. These fertilizers were turned under lightly. He then laid off in drills three feet apart and dropped a grain at each seven inches, cultivating in the usual way all that came up, without replanting the missing places. At such places the adjacent stalk was not any better. In the fall he gathered from his one acre one hundred and forty-nine bushels and two quarts of corn. Although there was a drought that badly fixed corn that was cultivated in the ordinary way. Mr. Woodfin's corn though thick, kept green to the ground and flourished throughout the dry season.

Next week I shall give another plan by which the yield of corn can be largely increased. BRYAN TYSON.

HORSES AND MULES.

Better grow one colt a year at a profit than half a dozen which will just balance the feed bill. It is not the number of brood mares kept, but the quality, which will tell the story. One good brood mare on every farm, bred to a good, prepotent sire, will practically insure thousands of colts needing only reasonable care to develop into what will sell at a profit. The starting point is essential as well as the course taken. Better one positive mare than a dozen with no good qualities. No man can grow a colt so cheaply as the farmer, but for a new dollar to be obtained in exchange for the old, the colt must represent something and stand for something.

A large percentage of the horses marketed would sell better if they had a little more flesh. A thin horse is not attractive to the average buyer, who wants a horse that will carry weight at once, and of which he will not be ashamed. A few speculators who can see the outcome of a horse when there is nothing especially wrong with him except his leanness can afford to buy and condition him, but the majority of buyers will pass the thin horse by for the fleshy one, even if the former is really the better animal. If a horse is to be sold, sell him in good flesh. Nothing will pay better for the extra oats and corn.

WHICH IS BEST FOR WORK, MARE OR GELDING.

This is rather an interesting subject for discussion while the rain prevents more profitable occupation, and the views of some prominent Eastern authorities as secured by the Rural New Yorker, will serve to open both sides of the question. It is rather interesting to note that some hold that neither the mare nor the gelding are so good as the perfect male.

W. W. Latta holds that the question is a very simple one and easily answered. There is in no way any difference between a mare and gelding as to strength or endurance. Mares are usually preferred as workers on the farm, because they keep cleaner. They state behind them, and their tails and bedding are dry under them. The gelding states forward, about where the front feet usually stand, and the result is his bedding is wet. Again, mares are preferred because of their preference to be ridden, and are more easily managed when they are injured, or through carelessness overworked or fed, they may often be of use to raise colts, when if they were geldings they would better be destroyed.

Smiths & Powell Co. state that they have for the past thirty or forty years worked large numbers of mares and geldings together, and have never yet been able to decide which would do the more work, the difference being in the individuals rather than in the sex. There is, however, quite a general feeling that mares are more desirable and profitable for farm work, from the fact that when, from any cause, the are unfitted for work they can be used for breeding purposes, and frequently to great advantage. They have for this reason generally given preference to mares for farm and nursery work. They have been unable to discover any difference in endurance or strength of the two sexes, where they are of the same breeding, weight and condition.

John P. Leizer thinks the entire horse world must be wrong in their belief that geldings are better than mares. He says, "Next to the stallion, he should rank the mare. Of course, there are those periods of heat that, in some mares, interfere with their work, but these cases are more rare than complaints of mares. It is not a little rare that a gelding is better than a mare. If the gelding is wrong he is worthless. In these days of cheap horses it is a question whether this carries any weight."

Prof. I. P. Roberts of Cornell University holds that there is little if any difference between the male and female as to their ability to perform labor. Naturally, the female of horses is weaker than the male, but under domestication the females have been used as animals of burden very largely, and comparatively few of them have been bred for breeding purposes. The result in changing the females throughout the long period of domestication, and they now have, in a majority of cases, an equal muscular development with the gelding. It should be remembered that the comparison is made between the female and the gelding. If we make the comparison between the entire horse and the female, it will be found that the male is stronger and able to endure greater hardships and to perform more labor than the female, or, in other words, under domestication the muscular power of the female has been increased and that of the gelding diminished, as compared with the stallion. In some countries all males are left entire, and if the comparison be made between the males and females in such countries it will be found that the males are superior in size and power to the females, in a majority of cases.

The Breeders' Gazette states that at the late of February prices for horses on the Chicago market were from \$10 to \$20 higher than they were at the same time last month. Receipts last week equal those of the preceding seven days—2415—which is 900 less than in the corresponding week of 1896. Foreign buyers are operating largely, taking chunks of the season. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the marked improvement in the demand for small horses, hitherto badly neglected; they now sell better than for months past. In the local trade for truck teams more business is being done than for the previous ten months. Altogether it is a very cheerful note that comes from the market and dealers are greatly encouraged.

Some of the Japanese plums are noted for their purplish foliage in the fall; besides that they appear to be a good deal more curio than ordinary ones.

SWINE.

If we can conquer the hog cholera, hogs are, one year with another, profitable to raise. In spite of German and French restrictions our pork products have an increasing market abroad. When the McKinley administration rescues the Harrison reciprocity policy, with a rigid meat inspection, all Europe will again be our market for hog products.

The Iowa weather bureau has issued a statement showing that during the current year 30 per cent of the hogs in the state have died of cholera. In the northeast district the loss is 11 per cent; north central, 40 per cent; northwest, 22 per cent; central, 53 per cent; south central, 30½ per cent; west central, 27 per cent; southwest, 24 per cent. The total loss is estimated at 1,800,000 hogs, and the loss, direct and indirect, at \$15,000,000. The indirect loss includes the shipment of millions of young hogs, which the owners feared to keep, lest they should be attacked by the disease. It is the worst cholera scourge the state has ever experienced.

As a broad, general statement it may be said that men do not expect to gather pigs from thistles; neither do they go to a hog show to buy breeding stock. For these two propositions before the average man having some knowledge of both horticulture and live stock growing, and he will say that one is about as true as the other.

Nevertheless they are not equally rules of action. Nobody ever tries to gather pigs from thistles, but hundreds of live stock men—both breeders and growers of commercial stock—do by their daily action testify that they are not so certain after all, that the fat stock show is not the place to go for breeding animals. They do buy a fat stock show, or something very near akin to it, when they go in search of breeding stock, and they do let fat fool them. They may say, "Yes, breeders should not be too fat," but they straightway pick out the fattest animal in the lot when they are picking a herd, and in the majority of instances the animal chosen has nothing but its additional fat to justify the choice. Very often, too, buyers give the herd they are examining the go-by entirely because it is not fat enough and pass on to some other place or to a fat stock show, in the distance. When this is so largely the rule it is too much to expect of poor human nature to hope that the breeder will keep his sale stock in good, thrifty, growing condition merely. He has to pick down to the level of about 90 per cent of his prospective customers, and keep his stock in a condition that he knows is not the best for its breeding usefulness, although it may, perhaps, be best for his pocket.

This tendency to pick fat hide faults and pick mares as undesirable and undesirable, and the result is the same theory that a very foolish young man selects a wife, by the eye alone, is especially noticeable when a swine grower undertakes to set apart his gilts to be retained for breeding. He knows he wants a gilt that will make a good roving sow, preferably a little rangy, and, if anything, somewhat coarse, and yet nine times out of ten he selects the nice, little, round, fat things that would make better roast pigs than anything else. Even when he is told by some one who knows better, he is loath to know better, and he is loath to know better. At a bred-sow sale last week, held by a well known breeder, one good sow was included in the offering. He went for just about half his value as values are ruling, and the only reason why he was so cheap was by those who admitted that he did not bring what he was worth, was that he was not fat enough. He was in good growing condition, but the fat on him did not hide all the faults, of which he was not a little proud, and to which, in his case, his buyer was well wadded. His eyes had the hard been a little plender under his hide.

We fear that for this tendency to pay money for fat in breeding animals when it is a detriment, rather than an advantage, the fault is to be laid, not to blame, or rather that the standard of judging that too often prevails in them are at fault. The stock shows have been great educators of the stock growing public, but it will easily be seen how readily they can teach a little error along with the good, merely by reason of the judge requiring the animals to be a little too well "fitted" in order that they may be winners. They please the eye in that way, but they also tend to establish in the minds of the stock grower false results, a false ideal of what a breeding animal should be. The complaint is often made that so many of the choicest animals in a breed are permanently injured by being prepared for the show ring, that the damage does not end here. The dens of those who go to study them in the choicest animals of the breed become insensibly warped as to what constitutes excellence, and the false impression as insensibly influences their minds when they go to select breeding animals; they want in turn influence the breeder, who feels that he must give the buying public what it demands, and the result is that everybody places an increasingly higher estimate on fat as an element in breeding stock, making it desirable. It would be no bad plan for every intending buyer to take his eyes with him when he visits a herd, and in looking over the feeding places, as he certainly should do, if he sees evidences that feed is given a little too abundantly, let the herd alone, otherwise he may find that the animals he buys are not so large as he thought, three months after he gets them home, that they were when he first saw them. It is very common for the breeder who yields to the prevailing demand for fat to reply to the criticism that his stock is too fat, by saying "they are high-fleshed by saying that they won't keep any thing, that making them seem to have the merit of being very easy keepers, but the feeding places will tell the story as to whether the stock is "stuffed" or not; if they are not eaten up clean, and if they show indications that the animals leave them with appetite, fully satisfied, it is evidence that "stuffing" is the rule in the herd.—Live Stock Indicator.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

The age of the sheep may be determined by their teeth. When they are about one year and a half old they shed their two center teeth and two wide ones grow out and take their place. The next year the next two are shed, and when the sheep is three years old the four central teeth are fully grown. At four years they have six teeth, and five years the teeth are perfectly developed.

However profitable sheep may be to the fields, too many will prove a loss in the long run, for with sheep, as with other stock, they should be fed through the winter, and the greater the number the greater the trouble and expense. Besides, small herds can be better bred, cared for and handled, and are less liable to contract diseases to which sheep are very liable when herded in large flocks.

The Oregon Angora Goat Breeders' Association has lately held its first annual meeting, which was largely attended and much interest manifested, particularly in the remarks of Mr. J. S. Harris, who visited Angora in 1876 and brought back twelve head of goats.

Many Texas goat breeders are interested, and are working in conjunction with their Oregon brethren towards the formation of a National Association, such as formerly existed. To effect this, it will be necessary first for the states most interested in the development of the industry to form state organizations. It will not be necessary to have the co-operation of a large number; a few breeders will be sufficient, although the more the better. There is ample room and opportunity for the development and improvement of the mohair industry in Texas, the first requisite being the introduction of now and improved blood. This can be best obtained by co-operation of the small states. The Journal suggests that a state association be formed same as that organized in Oregon last year. A copy of the by-laws and constitution of the latter can be had from the secretary, Mr. L. G. Gurnett of Portland, Or., to whom we are indebted for information and suggestions. The Journal will be pleased to aid the project in every way possible.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN IOWA.

Prof. James Wilson of the Iowa Agricultural College, says:

"The sheep industry of the United States along mutton lines, is one of growing importance. The Department of Agriculture at Washington reports 38,298,783 head in January 1896, valued at \$65,167,735. The United States exported 405,748 sheep in 1895, valued at \$2,630,586, and during the same year imported 291,461 head, valued at \$682,618. Analysis of these movements will show that we send fat sheep to Europe and import principally lambs from Canada and breeding sheep from England. The sheep industry of the United States has gone through periods of prosperity and depression. Federal laws at one time favored the fine wool breeds; the modification and final repeal of those statutes made it evident that more attention must be given to the mutton feature and that wool should only be incidental. The exports of sheep in 1891 were 60,947; in 1892, 46,960; in 1893, 37,260; in 1894, 132,870, and in 1895, 405,748, a total value of \$4,507,057, showing that the American farmers are rapidly turning their attention to production for export. The imports for the same time amounted to \$5,813,512, showing that we have imported more sheep in the past five years than we have exported." \$204,723 of this was for breeding sheep from the United Kingdom. The total number of sheep in the state of Iowa in January, 1896, as given in the year book of the Department of Agriculture at Washington was 565,137, valued at \$1,399,279. The state census for 1895 reports the total number at 492,875, valued at \$1,160,535. The latter authority reports the value of sheep sold for slaughter in 1894 at \$475,886 and the value of fleeces at \$380,875. The state census shows that Iowa farmers are giving attention to the improved breeds, reporting 48,730 Merinos; 33,582 Cotswolds; 3,699 Leicesters; 3,754 Suffolks; 100,000 Shropshires; 8,486 Oxford-Downs; 7,428 South-Downs, and 4,629 Hampshire-Downs. These numbers are, perhaps, not all eligible to registry. The census takers have, doubtless, included some grades of different breeds, but the report indicates the extent to which improved blood is being used in the state. It is sometimes said that Iowa lands are too valuable to be devoted to sheep raising; but the high priced lands of Great Britain sustain 630 sheep per 1,000 acres of agricultural lands, and Scotland in 1893 had even as high as 1,380 sheep per 1,000 acres, according to Professor John Wrightson of London. Iowa has at the present time, according to state statistics, not more than twenty-five sheep per thousand acres of agricultural lands. The county of Lincolnshire, England, has over twice as many sheep as the state of Iowa. It is well known that the skill of the breeder has done much toward improving the sheep; early maturity has been brought about with some breeds, together with increased amounts of weight on the high selling parts, and wool that sells for comparatively high prices. It is also generally known that the best mutton breeds are profitably handled on the richest lands of Europe; suggesting to us that the state of Iowa with its rich grasses and cheap grains may become the home of the best breeds of mutton sheep, that can profitably rival other domestic animals in farm economy.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, March 23.—Cattle receipts were 2500, shipments 800. The market was strong and 10c higher. Texans ranged from \$3.00 to \$4.25; native steers from \$3.15 to \$5.10; native cows and heifers from \$1.50 to \$3.75; packers and feeders from \$2.75 to \$4.00; bulls from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Hogs, receipts were 5800, shipments 400. Hovies ranged from \$4.00 to \$4.75; packers from \$3.50 to \$4.10; mixed from \$4.00 to \$4.75; lights from \$3.75 to \$4.05; yorkers from \$4.00 to \$4.05; pigs from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Sheep receipts were 600, shipments 100. The market was steady, lambs ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.70; muttons from \$3.95 to \$4.10.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., March 20.—Present quotations: Beves, choice per 100 pounds gross, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common \$2.25 to \$2.50, cows \$2.50 to \$3.00, common cows, per head \$12.00 to \$14.00, yearlings, choice \$2.50 to \$3.00, common yearlings \$2.00 to \$2.25, calves, choice \$2.00 to \$3.50, common calves \$2.50 to \$2.75, sheep, choice \$3.50 to \$4.00, common, per head \$1.00 to \$2.00; hogs, corned \$3.50 to \$4.00, matted \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Demand for all classes of stock during the past week has been light. Market closes with but few cattle and calves left on sale, with a fair prospect for trading early part of coming week.
A. P. NORMAN.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stockyards, Ill., March 23.—Cattle receipts were 3000, shipments 800. The market was steady on best grades only; others lower. Fancy export steers ranged from \$5.10 to \$5.35; fair to choice native shipping steers from \$4.10 to \$5.00; bulk of sales ranged from \$4.00 to \$4.50, dressed beef and butchers' steers from \$3.70 to \$4.75; bulk of sales from \$3.00 to \$4.00; cows and heifers from \$2.00 to \$4.25; bulk of sales from \$2.50 to \$3.25; Texas and Indian steers, grass from \$3.00 to \$3.80, fed from \$3.25 to \$4.30; cows and heifers from \$2.00 to \$3.50. Hogs, receipts were 7000, shipment higher, closed higher and easier. Lights ranged from \$3.95 to \$4.10; mixed from \$3.00 to \$4.00. The market was strong from \$3.70 to \$4.10; natives from \$3.65 to \$4.20. Sheep receipts were 4000, shipments none. The market was strong with the demand in excess of supply for good muttons and lambs; native muttons ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls and bucks from \$2.00 to \$3.00; Texas sheep, grass and fed, ranged from \$3.20 to \$3.80; spring lambs from \$7.00 to \$10.00.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stockyards, Chicago, March 23.—There was a fair trade in cattle. The best grades sold well, but common and fair grades were weighed and rather slow. Sales were on a basis of from \$3.70 to \$4.00 for the poorest native dressed beef steers, up to from \$5.00 to \$5.30 for choice to prime cattle. The bulk of the sales occurred at from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Butchers' cattle were strong and steady and canners sold fairly at the late decline. Trade on hogs started off actively at an advance of about 2½c, but the improvement was lost a little later, as the buyers refused to pay the higher figures. The offerings were well taken at an extreme range of from \$3.75 to \$4.00; the bulk of the hogs bringing \$4.15 to \$4.20. Prices for sheep were stronger and 10 to 15c higher under the influence of an active local and shipping demand. Common to prime flocks of sheep were wanted at from \$3.00 to \$4.00, western fed selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Lambs sold actively at from \$3.50 to \$5.50, and Colorado went up to \$5.40. Receipts of cattle were 17,000 head, hogs 21,000, sheep 17,000.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., March 20.—There is no material change to note in the condition of the cattle market. All classes of fair to good stock continues to rule steady, and trading is fairly active. There is a comparative falling off in the receipts from Texas. Good fat cows and heifers are scarce, and the run of hogs, calves and yearlings is light. There is a good demand for Texas cattle of all classes. Good corned hogs of handy butchers' weights are firm, and there is a good demand for fat muttons.

Cattle—Good, fat fed beves, per pound gross, 2½¢ to 4¢; good, fat grass beves, per pound gross, 3¢ to 4¢; fair fat grass beves, 2½¢ to 3¢; thin and rough old beves, 1½¢ to 2½¢; good, fat cows and heifers, 2½¢ to 3¢; fair fat cows, 2¢ to 2½¢; thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00 to \$10.00; bulls, per pound gross, 1½¢ to 2½¢; good, fat calves, each, \$8.00 to \$10.00; fair fat calves, each, \$6.50 to \$7.50; thin calves, each, \$4.00 to \$5.00; good, fat yearlings, each, \$12.00 to \$14.00; fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.50 to \$9.00; thin yearlings, each, \$5.00 to \$6.00; good milk cows, each, \$20.00 to \$25.00; common to fair, each, \$15.00 to \$22.50; springers, each, \$17.50 to \$25.00.

Hogs—Good, fat corned, per pound gross, 3½¢ to 4¢; common to fair, 2½¢ to 3¢.

Sheep—Good sheep, per pound gross, 3½¢ to 4¢; common to fair, each, \$1.25 to 1.50.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & Co., Limited.

Texas Farmer: If some of the state legislatures that are wrangling over the bill prohibiting ladies from wearing high hats in theaters, would amend that bill by prohibiting the wearing of hats in churches, they would meet with the approbation of a still wider audience. A person can not fully enjoy a sermon unless he is in a position to see the facial expression, gestures and movements of the speaker, and when seated behind a conspicuous hat, such as some of our lady friends wear, it becomes well nigh an impossibility for the listener either suffers from elongation of the neck and an exasperated temper, or sits passively back in his seat and is simply fed the thought of the sermon. In theaters and similar places of amusement sometimes the ladies kindly remove their hats, but in church such a thing is unheard of. However, if this were the custom, or if the ladies would wear "head-gear" of a more diminutive size, it would add quite materially to the happiness of the audience, especially to the male members.

A lady teacher in Tennessee told one of the boys to name all the presidents, and when he replied that he couldn't, the teacher said: "When I was as old as you I could name all the presidents in their order." The boy replied: "There was only a few presidents then."

NEWS AND NOTES.

W. G. Bister & Son of Weatherford, sold to Sidney Webb of Bellevue, 600 two-year-old steers at \$15.

Copious rains fell over a large area in North and West Texas last week, which will be of great benefit to stock and farming interests.

Sterling City News: Perry & Dooley this week purchased 68 head of steer yearlings from Mrs. J. R. Holloway at \$12 and \$11.

It is announced that all arrangements are completed and work to commence at once on a railroad from Colorado City to San Angelo.

Senator Bowser introduced on Saturday in the senate a resolution asking Congress to repeal the anti-desamargine act, which was adopted.

Harrell & Popham of Amarillo sold last week to Tullis & Ledbetter of Quanah 1500 cows at \$20. These cows were bought by Harrell and Popham last fall at \$9.50 each.

The annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club will be held on Wednesday, March 5th, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Tariff on imported cattle has been placed at \$6 to \$30 per head in the bill presented by the ways and means committee. Mexican cattle would come under the \$6 rate.

Clarendon Industrial West: L. C. Beverly sold 1000 cows here to T. S. Bugbee at \$18 per head. Jefferies & Beverly sold 700 two year olds to Tombs of Kansas City, at \$18.

Kimble County Citizen: J. P. Cowert sold to John Allison of Sutton county 40 yearling steers at \$11. Green Bros. of Edwards county bought the adjoining ranch from Dan Parker for \$1300.

Kansas City Stock Yard receipts for week ending March 14: Cattle 22,315, calves 2569, hogs 51688, sheep 2376. Corresponding week last year the receipts were 22,450, 987, 44,658 and 15,577, respectively.

The Mississippi river at Memphis rose last week to a greater height than ever previously known. Breaks in the levees occurred at many points along the river and great loss of live stock and other property is reported.

Messrs. Moore & Williams, part owners of the recently purchased V. V. N. herd of Eddy, N. M., have disposed of their interest to the remaining partner, Capt. W. I. Good of Quanah and Major Drum of Kansas City.

Silverton Stayer: The Stock and Farm Journal came out March 3 as the San Antonio Convention Edition, 16 pages, devoted to the stock interest. This edition shows the enterprise of a most excellent stock journal.

Chartered: James Brothers & Brown, cattle company of Amarillo, Potter county. Capital stock \$100,000. Purpose: The raising, buying and selling of live stock. Incorporators: J. O. James, J. N. James and C. E. Brown.

St. Mayer of Sonora, is working with the object of effecting telephone communication between Sonora and San Antonio. The telephone company agrees to do so for a bonus of \$3000, and an effort is being made to get each town contribute half.

The great prize fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons was pulled off on the 17th instant at Carson, Nevada; Fitzsimmons knocked out Corbett in the fourteenth round, was declared the winner, and is now champion prize fighter of the world.

The question of holding a fat stock show at Fort Worth during the meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association next year is being discussed and may probably be decided upon if the citizens of Fort Worth lend the necessary encouragement and assistance.

A cotton factory company of Providence, R. I., are seeking a good location in Texas for a cotton factory where there is an abundant oil deposit to serve as fuel. The citizens of Corsicana have lately struck oil in quantities and will try to secure the mills.

Roswell Record: The H. W. ranch sold 400 head of mixed cattle in Grant county, to a Mr. Marriott of Omaha, delivery to be made May 15 at Silver City. The contract price to be paid is \$12 for yearlings, \$14.25 for two and \$16.25 for three, and \$11 for cows, bulls and stags.

Sterling City News: M. Z. Smitsen bought 125 yearling steers from Messrs. House, Hodges and Sutherland at \$12.50 per head. A. W. Hudson bought from Chas. Mays 35 steer yearlings at \$10 and \$12, and from B. F. Roberts and Chas. Crawford 72 head at \$12.50 per head.

San Angelo Standard: Perry & Dooley bought 68 steer yearlings for Mrs. J. R. Holloway at \$12. M. B. Pulliam bought from Munday & Henry 10,000 muttons, wool on, at \$2.50. Frank Large sold to G. C. Many 5,000 muttons, wool off, at \$2.25, and 700 muttons at \$1.50.

Southwestern Stockman: Whether we are going to experience a return to the booming cattle times along in the early 80's or not it is certain that there never has been such anxiety to get back into business of raising and grazing cattle on the plains and in the mountains as there is at present.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth sold to C. T. Herring & Co. of Vernon 1100 head of three-year-old steers at \$24, delivered at Midland in May. These steers are part of the C. Davis cattle, now located at Midland. They are in good condition now, and by delivery time will, Mr. Scharbauer states, be fat enough to ship to market.

Colorado City sales: R. H. Looney sold 900 head of stock cattle, located in Scurry county, to Chas. Coppinger at \$16. The buyer has since been offered \$18 for them. W. T. Scott sold to J. W. Jeffries of Clarendon 1400 yearling steers and spayed heifers at \$14 and \$12.50 respectively. J. B. Slaughter sold 2000 tons to Gill & Morgan of Kansas at \$13.50.

The ways and means committee have agreed upon and submitted the new

tariff bill to the house. In it the McKinley rates on raw wools have been re-adapted, namely: On first and second class wools 11 cents and 13 cents per pound, and 50 per cent ad valorem on wool, third class, not otherwise specified, valued at 13 cents per pound.

Souix (S. D.) Stock Journal: The Texas cattle put upon the range are just about doing as well as they were expected to. In some instances a number have succumbed to the northern storms, but on an average they are holding about even. It must be admitted that this winter is a hard one on southern stock, probably the severest experienced in many a year.

Two large barges are being built at Blackburn, Okla., which will be loaded with 800 bushels of wheat each and attempt made to float them down the Arkansas to the Mississippi and thence to New Orleans. If this trip proves successful, a regular line of barges will be put in and the great corn crop of that section of the territory moved by water to southern markets.

Chartered: Alamo Cattle Company of Fort Worth; capital stock \$100,000; purpose, the raising, grazing, buying and selling of live stock and land necessary for that purpose. Incorporators: Munson, P. Bush of Chicago, Ill., and J. L. Madlock, Walter W. Daly of Fort Worth; Amos T. Atwater of National Stock Yards, Ill., and Chester A. Snider of Kansas City, Mo.

"The Cattle Raisers' association calls for the abrogation of the \$2 switch charge at Chicago, and the boys did not stutter when they gave utterance to the demand."—West Texas Stockman. The Journal was present during the proceedings of the Cattle Raisers' association convention, and does not remember any mention of this matter. The Texas Live Stock association, however had something to say about it.

A terrific wind and rain storm struck the northeastern portion of the city of Fort Worth Thursday night, causing considerable damage to buildings. The power house in the northern part of the city was unroofed, and other buildings, fences and awnings were demolished. A man named E. Roach had his house blown down and his leg broken. A Denton, Sherman and other points the storm was also very severe.

Globe Democrat: The first piece of beefstak that ever reached the gold fields in Alaska sold for \$48 per pound. The piece of beef was packed 250 miles by Thomas O'Brien, from Fort-Mile Creek to Circle City, and weighed 100 pounds. It was sold for \$48 per pound, or \$4800. The piece of beef was sold for \$48 per pound, or \$4800. The piece of beef was sold for \$48 per pound, or \$4800.

The Kansas state legislature recently passed the "anti-dockage law," prohibiting deduction in weight for piggy sacks and boxes. The new law went into effect Monday and the result was to cause any amount of trouble and confusion by the use of the new law. The deduction of the hogs coming under this class. The Drovers' Telegram points out that the only remedy now is to leave this class of hogs at home.

Blanco News: Whenever our farmers learn to raise what they consume at home, then times will improve, but as long as they stick to cotton and have to send their cotton money off for supplies they may expect hard times. We have a few farmers here who, when they pitch their crops, look first to their living and then to the cotton and every one of them are doing well and out of debt. Why not learn from your neighbors and profit by their experience?

Petitions are being circulated for signatures throughout the east praying the senate and house of representatives of the United States to embody in the forthcoming bill a tax on Canadian cattle of \$5 on yearlings and \$10 on calves on cattle over one year. The petitioners claim that since the quarantine on Canadian cattle has been raised the prices of Central States cattle have decreased, owing to the influx of Canadian cattle.

The Carbon (Wyo.) Black Diamond: This, the winter of '96 and '97, will go down in the history of Carbon and vicinity as the worst since '82. Sheep, cattle and horses are dying in great numbers and all have suffered greatly during the recent storms. The weather has taken an abrupt change for the better, however, and we hope there will be no more bad weather until the stock have recuperated from the effects of the last storms.

Chartered: The Big Valley Irrigation company, of Barstow, Ward county; capital stock \$10,000; purpose, to build a dam across the Pecos river at a point about ten miles southeast from the town of Barstow, Ward county, immediately below a place known as "Narrow Drive," to construct a canal so as to furnish water for irrigation purposes to all the land in what is known as "Big Valley." Incorporators: George W. Riddle, E. T. Brandenberg and H. V. Carr.

Reapid City (S. D.) Stockman: Reports to The Stockman from Wyoming state that the recent experiments in vaccinating cattle with the virus of blackleg have been wonderfully successful. State Veterinarian Holcombe reports that of the 4500 head vaccinated so far but one has contracted the disease. Cattlemen are debating the question of compulsory vaccination. The wisdom of such a law is self evident. The cost occasioned by the inoculation is slight, and the experiments demonstrate the possibility of eradicating the disease.

Palo Pinto Star: The question arises on the Johnson grass law, that if the grower thereof is sent to the penitentiary for so doing what will be done about the grass while the citizenship is in the pen, and who will keep it down and pay the taxes during all this time? Also, will the offense go on as long as the grass grows? It will catch three-fourths of the land owners of Palo Pinto county. Mr. J. L. Cunningham is getting up a colony in this county to surrender and start for the pen as soon as the law goes into effect.

Kansas City sales last week as reported by the Drovers' Telegram included the following: Texas steers, 48 head, average 1165 pounds, at \$3.95; 2955 at \$3.00; 15, 1010 at \$3.75; 41, 1085 at \$2.70; 23, 1273 at \$4.15; 39, 1081 at \$4.00; 29, 767 at \$3.75; 28, 1128 at \$4.00; 23, 1308 at \$4.20; 21, 1172 at \$4.20; 31

stock 411 at \$2.90; 67 stock 593 at \$3.85; 39, 896 at \$3.80; 20, 1155 at \$3.70; 66, 1097 at \$2.80; 15, 1048 at \$3.80; 69, 1103 at \$4.00; 55, 1125 at \$3.30. Texas heifers 31, 471 at \$2.00; 29, 695 at \$3.65. Texas cows, 21, 991 at \$3.15. Texas bulls, 23, 1298 at \$2.70.

A Georgia correspondent to the Jersey stockman states that the first of ticks he raised a small herd of high grade cattle which he afterwards moved to a tick-infested farm. Within two weeks nine of the animals were sick with fever, of which three (grown ones) died; all the calves recovering. Later on he moved a lot of calves from and to the same farms, first taking the precaution of inoculating the calves with ticks before moving them, the result being that none of the animals contracted the fever.

Texas Railway News and Illustrator: The Houston Texas Central Railway Company has been building large stock pens at Waller. The heavy increase of live stock business demanded the improvement. * * * President J. J. Hagerman of the Pecos Valley railway has ordered a large supply of new stock pens at Waller, Texas. It is given out that he intends to extend the line from Roswell to the Panhandle country. * * * With the cattle industry on the boom and splendid prospects for large crops the coming season, the outlook for a busy year in Texas is growing brighter as the year advances.

Penno Brothers and Childs of Boston, wool commission merchants, in their last week's circular state: The news that we get from Washington is of a very promising nature, as far as speedy tariff legislation is concerned. The tariff on the wool of the United States is not later than July 1st, next, we may expect a bill framed, as far as wool is concerned, on the old McKinley lines, to be signed by the president and become a law, which means that very little foreign wool will be imported and that date for a long period, or until the excessive stocks which will be on hand in this country shall be somewhat depleted.

A special from Dickinson, S. D., dated March 18, to the Chicago Drovers' Journal, says: It is generally conceded among cattlemen that 75 per cent of range animals have already succumbed to the winter, the chinook of Wednesday coming too late to save them. It is impossible to travel over the range, and no exact figure can be had. Bad land ranges, which have been over-run by the late winter, will have few cattle this season. It is stated that Pierre Wibaux, the big cattleman of Wibaux, Mont., and Dakota, puts his losses at \$1,000,000. Last year he put 250,000 young Utah cattle on the ranges and all are dead.

Tarrant County Citizen: In the canning factory at Smithfield, in our own county, we have an example of a neglected home industry. With the finest tomatoes in the world for canning, our people are using Maryland tomatoes, with peaches of our own that would be the envy of the world. If their quality were known, we are putting our good money into the pockets of the California orchardist; with corn whose richness and sweetness tell of summers when the sun was elsewhere on the face of the earth, we are eating canned corn from Kansas, and the Tarrant county gardener, orchardist and farmer and the Tarrant county canner is out of a job.

Chicago Texas sales last week reported by the Drovers' Journal included: The Ardmore cattle, 1170 lbs, at \$1.25; J. S. Gage, 951 lbs, \$3.85; C. L. & L. P. Anderson, 1023 lbs, \$4.15; G. W. Swope, 995 lbs, \$4.10; L. M. Calmes, 947 lb, \$3.85; \$4.10; Sanson, 1122 lbs, \$4.30; J. M. Chittim, 1091 lbs, \$4.20; W. S. Chamberlain, 957 lbs, \$3.85; P. Norton, 1050 lb, \$4.05; \$3.70 to \$4.05; J. W. Grooms, 993 lbs, \$3.95; W. Greer, 1163 lb, \$3.85; \$3.30 to \$3.95; hns, oxen, 1163 lb, \$3.85; \$3.30 to \$3.95; hns, 1393 lb oxen, \$3.65; M. J. Baker, 1016 lbs, \$4.10; D. C. Hill, 1203 lbs, \$4.65; the C. L. & L. P. Anderson cattle at \$4.35, averaging 1022 lbs.

San Angelo Enterprise: J. S. Miles sold for Alexander & Lewis to Kansas buyers 1000 steers, three and up, at \$21.50. O. T. Word bought from F. & M. Hill of McKinney county four thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls at \$100 each. L. C. Dupree sold to John R. Nasworthy 70 mother cows for \$700. John Lee bought from Buster Gardner a small bunch of yearling steers at \$9. J. W. Berry sold to James Turner 500 stock sheep, wool on, at \$1.50. Price Henry bought from E. R. Long 3500 head of mixed sheep, muttons, ewes and lambs, at \$2.75. The lambing season is nearly at its full, and sheepmen are reporting 100 per cent of lambs and over. If the weather continues mild this will be the best season that has fallen to the lot of all sheep owners in many years.

Odessa Live Stock News: W. E. Cornell bought of Elias Dawson 100 1896 calves at \$13. Bert Simpson sold to Morgan Livingston 30 head of fine bulls at an average of \$30. Green sold to Freeman 100, W. L. and R. W. Foster, 450, and Jones 125, Rice and Wilson 100 and Mrs. Doak 100 yearlings, all of Sterling county, at \$13. Tom Voliva bought 600 muttons from Gus Phillips, \$2.50 for wethers and \$2.25 for yearlings. Dick Ricks of the Pecos valley, bought of H. C. Hardin of Stanton, sold to George Wallace 60 head of stock cattle at \$13 around, calves counted. Geo. Wallace sold h's ten section ranch, running to within a mile of Stanton, to Rees Bros. for \$1000 cash. Tom Voliva bought of Henry Shreder of Centralla, 1000 sheep at \$2 per head. Jim Currie of Glasscock county, sold to M. Z. Smitsen 400 3s at \$21. J. W. Quinn of Midland, sold to N. H. Ellis 50 head of stock cattle at \$18.

Live Stock Report: Fed Texans are coming freely, and will likely continue to arrive in liberal numbers until the middle or latter part of June. While it is true that there will be a big shortage of the number coming direct from the state of Texas—where the great bulk of these cattle have come for several years past—on account of the high price of feed there the cattle have been shipped into Kansas, Missouri and other states to take advantage of the large amount of cheap feed in those sections, and the number on feed as a whole will therefore be very nearly equal to that of a year ago. The condition of these cattle is fully up to last year's standard and they cut quite an important figure at market, more especially as they sell

lower in proportion than the half-fat natives with which the market is flooded from day to day. Besides this they are more profitable, as they dress a larger percentage of beef. The bulk of these fed Texans are selling from \$3.60 to \$3.90, with the very best steers at \$4.00 to \$4.30. Monday last some very choice steers weighing 1250 pounds sold at \$4.20 per 100 pounds; they would kill out as well as natives, costing 25 cents per 100 pounds more.

St. Louis Texas sales last week as reported by the National Live Stock Reporter included: J. E. Chiles, Meritt, cows and heifers, \$3.25; J. H. Baidwin, Windom, 620h cows and heifers at \$2.90; W. H. Yarbrough, Sherman, 159 821 lbs, \$3.70; R. B. Smith, Honey Grove, 23 1137 lbs, \$4.35; Holt & Carrow, Honey Grove, 1051 and 1071 lbs, \$4.05; The Western Union Beef Co., calves and yearlings at \$10.50, from Southern Texas; J. T. Holt, Honey Grove, 803 lbs, \$3.55; B. Hutchinson, Kyle, 986-lb steers at \$3.80; Nance & Bice, Kyle, 60 949 lbs, \$3.85; Gus Pfeiffer, New Braunfels, 926-lb steers at \$3.70; C. M. Cauble, Aquilla, 882 lbs, at \$3.90, and 789-lb heifers at \$3.50; Thos. Chalmers, Pearall, 49 817 lbs, at \$3.45, and 21 995 lbs at \$3.70; J. M. Nance, Hearne, 99 1102 lbs, at \$4.35, and 24 985 lbs, at \$4.00; Story & Cowan, New Braunfels, 55 789 lbs, at \$3.45; McGehee & Story, 836 lbs, at \$3.65; M. Davis & Co., Denison, 33 121 lbs, at \$4.25, 47 806 lbs, at \$2.75; Irbey & Davis, 70 869-lb steers at \$3.75; Foley & Davis, 912 lbs, \$3.75; A. A. Hartgrove, Dublin, 829 lbs, at \$3.60; Jesse Shain, McKinney, 1135 lbs, at \$4.25; M. Davis & Co., Denison, 1100 lbs, at \$4.25, 876 lbs, at \$3.85; L. E. Davis, 898 lbs, at \$3.75; J. D. Eldridge, Dilley, 1030-lb grassers at \$3.40; Sackville & Ritchie, Dilley, canning cans at \$2.50 and 817-lb steers at \$3.70; J. M. Claypool, Denison, 857 lbs, \$3.70.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: The Texas Live Stock Association in annual session at San Antonio passed a resolution calling upon the powers that be to remove the \$2 terminal charge within thirty days or suffer the consequences of shipments being diverted. The stockmen have appealed to the railroads and to the Stock Yard Company, and not knowing, perhaps, exactly where the blame lies, know that they are compelled to suffer. The fact that the Stock Yard people get only 80 cents for something which the railroads tax them \$2 for is a matter that they do not consider part of their fight. They only know that they have to pay the \$2, and the situation, unless speedily relieved, is in danger of growing, not temporarily, but permanently worse. There is an overwhelming sentiment among shippers everywhere that this unjust charge must be taken off. Perhaps the boycott method proposed by the Texas Live Stock Association is not the best means of reaching the desired result, but the fact remains that despatching cases require heroic treatment, and the railroads and Stock Yard Company have been, one or both, exacting this onerous tax long enough to get the right of this indignation of shippers aroused. The good friends of Chicago should not be driven away by any such methods. It may be that the Stock Yard people are all right in their legitimate charge to the railroads and that the latter are all wrong in their exaction of \$1.20 per car-load profit from shippers, but the shippers do not care to discuss these matters so long as they have to pay the \$2. Discriminations against Chicago must stop, and Chicago people must see to it that they are stopped.

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Send for Catalogue. Address, DR. O. L. FISHER, Pres., Ft. Worth, Tex.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

ABOVE QUARANTINE.

1,000 well bred Cows, in Garza County, at.....	\$16.50
1,000 Choice Midland County 2-year old Steers, at.....	20.00
1,000 Midland County well bred 3 and 4-year old Steers.....	25.00
3,500 2-year old Steers in Crosby County, at.....	18.00
1,800 Central Texas 2-year old Steers now in Lubbock County, at.....	16.00
2,500 well bred 2-year old Steers in Borden County.....	20.00
2,000 Garza County 2-year old Steers at.....	20.00
2,000 Garza County yearling Steers at.....	18.00
1,000 King County 2-year old Steers at.....	18.00
2,500 King County 3 and 4-year old Steers at.....	25.00
1,500 8-year old Steers in Crosby County, at.....	22.50
1,000 Sterling County 3 and 4-year old Steers, at.....	22.50
5,000 Mixed Stock Cattle, one-third of which are Steers, formerly from the coast country but now near Big Springs, at.....	18.00

BELOW QUARANTINE.

1,600 Taylor County 3 and 4-year old Steers, at.....	\$18.00
2,000 Colorado County 1 and 2-year old Heifers, at.....	\$8.00 and 10.00
5,000 Colorado County 1 and 2-year old Steers, at.....	\$10.00 and 13.00
3,500 2s and 3s in Frio County, Steers at.....	\$13.00 and 16.00
750 yearling and 250 2-year old Steers in Smith County, at.....	\$8.75 and 11.50
1,800 choice from 1-2 to 3-4 bred Hereford and Short Horn, 1 and 2-year old Steers in San Saba County, at.....	\$18.00 and 18.00
500 4 and 5-year old Steers near Beaumont, at.....	\$17.00
1,000 well bred Mixed Stock Cattle near San Angelo, at.....	14.00
1,800 3 and 4-year old Steers in Menard County, at.....	20.00
2,500 extra large 4 to 6-year old Steers in Atascosa County, at.....	22.50
1,000 Gonzales County Steer yearlings, at.....	10.50
1,000 2 and 3-year old Heifers in Frio County, at.....	10.00

Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Boerne and Kerrville, leaves daily except Sunday at 7:45 p. m.; Sunday at 7:30 a. m.; arrives daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m.; Sunday at 6:30 p. m.
For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:00 a. m.; arrives at 6:30 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:50 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
East—Leaves at 10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:30 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 4:45 a. m.
Waco—For Boerne, Cuero and Alice, leaves at 4:45 p. m.; arrives at 11:05 a. m.

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

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth and Waco at 5:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

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

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.

San Antonio, Tex., March 19.—There is nothing new, worthy of note in the local horse market. The ground was too soft to show stock, and the several buyers that are on hand are waiting until the conditions are favorable for inspection. The new grass is coming rapidly since the recent rains and horse stock will soon be rolling fat and in fine condition, when it is expected that large quantities of stock will seek this market, and the horse market will once more put on its old-time air of life and activity.

San Antonio Union stock yard's official report for the day is as follows: Receipts, cattle 293, horses 12, sheep 6, horses 1, sales, cattle 67, hogs 38; shipments, cattle 55; supply on hand, cattle 177, hogs 41. Local quotations are as follows: Choice beefs, \$2.50; fair beefs, \$2.25; fair cows, \$1.50; fair calves, \$2.25; fair heifers and yearlings, \$2.00; hogs, \$2.00; sheep, \$2.25; goats, 75c to \$2.00.

S. R. Walker is in from Dull's ranch, and reports cattle doing well in his section.

John K. Rosson, the energetic live stock agent of the Katy, spent a part of the week in the city in the interest of his ever popular road.

H. B. Woodley of this city has just returned from a trip to his ranch, near Sabinal. He reports his grass good and says his cattle are doing all right.

G. F. Yantis of Quanah is a straggler from the convention who remained over in the Alamo city after the convention, and let his stay continue until this week.

W. A. Lomé of this city has just made a trip to his ranch, near Pearsall, and says the cattle are doing well, but a rain would tend to mistle when he left, so may have rained since then.

Walter W. Daly of this city, traveling representative for Evans-Snyder-Buel company in Southwest Texas, made a trip to Boerne early this week, and is now out at Pearsall rustling business for his popular house.

J. J. and A. J. Dull of Dull's Ranch, Tex., report the sale of 1500 head of yearling heifers to a Mr. Fitzgerald at \$8 per head. These cattle will be taken to the Devil's river country till the quarantine is open, when they will be crossed over and ranged above the line.

Gathings & Gage of Cleburne, who have been here some time, occasion ally buying a lot of steers, have just bought from P. B. Butler of Cotulla. These cattle are fat, and will be shipped to market soon. These gentlemen are still in the market, and hope to be able to continue buying for some time to come.

John Kokernot of San Antonio, who has large ranch interests near Alpine, says if the rain extended to his country it did a great deal of good. Grass out there, he says, is good and cattle doing well, but a rain would tend to live up the grass and much good would result therefrom.

George West of Beeville, the well known cowman, is still resting up and taking things easy here. He says he will soon have to get out and go to work, however, as resting is an irksome job for him, and one he doesn't particularly like. He has a big string of yearlings to receive soon, and says he's sure got the good grass to put them on, and more grass is coming, too, as the late rain has done him lots of good.

Col. Hiram T. Keenan, the efficient representative of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, arrived in the city Thursday, and spent the day meeting friends and incidentally telling of the merits of the road and its prospects. "O. K.," as the boys sometimes call him, may not be quite so handsome as some other live stock agents, but he gets there just the same, when it comes to business.

Like T. Pryor of this city, one of the most prominent and best known cowmen of all Texas, has just completed the sale of 7000 head of ones and twos, steers and heifers. These cattle were partly Mexican born, though Texas bred cattle, the others straight Texas cattle, but all good ones. He has just returned from showing a portion of these cattle, near Pearsall. The prices and other particulars of the deal could not be learned, but like probably got full value for the cattle. He is a first-class trader and knows his business.

William McAuley of Ballinger came in the other day from Alice. He reports having recently purchased 1500 head of the "M K" two-year-old heifers, which he receives in April, and will take to Cooke county to use for breeding purposes. Bill is one of the progressive cattlemen of his section, and knows a good thing when he sees it, hence bought his heifers out of this well known herd. He says he won't have a heifer in the lot that will even hint at

being off-colored. When asked how much he paid for them, he said that he had bought them so cheap that he was honestly ashamed to let any one know what he paid.

A. L. Casparis of Kansas City, connected with the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, is still making headquarters in this city. He makes side trips to the country all the time, and keeps busy, however. He says good rains have fallen all around, and the prospects for lots of good grass soon are good, indeed. Casparis is a rustler, and is a good man in the right place.

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE COAST.
Fred J. Chamberlin of Denver, vice-president of the Chamberlin Investment company of that city, before the panic of 1893 the largest real estate operators and promoters in the west, was seen yesterday, says the Express, and Chamberlin in the west country, where he had been in company with Mr. G. S. Simons of this city.

Asked in regard to the object of his trip to this section, Mr. Chamberlin stated that his attention had been called to the remarkable results being obtained in the development of one of the infant industries of the coast country—the growing of California table grapes. He had come down to make a personal investigation of the matter, with a view of obtaining the facts to lay before an English syndicate that Mr. H. B. Chamberlin was now organizing in London. He had been astonished at what he had seen down on the coast country, and was convinced that that was an undiscovered country to the people of Texas in its vast possibilities for development. The vineyard variety of table grapes, which he said would prove second only to the gold mines of his own state. It seemed, he said, to be specially adapted to the growing of early spring fruits and vegetables, and in the fact that they grow there so prolifically and mature earlier than in any other section of the country, lies the great advantage the coast country of Texas obtains over other Southern States.

He found certain localities, where the sub-irrigation seemed to be perfect, that appeared to be specially adapted to the California variety of table grapes. The vineyard under the management of S. M. Johnson, formerly postmaster of this city, was a revelation to him. This vineyard is located on the Laguna Madre, to the south of Corpus Christi, and he has about 115 acres planted in grapes. He found the vines as clean as the floor, not a weed or blade of grass appeared, and this is accomplished without the use of the plow or cultivator, but with the hoe and rake, and owing to the character of the soil one man could do the work of five in California. He found on the vines planted a year ago new sprouts, four to six inches in length already in leaf and clusters forming. And many of the cuttings planted since the 1st of January showed new sprouts two and three inches in length.

Mr. Chamberlin is convinced that that section has a great future in it, and is destined in many ways to rival California—wherever its possibilities shall have been fully brought out. His firm will organize a company in England to put 1000 acres into a vineyard, and he will leave for London about April 15 for the purpose of making his report and arranging the details.

While it is no news to those who already know of Texas' many and superior advantages, to be told that California table grapes can be successfully raised here, yet it is gratifying to know that foreign capital is being interested in the enterprise, and the Journal is glad to note the interest exhibited by the Messrs. Chamberlin in this matter. This is one of the finest fruit-producing countries in the world, not only on the coast, but also in north and northwest Texas, and in the extreme west. From Fort Worth northwest, all along the line of the Fort Worth and Denver road, orchards, vineyards, etc., of all kinds are annually raised, and the same conditions exist all through north and east Texas and all through the entire coast country, while the fruit of the extreme west, in the Rio Grande valley country tributary to El Paso, can not be surpassed in either quality or quantity.

A BIG IRRIGATION SUCCESS.
Dimmit county citizens are taking a lively interest in irrigation matters, and are now about completing a scheme for irrigating a large body in that section.

A letter has been received by Jack Daugherty of this city from a friend at Carrizo Springs bringing the news that work will probably be begun soon on the dam across the lower end of Lake Espantosa. J. B. Taylor of Laredo is at the head of a company that proposes to build this dam, which will furnish water for irrigating 20,000 acres of the finest land in Southwest Texas. Lake Espantosa is thirty miles long, and has an average depth of 100 feet. The dam will be built across a very narrow neck and will cost not exceeding \$12,000, and some of the work has already been done.

The completion of the dam and the construction of the necessary irrigation ditches and laterals is looked forward to with the greatest interest by the people in that section, to whom it will be of incalculable benefit. Dimmit county is in that portion of the state just now recovering from the effects of a drought of three years' continuance, and the people there don't intend to again be caught by droughts.

Wherever it is possible, irrigation should be put to practical use, as the seasons in Texas are not such as can usually be depended upon, while, if irrigation is possible, as fine crops can be raised in our state as anywhere. The Journal is glad to see the interest taken in irrigating schemes in different portions of the state, and hopes to see the good work continue till every possible acre susceptible of irrigation and cultivation will have been put to the best possible use.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

Dandruff, which causes so much itching of the scalp, can be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer, because it is a corrective tonic for the glands producing dandruff.

THE TARIFF IS BEING RAISED.
But E. A. Paffrath (or so called Pat) still has great bargains to offer in cattle and large pastures, on either side of the quarantine line. See him at Hotel Worth, or address him, lock box 62, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

BURNET COUNTY BUDGET.

I will now send you a few lines from this section, which you can use, if of any value. I think Burnet county is not much known abroad, especially the amount of produce raised and shipped from her depots. And let me thank you for the whole county for this privilege of telling it and the opportunity of bringing us to public notice.

Last year our corn crop was a failure and in consequence these people have shipped in about fifty cars of corn in the past four months, and, as we feed a great deal of stock, I dare say fifty more cars of corn will be brought in before corn is made this year.

Our cotton crop was as good last year as usual, and our people are in good circumstances, comparatively speaking, the effect not of diversified farming so much as farming and stock raising.

Lately Mr. J. N. Kimberlin of Sherman, Tex., Mr. J. K. Mosley of Llano and Mr. P. P. Green of Bluffton have been here buying cattle, and have near 2500 waiting to be shipped out in April. Our local cattlemen have bought about the same number, to be delivered about the same time, to different parties. C. Wheeler of the Indian Territory shipped a double decker of stock hogs last week. T. K. Gaines shipped a car of fat hogs to Houston and this week F. A. Sears of Iowa is making up a double decker of suckers for his state, and J. C. Strubling, Jr., is now taking up a double decker of hogs for the Indian Territory, and G. K. Gaines takes a car of fat hogs to Houston. We have been moving stock at about this rate all winter, but, while Llano and part of Burnet counties raise more hogs than any two counties of the state, they can not furnish many more last spring crop. Next fall we will have another big lot for somebody in the cheap corn countries, and next year the hogs will be of a better class. We have several parties raising fine breeding stock, which I will tell you more about some other time, and in a few years some backs, long horns and branches will be a thing of the past.

Farmers are up with their work, for another crop. Corn about all planted. Small grain, of which the acreage is about trebled over former years, is fine; some few cuts having been killed during the freeze in February, but we must get a rain in a week or ten days or fall cuts will die. A light rain fell at Marble Falls for an hour to-day, and all day there has been a heavy mist all over the country. Perhaps the rain will reach you, we will have had a good rain. While I write the wind blows from the north, and we may have a freeze. If not, no doubt stock will continue to do well, which they have done all through the season. I guess this is more than I am permitted to say every time I go to this time and come again. If you wish, Thanking you for this privilege, I remain

GUS GROVE.

MORE WOLF-LOGY.
Soda Springs, Idaho.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: In regard to the wolf question, I will give an answer to Mr. A. J. Tisdall's questions, and one that has proved a sure success among my herds. I have a good deal of cattle, but still wear buckskin pants and long hair, and once in a great while a dirk knife. But at the same time I will be glad to give my experience to the man that has these ugly things to contend with and does not wish to pay by the scalp to get rid of them. I myself, made quite a sum of money by killing them when I first started in the cattle business here by killing them with bait and poison, and finally exterminated the varmints by feeding them on poor cheese mixed with bar dynamite. It is a dangerous prison to handle, but a wolf will eat it every time it is laid out for him, and it is sure death to him. It is not advisable to wear patent leather shoes or corduroy pants, for they might get soiled in the operation, therefore we usually wear buckskin pants and use a knife for cutting the bait. I hope this will be of some use to those who are troubled with wolves, and will assure Mr. A. J. Tisdall, if he tries this system, he will find it satisfactory. A. J. BENJAMIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time. Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Popular Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis. For further information call on nearest agent or address

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D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.

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Time Card.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 1.

STATIONS.

SOUTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 2.

Leave. Arrive.

3:40 a. m. 10:05 p. m.

2:00 p. m. 9:40 a. m.

4:30 p. m. 7:30 a. m.

6:00 p. m. 5:00 a. m.

8:30 p. m. 3:00 a. m.

11:00 p. m. 12:30 a. m.

1:30 a. m. 10:05 p. m.

4:00 a. m. 7:30 a. m.

6:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m.

9:00 a. m. 3:00 a. m.

11:30 a. m. 12:30 a. m.

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6:00 p. m. 5:00 a. m.

8:30 p. m. 3:00 a. m.

11:00 p. m. 12:30 a. m.

1:30 a. m. 10:05 p. m.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

The Trans-Mississippi and International exhibition is to be held in Omaha in 1898. Preliminary work is already well under way and prospects of success are flattering. In briefly outlining the proposed plan the Journal quotes approvingly from its contemporary, the Live Stock Indicator, as follows:

"The Department of Publicity for the proposed Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition to be held at Omaha, in 1898, is under the management of Mr. E. Rosewater, of the Omaha Bee, and the work of calling it to the attention of the public has already commenced. It is argued in behalf of the proposed exhibition that the Columbian Exposition was monopolized by foreign exhibitors, while the exhibits of the products of the Trans-Mississippi region were merely an incident to the aggregation. In 1898 it is proposed to formalize attention upon the marvelous resources and capabilities of the Trans-Mississippi states. The intention is to make the coming exhibit the greatest advertisement that has ever been attempted for the Mississippi valley and the states beyond the Rocky mountains, with the best of the Trans-Mississippi country. In an effort before us on the subject of exhibitions it is stated that the Centennial Exposition of 1876 increased the population of Philadelphia from 200,000 to 300,000; New Orleans Exposition of 1884 resurrected that city, which had for years been going downward, and turned the tide so that it has since continued to prosper and grow. The Columbian Exposition increased the population of Chicago by fully half a million, and added not less than \$2,000,000 to the permanent property values in Illinois. The Trans-Mississippi Exposition, which followed directly after proved to be financially and economically a great success, and the Atlanta Exposition turned the tide of migration and capital from the West to the South. In view of these facts, it is argued that the proposed Trans-Mississippi Exposition should receive general encouragement, because past experience has shown that undertakings of this character, energetically pushed and made successful, always pay largely in permanent benefits."

CANCER CURE.
Guaranteed a permanent cure by use of Painless Balm Oils. For information write J. L. WATTS, Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

EASY TO MAKE MONEY.
I notice how one of your readers is making lots of money selling self-heating flat irons, but I think I am doing better by selling dish washers. I never make less than \$5 a day and often times clear over \$5. The machine works like a charm and does not need an operator. The dishes are never broken or chipped, but they are always clean and dry when taken out. Then a woman never has to touch the greasy dish water with her hands, and as a consequence she can keep her skin nice and smooth. In fact dish washing is a pleasure when this machine is used. I have no trouble in selling the dish washer, as every woman that sees it work will not be without it, for the price is within reach of everyone. I cleared over \$150 last month and did not work very hard. I understand that this firm wants a few more agents and if you will address Dept. 131 of the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Sta. A, Pittsburgh, Pa., you will receive full particulars how to make money as I am doing.

A NEW AGENT.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat—Semi-Weekly—Tuesday and Friday—Eight pages each issue—Sixteen pages every week—only one dollar a year, is unquestionably the biggest, best and cheapest national news journal published in the United States. Strictly Republican in politics, it attacks all the news, and it gives it at least three days earlier than it can be had from any weekly paper published anywhere. It is indispensable to the farmer, merchant or professional man who desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted, but does not have time to read a large daily paper, while its great variety of well selected reading matter makes it invaluable as a home and family paper. Remember the price, only one dollar a year. Sample copies free. Address, GLOBE PRINTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. R. W. FISK,

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FORT WORTH TEXAS.

H. & T. C. R. R.

THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

Double Daily Trains.

Short and Quick Line Between

Buffet Sleeper to ST. LOUIS

and DENVER.

From Houston and Galveston,

Leave GALVESTON 7:30 p. m.

HOUSTON 10:20 p. m.

The H. & T. C. R. R. reaches Galveston, Houston,

Brenham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana,

Waxahachie, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Plano,

McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and

gives First-Class Service.

C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS,

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W. T. ORTON, T. A. - - Ft. Worth.

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MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

The Only Line from Texas

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To Kansas City

and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three

northern markets without going

to the other. We can also bill to

Kansas City and St. Louis with

privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on

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T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K.

Rosson, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T.,

Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G.

M. S. Agt., M. K. & T., Fort

Worth, Tex., or any other official

or agent.

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A NEW WAY TO

CET THERE.

BEGINNING JANUARY 16TH, 1897

AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER A

THROUGH

PULLMAN SLEEPER

WILL LEAVE

DALLAS.

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DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.			
BRICK DEPOT.			
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves..... 9:20 a. m.	No. 3 leaves..... 6:15 p. m.	No. 4 leaves..... 9:20 a. m.	No. 5 leaves..... 6:15 p. m.
No. 6 leaves..... 11:50 a. m.	No. 7 leaves..... 8:30 a. m.	No. 8 leaves..... 11:50 a. m.	No. 9 leaves..... 8:30 a. m.
No. 10 leaves..... 9:20 a. m.	No. 11 leaves..... 6:15 p. m.	No. 12 leaves..... 9:20 a. m.	No. 13 leaves..... 6:15 p. m.

East Dallas.			
UNION DEPOT.			
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves..... 9:40 a. m.	No. 3 leaves..... 6:35 p. m.	No. 4 leaves..... 9:40 a. m.	No. 5 leaves..... 6:35 p. m.
No. 6 leaves..... 11:50 a. m.	No. 7 leaves..... 8:35 a. m.	No. 8 leaves..... 11:50 a. m.	No. 9 leaves..... 8:35 a. m.
No. 10 leaves..... 9:40 a. m.	No. 11 leaves..... 6:35 p. m.	No. 12 leaves..... 9:40 a. m.	No. 13 leaves..... 6:35 p. m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.			
NORTH BOUND.			
ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 13 leaves Train..... 4:30 a. m.	No. 14 leaves..... 6:40 a. m.	No. 15 leaves..... 12:30 p. m.	No. 16 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.
No. 17 leaves..... 4:30 a. m.	No. 18 leaves..... 6:40 a. m.	No. 19 leaves..... 12:30 p. m.	No. 20 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.

South BOUND.			
ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 21 leaves..... 9:35 a. m.	No. 22 leaves..... 11:45 a. m.	No. 23 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.	No. 24 leaves..... 4:50 p. m.
No. 25 leaves..... 9:35 a. m.	No. 26 leaves..... 11:45 a. m.	No. 27 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.	No. 28 leaves..... 4:50 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.			
NORTH BOUND.			
ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 32 leaves..... 10:40 a. m.	No. 33 leaves..... 12:50 p. m.	No. 34 leaves..... 3:00 p. m.	No. 35 leaves..... 5:10 p. m.
No. 36 leaves..... 10:40 a. m.	No. 37 leaves..... 12:50 p. m.	No. 38 leaves..... 3:00 p. m.	No. 39 leaves..... 5:10 p. m.

South BOUND.			
ARRIVE.		LEAVE.	
No. 41 leaves..... 9:35 a. m.	No. 42 leaves..... 11:45 a. m.	No. 43 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.	No. 44 leaves..... 4:50 p. m.
No. 45 leaves..... 9:35 a. m.	No. 46 leaves..... 11:45 a. m.	No. 47 leaves..... 2:40 p. m.	No. 48 leaves..... 4:50 p. m.

Texas Trunk.			
Arrive..... 6:30 p. m. Leave..... 8:15 a. m.			

THE DALLAS MARKET.

This market, as well as all others, has not received as much stock as needed to supply the demand and in consequence all kinds of stock received was readily disposed of at prices quoted last week and hogs advanced 10 cents per 100 pounds. Four days of rain put the roads in bad condition for the movement of stock, but notwithstanding the arrivals here were more than during the corresponding week a year ago. The demand for all classes of fat stock was strong and the result was an active market during the entire week.

Stock marketed here for the coming week will bring full quotations, and fat muttons especially will find ready sale at top prices for the market is bare and has been, practically speaking, for the past week.

At the Dallas Packing house the receipts were fair, but far below the requirements. They quote the following as to-day's prices: Good fat hogs weighing from 175 to 350 pounds \$3.50 for top in carload lots per 100 pounds; wagon load hogs \$3.25 for top; lighter, heavier and rough hogs 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than above prices.

The following representative sales were made at the Dallas Packing house during the week:

Carlot hogs—D. B. Sachse, 42, averaging 208 pounds, \$3.40; Sam Parker, 43, 220, \$3.40; P. W. Beane, 62, 190, \$3.40; Brown Bros., 101, 175, \$3.40; J. E. Robinson, 44, 200, \$3.45; W. E. Elbert, 48, 160, \$3.32½; B. D. Coleman, 74, 192, \$3.37½; A. Reel, 128, 265, \$3.50; H. Josey, 53, 228, \$3.50.

Wagon hogs—W. D. Stafford, one load, averaging 90 pounds, \$2.75; W. G. McLaughlin, one load, 230, \$3.25; M. G. Nix, one load, 200, \$2.25; C. Engle, 98, one load, 180, \$3.20; Thomas Flynn, one load, 183, \$3.25; Wm. Reeder, one load, 140, \$2.25; C. J. Eschfeld, one load, 155, \$2.20; E. L. Rice, one load, 203, \$3.30; A. Cockrell, one load, 230, \$3.25; C. C. Carter, one load, 200, \$3.30; J. M. Rex, one load, 240, \$3.35; T. J. Allen, one load, 170, \$3.15; E. Strait, one load, 180, \$2.25; J. H. Strait, one load, 170, \$3.25; C. C. Carter, one load, 180, \$3.25; Smith & Morris, one load, 180, \$3.35; J. R. Smith, one load, 215, \$3.35; Rolt, Newton, one load, 190, \$3; D. Wilmet, one load, 245, \$3.35; T. G. Judah, one load, 175, \$3; W. C. Broadhurst, one load, 175, \$3.30; George Poynter, one load, 188, \$3.35; J. S. Woodbridge, one load, 170, \$3; J. M. Allen, one load, 158, \$3.25.

R. B. Whisenant, T. H. Gillespie, Lige Runnels and P. P. B. Gerson were on the market with cattle and sold all they had at prices quoted.

Thomas & Searcy report a fair trade during the past week at the Central Stock Yards. Stock received sold on arrival and at top figures. They attribute the light receipts to the condition of the roads and expect a large increase in receipts for the coming week. However, they say that this market can take care of all fat stock that comes here at ruling prices. Following are their quotations for to-day:

Extra choice fat steers, \$3.10 to \$3.50; common to good steers, \$2.25 to \$3.00; extra choice fat cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; common to good cows, \$1.25 to \$2.25; extra choice fat heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; common to good heifers, \$1.50 to \$2.10; choice milk cows and springers, \$1.50 to \$3.00; choice veal calves, light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.35 to \$2.00; steers 3 and 4 years old, per head, \$17.50 to \$25.00; steers 2 years old, per head, \$11.00 to \$15.00; steers 1 year old, per head, \$8.50 to \$10.00; cows 3 to 9 years old, per head, \$10.50 to \$12.50; heifers 2 years old, per head, \$8.00 to \$9.50; heifers 1 year old, per head, \$6.00 to \$7.00; choice corned hogs weighing 75 to 300, carload lots, \$3.20 to \$3.45; choice corned hogs weighing 150 to 300, wagon lots, \$3.00 to \$3.30; stock hogs, \$2.00 to \$2.50; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.50; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.15 to \$2.40; common to fair mutton per head \$1.00 to \$1.75.

Among the representative sales made at the Central yards since our last report are the following: Frank Soules, Lampasas, 22 cows, averaging 821 pounds, \$2.65; Wallace & Black, Dallas, 2 cows, 1010, \$3.00, and 6 cows, 672, \$2.40; J. B. McWhorter, Denton, 17 cows, 620, \$2.50; John Oakley, New Hope, 6 cows, 685, \$2.50; W. A. Wade, New Hope, 2 cows, 550, \$2.50; J. R. Gorman, 2 cows, \$30, \$2.10; T. L. Wishard, Garland, 20 cows, 676, \$2.60; J. P. Valentine, Willis Point, sold 224 stock sheep on private terms; J. C. Burch, Rockwall, 10 cows, 691, \$2.50; J. H. Fender, Richardson, 10 cows, 172, \$3.10; P. G. Osborn, Dallas county, load hogs, 180,

\$3.20; C. Brown, Dallas county, load hogs, 190, \$3.35.

At Carter's Stock Yards the shippers had the best of the situation and all fat stock found ready sale. A fair trade was done in fat cows at good figures and hogs brought the full market price at the advance from day to day. They quote to-day the following prices:

Choice shipping steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good shipping steers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; choice fat cows, heavy, \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice fat cows, light, \$2.40 to \$2.60; fat to good cows, \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice fat heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice fat heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.10; choice veal calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50; fair to good veal calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75; stags, \$1.50 to \$2.00; steer yearlings, \$3.00 to \$3.10; milk cows, \$25.00 to \$35.00; springers, \$15.00 to \$20.00; choice 175 to 300-lb hogs, \$2.25 to \$3.40; choice light hogs, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stock hogs, \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice 90 to 100-lb muttons, \$3.50; fair to good muttons, \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice lambs, per head, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

From among the sales at Carter's yards we note the following: Beachamp Bros., Ennis, 9 cows, averaging 578 pounds, \$2.25; R. H. H. Burnett, Oak Cliff, 2 cows, 900, \$2.00; W. H. Smith, Cedar Hill, 13 cows, 720, \$2.50; J. R. Wooddy, Collin county, 19 cows, \$20, \$2.65; J. E. Colwell, Farmers Branch, 12 cows, 860, \$2.60; J. C. Gross, Mesquite, 7 cows, 720, \$2.50; R. H. Walker, Ellis county, 13 cows, 720, \$2.60; J. R. Ward, Lancaster, 11 cows, 710, \$2.50; C. H. Black, 7 cows, \$10, \$2.40; W. J. Gardner, Rinehart, load of hogs, 210, \$3.35; W. C. Mills, Dallas county, 29 hogs, 820, \$3.40; E. R. Webster, Dallas county, 16 hogs, 230, \$2.45; E. H. Camp, Dallas county, load hogs, 230, \$3.35; J. H. Butler, Forney, 21 hogs, 225, \$3.40; D. C. Brown, 19 hogs, 212, \$3.35.

E. A. Taylor of Lancaster was in Dallas Monday.

James Voorhees, J. I. and Sam Fisher, of the De Soto vicinity, were in the city Tuesday.

D. C. Brown and C. P. Knight marketed some cows and veal calves at Carter's yards.

J. E. Huffman, a prominent planter of Calhoun, was in Dallas Wednesday. Mr. Huffman says the indications are good for a fine fruit crop this season.

"The prospects for an unusually good crop this season are the best for a number of years," said a number of leading farmers to the Journal man this week.

John Ward of Rinehart spent Tuesday in Dallas. He is a well known farmer and stockman. Mr. Ward says things are going to suit the farmers in his neighborhood.

Joe Gunter has been absent for several days in San Antonio. Col. Gunter has large ranch interests near that city, and to which he devotes much of his time.

The following farmers sold hogs at Carter's stock yards: R. H. Joyce, J. B. Goodman, E. H. Camp, W. C. Mills, and E. R. Webster, Dallas county; W. J. Gardner, G. H. Butler, Forney.

S. G. Worthington, a prominent farmer of Orphans' Home, was a caller at the Journal office Friday. He says the farmers in his community are highly elated over the crop prospects this year.

D. W. Housley of Rowlett was in town Tuesday. He thinks the cotton acreage will be slightly increased in his neighborhood and says farmers are more hopeful than they have been in months.

Dodge Mason of Kemp was in the city Thursday, stopping at the St. George hotel. Mr. Mason was large ranch interests in the Indian Territory, to which point he recently made several large shipments of cattle.

"The prospective wheat crop, you might say over the entire southwest—Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Kentucky and Texas is in the hands of the Lord, man, manager of the Todd Milling company, to a Journal man this week.

The following parties were on Thomas & Searcy's stock yards with hogs during the past week and were well pleased with prices received: C. C. Brown, Dallas county, J. H. Fenderson, Richardson; and F. G. Osborn, Dallas county.

The Trinity river at Dallas is out of its banks this week, higher than it has been for two months or more, and the probabilities are that the farming interests along its bottoms will suffer. Many of the finest farms in the state are found along its course.

E. R. Stiff, a well known breeder of McKinney, Collin county, was a guest at the St. George hotel several days this week. Mr. Stiff attended the convention at San Antonio, and is positive in his belief that good and substantial results follow these annual gatherings of the stockmen.

J. C. Burch, Rockwall; J. P. Valentine, Willis Point; T. L. Wishard, Garland; J. Gorman, W. A. Wade and John Ackley, New Hope; J. B. McWhorter, Denton; Wallace & Black, Dallas county, and Frank Soules of Lampasas had fat cows on the Thomas & Searcy yards during the past week.

The following parties had fat cows on Carter's stock yards the past week: Beachamp Bros., Ennis; R. H. H. Burnett, Oak Cliff; J. P. Colwell, Farmers Branch; J. R. Goss, Mesquite; R. H. Walker, Ellis county; J. R. Ward, Lancaster; J. R. Wooddy, Collin county; W. H. Smith and C. H. Black, Cedar Hill.

Secretary J. C. Denison of the Chicago National Stock Yards company, accompanied by his wife, spent Thursday in Dallas, en route home from the recent meeting of the cattlemen at San Antonio. He said he had been agreeably surprised at the size and importance of the gathering of Texas stockmen, which he described as being one of the biggest he had ever attended.

W. R. McIntire of Dallas made a tour recently of the range country in Sterling county, where his cattle interests are located. He says the grass is fine, and all in all everything is in fairly good shape. "You know," said he to the Journal man, "that that country is filling up with Bob White quail? It is so; shooting is just splendid. They seem to follow civilization."

Col. C. S. Slaughter is making a trip through Iowa, Illinois and Missouri visiting the best breeders of those

states for the purpose of purchasing a large number of registered bulls which he will ship to Texas. Col. Slaughter takes a leading part in improving the grade of Texas cattle and ship beefed to the markets by him has for a number of years always sold for top prices.

W. M. C. Hill, proprietor of Hill's Stock and Farm Raising, with low records for their class, Chicago last week. He received a telegram saying they arrived in good shape. They will be sold at public auction at the sale which will occur in Chicago at an early date. Mr. Hill is very much dissatisfied with the present market for fast horses and says he will not expect those he has shipped to bring one-fourth their actual value.

Dr. Folseter returned this week from a trip to Fayette county, where he was called by the Live Stock Sanitary Board to inspect a lot of horses which showed symptoms similar to glanders. Only one developed case was detected, however, and this animal was promptly turned over to the county to be killed. Six months ago it will be remembered that eight or nine horses from some locality were condemned in like manner. As to the origin of the trouble nothing definite is known, many believing, however, that a late shipment of horses from Kansas City brought the germs of the deadly malady.

Elsewhere in these columns appears the advertisement of the Dallas Nursery and Fruit Farm. This well known enterprise is under the management of M. Howell, an expert in the growing and raising of high class nursery stock. Mr. Howell has given a life time, almost, to the study and improvement of fruits, their early and perfect maturity and development, and those who entrust their orders to him will be pleased to feel that their confidence has not been misplaced. The writer has grown one of the finest apple orchards in the state, and the selection of which, we are pleased to say, was the work of the skilled hands of Mr. Howell.

J. H. Taylor, Sr., a leading farmer of the Lancaster locality, was in Dallas Tuesday. He said to a Journal man: "The rains that are falling now will be of incalculable benefit to every farmer. They came just at a time when farm work will not be seriously hindered, which is another thing the farmers should be thankful for. There will be more cotton planted around Lancaster this season than usual. Nearly all the cotton land is prepared and the growers are only waiting for the proper time and the right kind of weather. Spring crops look well. When we make a good grain crop there'll be prosperity in Texas, and not until then."

The fanciers, or chicken men, went into permanent organization last night, with about 100 members. A charter for a capital stock of \$5000 is to be applied for at once, and the business of the enterprise entered upon without delay. In the make-up of the organization are found the names of the leading poultry men of North Texas, and the enthusiasm is such as to preclude the possibility of anything short of success. "It's success is assured," said Judge Skelton to a Journal representative Monday, "and we are now ready for business, except the closing up of the details, which is already practically accomplished." The Journal will give the roster and list of officers next week.

Attention is directed to the reading notice elsewhere in this issue setting forth the claims of the Cooper Dip as the leading sheep dip, having stood the test of over half a century. Many of the Journal readers are familiar with the Cooper Dip, but to those who have not tried it we would suggest that they write to Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas, for full particulars on the subject, which will be furnished free. The Journal recommends the Cooper Dip as being for it and entirely satisfactory results will be obtained by its use. The following sheep feeders and dealers at the South Omaha stock yards also recommend it: W. A. Jackson, J. R. Blanchard, Jackson, Acker & Co., Henry Beal, John L. Carey, Geo. Burke & Co., Jos. D. Barnes, Clifton Commission Co., Williams & Pivanker, Q. S. Damasco, Gilebreath, Hanna & Co., Cox, Jones & Cox, James Cumins.

"I would like to see the Journal use its influence to secure a duty on raw hides," said Col. John N. Simpson to a Journal representative yesterday. "Do you know," said Col. Simpson, "that there was for one year ending Dec. 31, 1896, imported hides and skins valued at 107,276,772 pounds, valued at \$1,099,919. While I am for free trade theoretically, practically it won't work. This has been demonstrated by the Cleveland administration, and while the people seem unwilling to be taxed in any other way except by a tariff, I believe in all the raw material being protected, that which is produced in the South as well as in the North. Texas is, of course, interested in the formation of a protective tariff on raw hides as well as wool, and a proper protective tariff on raw hides would increase the value of our cattle at least \$2 per head. While the plea is going around, I think that Texas should have some of it, and I believe our senators and representatives can be shown that they can consistently work for a tariff on hides and wool, even if they should finally vote against the whole tariff measure with these features incorporated in it. I think the Journal can do a great deal to bring this matter to the attention of stockmen, and that they, acting through the Live Stock Sanitary Board, can bring a concerted movement to bear upon our senators and representatives that would induce them to lend their aid in securing a protective tariff on raw hides and wool."

THE STATE FAIR.
The question as to whether or not the fair and exposition will be continued is to date an unsolved problem. President Knefel has been plain and systematic in his methods of presenting the subject to those who are most interested in it, and he is as equally systematic in his determination to have the necessary fund subscribed to promote the enterprise before giving out positive assurance of another annual exhibition. That the enterprise should even for one year be so apparent for a moment's consideration. In response to the Journal's inquiry as to the status of the enterprise, Mr. Knefel said:

"The same thing is being asked me by people on every corner. In fact, inquiries are pouring in on me from all over the country. Racing men, exhibitors, progressive Texas people in other cities who are watching the work with interest, and other interested parties, are all making inquiries of me every day. But, just as I told the Journal first, and as I have often assured the friends of the fair and the citizens of the state generally, I am not disposed to open it for another entertainment this fall without having the necessary funds at my command to insure success. I believe the incumbrances that have hovered over the state fair in former years always caused a disastrous financial termination to each year's exhibition. What I want to do is to put the fair on a sound basis and run it in a business-like manner. I think I see where the hindrance to success are, and I want to guard against any possibility of a repetition of this overhanging indebtedness business after my administration has closed. To do this on my mind would be impossible. It requires money, and, if the people who are so directly interested fail to show an appreciation of the benefits which they derive, and positively refuse to come to the relief of so great an enterprise, it is no fault of mine if we fail to have another exhibition. My necessities and modest means have been unceasing in our efforts to gather together what I consider a very insignificant sum for such a stupendous enterprise. We have not yet raised the amount necessary, but live in the hope that the people will feel more charitably disposed and come to our relief."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.
500 men and teams to sell feed grinders and cookers. Salary, \$50 to \$250 per month, according to ability.
THE LITCHFIELD MFG. CO.
Webster City, Iowa.
BUREAU OF LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.
At a recent meeting of the Dallas Commercial club Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKavett suggested that application be made to Washington, to list our senators and representatives in the work of securing the establishment of a Bureau of Information and Statistics on Live Stock in Dallas. He supplied the club with senate bill 3522 and asked that the same be introduced.
On motion of Benjamin Gibbs, the bill was introduced and the secretary instructed to forward immediately to our senators and representatives a copy of the resolutions of the club.
Replying to same the following letters have been received to date:
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 12.—Paul Girard, Esq., Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 3d, I beg to say that I will only be too glad to do what I can for Texas and Dallas, that will benefit them in every way possible, consistent with the constitution and the desire of my people. If bill No. 3522, or one of like nature, comes up, I will carefully give the same my attention. With best wishes for your club, that keeps a keen eye on everything for the best interest of the city of Dallas and the great state of Texas, I beg to remain very truly your obedient servant,
R. C. DEGRAFFINREID.
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 13.—Paul Girard, Esq., Secretary Dallas Commercial Club, Dallas, Texas: My Dear Sir—Yours of the 3d instant has just been received, and I beg to assure you that the matter to which you refer shall receive due consideration from me. I have not yet seen the bill, but will get it and examine it as soon as I can. Yours very truly,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS.
United States Senate, Washington, D. C., March 10.—Mr. Paul Girard, Secretary Commercial Club, Dallas, Texas: Dear Sir—Your letter dated March 3d has only reached me within the last few days. I note the resolution of the Commercial club and beg to say that I will with pleasure look into the bill indicated and endeavor to secure the establishment of such a bureau as that mentioned in the bill. Yours very truly,
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In an advertisement of a railway company requesting the owners of undischarged goods to remove their merchandise, the word "lawful" was dropped from the word "lawful" in the notice, which ended thus: "Come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and concluded to try them, commenced using them, and before I had taken a box I felt like a new creature. My appetite was restored, my cough grew less, and I was able to sleep sound at night, which I had been unable to do for months before.

"After taking two boxes of the pills I was weighed again and to my astonishment my weight was 113 pounds, a gain of 19 pounds. Previous to taking the pills I had been afflicted with colds and fevers, but now have no trouble whatever from that source.

"I can truly say I am now in better health than I have been for years. The effect of the Pink Pills is wonderful, and I can recommend them in all cases of debility and weakness."

Mrs. A. L. STAFFORD.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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THE FARMER PAYS THE FREIGHT.

"The agricultural committee (composed of prominent Dallas county farmers) of the Dallas Commercial club have been doing some good work in the direction of calling attention to the discrimination against Texas producers and consumers in the way of freight charges by railroads," said a prominent farmer to the Journal representative. Continuing, he said:

"One of the questions that has, perhaps, more than any other one thing, given rise to discussion, and I might say, general agitation and dissatisfaction, among the farmers and business men of our state, is that of freight charges by the railway companies doing business in Texas. To this subject the agricultural committee of the Commercial club has, of recent date, been addressing itself

