Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

It is poor policy to overstock a pasture. And yet it is one of the commonest mistakes of our stockmen. Give the grass a good start and keep down the number of cattle grazing thereon to a reasonable figure if you expect to derive the greatest benefit from your pasture throughout the season.

If you expect a big percentage of calves, separate bulls and cows in the fall, feed your bulls throughout the winter and early spring and do not turn them with the cows until July. The bulls will then be in good condition for service, a bigger proportion of cows will get with calf; the calves will be of uniform age and come into the world when grass is plentiful, weather mild, and the cows thus enabled to furnish more milk to their calves.

Farmers and cattlemen in Western Kansas have contended for twenty years against the encroachments of non-resident cattlemen who bring their stock into the state in the spring and "run them," in some instances assuming the prerogative of building fences promiscuously across the country under alleged leases. This has been going on for years and has caused great difficulty for the small cattle raisers. The non-resident owners secured all benefits and escaped all taxation. To remedy this a Hamilton county representative has introduced a bill providing that all non-recident cattlemen having stock on pasture, shall pay into the county treasury a certain sum. It is not intended by the measure to gain heavy revenues but to keep the interlopers out.

EXPORT FIGURES.

In view of recent events and the inauguration of what it is hoped will be a new and valuable departure in the marketing of Texas, Kansas and Nebraska cattle, the following figures are submitted touching exports of American cattle and products, imports of Mexican cattle and annual live stock reports from the department of agriculture. It can readily be seen from a perusal of the figures what vast interests are involved in the export business, and how closely allied it is with the future of the Texas cattle industry.

CATTLE EXPORTS 1895 AND 1896.

Cattle number—	1895.	1896
Baltimore	31,514	59,833
Boston	115,351	158,353
New York	98,288	123,563
Philadelphia	16,404	19,353
Portland, Me	1,650	6,400
New Orleans	10	917
San Francisco	172	112
Northern border dists..	240	771
	271,629	369,302

Cattle products exported for years 1895 and 1896—pounds:

	1895	1896.
Canned beef	60,935,753	59,532,429
Fresh beef	184,316,122	282,890,670
Salted beef	64,332,430	84,711,395
Tallow	23,581,908	84,327,990
Oleo oil	81,265,624	112,406,948
Oleomargarine	9,305,313	6,068,462
Total	423,737,150	629,937,894

Exports month of January for 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.
Cattle number	33,584	32,534
Canned beef, lbs	10,063,669	4,423,445
Fresh beef, lbs	17,690,058	24,037,445
Salted beef, lbs	6,363,925	3,688,100
Tallow, lbs	4,337,163	3,066,855
Oleo oil, lbs	7,912,396	6,696,089

MEXICAN CATTLE IMPORT 1896.

January	25,573
February	18,757
March	9,932
April	14,905
May	10,492
June	3,474
July	3,220
August	571
September	4,705
October	14,253
November	14,258
*December	25,374

*Report from Eagle Pass to Dec. 11, only.

Total 1896, 145,412; total 1895, 238,663. December, 1896, 93,251.

Abstract from annual report, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., January, 1897. Cattle, hogs and sheep, United States. January of each year:

Year—	Cattle	Swine.	Sheep.
1876	27,870,700	25,726,800	35,935,300
1877	29,216,900	28,077,100	35,804,200
1878	30,523,400	32,262,500	35,740,500
1879	33,234,500	34,766,200	38,123,800
1880	33,258,000	34,034,100	40,765,900
1881	33,306,385	36,227,603	43,576,899
1882	35,891,870	44,122,200	45,016,224
1883	41,171,762	43,270,086	49,237,290
1884	42,547,307	44,200,893	50,626,626
1885	43,771,295	45,142,657	50,360,243
1886	45,510,630	46,092,043	48,322,331
1887	48,033,833	44,612,866	44,759,314
1888	49,234,777	44,346,525	43,544,755
1889	50,331,042	50,301,592	42,599,079
1890	52,801,907	51,602,780	44,336,072
1891	52,895,239	50,625,106	43,431,136
1892	54,067,590	52,398,019	44,938,365
1893	52,378,283	46,094,807	47,253,553
1894	53,095,568	45,048,017	45,206,498
1895	50,868,845	42,294,064	44,165,716
1896	48,222,995	42,842,759	38,298,783
1897	46,450,000	40,600,000	36,319,000

The comptroller of Texas compiles official returns to him in December of 1896, showing in the state 5,042,583 cattle, 1,804,879 hogs, 2,140,889 sheep and 1,544,136 horses; a gain over 1895 of 168,685 cattle, 309,898 hogs, a decrease of 245,933 sheep and an increase of 43,213 horses.

It is not a neat practice to wash the teats or to wet the hands before beginning milking, though it is often practiced, and occasionally is recommended. Brushing off the loose dirt that adheres to teats and udder is all that is required. If hands are wet some of this dirt, full of germs, will be moistened, and adhere to them. More or less will fall into the milk pail. By carefully rubbing teats and udder with a dry cloth all the particles that will come loose by dry milking will be removed. It is very rare that milk is injured in this way while milking is being done. It is much more likely to occur by the odors of fresh excrement, either liquid or solid.

THE FARM.

No other instrument is so well adapted to pulverizing small clods as the plank drag.

A great man once said that the most important secret of success with crops is to remember to stir the soil.

It is said that painstaking French farmers frequently select the finest heads of grain from which to raise what they call mother plants as sources of future seed. Of course, the heaviest and most perfect heads are laid aside for this purpose.

The farmer who does not properly care for scrub stock will not give pure breeds the attention they deserve. The best breeds that can be procured will fail to give a profit if the farmer himself does not provide good management.

With almost 100,000,000 acres devoted to corn culture in the United States perhaps not one-fourth of the stalks was last year converted into cattle food. The waste is large enough to support all the horses and cows in the country, and yet in many districts contiguous to the corn belt thousands of cattle starve to death every winter.

We should avail ourselves of anything which will enrich or loosen the soil. Plow weeds under rather than to cut or burn them. By decomposing in the soil, they are of much greater value than if the ashes are merely left upon the surface; and yet the better way is to have no weeds. Keep the ground so well occupied by things of value that they will have no chance to grow.

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.

During our trip to San Antonio we went out to see a field planted in this remarkable forage plant which has passed the experimental stage and is now being cultivated on a small scale in every state in the Union.

Upon enquiry we learned that the plants had been started from seeds planted last spring in rows about three feet apart and two feet distant in the row. Two or three seeds had been planted in a hill, so as to insure a crop. When the plants were about three inches high only one was allowed to remain in each hill, and the others were transplanted to vacant places or to new beds.

Last year the plants grew and completely filled up the spaces between the hills and rows, and this year they have made a growth which is more rapid than alfalfa, having grown more than a foot. The plant has a tap root which goes deep into the earth, and the young leaves and stems have a cold, clammy nature, if we may judge by handling the plant. We imagine, as it is a native of a very dry climate, that it has the property to cool the atmosphere around it and draw out the moisture in the same manner as an ice plant and orchid does.

We copy the following from a California report:

"It seems to be adapted especially by nature to all kinds of soil, and makes an astonishing growth in dry, hot climates, sending a tap root 4 or 5 feet into the earth, and there forming a stool or mass of fiberous rooks.

Its nutritive value when compared with alfalfa, stands: Alfalfa 1.41; Salt-bush, 1.43.

It endures tramping, grazing and cutting without injury. It has endured freezing to a depth of five inches in the ground without injury.

Its seed does not blow about, but falls to the ground and remains there.

One plowing while green eradicates it.

It is a perennial, lasting many years, and remains green all winter even in hard, frosty climates, but makes its most rapid growth during the hottest weather. Seed falling from plants germinate and sod the land, thereby making excellent grazing. Single plants in open space spread like sweet potato vines, forming a circular mass of fine vines 8 to 10 inches deep, with a diameter of 6 to 16 feet in space of 8 to 10 months from seed, but when sown thick can be cut like alfalfa.

The roots do not sprout, neither do the vines take root."

Australian reports state: "Through the northern portion of that country, where rainfall is very high and severe drouths are frequent, nature has especially designed the salt-bush to grow and thrive, for where all vegetation is parched up it is thrifty and at its best.

There are thousands of miles of country through the northern portion of the island continent now carrying millions of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, that would be practically useless, if it were not for salt-bush. It produces beef, mutton and wool of a superior quality, and is excellent for dairying purposes. Hogs and sheep are raven ous for it while green."

We have no interest in this plant but we believe it is a grand plant to sow in the Panhandle. We shall plant five acres in it at Breakview and thus prove our faith in it as a forage and feed producer.—Amarillo Champion.

Referring to the above, Professor E. W. Hilgard of California, one of its introducers into Arizona, writes as follows: "The salt-bush is not difficult to get rid of. The seed is quite perishable; the large plants, six to eight feet across, are killed by cutting the single tap root; the young seedlings are abundantly produced around their margins, but are killed by a shallow plowing. We are not yet sure how much cold it will stand, or how well it does in lands destitute of salts. Some of our latest trials tend to show that it does well on non-salty sandy lands, but as a rule, I do not recommend its use where alfalfa or clover can be grown. But we do know that it will do finely on salt marsh where the water is not too near the surface—say, at least two and a half feet below. The point in its favor in the arid region is that wherever alkali exists in the soil, irrigation is not needed for the salt bush. The chief value of the salt bush lies in the fact that it will produce a forage crop, readily eaten by stock, on alkali lands which will not sustain any other crop."

HORSES AND MULES.

A German paper estimates that over 18,000 horses were slaughtered for food in German cities in 1896.

To avoid scratches or grease heel keep the legs and feet clean. A good plan is to wash off the limbs clean at night with cloth and warm water, wiping them dry. The comfort to the horses only will pay for the trouble.

Comfortable quarters, regular feeding, watering and grooming make it certain that the food necessary to keep in a good condition can be materially lessened, and this, of course, means a less cost in wintering. Loss of condition with any class of stock means a double loss, for it is double the cost to redeem it.

The scriptures tell us "The righteous man regardeth his beast;" the proverb of the day is, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." The former is the stronger way of putting it. Many who are good farmers in other respects do not properly appreciate the horse. He should be kind to all the live stock under his care.

Not only are the growing cities requiring the heaviest of horses, but in those regions where the farm population is increasing the farms are adapted to the improved implements and machinery, and these require horses of weight to operate them. The sulky plow with two or more mold boards, the broad press drill, the self binder, the cutaway plow and harrow demand heavy teams.

Horses should be conditioned for the spring work by feeding muscle-making food, so as to bring them up into good condition of flesh, which shall be solid and not soft and flabby. Oats and bran, thoroughly mixed so that it will be well masticated, is preferable to corn as feed. Usually this avoidance of corn and the substitution of a less heating and more nitrogenous feed will be found of much benefit.

While oats is a standard feed for horses, it is well to give some variety of other grain and not too much hay for horses actively at work. Oats supplies energy to a higher degree than any other feed. In 1845 Norton claimed to have separated an albumoid from the oat grain which he call avenine. Sanson of France, announced in 1883 that he had discovered an alkaloid in the oat that had a stimulating effect on the motor nerve of the horse. Whether the chemist will ever find a distinct stimulating principle in the oat grain remains for the future, but certain it is there seems to be something of this kind present. This has found expression in the phrase, "The oat grain turning over in the horse's stomach tickles his ribs." With many horses the driver can tell when the feed has changed from any other grain to oats, or the reverse, by the spirit or mettle of the animal. Sanson found that crushing or grinding the oats considerably weakened the nervous influence of this grain, and Storer concludes that air probably works to the destruction of avenine. This points in favor of feeding oats whole.—Western Agriculturist.

The specifications laid down by the government under which cavalry horses are bought are as follows: The cavalry horse must be sound well bred and of superior class; gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without blemish or defect; of kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait and otherwise to conform to the following description: A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from 15.1 to 16 hands high, weighing not less than 950 pounds, or more than 1150 pounds, and from four to eight years old; head and ears small, forehead broad, eyes large and prominent with perfect vision in every respect; shoulders long and sloping well back; chest full, broad and deep; forelegs, straight and standing well under; barrel large and increasing from girth toward flank; withers elevated, back short and straight, loins and haunches broad and muscular hocks well bent, and under the horse, pastern slanting, and feet small and sound. Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements in every respect will be rejected. A horse under four years old will not be accepted unless he be an especially fine animal well developed. Every accepted animal must be provided with a strong hemp halter free of charge to the goverment.

THE PACING GAIT.

The major characteristic of the pacing gait is the speed that it produces. A study of this gait will disclose the fact that there are more variations in this gait than there are in any other. Horses pace in all forms, some lurching, others shuffling and many more wobbling in an unsightly manner, but however they go they nearly all are characterized by speed. A level, straight and true pacer displays as pretty a gait as any that exists. In pacing level and true the body remains steadier than in any other gait. The legs move in harmony with the directness of machinery. The nervy, machine-like pace, peculiar to many of the fast pacing families, is a study in the degree to which a minimum of effort results in the maximum of speed. Some horses pace because of bent hocks, others because of ungainly proportions, but when the gait results from breeding and is characterized by direct and straight movement it is difficult to imagine a gait with less friction or display of effort. In the instance of the horse that possesses true excellence at this gait, if you were to shut off your view of his limbs in motion you would have the impression that he was standing on a rapidly moving train hidden from your view, so little does the body and other parts above line make an apparent display of effort.—Prof. J. A. Craig, in Horseman.

SWINE.

Hog raising for profit depends on early maturity. The animals from birth to finish must make a thrifty growth and also a steady growth. The only way you can feed the pig before birth is by feeding the sow, and a balanced ration will make strong and large pigs.

A sow which brings a good litter of pigs—seven to nine in number—is a good, kind and careful mother, and so good a suckler that she will supply her offspring with plenty of milk if she is properly fed, is one of the most valuable and profitable animals on the farm. Usually they lack in one or more of these virtues.

A stunted pig means many pounds less pork at ten months old. Not only must the right food be given in sufficiency, but with regularity and proper frequency. These three elements always enter into the making of the pigs, whether we know it or not. No man can afford to waste time and money by doing things in a wrong way.

A great mistake is made in breeding sows that are the offspring of dams poor in milking quality. Select some good for milk, and thus save dollars in feeding stuffs while pigs are sucking. Choose a breeding sow that is hard to keep, or in other words, one that has poor fattening qualities, and is a big eater, one that, as the old saying goes, eats so much that it makes her poor to carry it. Such a sow will give milk.

The breeder of pure bred swine is always tempted to overfeed, for the reason that fat covers defects, and a herd of fat sows is always attractive to visitors, and when shipped, a fat sow reaches the buyer in fine condition, and is pronounced a "daisy," when if in simply good breeding condition, the first feeling would be one of disappointment. This feeling, however, wears off when the new purchase begins to improve in the new pasture, and when farrowing time comes she is far more likely to produce vigorous pigs and to feed them well than when overfed herself. Dry sleeping quarters, with a variety of food, will keep sows vigorous and healthy. They will endure a great deal of cold without harm if kept dry, and given plenty of clean straw for bedding. Overcrowding brood sows is always to be avoided; sows when crowded together in sleeping quarters will often injure each other and the coming litters. It is cheaper to make extra pens, which need not be costly, rather than ruin the sows or their prospective litters.

The sow and pigs should have very close attention and a warm, dry bed. To keep the sow from lying on the pigs, tack a strip across the corner of the bed, about twelve inches from the ground and bed with leaves, and the pigs will go under this strip in the corner to sleep, and the sow cannot lie on them. Milk is the best feed for young pigs. The sow should not have any corn for the first few days after farrowing, but she should be fed a slop, made of corn and oats ground together and mixed with a little shorts. The pigs should be crowded from the start, should have all they can eat and no more until sold. The weight of a pig at 60 days depends on the kind of stock we are breeding. A pig at 60 days should weigh from 50 to 70 pounds and at 270 days should weigh from 350 to 400 pounds. They should have plenty of room for exercise; give them range of the woods and clover field and they will take all the exercise necessary without driving them around for it.

GREEN FOOD FOR SWINE.

In commencing to pasture pigs on peas it will be found safer to cut some of the peas at first and throw them to the swine, and after this has been done for a few days, and they have become accustomed to the change, then they may be turned in upon the peas. The pasturing of the peas may begin as soon as they are ready for being cooked, and it may be continued until the peas are about ripe. If the peas have been sown at say two different periods, with an interval of two or three weeks between them, the pasturing from the peas may be made to last five of six weeks. The pigs do not want any other food than swill when pasturing on the peas. Unless they become constipated they will not want any other drink than water. A little oil meal given in the swill may be helpful to the digestion.

Where peas cannot be successfully grown, some other kind of succulent food would be in order; whatever kind would be suitable at that season of the year. And the grain given at all times during this intermediate period of growth would have to be regulated by the amounts of green food available and the nutrition of the same. Where clover could not be had, then barley would have to be grown, and also winter rye sown in the spring, or some other substitute adapted to the locality.

Before the peas have all been gleaned the feeding of sweet corn should commence. The sweet corn will be ready as soon as it is fit for tause. Some of it may be fed while the pigs are finishing up the gleanings of the pea fields. The transition from peas to corn is then gradual. It is preferable to feed the corn on a floor. The pigs will eat up the stalks as well as the cobs until the corn approaches the ripening period. By planting the corn at different periods the feeding of the same may be prolonged until the fattening season arrives.

When the sweet corn is done, other corn may be fed in the same way at first as the sweet corn, but later snapped corn would be used, as the pigs would not consume the stalks when they get woody. And where corn was not at hand and large grain fields accessible, from which the crop had been removed, the pigs could glean among the stubbles, but they would want other food at the same time in some instances. In others, as in the wheat-growing sections, they could be taken from the stubble fields to the fattening pens.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Do not weary of the precaution to protect young lambs from the cold and wet, for the result of exposure will be weakened constitutions, which will seriously interfere with future profits.

The consumers of mutton in Great Britain now rely on importations to supply the demand for half their annual consumption, and this country sends a fair part of it, nearly double that of three years ago.

An important point in successful sheep management is the water supply. While good water is a great thing in growing all kinds of live stock it is especially so with the sheep, which is not only a dainty feeder but a dainty drinker, and will only take bad, stagnant water into its stomach when driven to it by thirst. Not only will it suffer for the want of drink when the supply is bad, but it is subject to more diseases, usually parasitic, that have their origin in polluted water, than any other of the domestic animals. Where the flocks get their supply from surface watercourses liable to pollutions of all kinds, sick sheep may be expected, with the aggravation that it is often impossible to determine what is the matter with the animals or what to do for them. With such a source of supply, also, a rainy season, which washes the soil from long distances and brings down accumulations of filth, is likely to increase the amount of obscure disease in the flock. It is also no unusual cause of scours in lambs. We generally look for the cause of scours in the feed, but quite as often it is due to impure water.

ANGORA GOATS.

A real fine Angora is most graceful in his bearing and general appearance. He carries his head high. He will generally get on the highest spot in the pen, so that he can overlook his herd; if he observes anything strange or dangerous, he will give a warning by a keen snort. His horns are gracefully curved and not as heavy as those of the common goat. His back is straight, his legs proportionally short, but very strong and active. When in full length of fleece of twelve months' growth, the wavy, fine, silky hair reaches below his knees, and just as low behind as in front; his breast is well covered with the same long, silky hair. His ears are either very large or very small. Most of the Angoras have a narrow slip of coarse hair on the middle of the back over the backbone, but a really fine Angora male should not show a coarse hair on his body, except on the tail and beard, and the short smooth hair on the lower part of his legs.

The meat of these animals has been called the most healthful and best tasting of any that can be found.—The Cable.

Geo. McKerrow, the well known breeder of Shropshire sheep at Sussex, Wis., writes in Wool Markets and Sheep, as follows: "There seems to be something strange about sheep husbandry. Almost every farmer that you meet who has ever kept sheep and given them fairly good care will willingly tell you that they were the best and most profitable stock that he has handled, but often winds up by saying that when wool went down he sold out and went more extensively into cattle or hogs. Why is this? I am led to believe that this action is often taken because so many fail to acquaint themselves more fully with the facts about the comparative cost of mutton production and its average selling price as compared with other meats. The sheep, in the first place, is the best scavenger, eating 75 per cent of all weeds that grow, and thrive on them. In comparative feeding tests, they have in every case made more pounds of meat for food than cattle. In most English tests it has taken about 11 pounds of dry matter to produce each pound of beef, while about 9 pounds of dry matter in food has given a pound of mutton, about one-fifth, or 20 per cent, saving in favor of mutton production. In feeding experiments in this country nearly the same ratio has existed. While a study of the mutton markets the past ten years shows that good grades of mutton have averaged fully as high as good grades of beef, wool is very low, yet we must remember that it pays for the care during the year. With our population increasing at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, mutton consumption increasing at the tremendous rate of 25 to 50 per cent and our sheep increasing 5 to 10 per cent, and our export trade on the increase, it does seem that every intelligent farmer who can would be looking for sheep, and then would stick to them through thick and thin."

SHEEP ALWAYS PAY.

I very well remember the first start we made in the new direction by buying twelve cull ewes, at twice what they were worth, giving a note in payment, and how those twelve old ewes the next spring gave us 21 lambs, and how the wool from the ewes and the wether lambs and half of the old ewes that we culled out and sold because they had no teeth went to pay the note, and how from that day the sun began to rise on our fortunes. As soon as I had a few dollars that I could call my own I invested them in sheep, and from that day to this I have owned sheep—sometimes by the thousands, generally by the hundreds, and occasionally only a few dozen. I have never seen a year from that time to this but that my sheep have given me a balance to profit when my books were balanced on the first day of January. Sometimes it has been small—so small that it could hardly be called a profit—but at other times it has been large, and covering the whole period of thirty odd years it has been fairly good. I have handled other kinds of live stock. Horses have made me some money, cows a little and hogs a little, but no class of stock has paid me so well for the money invested, for the feed consumed and for the care given as has the sheep. Its hoof has truly been golden!—George McKerrow in Omaha Drovers' Journal.

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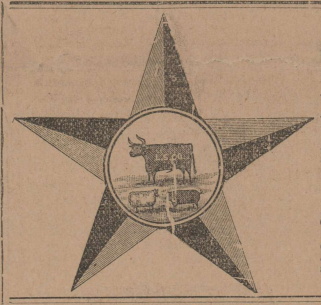
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Consign your Cattle and Hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth Texas. We have the best connections on all the Northern markets.

MARKET REPORTS FREE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

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JOHN MUNFORD & CO.,

Commission Merchants for the Sale and Forwarding of Live Stock,

(BOX 684) STOCK LANDING, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SAMUEL SCALING. GEO. A. SCALING.

SAMUEL SCALING & SON,

Live Stock Commission Merchants.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Represented at Kansas City, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS CATTLE TO LIVERPOOL

First Direct Cattle Shipment from a Texas Port to England.

Cattle Fed and Shipped from Ardmore, I. T. and Loaded at Galveston, on Steamship "Cuban" for Direct Export to Liverpool—Full Details of the Trip, Loading and Shipment.

The 400 head of fat cattle recently purchased by Mr. Joseph Gould of Boston for export to Liverpool via Galveston, were loaded and shipped March 31. The steers were in fine condition, averaged 1350 pounds and but that they were not all strictly uniform in grade and finish could be termed an exceptionally good lot. Considerable interest was attached to this shipment, it being the first direct exportation of its class from a Texas port.

The trains had streamers on either side reading: "First cattle exported from a Texas port. Fed and sold by Ardmore Oil and Milling company, Ardmore, I. T., for Liverpool, England."

They arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday evening and shortly after 7 p. m. started on the journey from there south. The first train consisted of thirteen cars of the steers, the second containing the remainder, feed for the ocean voyage, and also two Pullman sleepers, provided for the occasion by the Santa Fe road for their guests of the trip, as included in the invitation extended by the road, and mentioned in last week's Journal. Col. J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe railroad was in charge of the arrangement. The following were among the invited guest, most of whom were present and made the trip to Galveston: Joseph Gould of Boston, who makes the shipment; A. N. Grant, Weatherford; Marion Sansom, Alvarado; W. Maud of the Moon ranch, Cottle county; R. N. Graham, Fort Worth; Dodge Mason, Kemp; John Hornby, president of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway; S. B. Burnett, president of the Ardmore Oil Mill company, which prepared the cattle; M. B. Boyd, president of the First National bank of Fort Worth; T. J. Powell, Fort Worth; Sam Davidson, Henrietta; W. R. Moore, manager of the Ardmore oil mills; W. B. Worsham, Henrietta; L. M. Barkley, Fort Worth; W. P. Hardwick, Fort Worth; Jot J. Smyth, Grandview; W. E. Skinner, manager Fort Worth stock yards; Geo. B. Loving of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal; J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas; A. P. Bush, Jr., president of the same association; Ed B. Carver, Henrietta; Tom P. Stephens, Fort Worth; Chas. L. Ware, general live stock agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railway; Page Harris, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific; W. H. Weeks, general live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, W. H. Featherstone, Henrietta; A. S. Reed, Fort Worth; M. B. Pulliam, San Angelo; John Scharbauer, Midland; J. W. Carter, general live stock agent of the Rock Island; N. Harding, cashier of the Fort Worth National bank; J. A. Wilson, general agent for the Chicago and Alton railway; P. T. Broderick, Fort Worth; Bud Doggett, Fort Worth; James D. Farmer, Fort Worth; Oliver H. Brown, of the Kansas City stock yards; B. F. Prendsley, Wm. Green, Wiley Saulsbury, Polk Anderson, J. H. French, J. G. Childers, Senator James W. Lynch of the Oklahoma legislature; Col. E. G. Coggeshall, Helena, Mont.; C. C. French, Fort Worth; J. T. Shy, Kansas City; Capt. Thomas S. West, Fort Worth; Col. C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; W. C. Forbess, general freight and passenger agent of the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and Northwestern railway; B. P. Eubank, Fort Worth; W. D. Jordan, national quarantine inspector, Quanah; also representatives of the News, Fort Worth Register, and Graham Young of the Mail Telegram and several others joined the party en route.

Owing to washouts on the road caused by the excessive rains just previously, the first train did not arrive in Galveston till noon Thursday, when unloading was at once commenced.

These cattle were placed in the after hold of the main deck, and when that was filled the steamer end of the chute was raised to a level with the saloon deck and the loading commenced there. In the meantime loading from the other chute was also begun, the last section of the train bearing the territory cattle having arrived about an hour later than the first.

The scene on the steamer was one long to be remembered. At the beginning people crowded the after saloon deck that they might gaze down on the chute and watch the cattle go in. So many congregated that they became an obstruction, and were driven away. Access was then cut off except to the carpenters, who were busy nailing the cattle in after they were once on board. The finishing touches to the shed on the forward deck were put on.

About 5 o'clock Deputy Collector Wren came down from the custom house and cleared the ship. Her cargo consists of 25,272 plates of spelter, 5913 bales of cotton, 378 head of cattle, twenty-four cases of household goods, besides cargo in transit. Besides this she had feed for the cattle, consisting of eighteen tons of cotton seed meal, twenty-eight tons of hay, eighteen tons of corn, thirty-six tons of cotton seed hulls, 380 tons of alto loma water, 600 tons of sea water for ballast, 500 tons of coal and several other items, which will make her dead weight run up to about 5500 tons, according to Capt. Bertie.

She will take four cabin passengers from Galveston. The accommodations for the cabin passengers are excellent. The Cuban has most of the qualifications for a first-class passenger ship, and for a small party nothing better could be asked.

In addition to the passengers will be the men who are to accompany the cattle. These went before Immigration Inspector Levy in the saloon of the steamer this evening, gave their names, ages, country of nativity, etc., for the purpose of enabling them to get back to this country. Then British Vice Consul Blake propounded similar questions with a few more details, and they will be enabled to get back to America if they want to.

These men commenced their duties at once in helping to get the cattle placed on the steamer. The quarters for the men are forward on the main deck. There rough box bunks have been constructed, with benches and a dining table. Some of them have gone on cattle ships before and know what to expect. The majority have not, and will have had a novel experience by the time they reach Liverpool docks.

"The banners on the stock cars," said Capt. McDonald, bar pilot, an ancient mariner, "says that this is the firts exportation. Away back in 1874 Jim Borden, now alderman, snipped cattle to Cuba during the ten years' war. We used to run the schooners George Sealy and Robert Ruth to Cuba with cattle, and made forty or fifty trips. Six or eight Morgan ships were in the trade at the time. The Hurley line also took some cattle to Liverpool at about that time. A shipment of Texas ponies was made from down the coast to Liverpool, too, at about the same time." The steamer set sail about noon Friday on her long voyage.

As stated above, the cattle comprising this shipment were fed at Ardmore oil mills. In addition, however, there were a couple of cars of 1600 pound bulls which were fed at Houston by Vinyard and Walker. With the four cars of feed out of Ardmore there were six cars of cotton seed meal, corn meal and hulls already on the wharf, purchased at Galveston. The water for the ocean trip was also loaded on at Galveston. Upon arrival at the railroad terminus the cattle were run, a carload at a time, into a chute where they were inspected by Dr. A. N. McQueen of the bureau of animal industry. Each animal upon inspection, was tagged with the inspector's tag, a rope placed round the neck and run on shipboard. Some idea of what a shipment of this character means may be gathered from the following items. It will take 20 to 21 days to make the trip. It requires the services of sixteen men, or one to every twenty-five head of cattle. These men are carried over and back free of charge by the steamship company. This number of men is required by governmental regulation and their duty is to feed and water the animals regularly in transit. It requires 175,000 pounds of feed for the trip which is stored about the ship in its proper places. Add this to the cost of insurance and the numerous expenses incidental to such a big undertaking, and it is easily apparent that the exporter assumes no inconsequential risk. The space occupied by the cattle is what is known as "between decks" and it can not be utilized for any other purpose, and when once a trade is established it is considered very desirable by the steamship company.

The cattle comprising the shipment have been fed on cotton seed meal, corn meal and hulls, with hay alternately. In view of the great importance of this industry to Texas stockmen and the necessity of their learning just what is wanted by exporters, the views of Mr. Gould, the exporter of this shipment on the subject of cattle feeding for export were requested. Mr. Gould said substantially the following, which it will be noticed is in line with opinions recently expressed by Mr. Thompson, the Toronto exporter, as outlined in the Journal, and by others competent to form correct opinions: "While I was prepared to see considerable improvement in the cattle of Texas, yet the radical change that has taken place in the quality of Texas cattle from the longhorn to as good a quality of cattle as can be found anywhere, is surprising to me. The cattlemen of Texas have demonstrated beyond question that they can produce a class of cattle suitable for export, or, in fact, to be put in competition with native classes of cattle on any market. The discovery of cotton seed meal is, I understand, of recent origin, and is no doubt a quick-feeding product, but in order to make these good cattle stand long journeys they will require to be fed corn meal with the cotton seed meal, and if these two feedstuffs are to be fed together in equal parts the corn meal will require to be as fine as the cotton seed meal. Another feature that should be impressed on the cattle feeders of Texas is the error made in overfeeding.

"It seems reasonable that you can figure that any animal fed a certain ration per meal will thrive and gain flesh. Take a work horse, for instance, that performs heavy labor every day and looks in good condition all the time. He is kept upon so many quarts of oats per day and so much hay doled out to him by his feeder. The same horse carelessly fed by throwing in a bushel at a time and letting him eat it out will neither look as well nor perform the same labor. All animals are inclined to be gluttonous and will eat as long as there is anything in sight to eat, and will ruin their stomachs and their power of digestion and not take on flesh as fast nor look as well as a properly fed animal. As the climate of Texas is something with which I am not familiar, it would hardly be right for me to suggest the proper amount of meal an animal should be fed in this state. You have some successful feeders whose cattle top any market they are put on, and those feeders of Texas who contemplate preparing their cattle for the export market would, I am sure, receive courteous replies in this direction to questions propounded to successful feeders.

"There is no question that with the deep water so near the feeding pens that you will have plenty of competition in buyers for your cattle. The fact that the cattle from Texas are under quarantine restrictions during certain periods of the year in entering the Northern states, one would think that the people would hasten the establishment of a market in your state where you could control to a large extent, not only the export cattle, but cattle of all qualities. The Fort Worth and other stock yards people have talked of this for a long time, and the amount of work that they are doing in behalf of the cattlemen of Texas to bring about exportations such as I am now making evidences the fact that the people of Texas should by this time see the amount of benefit there is in this business for them and join in the upbuilding of the enterprise."

Mr. Gould has been in the cattle export business for years and is familiar with it in all its details. He is now making arrangements for another shipment which it is expected will leave these shores about 24th inst. In concluding this article attention is directed to some figures in the cattle department this issue connected with the export trade, which will be read with interest at this time.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Nothing in the whole range of farm and vegetable garden work is so important as good, fresh, reliable seed. Order at once if you would secure the best.

Where a variety of crops is grown, we can apply our labor to much better advantage than if it is limited to the planting, cultivating and gathering of one crop.

Wood ashes, on account of the large percentage of potash they contain, are a good fertilizer for potatoes. Put a handful in each hill, and then sow broadcast.

For the average farm, fifty apple trees make a nice-sized orchard. If the trees are planted about thirty feet apart each way they will occupy about an acre of ground.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, says that cabbage have a good deal of value—more than potatoes or turnips— as swine feed, especially in the first part of the fattening period.

Combine bee keeping with fruit growing, and you can more easily procure two crops from the same land; and this double cropping requires no additional fertilizing, is not exhaustive, demands no extra plowing or cultivation. Few crops ask so little outlay as the honey crop.

There are farmers who always have something to sell when they go to town, and such are invariably prosperous; but to have things to sell means to first get them, and prepare for market. To keep one's head above water in a great degree lies in searching out and saving the littles.

A large number of orchards have never paid and never will. The most common cause is starvation, for the average farmer who plants an orchard or buys one goes on treating the land as if such a thing did not exist. He crops the ground, in rotation and out of it, until it is a wonder that his orchard lives at all.

An English gardener says: It may not be generally known that if leaves or litter be placed on the tops of horse-radish crown a foot or so thick the plants grow through them in the course of the summer, making small white roots the thickness of one's finger, which are as tender as spring radish and much preferred to the tough, stringy stuff we usually get.

It is seldom that a farmer can accumulate a sufficient amount of wood ashes for a large field, but on farms where wood is used there is a limited supply, which can be put to good use on the garden or on the young clover. Ashes are excellent also on all grass lands and in orchards. They are applied broadcast in any quantity desired, as many as 100 bushels per acre having been used on certain soils.

That curious vegetable, kohl-rabi, resembling in flavor a compound of the cabbage and turnip, is too little grown and used. One reason for this is at the close of the season, when fully grown, the vegetable is too coarse to be popular, though some like it even then. But gathered when not fully grown in the early fall, it is tender and excellently flavored. It should be in all farmers' gardens, if only to make greater variety on the table. The heads left to grow through the season are excellent feed.

Fill a teacup with tepid water in the morning and add to it three drops of household ammonia. Pour this on the soil of the geranium or other rapid growing plant in your window. An application of this kind once or twice a week will add wonderfully to the growth and appearance of the plant. It is, in fact, cheap and handy. For a number of plants twelve to fifteen drops to a quart of water is sufficient. Twice a week on a sunny morning is enough. says a writer in the New England Homestead.

MARKETING PROBLEMS.

A gardner who has made a success of the marketing business recently remarked:

"It is a constant fight for supremacy among growers of vegetables, and the one who can market his produce in the nicest shape, with the least trouble to storekeepers and self, is the one who will succeed. The first qualification in the vegetable man is absolute honesty, which must never be deviated from, no matter what the cost. Then, with the improved manner of manuring and plowing, with the best of seeds of the best varieties, followed by the very best manner of marketing the goods, almost anyone can raise vegetables; but to successfully market them requires talent that must be deeply studied in these days of close competition and sharp rivalry.

About the first crop to be marketed is radishes. These are pulled, washed, selected, six put in a bunch and tied with twine, packed in a crate, and crate and all left at the store with the correct number of bunches, date, price on tag on each crate, also grower's name, which in all cases should be a guaranty and a help to the storekeeper in selling the goods. Such a reputation is only secured by a close study of all the little details and thoroughly lived up to, and is worth a large sum to any producer. Three times a week fresh ones are taken to town and left in the crate at the store, the full amount credited, and all the old ones taken back, and by fully guaranteeing everything, a trade is soon established that no other man can undermine or spoilate."

DAIRY.

The cream and the churn should be warmed up to about 64 or 66 degrees.

Do not expect a good milk cow to become beef fat while she is yielding a good flow of milk.

W. D. Hoard says that the progress of dairy knowledge among the farmers is so slow that sometimes it seems like trying to fertilize a million acres of land with the breadth of a heifer.

"Testing cows" means making their milk for one day, seven days, thirty days, or longer, into butter. "Testing milk" means a different thing entirely. It means to ascertain how much fat there is in a given amount of milk. So don't get mixed in your dates.

The real good milker is made the first year. By this is not meant that breeding is a matter of no importance—she must be made to do good service the first season if she is to keep it up. Letting the calf suck the first season or permitting it to run with the dam is a very bad way to make a good milker.

Hand-Raised Calf.—By proper care and management the calf raised by hand will develop just as rapidly as if it had run with the cow, and it is very certain that it will cost much less. Do not let it run with the cow at all. Feed at the start with new milk only, and feed often; never let it over-load its stomach.—Ex.

The progressive dairyman tests his calves, and weeds out the unprofitable cows that do not come up to his standard of milk and butter production, and the farmer who cannot afford to subscribe for a stock journal or cannot afford to have any of the improved breeds of stock buys these rejected cows. They look fine, but fine high-record cows are seldom for sale. The business dairyman will not tolerate any cows that fail to pay their way.

Richardson Bros., Davenport, Iowa, have sold the fine young Jersey bull King Diploma to C. M. Rounds, Elmendorf, Texas. He is by Brown Bessie's Duke 46166, closely inbred to Brown Bessie, the champion butter cow at the World's Fair. The dam, Diploma's Queen 98151, has a record of 17 lbs. 8 oz., and grandam, Commilla 79614, by Combination, has a record of 17 lbs. 9 oz., and is the producer of four daughters with records. Diploma's Queen is by Diploma 16219, sire of Merry Maiden and 28 other tested daughters. Mr. Rounds has secured a prize.

Sterlized milk is comparatively indigestible. The pasteurizing process avoids this trouble, says exchange. Not only that, but it kills most forms of bacteria. Some astonishing figures have been obtained from bacteriological tests in this country and abroad, showing that the number of germs was decreased from one-half to four-fifths by the pasteurizing process. Pasteurizing is at present used mainly in the milk trade in this country and only in a few instances, but in Denmark, more than four-fifths of the creameries pasteurize their cream before making butter, and nearly all of the butter that scored the highest at the Danish butter exhibition was from pasteurized cream. Pasteurizing is a form of heating and treating milk and cream that can be applied to large quantities at small expense by means of the improved outfits for this purpose now on the market.

The pasture is the sheet anchor on the dairy farm. Too much care can not be given to it. No satisfactory substitute has been discovered or invented for it, nor is it in the least degree probable that any will be. Stall feeding is very well for beef cattle that are to be butchered, but is slow death to the breeding cow. Soiling is an invaluable ally to the pasture, but soiling can never be made a satisfactory substitute. A given number of acres divided into two or more pastures, will give better results than if left in one enclosure. The grass will be more evenly cropped, therefore more uniform in quantity and quality, and fewer weeds will grow. By changing the cows regularly from pasture to pasture, a constant supply of fresh grass may be secured throughout the whole season.

ABOUT CHURNING.

There are some questions that never remain settled—never stay down. Churning is one of them. Time and again has it been decided that rapid churning is not desirable. From twenty to forty minutes is by the most advanced dairymen considered not too long a time to churn. Yet every once in a while the three minute or the five minute churn bobs up either in the hands of a patent right man or in the advertising columns of agricultural papers. It has always been that way and the writer begins to think it will always be that way.

One does not feel right to be everlastingly writing on one subject, yet there seems to be a need of it when it comes to churning.

Would it not be well for publishers to refuse advertisements that are of a fake character? The writer thinks it would and thinks those expatiating on the merits of the three and five minute churns come within that class.

Is time so precious that a five minute churn is needed? We think not. It has been demonstrated that too rapid churning results in not getting all the butter in the cream and in butter of a poor quality than when the proper length of time is taken to churn.

Then again, the so-called five minute churns have floats or paddles inside. That class of churns was discarded by progressive dairymen twenty-five years ago. Let a farmer understand this mattre just as it is and he will not be a good subject for "patent churn man" to tackle. But how is the farmer to understand it unless he reads—or some one tells him—and how is he going to read unless it is printed? It has not been a long time by any means since a letter of the writer's on this same subject was printed and it may not be long after this appears in print before another one on the same subject will be in order, written either by him or some one who can no longer keep silent.

Beware of the five minute churn and of the seller of it or a patent on it.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

VETERINARY.

Dr. J. Allen V. S., will answer inquiries in this department. When asking advice describe all symptoms accurately and concisely, and address to Texas Stock and Farm Journal. When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay Dr. Allen (Fort Worth) should be addressed directly with fee of one dollar enclosed.

CALVES DYING.

Silverton, Tex., March 27. 1897.
Editor Stock and Farm Journal.

Our calves are dying here with something like bloody flux; they are taken with diarrhoea or scours and it soon runs into the bloody flux, quantities of fresh looking blood passes from the bowels. Please tell us in your paper what the disease is and what will cure it and oblige. N. M. D.

Ans.—Your calves most proably have dysentery, induced by green herbage. Give them an astringent, viz: 2 grains acetate of lead and 2 grains opium to each dose, once a day till dysentery is checked. Give dry on the tongue.

PARISITIC DISEASE.

Some cows here become stiff in their hind parts, tremble, lie down a good deal, bowels constipated, urine and faeces sometimes bloody. The disease here is called "alkali." We do not know whether the disease is caused by eating alkali grass, some poisonous weed, or drinking stagnant water. It is only after heavy rains occur in the fall that this disease prevails.

G. D. DAVIS.

Chaves Co., N. M.

Ans.—Dr. Galen Wilson in Practical Farmer says: "This trouble is caused by some unknown internal parasites taken into the system when drinking stagnant or river water. The water of the Pecos and some other rivers and streams of New Mexico, after a heavy rainfall, are impregnated with disease germs brought down from points above. Probably diseased carcasses of animals are thrown into the water. In New Mexico, as elsewhere, safety lies only in feeding clean, wholesome food and giving only pure water to drink."

SOTHAM'S SALE NEXT WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH AT CHILLICOTHE, MO.

Among others engaged in breeding high class Hereford cattle, none have been more successful than has Mr. T. F. B. Sotham, proprietor of Weavergrace farm and herd near Chillicothe, Mr. Being asked why he preferred the Whitefaces, he replied: "Since 1839 when my father, the late Wm. H. Sotham, imported Herefords and Short-Horns, and during my life since we have been believers in the Hereford. A stockman who does not know that the Hereford cattle are the best, hardiest, thriftiest, and most economical producers of prime beef under any and all conditions, but especially under those prevailing at this time in America, simply and as a matter of course, is not up to date in business." The show ring and public sales record of Mr. Sotham's herd with that of his successful co-workers and the prices realized for even grade Hereford feeders and finished beeves at the four leading market centers of the United States, very strongly confirms the experience, and conclusions of Mr. Sotham.

W. P. BRUSH.

CANCER CURE.

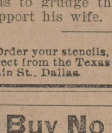
Guaranteed a permanent cure by use of Painless Balmy Oils. For information write J. L. WATTS, Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

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

Love is dead when the husband begins to grudge the money it takes to support his wife.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 356 Main St., Dallas.

Buy No Incubator

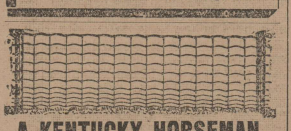


and pay for it before giving it a trial.

The firm who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. We will sell you ours ON TRIAL NOT A CENT until tried, and a child can run it with 5 minutes attention a day.

We won FIRST PRIZE WORLD'S FAIR and will win you for a steady customer if you will only buy ours on trial. Our large catalogue will cost you 5 cents and give you $100 worth of practical information on poultry and incubators and the money there is in the business. Plans for Brooders, Houses, etc., 25. N. B. Send us the names of three persons interested in poultry and 25 cents and we will send you "The Hercules: Its Care and Repair" a book of 180 subjects and 50 illustrations, worth $5 to any bicycle rider.

VON CULIN INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 390, Delaware City, Del.



A KENTUCKY HORSEMAN.

A good customer of ours offered an unbelieving farmer $100 to bring him a bull that could go through the Page. Says he is not "talking for money," but simply good will toward the manufacturers of such a perfect fence. Says he "would rather pay our price than have a common wire fence given him."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



STEEL WIRE FENCE BOARD.

A Barbless Horse and Cattle Fence; Cabled Poultry and Garden Fence; Cabled Field and Hog Fence. Yard, Cemetery and Grave Lot Fencing on Steel Post and Rails a Specialty. We Pay the Freight. Catalogue and testimonials free.

K. L. SHELLABERGER, ATLANTA, GA.

Doctor J. Allen,
M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Fort Worth, Texas.
Office: Marlow Bros. Stable, Corner Rusk and Fourth Sts.

SEEDS THE LAGEST STOCK IN TEXAS.
HOLLOWAY Seed Company,
221 Elm: 220 & 222 Pacific Avenue, DALLAS.

WANTED POSITION ON RANCH.

By man with wife and child. Well acquainted with stock. Will board other hands Permanent position wanted. Write J. F. H. box 525, Dallas, Tex.

28,000 ACRES OF LAND
CHEAP.

We offer the Putnam Ranch, containing 28,000 acres of land in a solid body, located near the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway; 50 miles Southwest of Fort Worth, at $2 per acre, which is less than one-half its actual value. This property is well improved, fully forty per cent being well adapted for agricultural purposes, while the entire property is first-class grazing land; plenty of water, shelter and timber—an ideal ranch. Will sell for one-fourth cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent interest. For further particulars address,

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Dallas Nursery And Fruit Farm
J. M. Howell, Manager,

Send for list of new and valuable Fruits, Roses and Evergreens. Mr. Howell is the introducer of **Twelve of the Best Peaches** now grown in the South—a **perfect succession from 15th of May to 1st of November.** Also the introducer of the **Trinity Early and Dallas Blackberry.** Two of the **Earliest** and **Most Prolific Berries** ever grown. All fruit trees propagated, from **bearing trees on whole roots,** and will bear at **two years old.** We grow **fruit for the Dallas market,** and **Twenty-Five Years Experience** enables us to give our customers the best. **The best is the cheapest.** Address,

J. M. HOWELL, Dallas, Texas.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS.
Most Centrally Located Hotel in the City. Renovated and Re-furnished Throughout.
RATES $2 PER DAY.
Headquarters For Stockmen AND Farmers
CHAS. HODGES, Proprietor.
F. L. SIMMS, Day Clerk. JOE LAYNE, Night Clerk.



SALZER'S GIANT FLAT DUTCH— **SALZER'S NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS**

Produce the finest vegetables and choicest flowers wherever planted—North, East, South, West. We wish to gain 100,000 new customers this year; with this in view we offer $1.00 for 14 cents, postpaid.

10 NOVELTIES FOR 14c.—WORTH $1.00.

1 pkg. Bismarck Cucumber, 15c; 1 pkg. Red Ball Beet, 10c; 1 pkg. Earliest Muskmelon, 10c; 1 pkg. Earliest Carrot, 10c; 1 pkg. Emp. Wilhelm Lettuce, 15c; 1 pkg. Giant Onion, 15c; 1 pkg. 14 Day Radish, 10c; and 2 pkgs. Brilliant Flowers, 15c—total $1.00—sufficient for rare vegetables and exquisite flowers all summer long! Mammoth farm, vegetable and plant catalogue, 5 cents postage, or mailed free to intending buyers.



JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wisconsin.



WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.



No. 3714. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

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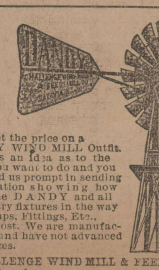
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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., April 3.—Present quotations: Beeves, choice per 100 pounds gross, $3.00@3.50; common, $2.25@2.50; cows, $2.50@3.00; common cows, per head, $12.00@14.00; yearlings, choice, $2.50@3.00; common yearlings, $2.00@2.25; calves, choice, $3.00@3.50; common calves, 2.50@2.75; sheep, choice, $3.50@4.00; common, per head, $1.00@2.00; hogs, cornfed, $3.50@4.00, mastfed, $2.25@2.75.

Market again closes almost bare of cattle and calves; demand active; prices strong. Sheep dull. No hogs on market; some light cornfeds would sell well. A. P. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stockyards, Kansas City, April 6.—Cattle receipts were 6000 head, shipments 900 head. The market was steady to strong. Texas steers ranged from $3.65@4.30. Texas cows from $2.75@3.70; native steers ranged from $3.00@5.10, native cows and heifers from $1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders from $2.50@4.50, bulls from $1.75@2.75. Hog receipts were 4500 head, shipments 300 head. The market was steady the bulk of sales ranging from $3.85@3.95, heavies $3.85@4.00, packers from $3.80@3.90, mixed from $3.85@3.92½, lights from $3.65@3.90; yorkers from $3.85@3.90, pigs from $3.00@3.75. Sheep receipts were 4000 head, shipments none. The market was strong, lambs ranging from $4.00@4.25, muttons from $2.75@4.55.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill.—Cattle receipts were 4000 head, shipments 500 head. The market was steady for all grades, fancy export steers ranging from $5.10@5.35, fair to choice native shipping steers from $4.10@5.00, the bulk of sales from $4.55 @ 4.75; dressed beef and butchers steers from $3.85 @ 4.85. The bulk of sales from $4.20@4.45, steers under 1000 pounds from $3.65@4.20, the bulk of sales from $3.75@4.00; stockers and feeders ranged from $3.05@4.60, bulk of sales from $3.65@4.25; cows and heifers from $1.75@4.40, the bulk of cows from $2.75@3.35; bulls from $2.25@3.50, Texas and Indian steers, fed, ranged from $3.35@4.40, grass from $2.75@3.75, cows and heifers from $2.35@3.75. Hog receipts were 8000 head, shipments 3000 head. The market was steady, lights ranging from $3.85@4.00, mixed from $3.50@4.05, heavy from $3.60@4.15. Sheep receipts were 6000 head, shipments 1000 head. The market was easier, native muttons ranging from $3.65 @4.50, culls and bucks from $2.75@3.75, lambs from $4.40@5.25, Texas sheep, grass and fed, ranged from $3.30@4.35.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., April 6.—The market opened with an active general demand and prices were stronger and 10c higher for cattle of the best class and steady for others. Sales ranged from $3.75@4.25 for common dressed beef steers, up to from $5.00@5.40 for choice to prime cattle, with the bulk of sales at from $4.30@5.00, exporters buying freely at $4.60 and upward. The stockers and feeder trade was fairly active, but prices were easy except for the best, about 1000 head having remained over from last week. Canning cattle were no higher, but fat cows and heifers hold in a satisfactory way. Bulls and calves were good later, selling at last week's sharp decline. There was the usual fair shipping demand for hogs, and Chicago packers took hold very well, although they were evidently disposed to bear the market at first. The smallness of the supply prevented a decline, however, and common to choice hogs sold at from $3.75@4.15, the bulk crossing the scales from $4.05@4.10. There was a lively demand for sheep and prices averaged from 10@15c per 100 pounds higher, common to choice sheep selling at from $3.25@5.40, with westerns selling largely at from $4.25@5.00, while lambs brought from $3.50@5.50 for poor to choice flocks. Receipts of cattle were 14,000 head, hogs 20,000 head, sheep 9000 head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, April 3.—There continues a steady and fairly active market for all classes of fair to good fat cattle. The receipts in the early part of the week were moderate, but yesterday were more liberal and there was a fair supply offering. Comparatively no receipts to-day. Good beeves, good fat cows and heifers, calves and yearlings closed in light supply, and there is a fair inquiry for fat stock.

Hogs in full supply and quotations are weak. Sheep firm, and fat muttons are in demand.

Cattle.—Good fat fed beeves per lb gross, $3.50@4.00; good fat grass beeves per lb gross, $3.25@3.75; fair fat grass beeves per lb gross, $2.25@2.75; thin and rough old beeves per lb gross, $1.50 @2.50; good fat cows and heifers per lb gross, $2.75@3.25; fair fat cows, per lb gross, $2.00@2.50; thin and rough old cows, each, $6.00@10.00; bulls per lb gross, $1.50@2.25; good fat calves, each, $9.00@10.00; fair fat calves, each, $6.50@7.50; thin calves, each, $4.00@5.00; good fat yearlings, each, $12.00@14.00; fair fat yearlings, each, $7.50@9.00; thin yearlings, $5.00@6.00; good milch cows, $30.00@35.00; common to fair, $15.00@22.50; springers, $17.50@25.00.

Hogs.—Good fat cornfed per lb gross, $3.50@4.00; common to fair per lb gross, $2.75@3.25.

Sheep.—Good sheep per lb gross, $3.50@4.00; common to fair, each, $1.25 @1.75.

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NEWS AND NOTES.

Between 800 and 1000 steer yearlings were sold at Brady, Texas, at $12.

Drovers' Journal: Hides should pay a duty quite as much as wool and woolens. Why not?

The Mississippi river is still out of its banks and much damage and destruction is reported from various points.

Arrangements are being perfected to develop the lignite deposits at Wellborn, Texas. F. L. Martin, mining expert, has charge of the operations.

An extensive sugar plant, operating the most extensive modern scheme, will be erected by P. C. Willis & Co., on their sugar plantation near Galveston.

Waggoner Sayings: Prospects for a heavy wheat crop in the strip are most excellent, and the farmers are greatly encouraged and turning the wild prairies into green fields, which will add wealth and prosperity to that fertile country and make happy homes of the once wild and desolate plains.

The Exchange bank of Cameron, J. C. Tandy and E. R. Patterson, proprietors failed Friday; also the banking firm of John C. Tandy & Co., Morgan.

The cotton buyers of Texas met at Corsicana Thursday and Friday, discussed many subjects pertaining to their business, and effected permanent organization.

Chartered—The Fort Worth Salt Company, Fort Worth; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, M. C. Hurley, M. Logan, L. R. Taylor and W. D. Williams.

A tornado struck the town of Chandler, O. T., Tuesday, killing twenty persons and injuring several hundred, besides demolishing the greater portion of the town.

Williamson County Sun: Three valuable horses belonging to J. C. Benson and T. L. Vernon of Granger, which has been condemned as infected with glanders, were shot and killed by Sheriff Purl last week.

The Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, capital $1,000,000, has been incorporated at Port Arthur, Texas. The new corporation is backed by the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway Company.

Brownwood Banner-Bulletin: A. N. Bryson of Brady, sold 75 head of three year old steers to R. Holgate of Brownwood for $25....W. M. Bryson sold 46 head of steers to R. Holgate of Brownwood, for $23.

Receipts at Kansas City Stock Yards, week ending March 31st, 1897: Cattle, 40,909; calves, 2009; hogs, 76,668; sheep, 43,199. Corresponding week in 1896: Cattle, 36,705; calves, 1194; hogs, 61,147; sheep, 35,983.

Seymour News: The four inch rain, which fell throughout this section of Texas last Sunday guarantees a large wheat part for this part of Texas, which crop was never more promising than at this time.

Pecos Valley News: W. D. Cowan has bought the entire interests of his partner, Mr. Van Ham, in their stock and ranch, and now Mr. Cowan steps into the ring as one of the big cattlemen of West Texas.

Waxahachie, on 29th ult., experienced the heaviest rain in ten years. The creek at the city rose twenty feet in a few hours, sweeping away houses, fences and cattle; $15,000 loss was sustained on county bridges.

Pierre Wilbaux, the big Montana stockman, in a letter to the Drovers' Journal, states that reports of cattle losses in that state are exaggerated, and that the losses will be compensated for by the advance in prices.

The Western South Dakota Stockgrowers association's next annual convention will be held at Rapid City on Tuesday, April 13th. This association is gradually growing and now numbers between 500 and 600 members.

Drovers' Telegram: R. K. Swain of Midland, Texas, marketed on Monday 222 yearling steers which sold to go back to the country at $18.50 per head, which was the highest of the season at this market by a scratch.

Amarillo Champion: Black leg is prevalent in the lower Panhandle and along the Texas and Pacific railroad. So far many Johnny-jump-up remedies have been tried, but the only sure preventive is Pasteur's anthrax vaccine.

Roswell Record: The C. A. Bar and Feliz cattle companies will begin work on April 1st, at mouth of Elk Spring canyon, on the Penasco and work down the Penasco and across to Cottonwoods; also at same time on the head of Feliz and work down the Feliz.

At Burnet last Saturday W. L. Yerger and Robt. Boggs were committed to jail in default of bond, charged with the theft of forty-odd head of cattle from George Hammond of Naruna. Mr. Hammond traced his cattle to Ponca, I. T., where they were sold.

Woodward News: It is reported that L. C. Shoemaker has purchased all the '94, '95 and '96 steers of the THS brand and will place them on Kansas and New Mexico pastures by May 1st. The number is estimated at 21,000, and involves over $300,000 in the deal.

The First National bank at Comanche closed its doors on April 1st. Continued withdrawal of deposits and inability to realize on assets, coupled with the recent failure of the Beeman St. Clair company, in which the bank was concerned, are stated to be the immediate causes of failure.

Rapid City Stockman: As The Stockman goes to press the most severe storm of the spring season is in progress—a mixture of cold rain and wet snow. Considerable anxiety is manifested for weak stock, though cattle will stand a good deal, owing to their opportunity to pick up during the late warm weather.

Panhandle Herald: The latest railroad news is to the effect that the Rock Island has bought the Pecos Valley, and will build and make connection with Liberal, Kan. If this is true it will be tough on those who have been waiting for eight or ten years for the Santa Fe to make connection with the Pecos at Roswell.

Jack Steele of the First National bank of Georgetown, shot and killed Will Dimmitt, a stockman, on the 27th in that city. Dimmitt knocked Steele down in the bank with a piece of buggy shaft. Steele rose and fired four times. A business matter caused the trouble.

A charter has been granted to the Brazos and Rio Grande Railway Company to build a road from a point at or near Hillsboro, Texas, to Hamilton, Texas, a distance of about sixty miles. The incorporators are Chas. Hall, Fred Stafford, F. A. Cummings, of Chicago, Ill., and others. Capital stock, $100,000.

The first shipment of Texas raised tobacco ever made from the port of Galveston, of any importance at least, was taken by a Mallory steamer the other day to New York. The tobacco came from Montgomery county. It was raised from Havana seed, put up in Havana bales and brought the price of 42 cents a pound.

Graham Leader: So far the prospect for a bountiful harvest in Young county was never better. The fruit has not been injured by the late freeze....F. W. Knight of Indian Mound neighbor, hood, left a sample of his wheat at the Leader office the other day. It is certainly fine and the prospect now is that he will make 30 bushels to the acre.

Reports of losses sustained by cattlemen in Wyoming during the recent storm are coming in slowly. On many of the large ranches it is estimated the losses will range from 5 to 25 per cent of the herd. The snow lies one and a half feet deep in Cheyenne and from five to ten feet deep in the ravines. Much anxiety is felt for persons reported missing.

The board of trade, Kansas City Live Stock association and the Commercial club, representing the leading business men of Kansas City, have adopted a memorial to congress, "urging the adoption of a strong reciprocal clause in the present tariff bill by which we can continue to increase our trade with all Latin-American countries, especially Mexico."

Lampasas Leader: Mr. George Hammond of Naruna returned Monday from the Indian Territory, where he had gone in search of the cattle stolen from him recently. He found the cattle in the Ponca reservation at the 101 ranch, where they had been sold to Mr. George Miller. Mr. Hammond left them there in charge of Morledge & Allen. He had no trouble in proving his right to the cattle.

Merkel Mail: Col. J. S. Godwin and wife came in from Fort Worth Saturday. They will spend the summer on their ranch three miles north of town. ....There is a growing sentiment among many of our farmers to turn their attention more to hog raising, and the results are bound to prove satisfactor. If we keep our smoke houses at home instead of in the North and East the country will be blessed indeed.

The Dingley tariff bill passed the house March 31st and went to the senate the following day, 205 voting for and 121 against it. Five democrats, namely, Davey, Meyer and Broussard of Louisiana, and Kleberg and Slayden of Texas, and one populist, Howard of Alabama, voted for the bill, the Louisianians because of the sugar schedule, and the Texans because of the wool schedule. Hides remain on the free list.

The sanitary board of Arizona has issued regulations in regard to cattle transportations in which this paragraph occurs: "Railroads are hereby forbidden to bring cars loaded, or empty, into Arizona, that have been used in transporting cattle where this particular tick (Boophilus Bovis) is known to exist, without first complying with the rules for disinfecting such cars as prescribed by the secretary of agriculture in regulations 4," etc., etc.

The well known Moon ranch in Cottle county, has changed hands, Mr. J. B. Gray, who last year purchased a half interest from Mr. W. De S. Maud, having recently purchased the remaining half. The cattle which are well bred, having been improved by grading for some time past, will number something over 6000 head and the consideration is understood to have been about $15 per head, aggregating $50,000 for the half interest, together with the leased and owned land contained in the ranch.

Nogales Vidette: Mexican Consul M. Mascarenas has sold all of his cattle on his big Sonora ranch but one thousand young cows, at $10 around, delivered at the line, duty paid. Mr. Mascarenas will put a lot of fine blooded American bulls on his range and improve the grades of his future herds. He has one of the biggest and best ranges in Sonora, and with improved stock there is no doubt why it should not pay, even with a McKinley law in this country.

Texas Farmer: The school-book trust seems to have cities "grabbed." Let every precinct and town hold meetings, endorse a uniform system of text books along the line of the Pressler bill, and send to your representatives at Austin. Let the motto be everywhere: down with the gang that would coin money by dwarfing the brains of our children. Representatives of the school-book trust ought to think themselves fortunate that they are not ridden out of Texas astride of rails, and coated with feathers and tar.

Drover's Telegram: F. S. Paschall & Son of Potawatomie Co., Kas., have just closed a successful deal in feeding a bunch of Panhandle steers. Last fall they bought in Kansas City 260 head at $2.90. These steers made a good gain on ground corn and cotton seed meal, each steer using $1.00 worth of cottonseed meal during the season of feeding. Of the 260 head purchased not one was lost. The last bunch, 152 head sold today at $4.20, weighing 1095@1115 lbs. It was hinted that the deal made a hat full of money.

Wichita Herald: Hon. Henry Sayles of Abilene, the father of all the irrigation laws of Texas, spent a day or two in Wichita Falls last week, in consultation with Mr. Kemp and others as to the best means of placing the merits of the irrigation amendment before the people. It is understood a plan of organization was outlined, but this paper is unable to say what that plan is as the details have not yet been arranged. Judge Sayles is as enthusiastic over irrigation as anyone can be, and his people are as strongly in favor of the amendment as the people here are.

Amarilo Champion: The Consolidated Cattle Co. has sold to B. T. Ware and C. J. Miner, 2500 head of one, two, three and four-year-old steers, June delivery. Prices $16, $20 and $24....Beverly Bros. & Johnson have contracted for 2000 head of cows and steers, to be delivered in June. They have leased the western half of the old Frying Pan pasture....Joe Lang of Lubbock, has sold to Jim Stone 600 head of yearling steers at $16; May delivery....Last week at Floydada 300 head of stock cattle were sold for $4500, or $15 around counting calves....The XIT ranch management will not have any cattle driven to Montana this year, as they have contracted all of their steers for delivery at Channing.

Southwestern Stockman, Farmer and Feeder: Range horses are picking up in value. A car load of unbroken bronchos at Tort Lupton, Colorado, lately, just as they were driven in from the range, brought $20 a head. A year ago they would not have fetched $10. ....J. N. Porter, the Geronimo merchant and big cattleman of Graham county, purchased all the cattle and horses owned by Mrs. Dr. Underwood recently, and in turn sold the cattle to C. A. Schaeffer, vice president of the George Holmes commission company of Kansas City. This is a part of the well-known Tripp & Underwood cattle ranging near Cedar Springs.

San Angelo Press: G. W. Shield sold to Bird & Mertz 1000 head of stock cattle at $20 around. They were of the old Sterrett & Sherwood scissors brand. ....In Schleicher county, James Hersey bought from Murchison, Gillis & Talbot about 200 head of ones and twos at $11 and $14....Sol Mayer arrived Wednesday with 2200 head of three and four-year-old steers, which he shipped Thursday to the Territory....Will Seymour to F. L. and R. H. Harris, 127 twos, threes and fours, $17....J. W. Johnson shipped 1350 head of mostly three and four-year-olds to Elgin, Kan., last Tuesday....F. Schwalbe to J. R. Hamilton 900 fat muttons at about $2.50.

San Angelo Enterprise: Frank and Ralph Harris bought from Will Seymour 127 steers, twos, threes and fours, at $17....Willis Johnson sold to G. W. Burnam 1400 yearling steers at $11.25. ....McCrohan Bros. bought the Sheppard & Doty steer yearlings at $11....J. R. Hamilton bought from F. Schwalbe 900 fat muttons at $2.50....John Lovelady bought from John Blackwell of Santa Anna, 500 muttons at $2. He says these sheep tip the scale at 100 pounds....Henry Fisher sold to Godair, Harding & Henry 700 muttons with wool on at $2.60....Price Henry sold to Garrett & Godair a two-thirds interest in 6500 muttons with wool on at $2.65.

Drover's Journal, March 31st: The following sales were made here a year ago: M. J. Baker, 881 lbs, $2.85; W. D. Ferris, 1458-lb bulls, $2.75; Roper & Coffin, 976 lbs, $3.35; F. Witherspoon, 1060 lbs, $3.40; E. Hamilton, 816@1046 lbs, $3.15@3.45; R. Boaz, 1207 lbs, $3.60; H. Earnest, 851 lbs, $2.90; J. H. Paramore, 961 lbs, $3.10; J. C. Taifey, 1152 lbs, $3.15; J. H. Kretson, 1076 lbs, $3.35; J. J. Walker, 1018 lbs, $3.15; H. Lee & Bro., 1033 lbs, $3.15; W. R. Pollard, 1174 lbs, $3.40; R. C. Botts, 1087@1135 lbs, $3.25; G. W. Long & Son, 1112 lbs, $3.45; 1333 lbs, $3.40. Two years ago to-day the Drover's Journal said: "The highest price of the year was reached for Texas cattle to-day. Silberstein & Gannon of Dallas, sent in 41 head, 1161 lbs, at $5.75. They also marketed 91 head, 1063 lbs, at $5.55."

San Angelo Standard: Coleman & Babbington of Coleman, bought from Col. Overall, 200 native Coleman county cows for $25 per head....Hersey & Godair bought from Herman Gillis, R. W. Murchison and Will Talbott 200 head of ones and twos at $11 and $14....Arthur Ingram sold to Garrett, Godair & Henry 600 lambs and 400 wethers, wool on, at $2.50 per head....Tom Balivar of Midland, bought from Lovelace Bros. 2300 muttons, wool on, at $2.85, and from Henry Shraeder 800 shorn muttons at $2.10....L. L. and R. R. Russell shipped yesterday to White Eagle, in the Osage country of the territory, 2100 head of fine steers which they purchased in this section last fall and winter....Bird & Mertz purchased from Herman Gillis 150 two-year-olds at $15, from Will Talbott 25 twos at the same price, from Bob Murchison 50 twos ditto, and from Gerome Shield the Sterrett & Sherwood steers, about 200 twos and up at $20. ....Willis Johnson bought from Burman Bros. of Menard county, 1400 steer yearlings at $11.25....Nub Pulliam sold 700 Panhandle steers last week to W. M. Harrell of Amarillo, at $25....C. C. and R. Neeley sold to H. H. Sheard of Eldorado, 1736 ewes and yearling wethers, wool on, at $2.... Frank Cochran of Sherwood, sold and delivered Monday to Jim Hamilton 1755 unshorn muttons at $2.85 per head.

LANDS WILL NOT BE LEASED.

Indian Agent Baldwin of Anadarko, Ok., has received orders from the department to withdraw the advertisements for proposals to lease the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands. The advertisements were inserted in the Texas papers several weeks ago and the cattlemen who were ready to lease the lands are wondering what they will do with the large herds they have on them, as their old leases expire inside of three weeks. This action of the department indicates that the present administration intends to carry out the treaty made several years ago with these tribes and allot their lands so as to throw the residue open to settlement, but this can not be done short of a year's time.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK.

At St. Louis E. Stevens of Cuero, Texas, 1018-pound steers at $3.90. R. S. Campbell of San Angelo, Texas, 76-pound sheep at $3.75....J. M. Justiss of Riesel, Texas, 35 head of 1110-pound steers at $4.15....Vanham & Waite, Flatonia, Texas, 182 head 1012-pound steers at $3.85 and O. Waite 942-pound steers at $3.60....H. Bohles of Hutto, Texas, two carloads of 877-pound steers at $3.75....Wm. Pfluger of Travis county, Texas, 25 head 927-pound steers at $3.90....F. M. Shaw, Encinal, Texas, calves at $11.00 per head, averaging 269 pounds....Cato & Holman of Hutto, Texas, 932-pound steers at $3.75....D. G. French of Encinal, Texas, 50 head 632-pound cows and heifers at $2.50....Wm. Sackville of Dilley, Texas, 49 head of 946-pound steers at $3.40....M. Davis & Co. of Sherman, Texas, 1059-pound steers at $4.15, 913-pound steers at $3.75, and Irby & Davis 886-pound steers at $3.85....R. B. Smith of Honey Grove, Texas, cattle including 599-pound cows and heifers at$3.00, and 992-pound steers at $4.00. ....J. Griffith, Floresville, Texas, a variety of cattle including 1196-pound steers at $3.85, 978-pound steers at $3.85 and 1149-pound steers at $3.60...W. H. Edds, Floresville, Texas, 952-pound steers at $3.90 and 1096-pound steers at $4.20.

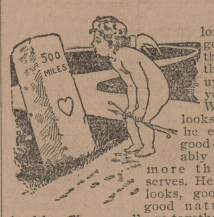
At Kansas City—Steers, 39 head stock, average 578@$4.00; 52, 869@$2.75; 100, 1048@$3.85; 44, 999@$3.80; 77, 803@$3.80; 29, 725@$3.90; 222, 402@$4.65; 17, 628@$3.50; 31, 1425@$4.35; 13 stock, 835@$3.40; 61, 419@$4.65; 22, 1121@$4.05; 111, 1115@$4.20; 73, 967@3.85; 41, 1095@$4.20; 29, 1061@$3.60; 51, 1022@$3.75; 94, 1138@$4.00; 120 stock, 368@$3.85. Bulls—2 head, average 535@$3.50; 2, 1125@$2.60; 12, 978@$2.25. Calves—218 head @$18.75; 223@$18.00; Cows—27 mixed, average 794@$3.80; 12 head, 730@$3.00.

At Chicago—The Funneaux cattle, 993@1158 lbs, at $4.10@4.45. The Silberstein cattle, 923@1004 lbs, $3.70@4.10; J. M. Chittim cattle 991@995 lbs, $4.10. Some common 975-lb steers at $2.70. The M. Halff grassers, 906 lbs, at $3.62½; Vineyard & Co. cattle, 1126 lbs, $4.15; A. D. McGee, 1101 lbs, $4.20; H. C. Storey, 1093 lbs, $4.20; McGee, Storey & L., 1160@1212 lbs, $4.25@4.40; Miller & Jones, 900@1070 lbs, $3.95@4.40; oxen, 1066 lbs, $3.35; S. A. Shott, 837 lbs, $3.00. The W. L. Elwood dehorned steers, 1126 lbs, at $4.45; W. D. Barr cattle, 942 lbs, $4.20; W. J. Davis, oxen, 1262 lbs, $3.85; Silberstein & Co. cattle, 1044 lbs, $4.12½, with a car at $3.70.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Synopsis of the opinion renderer by the court of criminal appeals of Texas, Dallas term, March 26, 1897; State vs. E. Yarbrough—From Randall: Conviction for causing cattle to go on the inclosed lands of another. Reversed.

It appears that the Tule pasture is about 20 miles square, inclosed by a wire fence; that appellant owned 640 acres of land within said pasture, about 200 acres of which was not fenced, other than by the general fence around the pasture. He turned 350 head of cattle loose in said pasture, hence, this conviction. These facts are not sufficient facts to sustain the conviction. Opinion by Davidson. J.



Love has a long way to go to reach the heart of the modern up-to-date young man. When he looks for a wife, he expects a good deal. Probably he expects more than he deserves. He wants good looks, good sense, good nature, good health. They usually go together.

An observing man learns that a woman who is physically weak and nervous and incapable, is likely to be ill-natured too. The sweetest temper is ruined by continual sickness.

A woman whose nerves are constantly racked and dragged by debilitating drains and inflammation, cannot be a genial companion or happy wife; and she is totally unfitted to be a mother.

These troubles prevail almost universally among women largely because of carelessness and neglect. There is no real need of them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive specific for the weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism.

It cures them radically and completely. It heals, strengthens and purifies. It is the only scientific remedy devised for this special purpose by an educated, skilled physician. It is the only medicine that makes motherhood easy and absolutely safe.

Miss Lauretta McNees, of Reno (P. O. Box 723), Washoe Co., Nev., writes: "I have discontinued taking the 'Prescription' and will not take any more (at present). Last month I had no pain at all and worked every day without any inconvenience whatever. It was the first time I never had pain during that period. I cannot say too much for your medicines, especially the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I know of a lady who took *one* bottle of your 'Favorite Prescription' and she says she was not sick like she was with her first baby. This was her second baby. She thinks it a grand medicine. So do I."

Dr. Pierce has had a life-time of experience in this particular field. His 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to woman's special physiology. A paper-bound copy will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

PILES and **CONSTIPATION** cured free. A sample of the best remedy on earth mailed free of charge. Prof. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

E. B. LACOSTE, President. A. P. MARMOUGET, Sec.-Treas.

Albert Montgomery & Co., Ld.

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Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock

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CATTLE QUEEN STOCK SADDLE.

Guaranteed not to hurt, crawl or break. Price $45.00. Send your weight, fit assured; state if you want straight up or rowel on cantle. Beware of worthless imitations, the genuine is made only by,

J. F. DUNN SADDLERY COMPANY, - - SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

BLACK LEG VACCINE.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd.,

56 Fifth Avenue. CHICAGO, ILL.

TEXAS FEVER AND BLACK-LEG REMEDIES.

Sero-Vaccine (Paquin) For the Prevention and Cure of Texas Fever.

We are prepared to supply tested Serum for the cure of Texas Fever, and to make contracts to immunize and vaccinate Northern cattle, at home or shipped South, against the disease.

Black-Leg Vaccine also Supplied.

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THE PAUL PAQUIN LABORATORIES,

3536 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Company offer 3,500 acres with all necessary improvements for a model ranche, at $2.00 per acre. Larger tracts in same proportion. We make investments and inspect lands for non-residents. Maps, Etc., FREE.

T. J. Skaggs, Real Estate Co.,

Beeville, Texas.

Fort Worth University.

This institution is one of the best equipped in the land, and a year in the College of Liberal Arts is given you for the moderate expense of $165. Increase your knowledge, your brain power, and therefore your capital, by study in one of our schools. Forty-two instructors are ready to lend you their aid.

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College of Liberal Arts.
College of Medicine.
College of Law.
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School of Music.
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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	15.00
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 3-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	13.00

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
1,300 choice from 1-2 to 3-4 bred Hereford and Short Horn, 1 and 2-year old Steers in San Saba County, at	$13.00 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

A choice well bred herd of Mixed Stock Cattle numbering 4,000 in Frio County This herd will classify about as follows: 400 Steers, 4 and 5-years old, the same number each of 1s, 2s and 3s, Steers and about 1,600 Cows. None but good Bulls have been used for a number of years, consequently, the Cattle are exceptionally well bred. If sold at once the calf crop of the present year which will number about 1,000 will be thrown in. Price per head $14.50.

In addition to the above we have on our books at all times a large list of al kinds and classes of Cattle for sale. Also a few real bargains in grazing lands Correspondence solicited from both buyers and sellers.

Geo. B. Loving & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches,

Scott-Harrold Building - Fort Worth, Texas

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Thomas Building, 312 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

—BY—

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. C. Wright who has heretofore been traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal is no longer connected with the paper.

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO.

There is an existing agreement between the express companies to maintain rates. Does the late decision against the freight associations apply?

Five dollars per hundred pounds for fed steers at the pens looks as if the wave of prosperity in cattle circles at least, had struck the Lone Star State That was the price paid a few days since for a lot of 270 head, which will be exported, probably from a Texas port, direct.

The late decision of the supreme court in the suit against the Trans-Mississippi freight association is very far reaching and promises to break up all railroad traffic associations and pooling, which will prove of great benefit to the country at large. Already the principal associations have dissolved or are about to do so. It is not at all unlikely that to the railroads also the decision will be a blessing in disguise as their compacts were so constantly violated and agreements so much more generally hovered in the breach than in the observance that the new conditions will probably force a steadier condition of rates than has heretofore existed.

"State uniformity in text-books is of paramount interest to the masses, says a Dallas News correspondent, in so much as it is the only method of removing the mortgage resting upon the brains of poor children. In theory and in practice the uniform text-book system is commendable. The argument of the opponents is a series of fallacies from premises to conclusion. One of their arguments is that the state board would know nothing about the value of paper, of binding and of printing. This argument is against them, as the state employs an expert printer to pass upon such matters, and under the present system municipal boards deal with no experts save the book trust's expert jugglers."

Governor Culberson vetoed the bill providing for the payment of salary due the teachers of Greer county while it was considered as portion of Texas. His reasons were that the county received from the state many times the amount her citizens contributed as taxes, also that the distribution of the sum (which would have been distributed by the treasurer of Hardeman county) was a duty unprovided for in his official bond. It strikes the average reader that the reasons advocated are insufficient to justify the state in refusing payment for services rendered to her employes—for such these teachers were. Certainly they should not lose the amount; the teachers were employed and the schools operated under the appropriation made by the board of education; it is suggested therefore that the issue is now between the teachers and the state treasurer, and that the latter can be compelled by mandamus to pay over money in his possession and legally appropriated to those entitled to it. As to the governor's contention that the Greer county people did not pay their taxes, it might be said that the legally employed teachers were not responsible and should not be punished by confiscation of their salaries for such delinquincies. It is safe to say the matter in question is not yet ended and will likely be pushed to extremes, humiliating though it may be to every Texan to see his great state possibly compelled through the courts to discharge its legal obligations.

NEW ERA IN TEXAS HISTORY.

A most important event, and one which promises to be the commencement of a new era in the commercial history of Texas, occurred last Thursday when the first shipment of Texas cattle from a Texas port direct was made from the port of Galveston. A full report of this auspicious event will be found elsewhere in this paper. It was one of the beneficial and natural results of the lately obtained deep water in Galveston harbor, and it is safe to predict that this is but the inauguration of what will eventually be an important direct trade between not only Texas but Kansas and Nebraska, and the European markets. Its immensity can only be conjectured as well as the inestimable advantages to this state which will be enjoyed by our stock raisers as well as railroad companies and the city of Galveston. Other Texas ports will also be beneficiaries, it being safe to predict that Port Arthur Velasco and Aransas Pass will, ere long be also utilized for export purposes. Cotton and grain are already shipped direct from Galveston, and now that the possibility of the cattle direct export trade has been demonstrated, we may shortly look for the shipment of Texas products exclusively from Texas ports.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOK LAW.

Now that the above subject is being agitated in Texas, it may be interesting to know that the state of Kansas is experimenting with a school book law. Kansas is responsible for much legislation of an undesirable character: all the same she is a go-ahead state, and as progressive as any in the Union. In this special matter her law is worthy of examination and comparison with that now proposed. Briefly summarized, it is as follows: State uniformity; a commission of eight persons who shall be charged with selecting the books to be used; a maximum price, beyond which the contractors may not charge; a limitation of contracts to five years; a provision by which two-thirds of the voters of any district may decide for district ownership of books; a standard of literary and mechanical excellence which all books must reach, and the required machinery for putting all of the provisions into immediate force and effect.

It is claimed by friends of the new law that a reduction of 35 per cent will be worked in present prices, and it will be interesting to note the maximum rate established by this law as compared with the prices now paid for schoolbooks in Fort Worth, where competition in that line is strong and consequently the prices charged are presumably less than at country points where in many instances, one solitary dealer only handles schoolbooks and naturally expects outside prices:

KANSAS STATE LAW PRICE.	
Spelling book	10c
First reader	10c
Second reader	17c
Third reader	23c
Fourth reader	30c
Fifth reader	40c
Mental arithmetic	20c
Intermediate arithmetic	25c
Complete arithmetic	35c
Complete geography	75c
Elementary geography	30c
Elementary English grammar	20c
Complete grammar	35c
Physiology and hygiene	50c
History of the U. S.	50c
Elements natural philosophy	50c
Civil government	40c
Elementary algebra	50c
Physical geography	80c
Book keeping	40c
Writing books	5c

TEXAS RETAIL PRICE IN FORT WORTH.	
Spelling book	$ .20
First reader	$ .25
Second reader	$ .35
Third reader	$ .50
Fourth reader	$ .60
Fifth reader	$ .70
Mental arithmetic	$ .35
Intermediate arithmetic	$ .35
Complete arithmetic	$ .70
Elementary geography	$ .60
Complete geography	$1.40
Elementary English grammar, not stated	
Complete grammar, not stated.	
Physiology and hygiene	$1.20
History of the United States	$1.25
Elements natural philosophy	$ .70
Civil government	$ .75
Elementary algebra	$ .60
Physical geography	$1.35
Book keeping, not stated.	
Writing books	10 to 15c

The above prices show that under the present system Texas parents in one of the principal cities in the state are paying from 75 to 140 per cent more for their books than those under the Kansas law, and in rural districts probably 150 to 200 per cent more. And yet opponents of the text book bill deny the expediency of a change from the robbing prices now exacted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

I was somewhat disappointed in the Journal not producing an illustration of a matured cotton fibre, as it is very different from the way it appears to the naked eye, and as the factory men all know, I think it would be best if the producer had a better idea in what shape the fiber really is. Take two strips of tissue paper, say one-eighth of an inch wide and two inches long, place one on the other, take an end in each hand, twisting the strips once around and you may have a pretty good idea of the shape of a cotton fiber of 325 diameters. With the knowledge that fiber 1¼ inches in length, and that of greater length is classed as "combing" cotton; that is, the fiber is combed out to its full length before spinning, we can more readily understand why the users of long staple cotton reject it when ginned from our common saw gins. When our short staple cottons are cut and knapped by the process of ginning, imagine staple 1½ inches in length, much finer and stronger, would appear ginned by the same process. The fiber is simply ruined for the purposes it is used for. With these facts it is an easy matter to solve the great problem that is disturbing the minds of our "Cotton Growers' Association." I hope the presumption of a small farmer will be pardoned. Allowing fifty acres in cotton to be the average crop of the South, by planting ten acres in long staple cotton causes a reduction of 20 per cent in the crop of common or short staple, which would reduce an 8,000,000 bale crop to 6,400,000, and each planter would have a full crop of cotton. The supply of one class can not affect the demand for the other class. For instance, the entire crop of our common cotton can not supply the demand for one bale of the long staple. The advice given by the "association" is all very good in regard to raising more feed stuff, etc., but I can not help but believe every farmer in the South is doing his best in that line. Let each community procure a roller gin and every farmer plant ten acres of long staple cotton, then better prices will be realized for the common cottons. There seems to be a great craze among the farmers for a "big boll" cotton. That is the only question you hear, "Is it the big boll?" Now suppose the bolls to be as large as a watermelon, will that cause a greater demand for the fiber? The argument is that hands to pick can be gotten more readily and cheaper. I invite the Journal and its many readers to visit my crop this summer to see the Egyptian, my hybrid and the common big boll cotton growing side by side, and I will prove that pickers can make just as much picking either of the first named cottons as they will picking the big boll, and I am honest in saying that I believe after picking a day or two in the Egyptian cotton, they will prefer to pick it in preference to the big boll, at the same price. Picking cotton by hand will soon be a thing of the past, as I have, by close study and observation, with a desire to be of some use to my fellow man, learned three important facts, namely: the cotton plant can be protected from all bugs, worms and insects—peas and beans in like manner. A machine that will pick the cotton crop, and an implement that will revolutionize the present culture of cotton. These facts I propose to make public when arrangement can be made whereby no patent will be issued on them, so that all, rich and poor alike, may adjust themselves to the great changes these inventions will bring about. The cost of the three—remedy, machine and implement—can be made in the reach of all, costing but a very small amount; whereas, protected by letters patent, they can be placed beyond the reach of the poor. If the Mexican boll weevil is allowed the privilege of wintering here I fear in a few years they will become hardened or acclimated so that they will be able to stand the cold of the northern limit of cotton production and when a favorable season strikes them the cotton crop will be entirely destroyed. In the presence of scientific agriculturists, entomologists, mechanics and farmers I will prove what I say; my only demand is that they be made unpatentable and improvements thereon. Now this proposition I make to hold good this season. After this season is over it will be in the hands of capitalists. The time has come when the minimum cost of cotton production must be reached.

W. H. WENTWORTH.

Cheapside, Texas.

NOTES FROM EASTLAND COUNTY.

Eastland, Texas.

Ed. Stock and Farm Journal:

It is but natural for a person riding in a passenger car on the great Texas and Pacific railroad through Eastland county to conclude that the county is very poor and should be condemned and set apart for a goat ranch. The reason for this is the railroad runs on the backbone of a ridge through the county, which is by no means a fair sample of what nature has done in spreading out a country with resources for sustaining a prosperous, happy people. The facts in the case are simply these: Seventy-five per cent of the land is tillable, and when the intelligent farmer puts his plow into it and turns up a rich, black, sandy, red bud, shumach soil, resting on a tenacious red clay subsoil, no one need tell him he has struck the land that will grow cotton, corn, garden truck and fruit to a "queen's taste," provided it rains enough at the right time; but even in the absence of a reasonable share of rainfall the rich, deep, sand soil in the valleys of Eastland county will come as near producing enough to keep the farmer and his family on their pegs as any section of country in Texas. As proof of this, even as dry as it was last year, not less than 30,000 bales of cotton were sent to market from the several railroad stations in the county. There are three things nature must provide and put in sight before any safe figuring can be had as to the possibilities of a country, i. e., good land, good water and fuel. In these Eastland county has been well blessed by the generous bosom of mother earth. There is not a section of land in the county but has sufficient timber on it for fuel, fence, post, etc., and as to water, plenty can be had by digging from fifteen to sixty feet; and besides, Savannah, Battle, Sandy, Leon and Hubbard creeks run through the county, and barring extremely dry seasons, afford abundance of stock water. And to save space in the Journal, as well as time of the reader, in the discussion of the fruit question, this scribe will say Eastland county is the native heath of the grape, plum and blackberry, as they are found here, growing to perfection in nature's vineyard and orchard. This to the observing man is proof conclusive that all other fruits will grow here that are peculiar to the mocking bird belt of the world. Tillable lands sell at from $2 to $8 per acre. There is a school house and a school in each district in the county, and to a man seeking a toe-hold in

[Continued on page 5.]

For Sale.

WANTED.

YOUNG STEERS FOR SALE.

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

PUMPHREY & KENNEDY,

Taylor, - - Texas.

FOR SALE. Two sections, 1280 acres of good grazing lands, good water and grass, located in the midst of a 50,000 acre fenced pasture. School lands adjoining subject to sale or lease, about ten miles from Del Rio. Will sell cheap on terms to suit. Also 1920 acres farming land in Star county. For particulars address.

JOHN GLYNN, Del Rio, Texas.

FOR SALE.--Con.

A RARE BARGAIN.

Two hundred acres of good land, one hundred in fine state of cultivation; hog proof fence; one hundred well set in grass; fine pasture; good water; plenty of wood; one house with four rooms with outhouses; very good orchard. Price $2,800, one-third cash, balance on long time if wanted. ¾ mile from postoffice; fine school; good neighborhood; 25½ miles from Granite Mountain, the largest granite quarries in the South. work from 100 to 200 men. Will make fine dairy or vegetable farm. Call on or address,

H. T. ELLISON,

Marble Falls, Texas.

For Lease.

FOUR LEAGUES OF CALLAHAN CO. SCHOOL Lands, situated in Hale and Floyd counties, all under post and wire fence—wells and wind mills—lease for five years—good pasture; for particulars address.

J. E. THOMAS, County Judge Callahan Co., Baird Texas

HEREFORD BULLS.

I OFFER FOR SALE 70 head of Pure-Bred and High-Grade Hereford and Hereford-Durham Bulls. All by Registered Hereford Bulls. Raised and now located in Coleman County. Address,

W. G. BUSK, Coleman City, Texas.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Sixty-five choice, high grade Durham Bulls for sale, ages from yearlings to four years old, in numbers to suit purchasers. Address

STEWART BROS., Certrude, Texas.

REAL ESTATE, CATTLE AND FEED STUFF.

2,000 Cows	$11 00
3,500 Three and four-year-old Steers	20 00
2,000 Yearling Steers	9 00
500 Two-year-old Heifers	9 00
100,000 Acre Improved Panhandle Ranch—per acre	1 25
2,000 Acre Stock Farm, eight miles from Fort Worth—per acre	10 00

Cotton-seed meal and hulls furnished on short notice, any part of the country. List your stuff with me for sale.

DAVID BOAZ, Fort Worth, Texas.

FEEDERS FOR SALE. 600 Fine three-year-old steers, in fine condition, on the ranch of the Va. Rch. Ld. & Cattle Co., in Callahan county. For terms apply to

F. S. BELL, Baird, Tex.

Cattle Men TAKE Notice.

WANTED A MAN WITH MONEY TO buy half interest or whole of 800 acres best irrigated land in the Pecos Valley with private water right, to grow alfalfa, 5 tons per acre and sugar beets 15 tons per acre, to raise and feed cattle. The best paying proposition in the west. Come and see or address,

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

3,500 - ACRE PASTURE

FOR SALE: 6 miles from Wichita Falls; fine grass, water, shelter; $2.50 an acre; easy terms; a great bargain. Address,

ROB'T. E. HUFF, Wichita Falls, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE!

500 Cows at	$11.00
200 Two-Year old Heifers	8 00
1000 One-Year old Steers	7.50
500 Two-Year old Steers	10 00

A lot of Cattle on hand; will deliver cattle at Waskom, Texas. Also, 500 Stock Cattle in Nolan County, at $10.00; 500 twos and threes, steers, at $15.00.

C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

TOTRADE HORSES

A GOOD PIECE OF REAL ESTATE in the best town in West Texas; pays a net interest of 13 per cent on the investment; Rented for two years; the aggregate of the trade will be about $5,000.00. Will trade for grown horses, mares or mules. Address, "G." Care TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

PANHANDLE CATTLE.

We have a large number of Kansas and Nebraska buyers for good, well bred cattle, above the quarantine line, that are priced right. We can close a contract for you now for spring delivery, if you will send description of cattle, where located, and when and where they can be shown and price, at a commission of 25c to be paid by seller. If you want to buy we have a fine list of cattle in all parts of the state which we would be pleased to quote.

HALLAM & PENDLETON, Amarillo, Texas

PASTURE WANTED.

Wanted to lease 5,000 to 15,000 acre pasture conveniently situated to railroad. A guarantee of plenty lasting water will be required. Address,

H. A. PIERCE, WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

FOR SALE.

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

C. A. MANGOLD, Dallas, Tex.

COWS FOR SALE 2000 N. Arizona Cows good sizes, colors, etc.; (sample here), $15 f. o. b. (calves not counted).

Lloyd B. Ferrell, Wichita, Kansas.

CATTLE WANTED.

I have 640 acres of choice Floyd County land, 4½ miles n. w. of the county seat and $750 cash, to trade for good cows in calf or stock cattle. Prefer grade Durhams. F. D. BANNING, Waco, Texas.

MULES FOR SALE 250 Good Mules, 2s, 3s, and 4s. For particulars, apply to Jno. C. Wood, Beeville, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks,
C. I. Games, B. C. Bantams,
White Guineas, Pekin Ducks,
Toulouse Geese.

MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas.

DRUMMOND FARM.

Registered Shorthorn Cattle,
Standard Bred Trotters,
Shetland Ponies.

Young stock always for sale. Registered and High Grade Bulls a specialty.

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

W. R. MICKLE, Breeder of

Registered Poland-China Swine and Fine Poultry

Of the following varieties: Light Brahmas Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs; also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks, $2 for 15; Turkeys and Geese, $3 for 12.

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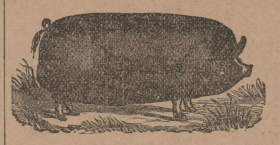
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Berkshire Hogs,
Bronze Turkeys,
Thoroughbred Poultry,
and Scotch Collie Sheperd Dogs

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

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STANDARD BRED TROTTTING AND ROAD HORSES.

ELECTRYON, 18961. Record 2 24¾—Bay Horse, 16 hands high, bred at Palo Alto, Cal., by Hon. Leland Standford. Son of Electioneer 125, sire of Arion, 2.07¾; Sunol, 2.08¾; Palo Alto, 2.08¾; and 163 others in the 2.30 list. Leads all sires of 2.30 trotters; sons and daughters have held all world's records. First dam Lina K., by Don Victor, son of Williamson's Belmont. Dam of Coquette, 2.22¾; Electryon, 2.24¾; San Pablo, trial half-mile track, 2.25. Second dam Lady Klein, by Mohawk Chief, son of Hambletonian 10. Third dam by Sparkle, son of Hambletonian 10. FEE, $50, return privilege. FEE, $75, to insure.

WELTON BOY, 26418—Bay Horse, with black points. Sire General Wellington, 12961, record 2.30; son of Electioneer, 125. Full brother to Sunol, 2.08¾; Sunolo, 2.30, and Woolsey; sire of six in list. First dam Sea Gull, by Strathmore, 408. Dam of Roseman, 2.18¾. Dam of Riverbend, 2.24¾. Second dam by Forest King, 1754, son of Mambrino Patchen, 58. FEE, $25, return privilege.

PRINCIPIO—Bay Horse, black points. Sire Princeton, 2.10¾, by Princeps, sire of Henry F. and ten others in 2.30 list. First dam Lady Edsal, by Westwood, 2563. Dam of Prince Edsal, 2.16¼. Dam of Spray, 2.28¾. Dam of Virgie Rand, 2.23 (trial). This is a splendid young Stallion, very speedy, and a fine individual. FEE, $12.50, return privilege. For tabulated Pedigree, address,

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CATTLE.

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This herd of 250 head was started in 1281 on Ridgewood Farm near Leavenworth, Kas., and and built up there by the late Lucien Scott. Not an animal was ever sold out of it until 1896, when it was moved to the L. S. Ranch, in Oldham County, Texas, where it is now kept and bred in its original purity. It includes the celebrated strains of Anxiety, The Grove 3rd, Lord Wilton and Hesiod. Our bulls in service are Star Wilton 18th, No. 38254, Brainard, No. 41770, Duke of Cumberland, No. 53595, and Hesiod 20th, No. 61292. We offer nothing for sale but animals of our own breeding. For prices on young stock write to

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ESTABLISHED 1839 58TH YEAR

CATALOGUE is my ready letter. Can't detail here. You know my peerless young

HEREFORDS,

always exempt from private sale are reserved for WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14TH 1897, at WEAVERGRACE FARM

Catalogue is given sale arrangements; portraits and pedigree of each animal & 300 plates of ancestors. Unique. Limited edition. First come, first served. Free.

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Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

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BULLS 100 HEAD

By ANCIENT BRITON and Other Good Sires.

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Des Moines, Iowa.

200 SHORTHORN BULLS. 200

I have for sale 50 registered Bulls, yearlings spring of '97, 925 each for lot, $75 retail. Also 100 high grade 2-year olds spring of '97, $50 each. Also 50 high grade 3-year olds spring of '97, $60 each. More Cruickshank blood than can be found in one herd. Would contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, yearlings spring of '97, 25 of these registered, real high grades. W. P. HARNED, Buncton, Cooper Co., Mo.

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

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Graded Bulls, Cows and Yearlings for sale. Address, W. J. LOGAN, Rhome, Tex.

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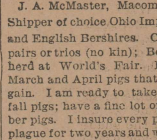
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Breeders and shippers of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine, only leading strains represented. Stock for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants.

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Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first in every class showed in at Taylor Fair, 1896. Herd Boars, "Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal U. S." both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence Solicited. WM. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs

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

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BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red & Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.

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The very best quality, by Black Prince II 33565, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a Specialty. BROWN LEGHORN Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

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Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. My stock took first premium at the Kansas State Fair this fall.

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World Beater Herd of

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My strains trace to prize-winning herds that won $2,150 at the World's Fair. If you want hogs that will "get there" and come to the front, I can furnish them. Last spring's pigs all sold. Will take orders for April farrow and deliver in June. I have twelve sows to farrow in the spring.

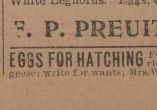
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Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Herd headed by Catcher, Sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1895. Jumbo Wilkes, Crosby, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1895. T's Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1600 pounds. Texas Claude 2nd, grandsire Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north.

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THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hal and other noted strains. Also one-half dozen Jacks of best breeding and ready for service.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE: 5 JACKS.

One imported Spanish and four young Kentucky Jacks from great sires. Will sell cheap or trade for mules.

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EGGS TO SELL from thoroughbred birds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes. First pen of each yard, $2 for 15; second pen, $1.50 for 15. Send orders to A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

EXPRESS PAID on eggs by giving an extra number. 20 YEARS' experience in all leading varieties of pure bred poultry. Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike Co., Mo., has shipped fowls and eggs to almost every State. Send for illustrated Catalogue. Prices to suit hard times; from choice Eastern stock. Cholera receipt given free to customers. When writing always mention TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

To FARMERS and STOCKMEN.

I am selling EGGS from thorough bred Light Brahmas, Buff and Brown Leghorns at $1.00 per Setting. Send me your orders and I will satisfy you. A few Light Brahma Cockerels for sale cheap

J. F. HENDERSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

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S. C. White Leghorns. Every one scores 93 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain). Pen scores 187. Indian Games (Webster strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Lakes and Dead Easy Lice Exterminator shipped from Fort Worth General Supply Agents.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins Black Langshans, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys Illustrated Catalog, treating on all diseases of Poultry, worth $1—FREE FOR STAMP.

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BRAHMA CHICKENS.

I have a few of the famous Felch strain of Light Brahmas for sale. Also a few beautiful White Leghorns. Eggs, $2 for 15. Address,

F. P. PREUITT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR SALE: eggs from 7 varieties of fancy poultry and geese; write for wants; Mrs. W. A. Hinchliffe, Mexia, Tex

HOUSEHOLD.

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

"I WONDER WHY."

I wonder why this world's good things
Should fall in such unequal shares?
Why some should taste of all the joys,
And others only feel the cares?

I wonder why the sunshine bright
Should fall in paths some people tread?
While others shiver in the shade
Of clouds that gather over head?

I wonder why the trees that hang
So full of lucious fruit should grow
Only where some may reach and eat
While others faint and thirsty go?

Why should sweet flowers bloom for some?
For others only thorns be found;
And some grow rich on fruitful ground
While others till but all is barren round?

I wonder why the hearts of some
O'er flow with joy and happiness
While others go their lonely way
Unblessed with aught of tenderness?

I wonder why the eyes of some
Should ne'er be moistened with a tear
While others weep from morn till night,
Their hearts so crushed with sorrow here?

Ah! well we may not know indeed
The whys, the wherefores, of each life;
But this we know—there's one who sees
And watches us through bliss or strife.

Each life its mission here fulfills,
And only He may know the end.
And loving him we may be strong,
Though storm or sunshine He may send.

LILAC.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

I looked on from the balcony of the Household the other night and saw a big, strong man shamelessly forsake the weak in a verbal combat and as shamelessly ally himself with the strong. From my balcony of observation I cried, shame! Not because the man was big and strong physically, but strong in the weapons used. It was bad enough to forsake the weak side. But I should not have cried shame! had he merely done this, but when he gave to the other side, already strong, his well kept weapons, together with his skill in using them, I would have been indignant, had I not been too sadly agrieved. For this robbed me of one of the cherished theories of my youth; this, that there was a spark of manliness in every man from the wisest savant to the wildest barbarian that caused him to instinctly defend the weak. This is not true. I saw this cherished theory of my youth vanish before my own eyes. I am saddened because it is one of the last of youth's theories that has followed me into age. I made the resolution then and there never to forsake the weak, therefore I cannot help Isabelle in her combat with Falcon. Not that I believe Falcon is the weak one. I cannot decide which is the weaker, until I do shall not help either. If my theory of youth is gone my lesson of age is well learned. I shall not do as the big, strong, well weaponed man did. In a combat like this between Isabelle and Falcon, the weapons I could bring to the aid of either side should be tried and polished by experience, and my skill sure from practice, for I have been married many years. There was no time when I was not married. It is a well known fact that women date every thing from their wedding day. I will say this much on Isabell's side, there is something vitally wrong. Many women long as she does for the power to right the wrongs of life, and every woman can do something towards this. Keep trying in your own small circle that might otherwise have been happy. The woman who allows morbidness to come as the romance of youth recedes, as the sunshine of life melts into the pale of evening's moon, and hope is no longer all golden, deserves the fate that is her's. No life whether single or married, is completely happy. Life was not given us for happiness, but for something better—blessedness. And I am almost convinced he who is not blessed does not deserve it. Perhaps it would be wise if the human heart would change its unceasing prayer, of "Give thou to me happiness," to "Give thou to me blessedness."

Perhaps that man was wise who said, "Happiness is either a hope or a memory." In youth a hope of its fruition, in age a memory of its hope.

Isabelle asks if I do not believe sentiment obsolutely necessary to a happy life, either man's or woman's. Once I would have answered emphatically, yes. For it seemed to me to add to life what fragrance does to the rose. But as we add years to our life we add less emphasis to our opinions. Perhaps sentiment is not necessary to many women's lives. Perhaps not necessary to any man's life. Not even missed by many men. I heard a man whose opinion I had previously respected declare "a man could love one well conditioned woman as well as another." So she was pleasingly created physically and healthy that was all that was necessary. The mental and spiritual creation of the woman was no consideration. That one had a duller or quicker mind, a greater or narrower soul was as nothing. That that attractive personality which does not depend on beautiful physical creation but comes only from an unfading and beautiful spiritual nature is as naught. If the power of personality, which comes from the soul, is not c considered, if "a man can love one well conditioned woman as well as another," then sentiment which also comes from the soul is of course not necessary to him and he would not miss it in the "well conditioned" woman. I think you will have to agree with me, Isabelle, that sentiment is not essential to the happiness of the average man. The horoscope of the man from whom I have quoted says his opinions on such matters may be trusted. So I suppose we will have to, though with great reluctance, consider that a man can love one well conditioned woman as well as another.

What do the men in the Household say on this subject. Circle Dot, Falcon and others? Caithness sends us a beautiful discription of a happy day in Happy Valley. I would like a photograph of the group taken. Hope Caithness will have many such happy days and find a resting place for life in Happy Valley.

I am so glad Country Tack has changed her name. Lilac is beautiful and always brings sweet thoughts. A bush is growing near my window. As I read Lilac's letter I draw deeper breaths of its fragrance, and fancy it comes from her. If I had time just now as the fragrance of the lilac bush easily turns my thoughts to poetry, I would take issue with Lilac regarding her poetry. I believe in the law of compensation—cannot agree with Lilac's poetry that the good things of this life all go one way—are unevenly divided.

Panhandle Mary is a new member welcomed with the warmth her interesting letter deserves. I would dearly love to grant her first request of me, to give my views on the subject discussed by Isabelle and Falcon, but dare not for fear I break my resolutions formed when I saw the strong man forsake the weak. I have some very decided views on the subject discussed by Isabelle but they will keep. And now, let us call the Household together and kill the fatted calf. We have no prodigals, so we can have none to return but we can rejoice over the return of a favorite—Woodland Mary. I am truly delighted to hear from her. I was really distressed lest some great sorrow or disaster had saddened her bright young life and we would never again have a letter from her full of the joyousness and freedom of country life. Others would have come and gone but none would have filled her place. I hope Pinery Girl will write soon. If she does not the Household will transfer her share of its affections to Woodland Mary. Either Sex writes again after a long silence, but failed to inclose the song mentioned. Will some of the members kindly send him or her some of the songs desired.

EXCHANGE OF SONGS WANTED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: It has been quite awhile since I wrote to the Household. It seems that all of the old members have stopped writing altogether. What has become of Woodland Mary, Sweet Sixteen and Mrs. Hampton? I believe and am afraid that they have forgotten the Household. I saw in the last Journal that Woods Boy wanted the words to the "Gypsy's Warning." I enclose the words to you so you can have them published, and in return would like the words to "The Fatal Wedding." I would also like to get the words to the old, old song, "Home, Sweet Home." Strange to say, I know so many songs but never knew that simple one. I will send any of the following songs in return: "Kitty Well," "After the Ball," "The Old Log Hut or the Old Rustic Bridge by the Mill."

EITHER SEX.

Texas Town.

LILAC'S TRIBUTE TO HOUSEHOLD.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I wrote once before and was pleased to see my letter in print. I know I can not write such letters as Purple Pansy, Marguerite, Escro, and others, but I can only do my best, and that's all anyone can do. I read "The History of a Dress" and wondered "will it ever wear out?" Purple Pansy must be an extraordinary girl to keep a dress so nice. After I wear a dress one season it is hardly worth making over. I, like Mrs. Buchanan, thought Purple Pansy was a girl, and I never once thought of Marguerite being a girl. I just imagined she was a married lady with two or three little children. Would love to write to her and pay her a visit some time. What has become of Juno? I hope she hasn't died of the blues, as I feel I should if I was in her place. Write to us agin Juno and tell us all about your New Mexico home. I live in the Lone Star state; was never out of it and would not leave it for any other in the Union. I would love to visit other states, but do not wish to make them my home. How many have read the book entitled "The Wedding Ring," by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. I have just received it; havn't read much, but like it greatly. I am very fond of reading. I like good books so much. I don't see how anyone can dislike to read. I read most everything I can get. Some disapprove of novel reading but do not. Of course there are books published that are not fit to read, while others are a benefit to the one who reads them. A good book is just as good a companion as I want. I am going to read "Ships That Pass in the Night" next. Some want me to change my name. Thank you, Purple Pansy for saying my letter was nice. I'm sure I can return the compliment. Will close with love to all. I'll change my name from "Country Tack" to

LILAC.

A NEW PANHANDLE MEMBER.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been a silent admirer of the Household for a long time; but seeing so many letters that I know to be far superior to mine has made me feel a delicacy in writing before now, but it is not woman's nature to be silent. So here I am this lovely spring morning knocking for admittance into your pleasant circle. I say spring morning, but I dare say that some of the Southern members would laugh if they could take a peep at our bleak-looking prairies; but it is warm and calm and the sun is shining bright, and you can see a cow dart here and there from heel flies, and the fish have begun to bite in the little streams.

I live in the northwestern county of the great Lone Star State, and while we do not have the advantages that some of you have farther south and east, it is a very pleasant place to live. We have lots of pure fresh air and health. That's above every thing else; and we live on the railroad, get fruit at a reasonable price, and we are now having nice strawberries. The older settlers are raising their fruit and vegetables at home. The towns are run mostly by the stockmen, and there is plenty of business, sociability, etc.

I for another think that Purple Pansy writes beautifully, and I admire her last letter very much; to have things done systematically is very nice if one can have it so, but I know good women that are dragging their days out to keep things in order and their's and their children's minds are starving, and their labor is not appreciated, for they are neither entertaining nor interesting. I think it best to take things as they come and keep a pleasant face. Marguerite's letter also is good this week. Contentment is surely the grandest thing our nature could possess, for it answers in all cases, but I can't agree with her and Purple Pansy that it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. I can't think that it is better for one to give their heart to someone that is unworthy, or to love and not be loved in return, than it is to go on in the common humdrum way than to have that experience, although a girl's happiest moment is when she really and truly loves; but it is not quite complete till she knows she is loved in return. I can say with Isabelle it makes me hot and rebellious when I think of the unfairness there is in matrimony, and while I am not quite as hard on the man as she is, as a general thing the man is to blame. Mrs. Buchanan, let us hear more from you on that subject soon. With best wishes to the Household, I remain,

PANHANDLE MARY.

A FAVORITE'S RETURN.

Dear Mrs. B.: It has been several months since I have written to the Household, and I cannot complain if you all have forgotten me, though I am glad to know that Mrs. B. and Isabelle still think of me. No, Isabelle, I am not married, am the same Woodland Mary of Pinery Home.

I intended writing sooner but kept putting it off 'till quite a while has past. Was afraid af being dismissed when I noticed to my delight in the last issue Mrs. B. kindly ask what had become of me.

There has been so many nice letters of late that I am almost ashamed to try to write. I too must compliment Margaret. Her descriptive letter was beautifully written, and to walk into such a lovely yard must be like entering the threshhold of paradise. There is nothing that adds more beauty and admiration to a home than beautiful flowers and singing birds. After a long and wearisome journey just to return to that sweet home and revel amid the luxurious perfume from fragrant flowers and enjoy the blessings of contentment and rest, life seems one peaceful haven.

This is a beautiful evening and the trees are putting forth their glossy leaves and soon they will afford abundant shade for our "picnic days" and rambles through the carpeted woods. I can hear the low tinkle of the cow bells as they are wending their way homeward. It reminds me of Chittenden's poem entitled "The Farmers Song." The ground is being turned and the farmers are making big preparations for agricultural pursuits. I hope they will succeed and come out victorious when the leaves begin to fall. They bear many hardships during the season, but seems it all comes out right in the end, and "truly by the sweat of their brow they have made their daily bread, if nothing more, and quite independently can sit down to their humble meal of hog and hominy, and quote as the old sailor did in the face of a storm.

"Where ever you may be,
By land or sea;
Why set your heart at rest,
For you may be sure—
Come kill or cure,
Whatever is, is best."

There now, Texas Tom, I am bringing up the old subject again, but you and I can write as we please and Alamo needn't listen. He writes of his own accord and I suppose we may have the same privilege; though I have an idea he is tired of the subject, as he says, "what next."

Purple Pansy, I have had some experience in the churning line and hens making nests behind the kitchen door at the same time. My mother is never very well, so Pinery Girl and myself are chief executors of the household duties and we are kept very busy. The chickens seem to know me in particular and when I come in they do too, and it is work to keep them out. But we manage to get through when evening shadows begin to fall.

What has become of the old members, especially my musician, Miss Florence Lyles? Would like to read another letter from her. I have a very warm heart for musicians. There is nothing that pleases me more than to listen to the sweet strains of music. Well, as my letter is growing long and uninteresting, will close. If I am excused, will not wait so long before writing again. I remain with best wishes to all.

WOODLAND MARY.

Pinery Home.

MORE ABOUT MATRIMONY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have just finished reading the journal, and you were right in thinking I would make quick retort to Mr. Falcon. I am a sensible woman. I was not suffering from the blues. It is because I have roseate views of marriage that I am saddened as I grow older by the all too plain unhappiness of many marriages which even my hopeful nature must acknowledge as sad failures. Mr. Falcon has had as much experience as I have. But does not observation count for something? I have been widely observing for a few years. Yes, the head and front of man's offense is that he ceases to woo. I claim I do take a common sense view Mr. Falcon, when I say the husband should always a lover be and always woo. Too many after kindling the fire upon their hearth allow it to die out for want of fuel. Why does not man take a common sense view of it and see that a fire allowed to burn low—only smouldering embers—is harder to rekindle. Ah, can hardly be rekindled to a bright, burning blaze. Every true husband does not pay his wife "all due deference." If he did she would not need to seek for testimonials of his affection. Mr. Falcon makes the mistake common to the masculine nature void of sentiment, the undefined longings and yearnings of woman's nature he dares not understand he calls "sickly sentimentality." I am not angry, Mr. Falcon ,neither am I upbraiding you. But that which you and many men call sickly sentimentality in women is heart hunger and soul starvation for want of that approbation which is as natural and necessary to her as is the sunlight to the perfection of the rose, the dew to fullness of the violet. To prove to Mr. Falcon that I am not a sickly sentimentalist, and that I do not approve of anything bordering onto the kind in women, I will say that I am willing to place half of the fault of failure in married life on woman. Certainly she could keep the average married life from being the common place thing it is if she tried as hard to please as a wife as she did as a sweetheart. I have noticed that after marriage if the sentiment and romance of life is to pass away, life becomes unutterably common place. I wish to ask Mrs. B. if she does not believe sentiment absolutely necessary to a woman's life—to a happy life, either man or woman? Something is vitally wrong or we would not see so many failures; something wrong or we would not see that settled uneasiness on so many faces. God never intended life to be common place and dull. I know it, you know it, everybody knows it when trey pause to reflect on the beautiful things he has given us to keep alive sentiment, romance, joy through all the ups and downs of threescore years and ten. To me one of the saddest things is that most of us don't know how to make the most of life. The thought that so much failure and unhappiness is unnecessary almost drives me wild. I want to do something to remedy it, and make more happiness and content in the world for my having lived. Something is wrong. What is is, Mrs. B.?

ISABELLE.

P. S.—I am not blue, Mr. Falcon; I am not morbid. My health is perfect. The sun in my sky has not changed from gold to blue. But I am observing and I know the sun in many married peoples' skies is never golden, but always blue or gray. Mrs. B., who wrote the poem week before last called "A Longing"?

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Continued from Page 4.]

the wolrd, and whose bank account is yet to be opened, this scribe would commend to him Eastland county as better suited to his undertaking a successful solution of the problem of life than any county west of it.

Eastland City, the seat of government for the county, is 105 miles from Fort Worth; is a typical Texas town; court house in center of square, with business houses on four sides; nice wide streets; good drainage, and no local cause threatening the health of the people. There are in the city five dry goods concerns, six family groceries, one national bank, two livery stables, two hotels, two hardware stores sixteen lawyers and three "wet end" drug stores, and as local option prevails, they seem to be holding their own. The outlook for an abundant yield of fruit is promising. Farmers are well up with their crops, stock of all kinds in splendid condition, and, taking it all in all, the oldest settlers declare that prospects for good times in Eastland county were never better.

R. M. COLLINS.

MOHAIR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Portland, Or., March 29, 1897.

Ed. Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Accept my thanks for your generous offer of assistance in the matter of forming a National Mohair Growers' association.

As you perhaps are aware, the first nation association was founded in your state at San Antonio, February, 1886. At that time, and for nine years thereafter, it was simply impossible to obtain permission from the Sultan of Turkey to ship Angora goats from Asia Minor, and as this was the primary object of the national association it died, hastened by the indifference of the growers.

The opportunity is now presented to obtain some new bucks from Angora but prompt action by the breeders is necessary.

There are many more engaged now in the industry than there were in 1886, and this fact, coupled with the raising of the Turkish embargo, encourages me to believe that the present movement will be successful.

I am preparing a pamphlet, showing the general plan of organization, and what is expected to be accomplished as well as the methods to be employed A copy will be sent to all breeders whose names I have or who will apply for one.

L. G. GURNETT,
Sec. Oregon Angora G. B. A.

NOTES FROM BEEVILLE.

Beeville, Tex., April 1, 1897.

From north, south, east and west come in reports of heavy rains on last Sunday evening. The precipitation varied from one to two inches in different localities and in a few instances was accompanied by heavy gusts of wind which caused some damage to timber and outbuildings. The value of this rain to Southwest Texas can not be estimated, coming as it did just at a time when young corn stood four to eight leaves high and cotton coming up or seeds in the ground waiting for moisture to bring them up. Already there is a marked difference in vegetation and the face of nature is one solid bed of green.

The livestock interests have been benefitted no less than the farm interests. Pastures, some few of which were overstocked in the fall and winter and in which grass was getting alarmingly short, are now putting forth a new crop of luxuriant grass, while those pastures where grass was yet plentiful the grass has turned green and the cattle mow it down like it was young wheat. The recuperative qualities of this country are indeed marvelous. Cattle shipments this spring promise to be heavy. Already about two trainloads a day are passing out, and the work is hardly started. J. M. Chittim, who purchased the Kohler & Hildenfels bunch of 1200 steers, is moving them out to northern markets. Messrs. Jones & Rachal are shipping two trainloads of range cattle to the territory today, while smaller shipments are of daily occurrence.

Messrs. Kohler & Heldenfels sent their first shipment of hogs (a carload) to Fort Worth the other day. The porkers were in prime condition and they figured on a strong market.

Two or three large bodies of land have changed hands down here lately, which indicates a "spread-out" in the cattle business. The prices paid for these improved ranches were about $2.00 per acre, so we learn.

Mr. W. J. Staton, the bull man, sold a carload of grade bulls this week which were sent to the purchaser's ranch in Presidio county.

A light frost here the middle of last week resulted in slight damage to corn and fruit crops.

T. J. SKAGGS.

REMARKS FROM RUNNELS.

Ballinger, Texas, March 27, 1897.

The writer has just returned from a trip throughout Runnels, Coke and Nolan counties, and while upon this trip he took particular care to observe the general condition of live stock and farming pursuits throughout each of said counties, and upon observing each of said pursuits closely, he finds that cattle have wintered excellent; in fact, where there were any losses to amount to anything, it is attributed by the owners to black leg which only applies to young stuff principally, however, and when other losses have occurred, they can be attributed to Southern cattle, which were shipped in here late last fall, at which time they were in very bad condition, and hence anything outside of a slight loss in this kind of stuff, couldn't well be expected. The native cattle of this country are all in excellent condition, the winter range having been sufficient to afford fat beeves to our butchers all during this period of the year, and now that we have had an abundance of rain all during this month, the winter rains having been all that could have been expected, falling just at the right time, our range presents the appearance of a green wheat field; in fact, our oldest stockmen say that it is the earliest and most favorable spring that we have had on cattle since the early eighties.

The majority of our farmers are well up with their work, having their ground well prepared, which was done last fall and which is a step in the right direction, as heretofore they have been waiting until the spring of the year to do this kind of work, but they have found out from experience now that this won't do. Everywhere green wheat and oat fields are to be beheld, as well as other crop cereals in this country, a large acreage of the two former crops having been sown all over the county. The farmers abroad have learned to lay aside the prejudice which they have heretofore held against this country, as they have found out from experience that this country is better adapted to a man of small means, than are the more densely populated counties of the state, and to-day, by reason of the fact that people have been drifting in here from all parts of the universe, there isn't hardly a vacant house to be found anywhere in the county, and this is not all, as they are still continuing to come in, a good many lands changing hands. Some of the large operators in cattle who have heretofore been ranging in the territory, are now turning their eyes on this portion of the state, with a view of locating here permanently and those of our cowmen who have heretofore been shipping to the territory every spring, have abandoned any further ideas of doing so, as they state that this country is good enough for them. Your correspondent does not now know of a single trainload of cattle that our local dealers have or are going to ship to the territory this spring. Truly, we live in a coming portion of the state and a country that we are very proud of.

C. A. DOOSE.

P. S.—A good slow rain of three or four hours duration on the morning of the 28th inst, which puts everything in fine shape.

D.

BURNET COUNTY BUDGET.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Since writing my last we have had two good rains, nearly 4½ inches, and crops are doing fine. One more rain about the middle of April and we will have an immense crop of oats, wheat and rye. The frost on the 23d killed some of the vegetables and cut the corn down. But now corn will come again, and the grass not being hurt, cattle are still doing fine. Cotton is being planted and the acreage will be increased fully 50 per cent this year. This may cause some frowns by those who have been using their best efforts with the farmers, but the disposition is such they must plant cotton. Cotton brings the cash which they need to buy 40-cent corn to fatten their hogs, so they can sell them for two cents to get money to buy 10-cent bacon. But this disposition is mostly with our tenant farmers, and no doubt will be for all time.

Cattle are being moved some. Mr. Mosely had 700 head to pass through here this week, and I am told has 2000 more that will start in a few days.

Mr. Kimberlin has just returned from his home near Vernon, where he went to secure pastures for his cattle. He failed to get them and reports no grass in that section and will hold his stock here till about the 15th of April.

Mr. Green passed through with 800 head, taking them to his pastures in Llano county.

But I hear that there are not less than 30,000 head of cattle tributary to this terminus of the Houston & Texas Central railroad that are to be shipped in the next 30 days, and will be driven to Lampasas and shipped on the Santa Fe, on account of the Houston & Texas Centrell people not giving the cattlemen the same accommodations the Santa Fe people give them. I do not know how true this is, but I see the cattle passing the Houston & Texas Central depot at this place and going to Lampasas.

Mr. Corder, an extensive farmer and stockman of this county, told me he had a letter from Fort Worth, asking about hogs and cattle. Seemingly trying to arrive at the amount of stock to be marketed from here during the year, as the cotton people are doing. I do not know what reply Mr. Corder made, but there are no more hogs in this section that can go to market soon. There will be perhaps three or four hundred head to ship in June or July, but no more till next spring. There is, however, an influence at work here in this connection that may be found in many portions of the state, which I think, does not work to the advantage of our packing houses. Numbers of our people who could not sell their hogs at the prices offered, made them into bacon, and are now supplying our merchants with meat stuff cheaper than the packing houses. Our broker told me he used to sell our merchants eight or ten cases of meat each week, but for the past two years he can not average a case. Still there is the same amount of meat sold by our merchants. This, maybe, is as it should be, but I am one of these hog raisers, and would like to see the packing houses buy all the hogs and sell all the meat.

It will not be long till our sheepmen will shear, their sheep, and I hear some of them making inquiries about the market, expecting to ship some muttons. There will not be a large clip, and not many muttons, as our people reduced their flocks, thinking the sheep business was done for for good. But they are building up again and next year will show a decided improvement.

Taking everything into consideration, prospects are fine for this section and it is to be hoped all anticipations will be realized.

GUS GROVE.

KNOX COUNTY NEWS.

Goree, Tex., March 28, 1897.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal.

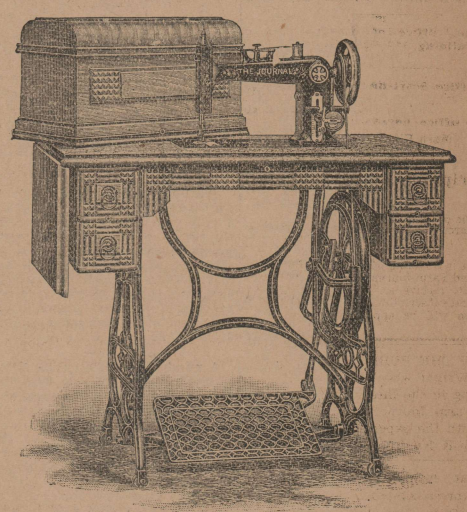
We are having a fine rain here this morning; it has rained slowly about three hours, all going into the ground. We also had a good rain here the 9th inst; our wheat prospects were never better, corn planting over with, but few oats sown. There will be a large crop of sorghum and other feedstuffs planted here this year, and about the same of cotton as last year and the year before.

Stock wintered well, no loss at all worth mentioning, considerable trading going on in cattle here the last week, S. B. Watkins of Benjamin bought the remainder of the W. stock of cattle from G. A. Wright of Palestine (located here); about 100 head of fine stock cattle and one hundred and fifty head of two-year-old steers: he also bought a small bunch of one and two-year-old steers from Messrs Bates & Cartwright. Mr. Watkins will move these cattle to Hardeman county.

Perry Clark bought Mr. Fulcher's stock of cattle last week; prices private. Mr. A. T. Holt started with his cattle to the territory a few days ago. I will close with good wishes to the Journal.

Yours, KNOX.

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NOTE.—All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time. Go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them, and when you get up the number the machine will be sent as proposed.

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TEXAS STOCK and FARM JOURNAL

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 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 9:30 a. m. Arrives daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m.; Sundays at 6:30 p. m.

For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:50 a. m.; arrives at 6:35 p. m.

For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:55 p. m.; arrives at 1 30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.

EAST—Leaves at 12 10 p. m. and 9 30 p. m.; arrives at 7 25 a. m. and 4 25 p. m.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7 40 p m.

Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8 45 a m.

WEST—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico; leaves at 4 45 p m and arrives at 11 50 a m.

International & Great Northern.

NORTH—Leaves at 9 20 a m and 8 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 20 a m and 8 30 p m.

Arrives from Chicago, St Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 8 50 a m and 7 15 p m

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.

Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Lavernia 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., April 2.—The horse market showed renewed signs of improvement to-day on account of the additional arrival of buyers and the receipt of a very fair bunch of mares and mules from Kerrville. No transactions were reported to-day, but it is more than likely that several purchases will be made in a few days by buyers from Mississippi and Eastern Texas and just at present it would be a good thing for horse and mule raisers to have their stock in this market, as there are indications that there will be more buyers here in the near future.

Receipts—Cattle, 62; hogs, 5. Sales—Cattle—66; hogs, 6; goats, 36. Shipments—Cattle—654. Supply on hand—Cattle, 50; hogs, 24; goats, 14.

Local quotations on live stock are as follows: Beeves, choice shipping, $2.50 @3.00; Beeves, common to fair, $2.00@ 2.25; Best cows, $2.25@2.50; common cows, each, $10.00@13.00; yearlings, $2.25@2.50; spring calves, $3.00@3.25; dairy cows, each, $15.00@35.00; good fat muttons, $2.50@3.00; common to fair muttons, each, 75c@1.50.

Thomas D. White of Austin, a well-known cattleman spent to-day (Saturday) in the Alamo city.

Jesse Kilgore of Pearsall, was among the visiting cattlemen in this city this week; says his country has not had enough rain as yet.

Dave C. Pryor of Pearsall, was in the city for a day early this week; says his cattle are getting along nicely, though he needs some rain.

W. A. Lowe of this city, spent a portion of the week at his ranch near Pearsall. While there he shipped several trains of cattle to market.

O. Fuller of Muskogee, I. T., received and shipped the 800 four and five year old steers recently purchased by him from William Casson at Cotulla, on the 2d.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger, was here yesterday and to-day (Saturday); left for Cotulla, where he goes to receive 2500 steers recently purchased by him for his territory pasture.

Officials of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway report some very heavy shipment of cattle to the territory the past week. In fact, their business has been and is something they are enormously proud of.

B. H. Backenham of Pecos county, recently purchased a car load of choice bulls from W. J. Staton of Beeville. Mr. Staton advertised his bulls in Texas Stock and Farm Journal—ergo, his bulls are gone and his bank account is much fatter thereby.

W. L. Crawford of Dilley, who owns a splendid herd of cattle down there, was here to-day; says he has not yet had much rain, yet his cattle have not suffered a great deal, since he has been enabled to occasionally ship out a few loads to market.

John Belcher of Henrietta, is here again trying to find something to buy. So far he has not made any purchases because of high prices, and says he just can't see any show for anything but a healthy loss for the territory man who has the nerve to pay the prices asked.

Messrs. Spaulding and Blackston of Muskogee, were here Sunday en route to Frio county where they bought the Sanders cattle (2500 head) for shipment to the territory soon. Like all other territory men, they are in good spirits and think this is destined to be a prosperous year for the cattlemen.

J. I. Clare of Beeville, came in Thursday, spent a day with his friends around the Southern hotel and departed Friday for Eagle Pass. Mr. Clare is always a busy man and at this, the shipping season, is especially so. He has been receiving cattle at Eagle Pass lately and is not yet through.

E. G. LeBow of Muskogee, I. T., received an shipped 700 head of mixed stock cattle this week at Bandera. These cattle go to Mr. LeBow's territory ranch, near Muskogee, where they will be pastured for market. Mr. LeBow is an extensive dealer, who annually handles a good string of cattle.

Congressman Slayden of this district, has gone on record as about the only Texas member who will support the Dingley bill because it provides for a prohibitive duty on hides and wool. By this action Mr. Slayden has made many friends, has lost none, and has shown that the interests of his constituents are his special care.

Walter W. Daly, the well-known Southern Texas representative of the Evans-Snider-Buel company, made a flying trip to Cotulla to-day on business for his house. Daly is another very busy man thes days, and says his business is very good. Everybody knows the old, reliable Evans-Snider-Buel company and its representatives are always busy.

Arch W. Gamel of Chickasha, I. T., was here the other day. He has recently bought several bunches of cattle, which he will ship to the territory soon; says the territory was never in better shape than now; they've had lots of rain, grass is and will be all that could be asked for, crops will be immense, and altogether, everything is in very satisfactory shape.

Messrs. Lipe and Campbell of Alluwe, I. T., passed through here yesterday for Frio county, where they went to look at cattle with a view to purchasing. They say the territory ranges will be in fine shape this year and cattle will fatten readily and "lots of it." Whenever the conditions are indicative of "big taller" on the beef cattle, the territory men are feeling good and this is one of those times.

Hardin Kidwell of Mineral Wells, was here Sunday; says Palo Pinto county was never in better condition so far as grass, fat cattle and crop prospects are concerned. The acreage of cotton, he claims, will be larger than ever before. He anticipates good times for both cattlemen and farmers this year, and, of course, good times for the two leading industries of the state means good times for everbody.

A number of cattle buyers have been in town during the past week, looking for yearling steers. The market is not numerously supplied with this class of cattle. The enterprising Southwest Texas ranchman has learned that the $9 yearling can be made a $17 two-year-old next year and a $20 three-year-old the following year, by giving him plenty of grass in summer and a little sorghum and cotton seed in winter.—Beeville Bee.

D. A. Gothings of Cleburne, and J. H. Gage of Hico, who have recently purchased several bunches of cattle in different portions of Southern Texas, departed the other day for their respective homes. They have received most of the cattle purchased and say they have now quit buying, as buyers are all holding too high. Some of the cattle purchased by these gentlemen have gone to market, others to the territory, and others will he held in Texas till fall.

A. D. McGeehee of San Marcos, a prominent dealer in and feeder of cattle, who has just finished shipping out his fed cattle, was here to-day. He was feeling pretty good because of the good prices received for his fed stuff, of which he had a goodly number, and they were goood ones, too. Mr. McGeehee and his associates are now in the market for cattle of different classes and will always be found ready to keep themselves busy in the cattle business.

Ike T. Pryor of this city, left Sunday last for Hebronville, where he will remain for the next two weeks superintending the shipment of a big string of cattle to the territory. Mr. Pryor has lately sold a big lot of cattle, his last sale being an interest in those going to the territory to J. M. Daugherty. He expects to make some other sales now in a short while, however. Says he can't keep still, and if he can't sell he will begin buying again, as he must be doing something.

Messrs. D. and A. Oppenheimer of San Antonio, the well-known bankers, merchants and cattlemen, will begin shipping 2500 head of big fine steers to the territory on the 8th from their Atascosa county ranch. Messrs. Oppenheimer report having had good rains and say their grass is all they could ask for. Their cattle are in good shape and improving daily. They now have 3200 head of steers on hand, which they expect to take to the territory next year, unless they should be sold for feeders next fall.

John K. Rosson of Fort Worth, live stock agent of the Katy, came in the other day from Houston. He and Bro. Rhea, the San Antonio cowboy for the Katy, are a very busy team just at present, and will continue to be so until the territory shipments are over. The Katy is such a popular line with shippers that its employees in the live stock department can seldom find time to sleep, and from the way Messrs. Rosson and Rhea are now flying around one would hardly think that they had time to eat, much less to sleep.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, was here yesterday en route to Frio county, where he went to look at a lot of stock cattle. Mr. Bush is the popular president of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and while not a native Texan, is still a natural cowman and has been here long enough to have had a fair share of the ups and downs incident to the business. Mr. Bush owns one of the best pastures in West Texas and says he never saw grass any better than at present. Cattle are in a flourishing condition and he looks for a touch of "old-time" prosperity.

Chittim & Merchant will receive 660 head of four year old steers recently bought of J. Carll of Dimmitt county, on the 8th. Sam Merchant, junior member of this firm, says more cattle will go to the territory this year than ever before. He bases this conclusion on the fact that pastures are being stock this year which have heretofore been idle because of distance from the railroad, or because of not being desirable in other ways. "This talk of a shortage," Sam says, "is all stuff. More cattle can be bought right now than the territory people can pay for."

James Chittim, the well-known San Antonio cattleman, who has developed into one of the most successful meal feeders in the stae, and who has lately been laid up with a few broken ribs and other sever hurts, is out again, as jolly and good natured as ever. He is shipping a big string of cattle to the territory now, and says he has no time to lay up because of a few "smashed-up" bones. Mr. Chittim says grass is good now most everywhere in this portion of the state and he is feeling good. As to the territory, he says cattle are going to do awfully well there this season, as grass will be better than for years before. Mr. Chittim sees no reason why cattle should not bring good prices right along now and keep it up for a long time.

Capt. James Beaumont, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, was in the city last week from Victoria. Captain Beaumont reports that the movement of stock on the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific for the Indian territory ranges has set in and that between April 1 and 20, some 1000 cars will have been moved to the territory from that division alone. The shipment of cattle to the territory will not be very heavy west of San Antonio, in the opinion of Capt. Beaumont, if a good rain fall within the next ten days. The ranges west of here are in fine condition and if a rain sets in the stockmen will fatten their cattle at home and a very large portion of the animals that would otherwise be moved to the territory ranges will remain at home.—Stockman.

J. M. Daugherty of Abilene, is here to-night en route to Laredo, where he goes to receive several thousand head of cattle recently purchased by him. Mr. Daugherty has just shipped several trains from Hebronville and other points, and when through shipping will have some 20,000 cattle in his territory pastures, all of which will be marketed this season. Mr. Daugherty is one of the most energetic and "rustling" men in the business; is always full of business and never lets a good deal of any kind go by, and has the reputation of being one of the best judges of cow flesh in the country. His interests are varied, and, it might be said, scattered, as he has ranches in Texas, both above and below the quarantine line, in the territory and also in New Mexico. On these several ranches Mr. Daugherty will probably have 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle this year. Speaking of him not long since to a Journal man, a well known and successful cowman said: "That little fellow is a hustler and able to look out for himself in all kinds of times."

Sol West of this city, who ranches in Jackson and Victoria county, paid the Journal office a pleasant call one day this week. Mr. West and his brother, Ike, are partners in this ranch and herd, and report having recently purchased about 100 head of fine bulls to put in their herd. "We have been using good bulls for years," said Mr. West, "and I know that a good bull is an invaluable adjunct to the breeding business. We intend continuing the upbuilding of our herd by using the best bulls just so long as we are in the business. We have just finished delivering to our brother, Geo. W. West of Beeville, 1000 steer yearlings we sold him sometime since, and in everyone of these yearlings can be seen the good that good bull does in a herd. We have sold to Fleming, Davidson & Austin all our heifer calves this year that will be dropped prior to September 1st. Here again our bulls more than pay for themselves, as we made a top sale and made it easily, too." Mr. West would not consent to making the price paid for these heifers public, but the Journal will say that it was considerably more than $6 per head, which is a good, strong price for heifer calves.

John W. Light of Chickasha, I. T., was here Wednesday en route to Pecos county to receive a portion of the herd of the Southern Pacific Cattle company, which he has recently bought. He will this trip receive about 6000 head of the cattle, this number being cows and steers. They will be driven to the railroad at San Angelo and go by rail to Ninnekaff for pasture. Mr. Light runs about 15,000 cattle on his pastures, there, and is a well-known man among the meal feeders who come to him every fall and winter for all the cattle he will sell them. He's a pretty good feeder himself, however, and don't let them all go, and being a good farmer, besides, always has a big lot of corn and roughness to feed up, hence uses lots of cattle himself, and no man delights more than he to get out in the weather and feed his cattle, watching the "big taller" roll up in wads in their flanks, notice their backs broaden out and see them get lazy and gentle. He feeds so well and so nicely that long before his steers are ready for market he can get out in the feed lots, call them by name and have them follow him all over the pasture. "We are in fine shape, 'us Injuns,'" said Mr. Light. "Never before have we had such promising prospects. Our crops are going to be immense, and we've already got the grass. I will have lots of feed of my own raising and it will be easily and cheaply bought should I not raise all I need. I am feeling good over the prospects." The herd purchased by Mr. Light in Pecos county will probably count out 17,000 head, besides which he has purchased several thousand other cattle.

William T. Way of this city, who represents the well-known Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Commission Company, and who is known down here as "the busiest man in town," is out of town on a business trip. Talking with the Journal man recently, he said: "The meal fed cattle are now practically gone; only a few scatternig bunches remain in the feed lots and they will soon be in the packing house cold rooms. Cattle are now going to the territory in a hurry and business in my line is brisk. Of course lots of cattle will go to the territory—all that the territory men can get. The number to go can not be guessed at correctly, but in my opinion, it will be smaller than for years. The cattle don't seem to be in sight, and besides, our Southern Texas men have grass sufficient to fatten their cattle at home. This being the case, they can hold them for market just as well as the other fellow, and there's no reason why they should not do just as well with them as anyone else. Buyers from the territory are complaining a great deal about the stiff prices asked by our sellers for cattle, and many who would otherwise handle a good number are kept out because of this. I think the sellers are pretty stiff, myself; too much so, in fact. Just because conditions are encouraging somewhat does not justify the owner in wanting to make all the profit. I like to be democratic and give my neighbor's a chance; but then that's a man's own business, and I believe in everyone exercising his own great American prerogative of doing as he pleases as regards his own business." This is the longest speech the Journal man ever knew Way to make, except when there was business in sight for his company, and he's sorry that Way can't find time to say something to hime every day.

Col. James Augustus Wilson of Fort Worth, the whole-souled, genial general agent in Texas for the Chicago and Aiton railroad, arrived here to-day, looking as young and gay as he did "befo' de wah." Talking to the Journal man at the Southern hotel to-night, Col. Jim said: "I was told up at Fort Worth to-day that there were three men in Southern Texas, all of them cattle shippers who claimed to have never heard of me, and I am down here now to hunt them up. Of course, I don't believe it, as I know everybody. But I must meet all of the Alton's customers, and they must be our customers, as everybody ships over our road, without exception. If you find anybody who don't know me, wire me at once. Yes, the fed cattle are all about gone out of Texas. Of course, there are some yet to go, but only one or two large bunches, and you might just say they are all gone. I find that grass is usually good all over the country, cattle fat and cattlemen correspondingly happy. I don't think the number of cattle taken to territory pastures this year will nearly come up to the usual number taken there. My reasons for thinking so are, I believe, logical. First, cattle, such as territory men hold, are not so plentiful as they formerly were. This is caused by a shortage in the cattle crop and because the cattle breeders of Northern Texas took more cattle from Southern Texas to their feed lots the past winter than usual. Secondly, those cattlemen in this part of the state who could afford to hold their cattle did so, because they had plenty of grass with which to do it. I predict a successful year for the cattlemen, and say without hesitancy that just so long as my friend, Billy McKinley is president, and so long as his policies are adhered to, the whole country and all kinds of business will prosper."

H. B. Woodley of San Antonio, who ranches near Sabinal, has just returned from a visit to the ranch. The Journal man asked him if he was "going" to have plenty of grass on which to fatten his cattle. "No, sir," he promptly replied; "I have got it already, and don't need to speculate on it any. My cattle are going to be just as fat and fine as anybody else's. I don't want any better grass than I've got right now. I will have marketable cattle within ten days and won't stop shipping so long as any of them are left. What do I think of the cattle market's continuing good? Well, now, young man, you and everyone know that no man is able to tell what the market is going to do. I can surmise and so can everyone else. I don't mind saying that I expect prices to hold up right along, and can't see anything to make them go lower in the future. Mind you, I don't look for a boom, and hope none such will come. I think the beef market will continue for a long time just about as it now is. Do I believe a shortage exists in cattle in this part of the state? Yes, sir. As compared with four years ago, I believe the shortage will amount to fully 40 per cent, and possibly more. The feeders in North Texas have for two or three years, and especially the last year, bought lots of cattle in this part of Texas. They never had to come so far south before, and would not now but that a similar shortage exists in Northern Texas. This fact, coupled with the shortage, make us Southern Texas fellows unable to furnish as many cattle as we usually do to the territory people. It's a good thing for us though, as it creates a better demand for our cattle, and consequently enables us to get more money for them." Mr. Woodley has prepared to restock his pastures after his beeves are gone by purchasing a big lot of yearlings.

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Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER JOURNAL.

Beginning the first of the new year, the Weekly Courier-Journal, of Louisville, Ky., will be changed to the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal. It will be published Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The paper will be six pages or twelve pages a week, instead of ten pages weekly, as at present, an increase of 332 columns of matter during the year. The Wednesday issue will be devoted exclusively to news and politics, while the Saturday issue will be strictly a family paper—filled with stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, sketches, etc. The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expense involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, one dollar a year, with liberal inducements to agents or old subscribers who send in new ones. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Waterson on political and other topics of the day.

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

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ARRIVING AT

San Antonio

8:45 A. M.

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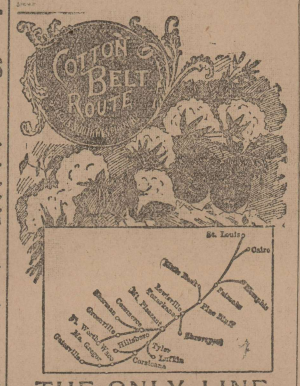
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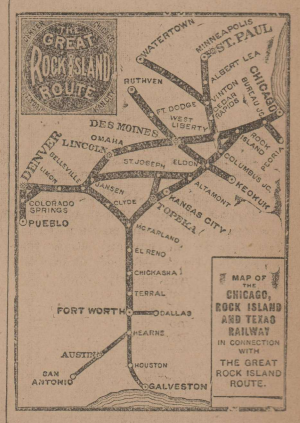
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	Lv.	Ringgold	12:42 p. m
	Ar.	Kansas City	7:15 a. m
No. 2.	Lv.	Fort Worth	8:10 p. m
	Lv.	Bowie	10:43 p. m
	Lv.	Ringgold	11:20 p. m
	Ar.	Kansas City	5:40 p. m
	Ar.	Chicago	9:40 a. m
	Ar.	Denver	7:45 a. m

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Traffic Department—Effective Nov. 2, 1895.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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

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

SUNDAY ONLY.

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

Leave Weatherford 10:33 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.

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DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 512 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
No. 2	leaves...	9:30 a. m	No. 1	leaves...	6:15 p. m
" 4	"	6:15 p. m	" 3	"	6:00 a. m
" 6	"	8:05 a. m	" 5	"	8:20 p. m
" 8	arrives...	11:50 a. m	" 7	"	4:05 a. m
" 10	"	8:50 p. m	" 9	"	1:50 p. m

East Dallas.
UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.			WEST BOUND.		
No. 2	leaves...	9:40 a. m	No. 1	leaves...	5:55 p. m
" 4	"	6:25 p. m	" 3	"	6:30 a. m
" 6	"	8:15 a. m	" 5	"	8:15 p. m
" 8	arrives..	11:59 a. m	" 7	"	4:00 a. m
" 10	"	9:00 a. m	" 9	"	1:40 p. m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE.
No. 13 News Train		4:30 a. m
" 6	8:55 a. m	9:15 a. m
" 1	6:40 p. m	7:00 p. m
" 15 Denison	12:15 p. m	12:30 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No 2	9:25 a. m	9:40 a. m
" 4	7:10 p. m	7:30 p. m
" 14	10:45 p. m	News Trn
" 16	8:45 p. m	8:55 p. m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 33	10:40 a. m.	10:55 a. m
" 34	9:39 p. m.	9:54 p. m
" 48 Henrietta Acc'n		12:10 p. m
" 76 Denton Mixed		6:50 p. m
" 88 Greenville Mixed		7:30 a. m
6 Flyer	6:55 a. m.	7:15 a. m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 33	6:40 a. m.	7:05 a. m
" 34	5:55 p. m.	5:55 p. m
" 47 Henrietta Acc'n	3:55 p. m.	
" 75 Denton Mixed	9:55 a. m.	
" 75 Hillsboro Mixed		10:40 a. m
5 Flyer	8:50 p. m.	9:00 p. m

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 74	11:50 a. m.	2:15 p. m
" 72	9:20 p. m.	
" 6	7:40 a. m.	7:55 a. m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 71		7:05 a. m
" 73	1:15 p. m.	4:00 p. m
" 5	8:35 p. m.	8:50 p. m

Texas Trunk.
Arrive.....6:00 p. m. Leave.....8:15 a. m

THE DALLAS MARKET.

In this market unusual activity was noticeable during the entire week. The receipts at the various stock yards were somewhat in excess of last week. Everything was quickly taken at prices quoted. The supply is still short of the demand on all classes of stuff. Good cattle and muttons are exceedingly scarce and bring better prices at present than they have done for a long time. The impression prevails that hogs and sheep will advance 20 cents per hundred pounds within the next thirty days. Stock farmers will do well to take this as a pointer and procure or prepare for market all the fat stock they can get hold of.

At the Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Company the receipts for the past week were very fair. The receipts fell short of those of the week previous and there is a sharp demand for all classes of stock, especially hogs. They quote the following prices on hogs; good fat hogs weighing from 175 to 350 pounds, $3.55 per hundred in car load lots, and $3.40 per hundred in wagon lots. For lighter and rough hogs, 10 to 25 cents less than above quotations. Some of the representative sales at the packing house during the past week are as follows:

Cattle—One bunch each, Lige Runnells, averaging 630 pounds, at $2.30 per hundred; Jones & Russell, 860 lbs $2.50; W. B. Brazeall, 900 lbs, $2.50; Sam Peterman, 1000 lbs, $2.35; H. O Samuels, 830 lbs, $2.60; Z. Martin, 7 cows, 1000 pounds, $2.35.

Car lot hogs.—One car each, H. Cole averaging 170 lbs, at $3.45 per hundred; E. D. Coleman, 170 lbs, $3.55; Bumpass & Leverett 172 lbs, $3.55; J. E. Childs 165 lbs, $3.55; J. S. Burton, 193 lbs $3.50; G. W. Elbert, 194 lbs, $3.50; W. B. Worsham, 196 lbs, $3.55; H. E White, 207 lbs, $3.55; Jones & Russell 151 lbs, $3.45; Jones & Russell, 180 lbs $3.55; J. A. Neil, 173 lbs, $3.50; H. E White, 207 lbs, $3.55; W. D. Hoyle, 200 lbs, $3.45.

Wagon load lots.—J. W. Williams one load, averaging 340 lbs, at $3.00 per hundred; C. J. Eversfield, one load, 200 lbs, $3.40; J. D. Reed, one load, 230 lbs $3.30; W. S. Uhl, one load, 190 lbs, $3.40; J. N. Sparkman, one load, 180 lbs, $3.40; S. M. Tucker, one load, 170 lbs $3.35; W. J. Lanham, one load, 350 lbs $3.35; L. B. Lewis, two loads, 155 lbs $3.40; T. B. Powers, one load, 370 lbs $3.40; W. J. Neely, one load, 190 lbs $3.40; H. T. Keithley, one load, 110 lbs $3.00; T. D. Powers, one load, 180 lbs $3.40; T. H. Hines, one load, 220 lbs $3.40; W. C. Barnes, one load, 105 lbs $2.90; J. M. Turner, one load 170 lbs, $3.40; J. D. Brannon, one load, 200 lbs, $3.40; R. L. Johnson, one load, 108 lbs, $3.30; E. O. West, one load, 205 lbs $3.35; A. G. McGlothlin, one load, 165 lbs, $3.25; W. J. Moore, one load, 135 lbs, $3.00; Robert Walker, one load, 260 lbs, $3.25; F. H. Hines, one load, 197 lbs, $3.40; T. J. Parks, one load, 158 lbs, $3.40; H. Menka, one load, 170 lbs, $3.30; C. T. Temple, one load, 146 lbs, $3.30.

Thomas & Searcy report that receipts every day during the past week were much lower than they wished. Prices were firm and they desire and can handle three times the number they have been receiving. They quote for the following week:

Extra choice fat steers, $3.25@3.50; common to good steers, $2.35@3.15; extra choice fat cows, $2.55@2.80; common to good cows, $1.25@2.30; extra choice fat heifers, $2.25@2.80; common to good heifers, $1.50@2.10; choice milk cows and springers, $15.00@35.00; choice veal calves, light, $3.00@3.50; common to fair veal, $2.00@2.50; bulls and stags, $1.35@2.00; Steers, three and four years old, per head, $17.50@25.00, steers two years old, per head, $11.00@15.00; steers, one year old, per head $8.50@10.00; cows, three to nine years old, $10.00@12.50; Heifers, two years old, per head, $8.00@9.50; heifers, one year old, per head, $6.00@7.00; choice corn fed hogs, weighing 175 to 300 lbs car load lots, $3.40@3.55; choice corn fed hogs, 150 to 300 lbs, wagon lots $3.10@3.35; choice fat mutton, 90 to 110 lbs, $2.75@3.00; choice fat mutton, 70 to 80 lbs, $2.50@2.70; common to fair mutton, per head, $1.00@1.75.

The representative sales at Thomas & Searcy's yards are as follows:

Cattle.—Wallace & Black, McKinney, one car cattle, averaging 728 lbs, at $2.50 per hundred; Star Bros., Richardson, 9 cattle, 622 lbs, $2.30; J. Metzger, Dallas county, 13 cows, 1000 lbs, $2.60; Harry Scott, Garland, 21 cattle, 545 lbs $2.40; Parker & Sachse, Sachse, 15 cattle, 385 lbs, $2.40; G. D. Mercer, Richardson, 4 cattle, 540 lbs, $2.40; B. J. Lindsay, two cars cattle, 630 lbs, $2.60; Wallace & Black, 9 cattle, 915 lbs, $2.75; A. Nussbaumer, one bunch cattle, 830 lbs, $2.60.

Wagon hogs.—J. E. Griffin, Calhoun, one load, averaging 225 lbs, at $3.45 per hundred; I. J. Willingham, Orphans' Home, one load, 180 lbs, $3.35; J. A. Collins, one load, 175 lbs, $3.45; C. Goforth, one load, 200 lbs, $3.45; B. R. Parke, two loads, 151 lbs, $3.40; Sam Worthington, one load, 155 lbs, $3.40; C. Goforth, one load, 190 lbs, $3.45; B. F. Elam, one load, stockers, 75 lbs, $2.45; E. O. Dean, one load, 160 lbs, $3.35; Jno. VanArsdall, one load, 125 lbs, $3.00; Harry Scott, one load, 125 lbs, $3.25; S. G. Worthington, one load, 176 lbs, $3.35; A. J. Pulaski, one load, 178 lbs, $3.40; W. F. Huffhines, one load, 190 lbs, $3.40; C. F. Isbell, one load, 190 lbs, $3.40.

The week at Carter's stock yards was a good one. All classes of stock sold readily at good prices. A number of parties were successful in getting the top price of $3.60 per hundred for their hogs. Carter & Sons quote for the following week:

Choice shipping steers, $3.50@3.75; fair to good shipping steers, $3.00@3.25; feeding steers, $2.50@2.75; choice fat cows, heavy, $3.00; choice fat cows, light, $2.40@2.75; fair to good cows, $2.10@2.30; feeding cows, $1.80@2.00; choice fat heifers, $2.30@2.60; fair to good heifers, 2.10@2.20; feeding heifers, $1.80@2.00; choice veal calves, $3.25@3.50; fair to good veal calves, 2.75@3.00; bulls, 1.70@2.10; stags, $1.85@2.50; steer yearlings, 8.00@11.00; milch cows, $25.00@35.00; springers, $20.00@25.00; choice 175 to 200-lb hogs, $3.50@3.65; choice light hogs, $3.30@3.50; stock hogs, 2.50@3.00; choice 90 to 100-lb mutton, $3.25@3.50; fair to good mutton, $2.50@3.00; choice fat lambs, per head, $2.00@2.50.

Some of Carter's best sales are: C. E. Marks, Dallas county, 13 cattle, averaging 810 lbs, at $2.65 per hundred; J. H. Stubbs, Denton county, 13 hogs, 210 lbs, $3.60; R. J. Simms, Kaufman county, 14 hogs, 235 lbs, $3.55; C. C. Hill, DeSoto, bunch of veal calves, 150 lbs, $3.00 C. C. Hill, DeSoto, 8 cows and heifers, 620 lbs, $2.60; J. C. Mosier, Huthchins, 11 hogs, 225 pounds, $3.65; L. E. Cannady, 9 cows and heifers, 820 lbs, $2.65; T. R. Withers, 6 cows, 820 pounds, $2.65; R. E. Dale, 11 hogs, 225 pounds, $3.50; Beauchamp Bros., Ennis, 6 cattle, 810 lbs, $2.40; G. A. Brown, 3 cattle, 650 lbs, $2.40; L. E. Meyeas, two loads choice mutton, 90 lbs, $3.50; I. L. Fender, 5 milch cows, $30 round; I. R Marks, 8 calves, 300 lbs, $3.00; S. E. Davis, 11 cows and heifers, 720 lbs, $2.55; Fate Bond, 10 choice milch cows at $30 per head, and 6 fat cows, 810 lbs, $2.50.

E. A. Dean of Mesquite, was a visitor in the city this week.

B. F. Elam, a substantial farmer of Richardson was in Friday.

J. S. Burton of Sherman, had a car of hogs on the market Friday.

G. D. Mercer of Richardson, was in the city this week with cattle.

J. C. Mosier of Hutchins, was at Carter's stock yards with stock this week.

C. and E. A. Goforth of Garland, brought in some fine hogs and cows this week.

B. R. Parker, a well known stockman of the Orphans' Home community, was in the city this week.

H. Cole of Kingston, was in the city with a car of choice hogs this week, which he sold at top prices.

Wallace & Black of McKinney, were on Thomas & Searcy's yards this week with a car load of fat cattle.

Lou Barkley and "Bill" Cook of Fort Worth were in Dallas Friday, on their way home from Galveston.

Lige Runnells, a prominent stockman and farmer of Allen, was in the city this week with fat cattle.

B. J. Lindsay, a well known cattleman of Denison, was on the Dallas market Friday with two cars of fat cattle.

B. F. Elam of Elam, sold to Thomas & Searcy this week a load of fine sheats, for which he received the top price.

T. G. T. Kendall, owner of the Angora goat ranch on Elm Fork, reports the loss of twenty-five of his animals by drowning Saturday.

Fate Bond of Mountain Creek, sold as nice a lot of milch cows as was ever seen in this city last Saturday. Thomas & Searcy were the purchasers.

S. G. Worthington of Orphans' Home, was on this market Thursday with five loads of choice hogs. Mr. Worthington raises excellent porkers and always shows his appreciation of this market by bringing everything he has for sale to this city.

C. C. Hill, a prominent stockman and farmer of Lancaster, was at Carter's stock yards Friday with cattle. Mr. Hill says that stock of all classes in his neighborhood is in good condition, and that not a single farmer, as far as he can learn, is behind with his work.

Friday afternoon, S. Burrett, living near Lancaster, had the misfortune to lose his team of horses by drowning in the Trinity. He was entering the city from Oak Cliff pike when the animals ran off the embankment into deep water. They were hampered by the pole of the wagon and harness and drowned before assistance could arrive.

J. H. Range, a substantial farmer and breeder of Mesquite, was in the city one day this week and was abong the callers at the Journal office. Mr. Range said the recent rains had well nigh drowned out everything in his neighborhood, but they would come out all right with a little more clear, warm weather.

The cattle buyers and shippers of Dallas are highly elated at the success which attended the exportation of Texas cattle from Galveson last Friday. The event will long be remembered as a notable one in the history of the cattle industry and it is safe to predict that in the near future the business of exporting Texas cattle will assume enormous proportions.

W. W. Watts of Richmond, Ky., was in the city this week en route to his ranch in Crosby and Garza counties. He made the Journal office a call and said he was in the market for a thousand or two yearlings for his ranch, and is pleased to see prospects so bright for Texas this year. Mr. Watts left for Fort Worth Friday and will remain there a couple of days before going to his ranch.

A farmer, whose name could not be learned, met with a very unfortunate accident last Thursday. He was bringing a load of hogs to Dallas and attempted to ford the portion of the Oak Cliff pike covered by the Trinity river. His horses became frightened and ran off the embankment, overturning his wagon. It was with the greatest difficulty that his horses were saved. Several boats were near at hand and rescued all his hogs with the exception of three head, which were drowned.

Col. Henry Exall, of the Lomo Alto stock farm, this city, sold his mare Souya, 2:24¾, by Electrite, to Frost Thorn of New York, a few days ago. The price paid will not be made public, but judging from the usual excellence of Col. Exall's stock it is safe to say that it was a fancy one. The Colonel said to a Journal man that the horse market is improving and that a party of wealthy buyers, some of them from Fort Wayne, Ind., would be in the city in a few days to inspect some of his fine stock. He said the season with his stallions had been very good and expected an increase as the season advanced.

J. H. Ryburn, who has large cattle interests in Tom Green county, and who has been sojourning in the city for the past week, was corralled by a Journal representative this week. In speaking of the general outlook in his county and of the much talked about Dingley tariff bill, Mr. Ryburn said: "We are so encouraged by recent rains and grass is so plentiful that we will not feed any cattle outside of our ranches this year. Cattle are fat and will bring good prices all the year. The passage of the Dingley tariff bill without any further amendments would in my opinion, be of great benefit to the cattle industry of Texas. The proposed duty of $6 per head on Mexican cattle is just what is needed. With a duty of $6 per head, importations of cattle from Mexico would soon cease. A large number of Texas cattlemen import the worthless breeds from Mexico and breed to our native cattle without the slightest thought or fear of the consequences. The result will soon be apparent. Native cattle will depreciate in value and cattle of other states will be taken in preference to Texas cattle."

DALLAS POULTRY RAISERS.

For several months past the lovers of fine poultry and pet stock have appreciated the need of an association of breeders in this and adjoining counties, and quite a number of well attended meetings have been held recently. Last Friday the organization was completed, constitution and by-laws adopted and articles of incorporation were drawn up and will be filed with the secretary of state at an early date. The association will be known as the Dallas Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, and its objects as set forth in the constitution will be the encouragement of agriculture and horticulture and the maintenance of annual exhibitions of fancy farm products, poultry, pigeons and other pet stock. The first annual meeting will be held in Dallas next December. Judge J. M. Skelton, president of the association, said to a Journal man that every effort would be made to make the first show the grandest ever held in the South.

The following officers and directors were elected at last Friday's meeting to serve one year: J. M. Skelton, president; J. Y. Webb, Jr., first vice president; A. Branshaw, treasurer, and H. M. Skelton, secretary. Directors—J. M. Skelton, A. Branshaw, J. Y. Webb, Jr., C. W. Guild, Chap Thomas, Mrs. O. L. Wylie, and W. G. Niffin of Hillsboro. All the officers and directors are residents of Dallas except Mr. Niffin.

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500 men and teams to sell feed grinders and cookers. Salary, $50 to $250 per month, according to ability.
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HOGS AS MORTGAGE LIFTERS.
Some hogs, cattle, horses and sheep never know the luxury of being fed on French artichokes, nor their owners the economy of same. They make hogs cholera proof, so instead of fattening buzzards, they help lift that mortgage. This kind often yields 1000 bushels; grow anywhere. Investigate to-day by sending for free particulars, prices and freight rates. Single bushels, $1.00. Mr. Vissering's F. F. tools weave upright wire stays in smooth or barb wire fences, making them absolutely bull strong and pig tight. Price, $3.00 delivered. Treatise on fence making free.
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THE SOUTHERN FARMER.
A weekly journal published in New Orleans at $1.00 per year and devoted to the agricultural interests of the Gulf States, and especially of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, wherein it has triple the circulation of any other general agricultural journal.
It has as associate editors a number of the most distinguished and successful agriculturists of the state, and also the director and assistants of the several state experiment stations.
It pays to subscribe to the Southern Farmer. It pays to advertise in the Southern Farmer. Send for sample copies.

POULTRY.

Lean meat, cooked or raw, is the best substance to induce the hens to lay—1 pound once a day for sixteen hens being sufficient. Avoid the feeding of too much grain to laying hens, as a fat hen will not produce many eggs.

The persons who think they have the best breed haven't attended poultry shows very much and seen the other fellow's best breed.

A neglected garden is known by the trash and weeds found in it. A neglected poultry yard is full of lice, disease and sick chickens.

The very best conditioner that you can give to your fowls is good care. If you don't bestow the latter, all the patent preparations beneath the canophy won't bring you success. Good care does not mean expensive appliances; good quarters, pure water, and sound grain, are the first essentials.

This is an appropriate time for feeding meat to laying hens, as the hens will lay in the summer when they will lay at no other time. They cannot always secure a full supply of insect food, and nothing will stimulate them to renewed effort sooner than a mess of lean meat three times a week. The increased number of eggs will more than pay for the meat.

If the hens have a range, and are not allowed anything except that which they pick up, they will suffer but little from bowel disease; but when fed so as to have them somewhat fat, they are liable to bowel disorders. The best remedies are plenty of sharp grit and to keep a lump of lime in the drinking water, with charcoal where they can at all times have access to it.

A hen that is gentle and will allow one to move her off and on the nest without showing any sign of fright will usually make a good sitter, but hens that are easily frightened and appear to be unsettled when on the nest should not be allowed to set, for they will invariably break some of their eggs and probably hatch very few chickens. There are some varieties of games that resemble the Leghorn in disposition, and while they cannot be properly classed as non-sitters, they make very poor sitters and should only be kept as layers. On the farm, where the hens have unlimited range, the games make an excellent mother, but when the chickens are raised in a small yard they are undesirable, as they will frequently try to kill the chickens of other hens. In selecting good sitters, it would be hard to find a breed that could improve upon the Plymouth Rocks. The Brahmas and Cochins are too large and clumsy to make good sitters, but a medium-sized Plymouth Rock hen proves almost always satisfactory.

EGGS IN MARKET.

We are occasionally told through the poultry literature of the press that eggs marketed in proper shape may be safely counted upon to bring 25 cents per dozen the year around. This statement may be gleefully accepted by the uninitiated and uninformed, and because of it, market poultrymen may suddenly be found springing up in numbers undreamed of. For who would not go into the business of producing eggs for market, where 25 cents per dozen the entire twelve months of the year might be had? Possibly, the world is quite full of such locations. But we have not heard of them in any great numbers. Probably, there are few instances where such a price may be obtained for strictly fresh and neatly arranged packages of eggs. But such prices come only to fortunate winners of wealthy patrons. It is, to be sure, no unusual price to receive for fresh eggs during the winter months when eggs are invariably scarce. But eggs put upon the market in the greater part of the marts of trade, of the United States at least, bring throughout the late spring and the entire summer of 12½ on down to 6 cents per dozen. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it is entirely worth while to place eggs upon the market in presentable and a cleanly style. Stained eggs, ill-shaped eggs and small eggs may be just as well consumed at home, saving those uniform in size and coloring for "the trade." Eggs that are soiled or straw stained, present a not appetizing appearance to the purchaser, while at home one does not mind using them at all, knowing them to be fresh and good. But how is the purchaser to judge of the condition of the article he is buying except by the appearance of that article? Especially, if it be an article that cannot be tasted as a test of its good or bad qualities.

It is well for the farmer who lives sufficiently near a town or city to do so, to secure regular customers for the farm surplus of fresh eggs. His wife, if encouraged to do so, will get them all arranged in a tempting shape for delivery. She will gather them from her array of clean nests, and she will assort them into packages of white-shell eggs, light brown and dark brown. And if the flock of poultry kept is of a mixed variety of hens, there will be just such an assortment of eggs. She will have "individual baskets" for their customers, and these baskets will be clean, and made to look pretty with napkins, or pieces of muslin kept for the purpose. And that farmer's family will thrive, even from the proceeds of the hens that are well cared for, and because of the neat and painstaking methods of doing so simple a work as getting eggs into neat, marketable shape for customers, or the grocery store where the trading is done. But it is surprising—did you know it?—the manner in which thousands of dozens of eggs are literally dumped upon the market. The sight of them in bushel baskets, stained, actually dirty, little and big, white and brown, is not at all an inspiring sight to a fastidious buyer. They are an unmistakable sign of thriftlessness lurking somewhere about in the neighborhood of the locality in which such eggs are seen. And we wonder that it does not act as an incentive and an inspiration to the untidy to mend their ways and be among the more progressive and enlightened of their profession.

NELLIE HAWKS.
Saline Co., Neb.

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.

THE SCOTT & MARCH HEREFORD SALE, AT BELTON, MO., APRIL 29, 1897.

That better times have come for those engaged in breeding beef cattle is acknowledged by all up to date breeders, ranchmen and farmers. All classes, pure breds, grades, and common stuff are in better demand, and are bringing prices that guarantee a profit to the breeder, feeder and shipper. Among those that top the market as finished beeves or feeders the Herford is strongly in the lead. If the reader be interested and is desirous of improving his cattle or wishes to secure pure bred Whitefaces of the best breeding, such as Anxiety 4', 9904, Lord Wilton 4057, without crosses of Dictator 1989, Fortune 2080, and Sir Isaac 6629, consult the sale announcement of Messrs. Scott and March where information concerning their offerings, forty-five buils and thirty heifers may had. For further information write for a free copy of their scale catalogue.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY.

$8.25 Houston and return, account Texas Lumbermen's Association; sell April 12th and 13th, limited for return to April 16th.

$8.35 San Antonio and return, account Gun Club Shoot and State Convention Y. M. C. A.; sell April 14th, limited for return to April 19th.

$9.75 Galveston and return, account meeting Mexican Veterans; sell April 20th and 21st, limited for return to April 23rd.

$7.55 Houston and return, account meeting Travelers Protective Association; sell April 15th and 16th, limited for return to April 19th.

$7.35 Houston and return, account Grand Commandery Knights Templar and State Encampment G. A. R., meeting Daughters of Republic; sell April 18th, 19th and 20th, limited for return to April 24th.

W. L. GREENHILL, C. P. & T. A.

Forgiveness of sin is the greatest boon to the human heart. Other blessings follow richly in its train. It is the keystone of the arch binding together God's covenant. It is the open door through which come trooping the blessings of divine love. Get this, and you get the key to the storehouse.—Rev. George Cooper.

Detectives detailed to look after shoplifters, pickpockets and "professionals" of that class always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves. A "professional," it is declared, never works with his gloves on.

The Anglo Saxons double their population in Europe in 56 years; in the colonies in 25 years; while Germans take 100, and the French 140 years to double theirs.

The highest waterfall in the world is Cholock cascade,, at Yosemite, Cal., which is 2,634 feet high, or just half a mile.

Fainting Spells and Dizziness Follow La Grippe.

WE HEAR LESS ABOUT THIS DISEASE THAN FORMERLY, BUT IT IS STILL VERY PREVALENT.

From the New Era, Greensburg, Ind.

A noteworthy instance of the fallibility of even the most skilful physicians is furnished in the case of Mrs. J. E. Smith, of Greensburg, Ind.

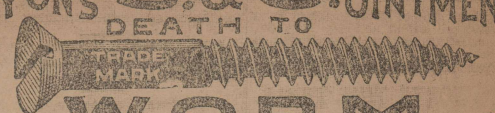
For four years Mrs. Smith was afflicted with a nervous affection that finally left her almost completely helpless and which the physician who first attended her said positively could not be cured. Subsequently, a number of physicians in this and other cities, declared her case to be hopeless.

To-day in spite of the verdict of the doctors, and without their aid, Mrs. Smith is perfectly well. To a *New Era* reporter she told the story of her extraordinary recovery.

"Five years ago I had a severe attack of la grippe, followed later by another. During the four years following, my health continued to decline, until finally I was hardly able to move.

"After having the grippe," said Mrs. Smith, "I was able to be about for awhile, and to do some work. But in a short time after the second attack I began to experience nervousness, and often had fainting spells, my trouble being similar to hysterics. I gradually grew worse, and in a short while I became subject to such spells of nervousness that I could do no work, being scarcely able to move about the house. I could not sleep and could not eat. I would lie awake nights, my muscles twitching continuously. My physician called it nervousness of the throat and breast, and after treating me for several months said that my case or any case like mine positively could not be cured. Different physicians in Greensburg and other cities who attended me, agreed that my case was hopeless. For three years I lingered in misery, trying different doctors and remedies, but none did me any noticeable good. Finally my druggist advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which was so highly recommended by newspapers. As a last resort I tried them, thinking that if they did me no good death might soon give me relief. The first dose helped me, and with every dose I improved. I took about three boxes and a half and was complety cured, as you see me to-day, perfectly healthy and able to do all my own work."

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 also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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CURE FOR FOOT ROT, SOLD BY EVERYBODY

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You want to keep posted on the conditions of the markets. Texas Stock and Farm Journal will give you the desired information correctly. You also want to know some good firm to consign your stock to. Texas Stock and Farm Journal publishes the cards of some of the leading firms, those only who are absolutely reliable and who thoroughly understand their business.

IF YOU ARE A BUYER

You want to know where you can do the best. Texas Stock and Farm Journal reaches every cattleman in Texas, men who read it and men who will pay attention to advertisements. Let the people you want to reach know your wants through their only representative medium, Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

IF YOU ARE A SELLER

You want to reach the best market and have the best men do your work. Texas Stock and Farm Journal publishes reliable telegraphic market reports from all points, and has the best firms as advertisers in its columns. You cannot go wrong by following it.

IF YOU ARE A FEEDER

You want to know where to buy your feeders to the best advantage, and where to market them when ready. All this you can get accurately from the only paper that reaches the men who have Feeders to sell, Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

IF YOU ARE A BREEDER

You want up to date ideas on the breeding and raising of cattle; you want to know where to reach the bull buyers, and where to get new blood when you want to rebuild your herd. All this you get from Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

We don't care what particular business you are engaged in, you will consult your best interests by keeping hand

TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio.

HOW TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

A great and valuable work on the Breeds, Breeding, Rearing, and General Management of Poultry, with full directions for Caponizing, etc., etc. By WM. M. LEWIS.



THAT the business of **Poultry Raising** is a **profitable** one has been proven again and again. This book shows that with comparatively little care and labor **Poultry** will bring a larger return for the outlay than any other **stock**; in fact, than any other production of the **farm.**

Not only can the farmer find a handsome **profit** in **Poultry Raising**, but the man who has but a single acre of land, or even less, can put it to no other use that will make him so large returns. It has this advantage, too, that there is so little real labor connected with it, that **women** and even **children** can do it all and find pleasure in it. What it requires is not labor but **intelligence** and **care.** It gives the **practical** and **successful experience** of the author and of many other successful **breeders.** It is a complete treatise, going over the whole subject, with carefully made **illustrations.** It tells all about the **qualities** of the various **breeds** and **how to cross** them **profitably, how** to make selections for eggs or for fattening, **how** to treat them in health and disease, gives plain and simple instructions for **feeding** and **rearing** and for **building** their **houses, coops,** and **yards, how** to increase the **laying,** and how to care for the eggs and pack them for market. It tells also all about the **Incubators** and **Artificial Mothers,** giving plans for their house construction, and showing just **how** and **when this** can be profitably used. A chapter gives **explicit** directions for **fattening** and preparing **poultry** for market. The section upon the **varieties** of **fowls,** the history and characteristics of the **breeds** is very complete and has an interest for the **fancier** as well as for the **practical breeder** for the market. **Turkeys** and **geese** are treated as well as chickens. The **book** has **more than a hundred excellent illustrations,** and is, in short, as thorough and in every respect as valuable and attractive as the volumes that are offered at ten times its price. Containing **223 large octavo pages, size 9 x 6 inches, substantially bound in paper cover.**

The Texas Stock and Farm Journal

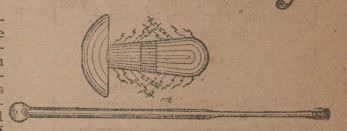
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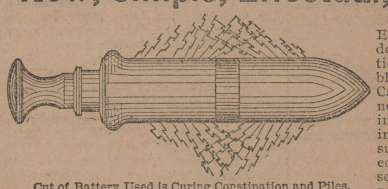
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FORT WORTH.

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

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

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

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:15 a. m., Sunday excepted. Mo. Riv. Local	8:40 p. m
8:10 p. m., Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Express	7:35 a. m

Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. Depot 5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
10:45 a. m. Mail and Express	4:00 p. m

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
Denver, Colorado Springs and Denver, Colorado Springs and 10:05 a. m. Pueblo Mail and Express	5:30 p. m

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART SOUTH	ARR. FROM SOUTH
7:15 a. m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail	9:35 p. m
8:15 p. m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex.	8:05 a. m
DEPART SOUTH	ARR. FROM SOUTH
8:10 a. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	8:05 p. m
9:40 p. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	7:05 a. m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
8:30 a. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	7:45 p. m
4:10 p. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	10:00 a. m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART NORTH	ARR. FROM NORTH
7:10 a. m. St. Louis & Chicago, Katy Flyer	8:50 p. m
10:40 a. m. K. C., St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex	5:45 p. m
9:35 p. m. K. C., St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex.	6:55 a. m
DEPART SOUTH	ARR. FROM SOUTH
9:15 p. m. Houston & Gal'ston Katy Flyer.	6:45 a. m
7:30 a. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	9:15 p. m
Houston, Galveston & San Antonio Mail & Express	10:20 a. m

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
8:45 a. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:15 p. m
9:00 p. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:10 a. m

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART EAST	MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL	ARR. FROM EAST
7:05 a. m. St. Louis Cannon Ball		9:25 p. m
8:10 a. m. St. Louis Mail & Express		7:35 p. m
4:50 p. m. St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex.		8:00 a. m
	Dallas News Train	5:00 a. m
10:55 a. m. Dallas Local		3:10 p. m
7:35 p. m. Dallas Local		
DEPART WEST	MAIN LINE WEST	ARR. FROM WEST
8:40 a. m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex		3:50 p. m
TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN.		
DEPART		ARRIVE
8:30 a. m. Texarkana & St. Louis Mail & Ex		6:30 p. m

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.

The Northern markets are steady on both hogs and cattle to-day and we look for a stronger market this week. Top corn fed hogs to-day, $3.60. We can find ready sales for fat steers at $.25@3.75. Fat cows and heifers, $2.50 to $3.00, medium $2.25 to $2.50. Receipts have been a little more liberal this week than the week before. We have a strong demand for anything that is fat. We still have a good demand for stock hogs at from $2.50 to $2.90.

The following are some of our last week's sales: Cato & H., 82 hogs, averaged 209 pounds, $3.65; W. A. Latham, 58 hogs, 233 lbs, $3.60; D. Tisdale, 66 hogs, 182 lbs, $3.55; D. Tisdale, 25 hogs, 273 lbs, $3.60; W. S. Rogers, 180 hogs, 170 lbs, $3.50; A. A. T., 127 feeders, 97 lbs, $3.00; T. A. Coleman, 100 hogs, 151 lbs, $3.47½; Wm. Allen, 87 hogs, 187 lbs, $3.55; J. W. Collier, 54 hogs, 234 lbs, $3.57½, R. W. Kuehn, 64 hogs, 203 lbs, $3.55; R. H. Kuehn, 24 hogs, 29 lbs, $3.55; R. N. Garrett, 66 hogs, 203 lbs, $3.55; R. N. Garrett, 66 hogs, 207 lbs, $3.55; T. J. Weldon, 120 feeders, 76 lbs, $2.60; Kennard & H., 83 feeders, 202 lbs, $3.62½; Thomas & S., 64 feeders, 185 lbs, $3.60; H. Bowman, 90 feedrs, 189 lbs, $3.60; M. A. Baker, 82 feeders, 168 lbs, $3.50; M. A. Baker, 60 feeders, 175 lbs, $3.50; W. R. Green, 82 feedrs, 190 lbs, $3.60; N. G. Hodges, 58 feeders, 192 lbs, $3.50; Mayfield & H., 4 steers, 1005 lbs, $3.00; Mayfield & H., 4 heifers, 490 lbs, $2.50; Mayfield & H., 5 stags, 1020 lbs, $2.25; P. W. Austin, 4 canners, 660 lbs, $2.00; J. C. Smith, 5 canners, 790 lbs, $2.25; J. R. Allen, 3 canners, 670 lbs, $2.00; J. H. Graves, 4 cows, 820 lbs, $2.25; J. H. Graves, 26 cows, 720 lbs, $2.75; J. H. Graves, 1 cow, 990 lbs, $2.75; Jno. Farmer, 25 steers, 873 lbs, $3.30; J. A. Hovencamp, 7 heifers, 560 lbs, $2.50; H. H. Vickers, 4 cows, 780 lbs, $2.60; Dickson & F., 12 cows, 810 lbs, $2.60; Watkins & L., 12 heifers, 530 lbs, $2.60; B. Hackett, 28 cows, 806 lbs, $2.40; I. W. Boyd, 26 cows, 806 lbs, $2.25; J. H. Roper, 20 cows, 869 lbs, $2.65; Watkins & L., 18 heifers, $10.00 per head; W. R. Green, 72 hogs, 200 lbs, $3.65; W. S. Rogers, 272 hogs, 200 lbs, $3.65.

J. W. Curtis of Henrietta was in the city Tuesday.

H. V. Rowe, of Clarendon, was a visitor in Fort Worth Thursday.

J. L. Donahue, of Perry, O. T., was among the visitors here Thursday.

W. W. Johnson, of Strawn, was among the visitors here Wednesday.

A. L. Nail, if Minco, I. T., was among the visiting stockmen here Wednesday.

C. W. Mahoney of Dallas, formerly of Santa Anna, was in the city Wednesday.

J. H. Belcher, of Henrietta, an extensive cattleman, was in the city Wednesday.

T. A. Perkinson, of Wagner, I. T., was among the visiting stockmen here Thursday.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman, was among the prominent visiting cattlemen here on Wednesday.

C. Hayden, of Chouteau, I. T., passed through Fort Worth Monday on his way to San Angelo.

N. B. Sloan of Savannah, I. T., a prominent cattle dealer and owner, was in the city Tuesday.

M. B. Pulliam, of San Angelo, was among the prominent visiting cattlemen here Wednesday.

Jas. B. Gray, of the Moon ranch, in Cottle county, was a prominent visiting cattleman here Friday.

T. J. Peniston of Quanah, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Peniston is an extensive and wealthy cattleman ranching in Greer county. They had a fine rain in the Panhandle Sunday; grass is growing fast, he states, and cattle looking well. The wheat crop also, Mr. Peniston states, are excellent in that section.

J. W. Gibson, of Waggoner, I. T., a popular and prosperous cattleman, was a visitor in the city Tuesday.

J. H. Counts, of Anson, in a recent letter to the Journal reports fine rains, and grass and stock doing well.

Mr. Hargrove, of Dublin, passed through Fort Worth Sunday, on his way home from Indian Territory.

Richard Walsh, of Palo Duro, manager of the famous JJ ranch in Armstrong county, was in the city Thursday.

John T. Hargrove of Sulphur Springs, a prominent cattleman and banker, was among the visitors in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. N. Grant, of Weatherford, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Grant is cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at that point.

W. B. Tullis, of Quanah, a well known cattleman, also a member of the State Sanitary Board, was in the city Wednesday.

W. E. Halsell, of Vinita, I. T., a well known cattleman, with extensive interests in the Cherokee country, was in the city Thursday.

W. B. Worsham, of Henrietta, a prominent cattleman and president of the Worsham Cattle Company, was in the city Wednesday.

M. Sansom, of Alvarado, was in the city Wednesday and accompanied the party that went to Galveston to see the export cattle shipped.

Jot J. Smythe, of Grandview, the well known cattle dealer and feeder, came in Wednesday and joined the Galveston excursionists.

W. B. Plemmons, of Amarillo, one of the leading lawyers of Northwest Texas, also ex-member of the Texas legislature, was in the city Wednesday.

Walter Mand, of Childress, and of the Moon ranch in Cottle county, was in the city Wednesday, and was one of the party of excursionists to Galveston.

John Hollicott of Amarillo, manager of the American Pastoral Company, ranching on the Canadian river in Potter county, was in the city Wednesday.

A. P. Bush of Colorado, was in the city Tuesday and accompanied the party of cattlemen to Galveston the following day to see the Ardmore export cattle loaded.

G. D. Oaks of Mineral Wells, the veteran cattleman, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Oaks has extensive cattle interests in Palo Pinto county, and also in the Indian Territory.

J. E. Campbell, of Alluwe, I. T., a prominent cattleman, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Campbell has extensive cattle interests in his section and is now on the market for several thousand head.

J. C. Chaney of Bryan, a well known cattle dealer, was in the city Monday. Mr. Chaney is looking for a pasture somewhere close to the quarantine line in which to summer eight or ten hundred steers.

The death is announced at Ballinger on 28th inst. of T. L. Odom. Mr. Odom was an old resident, and at one time one of the most extensive cattlemen in that section; he was also an ex-member of the legislature.

W. C. Forbess, of Mineral Wells, general freight and passenger agent of the Weatherford, Mineral Wells and North Western Railway, was among the visitors here Wednesday, who accompanied the cattlemen to Galveston on the special train.

F. M. Long, of Mineral Wells, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Long is a well known and energetic cattle owner and dealer; he states grass is growing fast since the recent big rains, cattle looking well and farming operations well under way.

Robert Cole, of Crowell, the hustling head of the Ford County News, is doing a good work in getting club subscribers for his paper and the Journal. In sending in a list under date of 30th ult., he says: "they all seem to want it when they club."

Jeff Earl of Fort Worth, was an appreciated caller at the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Earl is a successful and reliable breeder and dealer in standard bred trotters, draft horses and jacks. His business card will be found in our Breeders' Directory.

M. San Miguel of Eagle Pass, a prominent stockman and inspector of customs at that point, in a recent letter to the Journal states "All kinds of stock suffering some on account of shortage of grass and water in this county, but that does not keep cattle from selling at top prices."

C. C. Slaughter, of Dallas, was in the city Wednesday. Col. Slaughter has just returned from a trip to Missouri, where he purchased nearly 100 head of registered Hereford bulls from among the choicest and best herds in that state. Details of this purchase were mentioned in last week's Journal.

Charles Goodnight, of Goodnight; W. D. Jones, South McAllister; B. M. Collyns, San Angelo; Sam Davidson, Henrietta; J. R. Stevens, Gainesville; E. C. Sugg, Lugden; M. Halff, San Antonio; Jno. T. Shy, Kansas City, and R. L. Stringfellow, Amarillo, were among the visiting cattlemen in the city Saturday.

E. Cogsdell, of River Falls, Wisconsin, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Cogsdell is one of the best known cattlemen in the country with extensive ranch interests on Powder river, and headquarters at Miles City, Montana. He states that the past winter in that state has been unusually severe and losses of cattle very heavy.

F. A. F. Page, of Lloyd, Denton county, in a letter dated 28th ult., states, "We are having a terrible rain here to-day, fields are all flooded; some corn planted, but will now have to be represented. This will throw corn crop late this year. Hogs are looking up here; several buyers around; oats looking good; wheat turning yellow and spindling."

W. T. Petty of Grassland, a popular cattleman and manager of the Tahoka Cattle Company in a letter just to hand, states "cattle have wintered well, and now if heel flies would let up and we could have a warm rain we would be O. K." This letter was dated 26 March, since which time that section we believe has shared in the big rain the Sunday following.

J. M. Daugherty, of Abilene, was in the city Friday on his way to Laredo, where he goes to superintend loading of cattle he has recently purchased. Of these, there are about 10,000 head mixed cows and steers, purchased from Messrs. L. Goodman and — Bunnil of Laredo, and Enrigue Viscaya, of Mier, Mexico. Mr. Daugherty will ship them to his pasture at Catoosa in the Creek Nation.

J. L. Pennington, general live stock agent of the Santa Fe, received Saturday a cable message from a prominent cattle dealer in Manchester, England, making enquiries as to available supply of cattle suitable for export, prices, etc. This enquiry is no doubt prompted by the recent export shipment which it is to be hoped will be the commencement of a large and regular direct export trade.

M. Sansom, of Alvarado, writes: "I expect I went wrong on my best cattle, as I sold to Mr. Jos. Gould at $4, weighed up in my feed pens at Alvarado. I now believe they would have brought a little more in Chicago, but $4 at the pens without any shrinkage, is not bad. He took 270 head out of 342 cattle. This leaves 72 head of as good or better, but lighter cattle than he got, but too light to export."—Drovers' Journal, April 1.

G. E. Lemmon, of Rapid City, S. D., manager of the Sheidley Cattle Company, whose range is on the Moran river in Choteau county, South Dakota, in a private letter to the Journal states: "We are having a very severe winter on our cattle; we expect to have a 20 per cent loss. Ranges adjoining and north of us will have at least a 30 per cent loss and in the extreme north there will be a 50 per cent loss, that is in the eastern part of North Dakota."

W. W. Watts of Richmond, Ky., was in the city Friday. Mr. Watts has extensive cattle interests in Crosby county and expects to visit there before returning. Replying to the enquiry Mr. Watts states there have been good rains in Kentucky lately and prospects good. The horse market he states is nearly as good as ever—that is for stylish, well built and well gaited stock, and every one connected therewith is greatly encouraged over the outlook.

On the return of the party of cattlemen who went to Galveston to see the export cattle loaded a number of its members met at the Hotel Worth and adopted resolutions in behalf of the Ardmore Milling company and the party generally, thanking General Manager Polk for his kindness in furnishing a special train, General Live Stock Agent Pennington for courtesies and attentions rendered, and also the members of the Galveston cotton exchange chamber of commerce, First National bank and many private citizens of Galveston for attentions and hospitalities.

J. B. Gray, of Childress, was in the city Monday. Mr. Gray, who was part owner of the Moon ranch in Cottle county, has recently purchased the remaining half interest from Mr. Mand. The property consists of over 6,000 head of cattle, besides owned and leased land, and the consideration paid was about $50,000 for the half interest. Considering the excellence of this herd and present value of cattle, Mr. Gray is to be congratulated on his purchase. Mr. Gray has recently had several relatives from England on a visit, all of whom were delighted with West Texas.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

The Standard Live Stock Commission company, doing business at the Fort Worth stock yards by its president, A. S. Reed, made an assignment Thursday for the benefit of creditors, naming George T. West as assignee.

It may save you time and money to be informed that, when you need a blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the kind most in favor with the medical profession. It is the standard and, as such, the only blood-purifier admitted at Chicago World's Fair.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:

April 7.—Warmer.
April 8.—Threatening.
April 9.—Changeable.
April 10.—Cooler.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Copyrighted, 1896, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 5 to 9 and 11th to 15th.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 19th, Eastern States 20th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country the 15th, great central valleys 17th, Eastern States 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 19th, great central valleys 21st, Eastern States 23d.

Meteorologists usually divide the United States into two circuits, one called the northern and the other the southern circulation. These are parts of circles extending across the continent each of them about six hundred miles wide.

The central portions of the northern circuit runs near Olympia, Helena, Bismarck, Columbus, Pittsburg, Albany and Eastport. The southern circuit takes in Reno, Santa Fe, Memphis, Chattanooga and Washington.

In the northern circuit the temperature of the week ending April 10 will average below and rain above on the Pacific slope; above and rain below from Helena to the Mississippi river; below and rainfall about from Chicago to Pittsburg; above and rain below Albany to Eastport.

Temperature in the southern circuit will average above and rain below on the Pacific slope; temperature and rain about normal Santa Fe to Memphis; temperature below rain about Chattanooga to Washington.

My work on the permanent weather tables is progressing more rapidly than ever before, and I have in store a surprise for the scientific world. As soon as I can get my calculations in proper shape I will submit forecasts to a crucial test at the Blue Hill University.

I have at last found a way to calculate the perplexing reversals, and this will soon enter into the weather forecasts of these bulletins. Many troublesome obstructions have been cleared away and more perfect long range forecasts will soon be made than was ever before thought possible.

There is no chance-work in nature. Every move of the earth or air, of heat, cold and moisture, rests upon a cause, a force, that may be known. There can be no accidentals in weather changes, as claimed by the talented and finished scientific scholar, Prof. Cleveland Abbe, who edits the national weather bureau official organ. Everything is governed by law, and his theory as to chance weather is an error.

Every movement of the elements that goes to make up the various weather changes is a result of terrestrial magnetism, and this magnetism of the earth responds, fluctuates, reverses, varies, in response to the magnetic touches of sun, moon and planets.

It is waste of time for Prof. Bigelow to search the sun's surface for belts of magnetic forces that reach out from the sun and swipe the earth, as the revolutions of the former bring these magnetic radiations past the latter.

Prof. Hazen, another employe of the government, is throwing away valuable time in his balloon and kite ascensions trying to find, in the upper atmosphere, the causes of weather changes. The causes are not there.

I can expect nothing from any one connected with the national weather bureau. So long as they can prevent it, they will never permit my success to be known. They would eagerly appropriate my discoveries and send them out as their own if I would permit them to do so.

For these reasons I propose to submit my work to some university of high reputation, where a specialty is made of meteorology, and there I can get fair treatment. This has all the time been my plan for final success, and this will place my work, if it is what I claim for it, beyond criticism.

Dust and rain:

"And, Master, if it pleases,
I shall recite how many sun-motes lie
From end to end within a yojana."
—[Light of Asia.

An able meteorologist, John Aitkin, has this to say:

"Will moisture condense into raindrops without dust particles as a nucleus on which to form?

"To answer the above question experiments were made with steam, but without elaborate and expensive apparatus I found it difficult to get a satisfactory answer.

"After a few preliminary trials with imperfect apparatus, it became apparent that the experiment might be made with simple apparatus, and working at a low temperature, if the steam were mixed with air. But on mixing steam with air in the receiver in which the experiments were to be made, the ordinary well known cloudy condensation took place. The receiver became full of a cloud of condensed steam.

"The formation of that cloud jarred on the somewhat nebulous condition of my ideas at the time. Water does not suddenly change into ice at hundreds of centers all through its mass. Nor does it change to steam, except at a few centers at the outside limits of the mass.

"Why, then, did the steam change to water at a hundred centers all through the mass? Could vapor molecules combine with other vapor molecules to form water without a free surface, while the reverse process can only take place at such a surface? On considering the conditions of the experiment, the question naturally suggested itself: Might not the dust in the air play some part in the condensation of the steam? Might not the dust particles be free surfaces on which the steam condensed?

"To answer this question the receiver was filled with dustless air, the air being freed from its dust by passing it through a filter of cotton wool. Now, on admitting steam to the receiver, no condensation took place, the receiver remained free from clouding, and if the sputtering of the entering steam and a fine rain had not been observed, it would have been hard to realize that the steam was entering and mixing with the air.

"This experiment at once demonstrates that vapor molecules do not combine directly with vapor molecules to form water, but that a free surface is necessary at which the vapor may change to liquid."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Bank of England notes are made from new white linen cuttings, never from anything that has been worn. So carefully is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery.

AN EASY WAY TO GET STARTED IN BUSINESS.

I want to tell you how much money I have been making the past month selling a household article for a Pittsburg concern. It is a new style dish washer and it works just lovely. Any child can wash dishes with it and neither crack nor break the dishes, nor put their hands in the water. When I first received mine, all my neighbors heard of it and came to see it work. They were so well pleased that I took orders for six right there and made over $15. The next week I made $20, and during the past two weeks I have cleared $50.00, at the same attended to other duties. When I wrote to Dep't 131 of the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Sta. A, Pittsburg, Pa., for a circular telling about the dish washer, they sent me a lot of testimonials from those who are using them, and I knew that I could make money selling them. If you are looking for something to do I would advise you to write them for particulars. They started me and they will surely do the same for you. A READER.

COOPER DIP STILL LEADS THE WORLD.

Among the many sheep dips offered to the public, the COOPER DIP alone has stood the world's test for more than a half century, and still stands triumphantly at the head. It is used on one-fourth of the sheep in the whole world every year, and always returns many times over what is invested in it. For its power to increase the yield of wool, as well as to cure and prevent scab, it stands unrivaled and unequaled. There are others, but none like COOPER'S. It is the only original POWDER DIP. Send your name and address and receive valuable information free. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Tex.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCURSION TO MEXICO.

The Southern Pacific has issued an illustrated circular, giving the itinerary of a special train of Pullman Buffet sleepers which will leave Houston on morning of April 16th for City of Mexico, stopping at points of interest en route. The return trip will be made via Tampico, thus enabling the tourists to visit San Luis Potosi and Monterey, two of the principal cities in the republic. Round trip tickets for regular trains also on sale April 16 and 17 from Houston, at rate of $30.00 going and returning via Torreon, and $5.00 higher for tickets going or returning via Tampico.

Send for copy of illustrated pamphlet to L. J. Parks, A. G. P. & T. A. Southern Pacific Co., Houston, Texas.

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But E. A. Paffrath (or so called Pat) is still doing business at the same old stand. If you have cattle or large pastures that you want sold on either side of the quarantine line, list them with Pat. If you wish to purchase cattle or land on either side of the quarantine line, see Pat at Hotel Worth before making such purchase, or address lock box 62, Fort Worth, Texas.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City	952,910	2,233,143	683,059		
Sold to Feeders	510,433	593	124,547		
Sold to Shippers	295,676	334,635	80,231		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896	1,739,025	2,593,371	873,950	46,067	

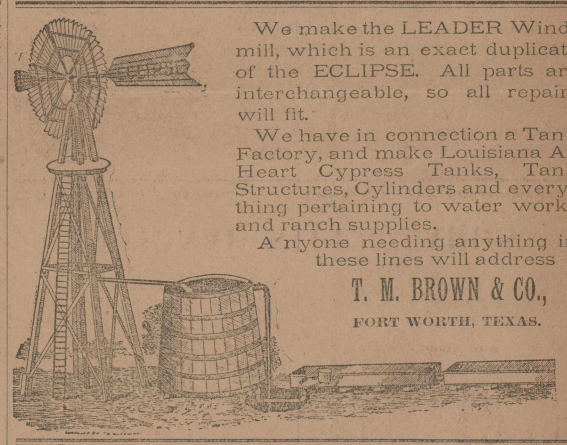
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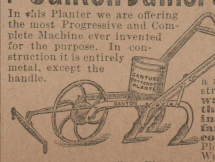
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