

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

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Notice to Subscribers.

Notice to the Public.

Coming Events.

Commission vs. the nine railroads running into the Union stock yards, deciding the action of the commission in enjoining the roads from making a terminal charge of \$2 per carload of live stock was illegal, and ruled that the charge was reasonable. The commission had asked the court to enforce its order reducing the charge from \$2 to \$1. This the court refused. An appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, where it will be heard about the middle of January.

Port Worth will certainly have during the meeting of the National Live Stock Association that month a larger gathering of stockmen than has ever been before in this country. Reports from all parts of the country show a wider and more active interest in the convention than has ever been awakened by any like occasion. The association has increased greatly in numbers during the past year, and among the members are a number of breeders of registered stock. The largest membership in the organization is naturally that of the range breeders, but the development of all the live stock industries has brought them in closer touch with the breeders of pure bred stock whose best customers they are, and the latter have appreciated the benefits that must result from one general organization able to effectively represent, promote and protect every department of live stock industry. This will bring to the convention a strong representation of interest in the industry represented at the two former meetings. The fact that the convention is to be held in Texas, the great breeding district, and that there will be an opportunity to meet at Fort Worth and San Antonio, the two most important live stock centers of the whole country, will bring to the meeting a host of Northern range men who might not come to attend if the association were held elsewhere.

The range of Wyoming are buying Union Pacific lands for grazing purposes and have, up to this time, taken about 1,000,000 of the \$800,000 acres the company owns in that state. The sales for the last year have been steadily increasing, the demand for land exceeding anything in the previous history of that portion of the range country. Reports from Colorado show a greatly increased volume of business there in the land office, all of it consisting of sales of public land for grazing purposes. There numerous transactions indicate the confidence cattle men have in the permanent prosperity of their industry, and also show that they appreciate the importance of obtaining land holdings on a solid basis of title. That there has been no lease system in the regulations for the disposition of the public lands has for some time operated unfavorably to live stock industries in the range states and territories, and the cattle men there have been desirous of such a change in land policy as would enable them to secure such control of pasture land as is enjoyed by Texas stockmen, and it is not improbable that the general government may accede to their wishes by granting leases to large bodies where natural conditions make the land only fit for grazing purposes. The development of the cattle industry are continually making it more important that stockmen should have such a well warranted construction of all the improvements which are necessary for the best methods of caring for their cattle.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has sent out by the express several oil mills in Texas, and the territories inflicting as to the number of cattle on feed at each, and names of owners, and their names in. In this way it hopes to be able to give to its readers correct information as to the number of feed cattle which will go to market from the Southern feeding district. There is generally a tendency to over-estimate the number of cattle from the Texas feed lots. Last year it was reported throughout the country that Texas was feeding about 250,000 head, and even yet that is generally stated as the number then fed, although the data received and published by the Journal indicated that that not over 165,000 were on feed during that season. Appreciating the importance to all concerned in the cattle industry of having correct information on this subject, the Journal is endeavoring to secure sufficient data for correct estimate, and it will be able, as it has been in the past seasons, to give to its readers the most reliable reports upon the subject that can be obtained. There has been raised in Texas this year much more than the usual amount of feed corn, and there is more feeding on farms than during the preceding season. It is not believed, however, that this will add any considerable percentage to the number in the feed pens at the mills. The Journal is endeavoring to get information as to these cattle also, and requests those who are able to give it to do so as early as possible.

THE TERMINAL CHARGE CASE.

In the federal court at Chicago Judge Kohlsaat rendered an opinion last week in the case of the Interstate Commerce

Commission vs. the nine railroads running into the Union stock yards, deciding the action of the commission in enjoining the roads from making a terminal charge of \$2 per carload of live stock was illegal, and ruled that the charge was reasonable. The commission had asked the court to enforce its order reducing the charge from \$2 to \$1. This the court refused. An appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, where it will be heard about the middle of January.

According to the Drovers' Journal, Judge Kohlsaat holds that the \$2 charge was a segregation or division of the through rates or charges, as authorized and sanctioned by law, and that it was therefore legal. The same paper says: "This decision of Judge Kohlsaat is a practical reversal of the former decision on demurrer. The narrow restricted case within such narrow lines that the real merits of it, as disclosed before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and as found in their opinion, remain undisputed."

The case has been so long and stubbornly fought that no one has expected it to terminate until finally passed on by the supreme court. At no time have the attorneys for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Chicago Live Stock exchange had any doubt of final victory, though they have not expected the railroads to accept any judgment as final until one shall have been rendered by the highest tribunal. They confidently expect Judge Kohlsaat to be reversed in the circuit court of appeals, but in any event the case must go to Washington.

BULLETIN ON PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

Bulletin No. 53 of Texas Agricultural Experiment station, showing the operative work of M. Francis, veterinarian of the Texas station, and of J. W. Conaway, veterinarian of the Missouri station, has just been issued, and considerable portions of it are given elsewhere in this issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal. The subject is one of such vital importance to the Texas cattle industry that the Journal regrets not being able to present to its readers the entire bulletin, but its length makes this impossible.

Dr. Francis commenced his investigations of this subject a number of years ago, but the co-operation with the Missouri station was not begun until 1896. It is still in progress, but he says: "The interests of the cattle industry demand that the results obtained up to the present time be presented in official form. There is probably much work yet to be done before the methods that can now be carried out by the Missouri station can be carried out by the Texas station, and the perfection that is desirable."

The bulletin shows that both the processes of tick infestation and blood inoculation for immunizing Northern cattle were thoroughly tested, and that results from the latter are the more satisfactory. It says: "In the blood inoculation experiments over 400 pure bred cattle have been used. The losses from inoculation and from subsequent exposure to infected pastures in Texas, have been less than 8 percent. The losses of cattle brought from the North for the purpose of improving Southern herds had for many years ranged from 40 to 70 percent. In some cases every such animal died. It can be readily seen, therefore, that the value of inoculation is inestimable to the Southern cattleman, many of whom have heretofore been prevented from attempting to improve the grade of their cattle because of the certainty of an enormous loss. The preventive process will give a great stimulus to the process of improvement, and improvement in breeding is certain to be followed by improvement in the care of the animals and a resultant enormous increase in cattle values and in the prosperity of the cattle industry. Had the Texas Experiment station done no other work, this alone would have justified its establishment and a far more liberal support than it has yet received."

The case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company vs. the state of Texas will be tried in the United States supreme court, Dec. 19. The suit was instituted in the district court of Travis county, Feb. 6, 1896, to forfeit the permit of the company to do business in Texas and to enjoin it therefrom. It was carried through the higher courts in Texas, the state winning in every trial. The company carried the case to the supreme court of the United States on writ of error. The contention of the company is that the Texas acts of 1889 and 1895 are unconstitutional, being in violation of the constitution of the United States and of this state, because said acts exempted a certain class of

CATTLE.

The pastures of Texas are yet generally very lightly stocked, but they can soon be filled to their capacity properly estimated, from the natural increase of the herds now on them. As the best has been done by spraying every colored heifer calf, and every one inferior in quality.

A few days ago the Chicago Drovers' Journal noted the sale of four calves of steers at \$100 a head, and said: "They were well bred and well fed, but could not be properly classed as fancy or double-extra. Such an amount for a fat steer is certainly an inducement for the feeder to do good work. There is \$30 to \$40 difference in the market value of a half-fat and well finished steer. It surely pays to make cattle good enough to sell above the class where there is little competition. Any other person in such sales is that it will pay to use the knife more freely on grade calves. Many a young grade bull is reserved for the feeder, and it is possible that could be more profitably matured and prepared for market. It raised a steer."

No one needs be now convinced of the economy of raising well-bred cattle. The reports from the markets daily show the broad difference in prices between cattle of the best and inferior stuff, and feeder buyers throughout the country are making the same discrimination. All have learned that to get pure-bred bulls enough for all the range herds, however, is not possible, and some grades must be used to secure a full crop of calves. In such it is well to bear in mind that all grades are not equally valuable in the feed lot, and that the best grades themselves get by grade bulls should be avoided and selection should be made of those that trace back only through registered sires, and that can be expected the most uniform and largest improvement possible without the use of the strictly pure-breds.

It is not improbable that there will be much cattle feeding done on Texas farms in the future. The cheap cost of producing the necessary feeding stuffs and the better quality of the feed obtained for the feed by converting it into beef, the mild winters of Texas and the fertilizing value to the land that can be made available if the farmer will, are all reasons why the Texas farmer should become a cattle feeder. To become a successful one he should study the markets, study the breeds, learn the results of the experience of practical feeders known to be successful in the industry. If they can do so they should visit the markets and learn the best of the feeders, and the best of the large butchers' establishments, and packeries where they can get a knowledge of the relative values of the different parts of the carcass. All this will teach how to select the best range use, and the man who has thus learned how, or rather what to buy is pretty sure to become a successful feeder.

It seems probable that the immense crop of Kansas will not be employed in cattle feeding to the extent that it has been in the season. Secretary F. D. Colburn of the State Board of Agriculture, sent out inquiries over the state to ascertain the probable extent of feeding, and from some localities he has received replies that more cattle would be fed than last year, while from others reports are that there will be less. Altogether it seems that there will be fewer cattle fed than during last season. High prices of feeding cattle have been a serious cause of the explanation. A partial explanation may be found in the losses which inexperienced feeders met last year, making them unwilling to repeat the experiment. Injudicious selection of feeding stock probably caused more losses than anything else, and this year the kind of stuff that expert feeders want is in too tight supply. One fact seems to have not attracted much attention, but in this connection may deserve notice. One source of profit from corn feeding is from having hogs to follow the cattle, and this year there seems to be a scarcity of hogs.

A letter from Oklahoma reports the range in the section of the winter damage by rain and cold. There are some parts of the range where the cattle are in as good condition for winter as was expected of them until recently. Fortunately feed crops have been raised in unusual quantity, and some range men who are going to feed will do well to buy now before the full demand appears, and to commence their feeding in time. This will be a great amount of feeding this winter, and every dollar spent in that way will bring good returns. Last winter feeding was resorted to in many, perhaps in most cases because it was actually necessary to save the cattle from dying, and in all such cases it was not adopted as early as it should have been. The cattle were unaccustomed to feed and did not at once receive the full benefit of it. The object in feeding ought to be something more than to keep the cattle alive through the winter. All should be kept in good condition, and the good flesh, the young stock should be kept growing without check, and the cows with calf maintain in the condition which will enable them to nurse and enable the mother to nourish it liberally after it is dropped. The average range man who keeps his ranges in a state of improvement, breeding, and value that justifies such care, and less than such care is a wasteful neglect of the capital employed in the industry.

DANGER IN STALK FIELDS.

In a number of cases cattle have died suddenly after being turned in stalk fields, and examination of a considerable number of these has shown that the cause of the trouble was the action of the stomach. Wallace's Farmer seems inclined to the opinion that this implication may have been caused by the fact that the stalks have been made too suddenly. The disease has received much investigation but its specific cause is as little known

HORSE.

Arrange to have the winter pastures near the barns and sheds in place in the order that in winter storms the cattle may find accessible shelter. It cannot be done put up with sheds somewhere on their grazing grounds where the youngsters can quickly retire to shelter as soon as a winter storm comes in. So long as the weather is dry the cold will hurt little, but cold rains and sleet will damage them irreparably if they are not protected and sustained by feeding.

If you have more horses than you have feed for and the cost of feed is any price, it is better to part with such a surplus at a very small sum than to run the risk of loss by freezing and starvation a larger number and having the remainder starve through the winter in the miserable plight in which the coming of spring too often finds the range stocks. If you will keep only what you can properly care for there will be some hope of making your horse raising business a profitable one.

If you want to feed a proper interest in taking care of your young stock out from the herd the mares that are best and that make the best mothers and are the most profitable standard-bred horses you can get them to. The offspring of these mares will give you a crop of colts which will interest you in developing them to the highest possible standard. It is a standard in selecting a stallion because the fees are big. The colts, properly managed, will soon pay back the money thus invested.

RANGE HORSES CORSE.

News reaches us from several points in the range country that the supply of horses of workable age is rapidly being depleted, and that the range men thought, they saw that the supply of domestic bred horses would soon be so short that they would be able to sell them to the farmers and other users of light stock, so they bought some options good until early late in the fall. Every one of the purchasers of options has made money and plenty of it on their deals, and the result is that most of the workable horses have been shipped off the plains and now the young stock is all that is left with the breeders. Naturally the prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. The figures of a year ago will not touch whatlings hardly on some of the ranches, and on others are not a single horse for sale at any price. Of course, if one range owner wishes to buy from other mares of breeding age he is forced to pay prices equal to those that could be obtained for these animals at the present time, less costs and charges. This has raised the cost of production of the next crop of range horses, and the result is that the range men are now in a position to sell the foals will bring it back. The range man for good stallions of the improved breeds for use on the ranges will be very brief next spring. For every owner of a band of horses who does not have a good article as he can, the lesson of the market having taught him that if his horses are not good and will breed enough to get substantially as much as the farmer for his surplus—the Horseman.

HOW TO TRAIN A COLT.

A writer in Western Horseman says: "When I first harness a colt I leave on the halter and lead him around with it for a time, and allow him to become familiar with the novelty of having on a harness, and when he becomes accustomed to it and will no longer dodge and shrink and jump from it, I put the lines through the shaft loops and get behind him, with whip in hand, and commence to drive him. During this preliminary 'ground breaking,' as I call it, three things must be accomplished: First, he must learn the word 'whoa' and learn by the use of it to stop and stand perfectly still; secondly, he must learn to start and be guided by the touch of the bit, and lastly, he must learn to back and learn to do so well that he will back anywhere and any time by the use of the word and a slight pull at the bit. This is also a good time to teach him to be afraid of the whip. Use it a great deal by swishing and snapping it about, but never strike him with it, and if I do have occasion to use it more severely, touch him lightly with it enough to make him do what you want, but not hard enough to scare him or make him too much afraid of it. When he has learned to do this well he is ready to be hitched beside a well-broken horse, and in this work, as well as in the groundwork, I like to use an open bridle with a side check, never use an overdraw check until I have the colt well broken."

BREEDING WISDOM.

We are always glad to advise our friends in regard to taking up new branches of live stock raising, and to give them the best counsel we can in the work they propose for themselves. We do not insist, either, that they shall know all about it before they begin, but we think it is better to begin in a moderate way and grow into the business, learning as they go. Sometimes, however, we get an inquiry to which we feel obliged to reply "No." As an instance, a letter written under the name of a Texas range man, who writes under a pseudonym, asks whether he can get a colt to stop and stand perfectly still, secondly, he must learn to start and be guided by the touch of the bit, and lastly, he must learn to back and learn to do so well that he will back anywhere and any time by the use of the word and a slight pull at the bit. This is also a good time to teach him to be afraid of the whip. Use it a great deal by swishing and snapping it about, but never strike him with it, and if I do have occasion to use it more severely, touch him lightly with it enough to make him do what you want, but not hard enough to scare him or make him too much afraid of it. When he has learned to do this well he is ready to be hitched beside a well-broken horse, and in this work, as well as in the groundwork, I like to use an open bridle with a side check, never use an overdraw check until I have the colt well broken."

THE WOOL MARKET.

The wool market continues to be as unsettled as ever, and the result is that many thousands of bales have been sent to and sold at the live stock markets, and the result is that the wool market is now in a position to sell the wool to the farmers and other users of light stock, so they bought some options good until early late in the fall. Every one of the purchasers of options has made money and plenty of it on their deals, and the result is that most of the workable horses have been shipped off the plains and now the young stock is all that is left with the breeders. Naturally the prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. The figures of a year ago will not touch whatlings hardly on some of the ranches, and on others are not a single horse for sale at any price. Of course, if one range owner wishes to buy from other mares of breeding age he is forced to pay prices equal to those that could be obtained for these animals at the present time, less costs and charges. This has raised the cost of production of the next crop of range horses, and the result is that the range men are now in a position to sell the foals will bring it back. The range man for good stallions of the improved breeds for use on the ranges will be very brief next spring. For every owner of a band of horses who does not have a good article as he can, the lesson of the market having taught him that if his horses are not good and will breed enough to get substantially as much as the farmer for his surplus—the Horseman.

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SHEEP AND GOATS.

There are probably not more than half as many lambs in the feed lots this season as there were last year. The lambs which many feeders have raised have been from foreign and the prospects of a large crop of lambs in the spring are not very bright. The lambs which are now in the feed lots are from the same stock, and the prospects of a large crop of lambs in the spring are not very bright. The lambs which are now in the feed lots are from the same stock, and the prospects of a large crop of lambs in the spring are not very bright. The lambs which are now in the feed lots are from the same stock, and the prospects of a large crop of lambs in the spring are not very bright. The lambs which are now in the feed lots are from the same stock, and the prospects of a large

legraphy, etc. The most thorough, practical and progressive schools in the world. Best capitalized ones in the South. Indorsed by Taylor, bankers, merchants, and others. Four weeks in bookkeeping with us are equal to twelve weeks by the old plan. J. F. Draughon, President, is author of four text-books on bookkeeping. Home study. Hundreds of persons holding good positions owe their success to our books for home study. Send for price list.

SWINE.

In selecting a boar don't take one that has a narrow chest or that has too small and weak a bone. The pedigree is important, but it is just as important that he should possess vigorous constitution. If he has been kept too fat he may lack the vigor that should be required in a breeding animal. Bear in mind that the prize winners at the swine shows may not turn out satisfactorily as breeders.

If you buy a young boar whose generative powers have never been tested you are taking chances on him. Though it may cost more to buy one that has demonstrated his value by begotting good litters he may be much the cheaper animal. If a young one is selected take from a family that traces back through a line of successful males. This will give some assurance of getting good litters.

Once a day is often enough for the boar to serve. Keep the sow to be served separate until the following day she is in heat and then turn her in to the boar. Keep them together until he serves at then turn her out. One service that day is enough. With her when her second period comes and if in heat repeat the process. If she does not come in heat again it is safe to assume that the service has been effective.

The boar should be well housed and kept comfortable, with clean, dry quarters and plenty of air and sunshine. He cannot be kept in the best condition in a foul, muddy pen. He should have a lot instead of a pen, and a lot large enough for him to take the exercise he needs. There should be in a shelter shed and his bedding should be changed frequently. And he should be kept free from lice and mange. The lot should not adjoin any enclosure in which other swine are kept, nor should there be any other animal kept in the lot with him. Feed him only what grain food he will eat clean, and clean his trough out thoroughly after he has fed so that it will not become foul and offensive.

The boar should be fed abundantly, not with any considerable proportion of fattening food in his ration, but so as to keep him in good flesh and vigorous working condition. Some corn or corn meal is needed to furnish plenty of animal heat, but oats, bran and shorts should form a considerable part of the grain feed and can be given in a pasturage, if possible. Grass is good, so is small grain pasture, but the best is alfalfa. If he cannot have pasture, give him the best substitute available, alfalfa hay, good timothy hay or hay of some other kind. Some prefer it steamed, but probably the one that the boar may eat it better. Some succulent food in good and should be given if you have it, such as turnips, artichokes, etc. Fruit and vegetable waste from the kitchen is also good. Let him have always access to salt, lime ashes and charcoal, and plenty of pure water.

THE MOST PROFITABLE HOG AND HOW TO GET IT.

"This is a subject that has been discussed in every hog producing clime for many years and there seems to be a difference in the opinions of many hog men, writes Wm. W. Barreks in exchange.

The most profitable hog is the one that you can get the most money out of with the least feed and in the shortest time. The pig that will grow to 200 pounds at nine months is the money-making kind, and that cannot be done with the old hazy splitters and rickshaws, but with the up-to-date Poland-China, Chester or Duroc. This can be done, providing you use the proper feed and use it in a fat, moist and muscle producing way. To know how, when, what and how much food to give the mortgaged pig is the secret. You must commence early on them, even before they are born feed them in the dam, and from the time the little fellows first take the teat until they are weighed for market they must not see a hungry hour. Sweet feed, clean quarters, good, pure water and the best of care are as good medicine as you need ever give them.

GRINDING CORN FOR PIGS.

Prof. C. W. Burkett, agriculturist of the New Hampshire Experiment station, reports on some experiments of that station as follows:

"Six of our grade Chester White and Berkshire pigs were taken, and at the beginning of the experiment weighed about 50 pounds each. They were put in two as equal lots as could be made and fed for four weeks. One lot was fed ground corn and cob and the other lot was fed corn in the ear. Each day equal quantities of feed were given. The pigs were weighed weekly during the period. The lot which had been fed corn and cob meal gained 71 pounds, the lot fed the ear corn gained 85 pounds, a difference of 14 pounds in favor of the corn and cob lot. The former had an average daily gain of .37 pounds and the latter an average daily gain of .51 pounds.

The ear corn lot required 859 pounds of milk and 33 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds gain, as against 835 pounds milk and 319 pounds grain in the corn and cob lot. This is a difference of 14 pounds of grain to produce 100 pounds of gain. When corn is worth \$16 per ton, 14 pounds have a value of 11.2 cents. Now in this experiment it cost 8 cents per bushel to get the corn ground at the mill. At this rate, 14 pounds cost a little over 12 cents. But the grinding made a difference of 34 pounds, and this 14 pounds is the extra cost of grinding, so it cost practically all the 14 pounds was worth for feeding to have it ground, and so after all nothing was saved by grinding. The hauling to and from the mill is also an item of expense and there would be another reason against grinding.

Our results indicate that while corn and cob meal has a slight better feeding value over ear corn, for practical purposes it is more economical to feed from the ear and save miller's fee and the labor of hauling to and from the mill.

Read the list of contents of the four Marion Harland books offered by us free of charge to new subscribers. Would not any of them help you in daily affairs?

POULTRY.

VALUE OF CORN AS AN EGG-PRODUCING RATION.

At the Hatch Experiment station, Amesbury, Mass., a number of experiments have been tried to test the relative values of a wide ration, one including corn and corn meal, and a narrow ration, one from which these feeds were omitted, for egg production. The experiments were conducted by William P. Brooks and his report is full. He says it was necessary to exercise more judgment in feeding the wide ration and that on a few occasions the fowls receiving it lost appetite. His conclusions are as follows:

"1. The hens on the wide (rich in corn) ration laid many more eggs in both the winter and summer experiments than those on the narrow ration. The difference in favor of the wide ration amounts to 25 per cent in the winter trial and to 33 1/2 per cent in the summer trial, upon the basis of equal number of hen days.

"2. The total cost of feeds was less for the wide ration, and of course the cost per egg was much less. In the production of 100 dozen eggs the saving on the basis of our winter test would amount to \$4.50 on the basis of the summer test, to \$3.24.

"3. In the average weight of the eggs produced there is a small difference in favor of the narrow ration, but in the relative egg production of hens at different periods of the year the wide ration shows the eggs produced by the confined hens to have been somewhat superior. They were deeper yellow and of a milder flavor than the eggs from the narrow ration.

"4. The fowls on the wide ration gained somewhat in weight and were heavier at the close of the experiment than the others, notwithstanding the much larger number of eggs laid.

Experiments have been made at the Utah Experiment station to test the relative egg production of hens at different periods of the year. The results were given by James Dryden, manager of the poultry department of the station, to Reliable Poultry Journal. The following is the report in brief, with the tables, which show the rations fed and their cost, and number of eggs and cost, being omitted.

There were two pens of hens three and four years old, and two pens of pullets and four fowls in each pen. All were of the same breed, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, and all of the same strain. The pens were five feet by seven feet and each pen had a wire mesh exercise, five feet by forty feet. There was little difference in the feeding of the different flocks. The first test was for the year 1936-7.

During the year, the two pens of old hens laid an average of 85 eggs per fowl, the two pens of pullets an average of 170, or twice the number laid by the old hens. The eggs were sold at 12 cents per dozen, the old hens at 12 cents per fowl, those laid by the pullets at 12 cents per fowl. The cost of the feed to produce a dozen eggs was 84 cents for the old hens and 44 cents for the pullets.

During the second year, the year 1937-8, these pullets were carried over as one-year-old hens and one fowl of like age and one fowl was added to each pen, making five fowls in each, and the former treatment was continued through the year.

Pen 1 of the pullets had laid an average of 182 eggs, and pen 2 an average of 182 eggs. The same fowls laid during the second year, pen 1, 150.8 eggs per fowl, pen 2, 114.2 eggs. They averaged during the first year 170 per fowl and during the second year 150 per fowl. As pullets their eggs were worth an average of \$1.78 per fowl, and as one-year-old hens they averaged \$1.40, a difference of 38 cents in favor of the pullets. The total value of the eggs was \$116 per fowl the first year and 76 cents the second year. The per cent profit on food the first year was 188, the second year 118.

The feeding of the old hens was the same except as to quantity. The morning feed was a mash of two parts bran and shorts and one part each of chopped corn and oats. A little grain was fed about 10 a. m. Cut bones were given three times a week. Cabbages formed part of the feed until about March 1, then lucerne leaves, fed dry, was substituted until green grass could be had. The lucerne leaves were scattered in the pen, and later the green grass was thrown there. The only stimulating food was a little cayenne pepper in the morning mash, in which there was also some salt. During the winter cold ashes and a little gravel were kept before the fowls. No oyster shells were fed until the middle of summer. Mr. Dryden says:

"These figures will afford some basis for a discussion of the question, does it pay to keep hens two years? Figuring on food cost alone, there is a very satisfactory profit in the second year as well as the first; so that it does pay when food cost alone is considered. But then there are other items of cost—labor, a yet unknown quantity, and interest on investment. The cost of keeping a pullet is no greater than that of a hen, and those figures show that the profit was some 50 per cent greater for the pullet than the year old hen. For case of calculation, suppose a man can care for a thousand hens. If they are pullets, according to these results, they will yield a profit on food of \$1100 per year. If they are one-year-old hens the profit will be \$760. In the one case the man will have \$1100 for his labor, interest on investment, etc., and \$760 in the other case, a difference of \$340 in favor of keeping of the hens at the end of the first year. As he can care for only a limited number of hens, it certainly would pay him to renew his flock every year, assuming that the cost of purchasing a new flock of pullets is paid with the money received from the sale of the hen. But the life of the great majority of the hens of the country is doubtless longer than two years. If we refer again to table 1, we find the average value of the eggs produced per fowl of old hens was 78 cents. Their food cost \$7.74 cents, leaving only 20 cents for profit on food. W. A. and their cost about 10 a. m. Cut bones were given \$20 to pay for labor and interest on investment, as against \$160 in the case of pullets and \$760 for one-year-old hens."

The time to secure exceptional value is when you see it announced. Next month may be too late. We refer to the Marion Harland books as free premiums to new subscribers.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Quannah Observer: W. O. Richards shipped to Kansas yesterday 1443 calves—all Whites. They were said to be the best calves ever shipped or sold in Quannah.

There is to be a meeting of the breeders of registered Shorthorn cattle to be held at the Hotel Worth, Fort Worth, Tex., Thursday, Dec. 14, for the purpose of organizing a state association of registered Shorthorn breeders. It is expected that a large number of breeders will be present.

Pathhandle Herald: A. C. Page, agent here informs us that 343 cars of cattle and two cars of horses have been shipped from this point this fall. At an average of 30 head to the car, making 10,290 head. A pretty good showing for a whistling station of the Southern Kansas of Texas.

A dispatch of Dec. 9 from El Paso says: W. J. Cox left for Chihuahua, Mexico, to-day to close a deal for 18,000 head of cattle. The cattle are to be delivered in lots of 1000, every five days. This is the fourth heavy shipment of cattle to Cuba made by Cox & Kaysor this season.

Denver Stockman: Greenwell & Rose sold to Monte Blevins the North Park cattleman, 200 head of 18-year-old cattle, they had been shipped up here at \$4.50 per hundred pounds. Mr. Blevins will take them to Fort Collins from here, but he is yet undecided whether he will leave them there for the winter or take them into the park. The averaged 605 pounds.

Sterling City News: Henry Bode and S. D. Davis bought 58 head of stock cattle from A. J. Davis this week at \$16.50. Will Currie bought 35 head of stock cattle from Henry Bode and S. D. Davis this week at \$16.50. The cattle were moved to Glascock county. T. G. Brennan brought down 23 fine grade Hereford bulls from Stanton this week, which he purchased last summer from J. D. Seid at \$35 around.

Southwestern Stockman (Phoenix, Ariz.): Wolf Sachs of Tempe, recently sold to a Los Angeles buyer a shipment of alfalfa raised short, two-year-olds, weighing 1100 pounds. This is what Mr. Sachs has been a believer in for some years—breeding and raising cattle under the fence on the alfalfa farms of the valley, a plan which this journal believes will prove highly successful and remunerative, where a right grade of cows are used for the foundation stock.

Midland Gazette: H. E. Crowley rounded up and delivered 200 steer calves Thursday to Burl Holloway and T. M. Waddell at private terms. G. W. Tooley sold his 35 bulls mentioned in last issue, to parties in Monahans at an average price of \$150 per head. The bulls were shipped from Monroe City, Mo., and were choice animals. J. S. McCall bought from N. W. McCall 300 head of registered Hereford bulls, for which he paid \$400. Mr. McCall also bought five registered heifers, from Mr. McKenize who is in Illinois, to be delivered in March, \$500 for the five. Mr. McKenize sold to Tim Trammel of Sweetwater, a Scotch topped Shorthorn bull for \$150. This was all excepted by mail and the purchaser seemed to be very well satisfied that they had received their money's worth.

Midland Live Stock Reporter: F. Divers sold 25 head of one and two year-olds to W. F. Woodford last week. Metcalf & Connell received 300 head of cattle Tuesday which they purchased of F. Divers. Consideration \$20 around. John Andrews, of Monahans, was a purchaser of three of G. W. Tooley's thoroughbred yearling bulls. Curtis makes an addition of two registered Hereford bulls to his herds. They are of the choicest of the young recently sold by G. W. Tooley. A young bull brought here recently from Monroe City, Mo., by G. W. Tooley. They are Hereford and Durham thoroughbreds. Monahans was well represented among the buyers of G. W. Tooley's bunch of thoroughbreds recently brought from Monroe City, Mo. Geo. Hogg bought four of his finest Hereford bulls.

Childress Index: Lee McGrady, a well known and popular stockman of Motley county, was transacting business in this city several days this week. He is one of the stockmen that says the late rains have not injured the cattle interests. The range has more water than for years and there is plenty of grass, which will permit the cattle to scatter over the entire range and not gather around one water hole and starve to death. Lee will vaccinate about 250 calves with the Pasteur vaccine. M. S. Swenson & Sons have put 60 head of steers on feed at the Hayes place west of town. There are 27 twos and 33 head of ones, and they are being put into condition for exportation during the national live stock convention at Fort Worth in January. It is a fine bunch and no doubt will take first prizes in their class. The Hereford Grove farm sold a fine bull to the SMS ranch last week. He was a coming two and was royally bred. Price \$200. A. J. Hardin this week sold two Red Poll bulls to Mrs. W. L. R. Dickson. Price \$225.

San Angelo Standard: Col. Wm. Black shipped 700 goats to Iowa last Wednesday. John Rae sold to Jerome Porter one grade Devon bull calf for \$25. West Texas Tinkerley bought 133 cows from Fayette Tankersley at \$18. W. T. Cawley has sold his one-half interest in Hudson & Cawley's 2400 steers to his former partner, Lim Hudson, at private terms. Frank Parker, manager of the half circle 6 ranch, sold 41 feeder bulls last Tuesday to Geo. Abbott, for \$24 around. The period of lactation long. They mature early, fasten easily, and are held in high esteem as general purpose cows. Dr. H. Nichols Jarchow in American Agriculturist.

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A College Education

is the best life equipment that a young man can be provided for a young man. Everybody wants a college education, but every man who keeps a dozen or more cows may easily do so. A Sharpley's Giant or Safety Hand pattern will, in a short time, make extra butter enough to pay for a college education for each member of your family. Send for Catalogue No. 38.

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Sheard's flock of fine Delaine rams in Schleichers company and the sheep have been moved to the fair grounds pasture near San Angelo. Terms private. J. J. E. Hefsey bought 1100 head of stock cattle and steers and the latest and improvements of the Llano county school land pasture, 17,712 acres, from W. H. Godard, for \$20,000. The rain Thursday and Friday, particularly Thursday night, was the best the Chocho country has had this season in years. And the beauty of it is that it turned off so warm after the precipitation ceased. Foster Brothers, the sterling cattlemen of Sterling county, returned Thursday from Coleman, where they bought high grade and full blood Hereford bull calves, from Billy Anson's famous herd of Whites. They brought the cattle with them, and the price they paid was \$50 a head. W. L. Foster bought 35 and R. W. Foster 12. Fletcher Treadwell brought in last Monday Tom Ball's Hereford heifer calves and shipped them to R. L. Trees of Dallas county. Mr. Trees will keep these calves as breeders. He paid \$16 for them and they are beauties. Sol Mayer, the well known and successful young cattlemen dealer, arrived yesterday from the Indian Territory, where he is feeding on corn and cotton seed meal 2500 big steers. Sol says they are doing fine and frequently investigated and they will be ready for market next month. J. R. Bruce of Louisiana, during the season, has purchased 800 head of horses and mules in this section and shipped them to Indiana. His last purchases were made the past week as follows: 80 head of unbroken coming three and four-year-old mules from Jackson, Ark., 80 Schleicher county, \$25; from the Door Key ranch 100 horses and mares, three up with 60 colts and yearlings thrown in, at \$5 per head. Mr. Bruce shipped out six loads to Baton Rouge on Thursday.

DAIRY.

The Alabama Experiment Station gives this advice: "Especially in the dairy the feed supply should be carefully watched and investigated and any kind of decayed food rightly excluded from the dairy cow's bill of fare. Ill-smelling, fermenting silage must not be permitted in the stalls at time of milking, as the milk is liable to absorb the odor and bacteria in the silage are liable to infect the milk. Bitter weeds and wild onions must be removed from the pasture if at all possible, since they are liable to transmit a foreign taste and odor."

Coleman's Rural World has a letter relative to the writer's views on dairy cows written by J. W. Halstead of Ray county, Mo., in which he says: "I should like to make a few suggestions to our dairymen. First, the silage value of this cereal. I fed last winter on corn and clover hay and not being satisfied with results began feeding this feed on kafir and corn meal. The results were very liberal, and I am sure they are liable to transmit a foreign taste and odor."

RENDENA CATTLE.

The valley of Rendena, situated in the district of Tione of Italian Tyrol and extending as far as the Garda lake, is the valley of the Etsch, the home of a breed of cattle, the valuable qualities of which have become recognized far beyond its original boundaries. These cattle are of medium size, the height at the shoulders being four feet; the length of the body five feet and the live weight 800 pounds. The color of their hair is invariably a dark chestnut brown, sometimes showing stripes and spots of lighter or deeper shades. The middle line along the back, the belly, under, forehead, ears and the buttocks are light brown or reddish yellow, contrasting beautifully with the general dark color of the body of the animal and giving to the head a deer-like appearance. The tips of the horns, the hoofs, and the switch of the tail are of a dull black color, while the muzzle is a leaden-gray. Owing to the broad forehead and the choice of the head seems to be shorter than it really is. The horns are short and a little curved to the inside, inclining downward. The ears are large and thickly covered with hair, the breast large and deep and the udder is large and wide, with well-developed teats. Their form as well as general character of the breed indicates a great capacity for the production of milk. Under ordinary feeding and care the cows give a yearly amount of milk equal to four times their own weight or about 3000 pounds, but under better and more careful management, the quantity is nearly doubled. The milk is of the best quality and of long keeping. They mature early, fasten easily, and are held in high esteem as general purpose cows. Dr. H. Nichols Jarchow in American Agriculturist.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS.

I have 22 head of two-year-old heifers, bred; 15 cows and 25 yearling heifers, that I desire to sell at once, and will make prices that cannot be duplicated. I also have 150 head of bulls ready to go, and will make very low prices on anything you may want. Write for prices or come at once.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

LOMO ALTO FARM.

ELECTRITY, leading stallion of his age in the world. Fall season \$50.00. Spring season \$100.00. Trotting stock of all ages for sale. Some extra fine large young stallions at reasonable prices.

HENRY EXALL, Manager, Dallas, Texas.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river, is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords. The principal stock bulls in service in the herd are Captain Grove 2nd, Yearling 14th, Blue Grass (one of the best sons of Blue Bell), Gentry 3rd, Gentry 4th, Gentry 5th, and Gentry 6th, and Gentry 7th. Over 100 choice registered coming yearling bulls for sale, including several Grandsons of Ancient 81st.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

O. H. NELSON, P. DOYLE.

NELSON & DOYLE.

Breeders of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, and the largest dealers in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range.

100 high grade one and two-year-old Bulls and 275 high grade Heifers for sale in Hall County, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford Bull one and two-year-olds, all bred by Nelson & Doyle. Cattle of both breeds for sale at all times. Address: Nelson & Doyle, Kansas City, Mo.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords.

ESTABLISHED 1888. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

1898—CHAMPION HEREFORDS—1899

F. A. Nave, Attica, Indiana.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Champion at Syracuse, N. Y.; champion at Indianapolis, Ind.; champion at Springfield, Ill.; and champion at the greatest show, Kansas City, Mo., 1898. Headed by the champion Dale 66481, assisted by his great son Perfection 92991; and Eye Opener 79538. My breeding cows are the best of the breed and my calves are the best of the breed. I have a few good breeding cows. High-class show and breeding stock for sale at all times. Address: F. A. Nave, Attica, Ind.

BULLS! BULLS!

I have on hand June 1st, at Denver and Pueblo, Colorado: 5 carloads very high grade Herefords.....12 to 16 months old. 1 carload pure bred Herefords.....12 to 16 months old. 1 carload registered Herefords.....12 to 16 months old. 1 carload grade Shorthorns.....11 to 16 months old. 1 carload registered Shorthorns.....11 to 24 months old. 1 carload pure bred Black Polls.....11 to 24 months old.

These cattle are all finely selected, no culs, well marked and in splendid condition for immediate use. No other dealer in the west has so large a bunch of bulls of such excellent quality. Write for what you want or come and see them.

JOHN W. LOWELL, Denver, Colo.

Home Creek Hereford Ranch. Twenty-one Registered Bulls in Use. 20 Yearling Bull's. 80 Bull Calves. 75 Heifer Calves for sale. WILLIAM ANSON, Coleman, Texas.

Sunny Side Herefords.

For sale at a bargain if sold at once. From one to four Unimproved crosses; good colors, low-down, deep-bodied, tough enough to lead any herd. For particulars write to L. L. GREGG, Hereford, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

TO HOUSEHOLD.

I was afraid Blink had blinked out, but the returns this week a penitent prodigal.

Surly Amigo has read me enough to know my hobby. It is this same advice: Give honest praise where deserved. The love of praise is a childish characteristic, but one that clings to most of us through life. I have said so much on this subject. I know you do not want to get me started, but let me now within your reach say he or she are starved for honest praise.

A. L. C. writes another good letter. Unquestionably our happiness in life depends largely upon our power of self-control? What to you is the most beautiful face? Is it not the one self-contained in self-control?

Sunny Slope was mistaken about the waste basket; instead, is given a warm welcome.

Francisco is always welcome and always interesting. Sam is gladly welcomed. He is right in this, knowledge is power. The educated rule the ignorant. Is this not why we are so anxious to educate our children, that they may be able to rule and be of power in this life?

Nit Nit forgot part of his letter; hope he will hasten it on. I also hope to tell you next week what the badges will cost.

IS WOMAN INDEPENDENT?

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: After staying away so long I suppose all have forgotten me. My last letter was not published, so I did not write again. I have just read the letters of the Household and can not resist the temptation of stepping in and chatting with all awhile. You are such a merry crowd.

We moved from Kissimmee, Fla., to Memphis, Tenn. I do not like this climate as well as I did the climate of the "Sunny South."

Well, Boss, I can cook almost as well as you can. Our servant did not come one morning, so I tried my luck cooking breakfast. After many mishaps, I had breakfast on my table by 9 o'clock. Papa said he was almost starved.

Novus Homo, what is a deceitful person but a liar. One acts the lie the other tells it. In my part, I can see no difference. One is as contemptible as the other. As you say, religion does not make the man or woman, but it may help. Woman is not to-day what she once was, nor is she so regarded. She has always strived to be independent and now she is so. I can think of but one place where woman is not by the side of man, doing the same work and that is in the navy. So many have not the same feeling for her he once had. It seems a pity she has lost that tender feeling; yet I am glad, for she has been striving to be independent of man.

Uncle Johnny Goodfellow's letter sounds just like a boy who had nothing to do and thought he would stir up some excitement in the Household, at which, even I, I think, would laugh.

I must close and study my lesson for school. If I see this in print, I will come again. I am BLINK.

Memphis, Tenn.

ON ALL THE SUBJECTS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan, Cousins and Kind Friends: I have been a silent reader of the Journal for a year, and the Household page I find very interesting, and all of the writers are good, but some of those I admire better than others. But that is generally the case. We all have our favorites. I think it is what it takes to make the Household page interesting. It seems like they have several subjects now on hand to discuss and they are all good. Flirting is one of the most hateful of all. I advise the young ladies to not flirt and you will be honored by a higher class of people. When a young lady flirts it may seem sweet then, but even she is sure to have it bitter. The ladies are not by themselves. Flirting is practiced also by the young men some, but I don't think as much as by ladies.

Love is one great thing, but it is sweet to love and to be loved. But, oh! how little to be loved and then lose.

Shyness is one thing that we all have more or less; but my opinion is that it is best to tell which is the most selfish, man or woman. I can't tell which, but I would put them on an equality.

I think Boss writes a good letter, and so does Pauline "Pry," and also Novus Homo. But I think Mrs. Buchanan's letters are the best of all. I think she gives us good advice.

Well, as this is one more lonely Sunday evening and it is raining and I could not go anywhere, I thought I would write a few words to the Household page to pass away the time. If this escapes the waste basket, and I come in print, I will come again. I think I can see Mrs. Buchanan throwing this letter in the waste basket. So I will sign my name.

Quannah, Texas. SUNNY SLOPE.

THE LOVE OF PRAISE AND THE LACK OF IT.

Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: As Novus Homo has sprung a new subject among contributions on this subject, I will try to send in a few of the causes of so much unhappiness in life.

A deceit and jealousy are prime factors and will be spoken of by others. I will try to select a cause that is not so often spoken of as one of the causes yet it holds a prominent position among the causes of unhappiness in life.

The cause I attribute it to is possessed by all, by some more and by some less. "The Love and the Lack of Praise." "The Love of praise reigns more or less in every human heart." There is none devoid of the love of praise. In both sexes, in all ages and all classes, from the highest down to the lowest. All are trying to gain praise in some way. From the early dawn of life to the shadowing eve is one continued seeking for praise. The young, to gain it, trim the midnight lamp in college cells. The older go forth into the world to battle for supremacy and praise. The clergyman spends his entire life to receive those words, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. While the love of praise is the propelling power of our nature causes us to work for higher and more noble positions in life and in the majority of cases is the great-

est and best faculty for good we have, yet it is in many cases among the low and degrading the reverse. Instead of working for good it works for evil. In order to get the praise of their companions they will be more daring, desperate, and bold, seek to do greater crimes, more desperate deeds and sink deeper into the depths of Hell. It is in the lesser things in life where the lack of praise has its evil effect, such as come up in every day life.

As we all have such love for praise, those excepted who would make things "oh! so much nicer" by a few words of praise put in now and then. For instance, when husband comes in and sits down to a delicious set dinner, all prepared nicely, biscuits all brown and nice and everything up in style, instead of sitting down gobbling it up, then with scarcely a word, turns and leaves the room—leaving wife in doubt as to whether it is all hers or not. But wouldn't it have been so much nicer to stop and give a few words of praise for the lovely passing of the evening in gloom he caused? She had tried to suit him and failed, she tried to please him and he did not appreciate it, now she goes off in despondency, don't eat, don't sleep, and the next morning when on the other hand she would be happy, spent the evening pleasantly, anxiously awaiting his return at night, and trying to please him better next time.

Oh! the praise of man or woman, we could put in a few words of praise and thereby add to the sweets of life. We think this is why the days of our youth in sweethearts and courtships make the best time of life, because we never let a chance of praise slip, but as soon as the marriage vows are spoken then they go by in numbers, and the praise of man or woman is left.

Oh, so beautiful is the study of nature. To praise our friends and to watch the pleased smile play on their faces looks foolish in them and weak in us. We all drift along in the same line, enjoying the praise of ourselves. Yes, even in our club, this is manifested, it does us so much good when we are praised, that we go on for pieces we have written. I don't believe in the boys flattery the girls, but we can say so many beautiful things to them without flattery that we are sure to be strictly obeyed.

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My partner's name is Grubbs. We are delighted with the cow business. We are single men and glad some of the ladies love cowboys. We want a help. This is not worthy of space. Throw it in the waste-basket. If you think best. SAM.

Ben Franklin, Texas.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household Friends: I will not occupy the speaker's stand; but prefer a chair near Mrs. Buchanan, that I may thank her for her dear words of encouragement and sweet welcome, which I could not refrain from accepting.

Novus Homo's kind invitation is greatly appreciated. The question he proposes is well worthy our earnest attention.

Mrs. Buchanan has truly mentioned the real cause of all unhappiness, when she asks—"Is it sin?"

We intervene, in the human heart is the source of all unhappiness. Sin in the heart is the root from which all other evils emanate. The Bible says the heart is desperately wicked and deceitful in all things. Then, it is that evil thought and deeds are only the result of a sinful heart.

Sin manifests itself in many forms, thought, action, and passion, lying, ingratitude, impatience, and many others. These being the fruit of sin—just in proportion as we cultivate them, will we be unhappy.

If we can and will "control our passions," we can have a remedy to the evil? The Bible tells us to overcome evil with good. This is surely the most effectual way to remedy all evil. It is God's way of overcoming evil. It is not a fact, disputable, that the least sinful are the most happy—for instance, the little child.

Notice those who are possessed with passion, mercy, and philanthropy; those who are continually educating, doing good to others, lifting them up, placing them upon a higher plane of thought and action. Such have overcome much evil with good. Such persons have killed out the evil results of sin, hence they enjoy life. For every good deed effected, whether great or small, the soul is purified, which leads to happiness in the door's heart.

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SAN ANTONIO.

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

G. H. King, of Havana, Cuba, is here buying mules.

J. F. Ellis came in from Miguel this week to purchase some cattle.

V. H. Blocker, who has a fine ranch near Hondo, was here Sunday last.

J. L. Wilkerson, a stockman of Sabinal, came in from there on Saturday.

John Penley, a Sabinal stockman, was a visitor to San Antonio this week.

J. O. Ivey, a cattleman of New Braunfels, came in Friday to buy some feeders.

A. L. McFadden, a prominent stockman of Victoria, was here Friday on a short visit.

H. B. Holmes, a stockman of Luling, is in the city. He reports good rain there this week.

Hugh Lewis, Jr., came from Roswell, New Mexico, this week to buy up a number of mules.

H. S. Tom, a stockman of Floresville, who frequently visits this market, was here again this week.

The recent rains have swollen the Medina river and it is higher than it has been for many moons.

Deputy Sheriff James Irvin has gone to Sutherland Springs to look after his stock ranch near there.

Joseph F. Green of Echnal, after spending several days here this week, has gone back to his ranch.

L. B. Allen of the firm of Moore & Allen of this city, has gone to Houston on a brief business trip.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission company, has gone to Houston and Fort Worth.

J. H. Gage, a stockman from Hico, came in from there Friday and is still here prospecting for a good trade.

Beauregard H. McCutcheon, a well known stockman of Alpine, was among the visitors of the week to this market.

W. C. Irwin, who has a large and well stocked ranch in the vicinity of Cotulla, came up from there on Tuesday.

Bert Henry of this city, sold a carload of thirty mares to Mr. Jones of Huntsville, Alabama, on Saturday at \$7 per head.

Walter and Volney Brown, two stockmen of Albany, Missouri, were here early in the week looking for some purchases.

Four carloads of mules going from California to Cuba were unloaded, fed and watered at the Union Stock Yards here this week.

J. E. Dewees, a stockman of Floresville, was here on Thursday from there. He says that a fine rain fell there this week.

John Dyer, representing a Kansas City live stock firm, known as the Lone Star Commission house, is here in the interest of his firm.

R. S. Dillworth, a stockman of Gonzales who has been down to his ranch in the vicinity of Pearland, was here this week homeward bound.

Charles Roberts, a cattleman of Hondo, came from that place on Saturday and says that the rains there this week were very heavy and beneficial.

Four feeders, William Sackville of Dilley, has sold 200 head of three and four-year-old cattle to J. C. Poulton of Kyle, at about \$23.00 per head.

J. H. Johnson, a stockman of Gentry, Missouri, was here this week. He brought with him some fancy cattle which he sold to various stockmen.

Walter Billingsley came in from his ranch near Matthis Friday. He reports fine rains there which were a great blessing to that neighborhood.

An Oklahoma Territory cattle buyer named George L. Cooke, came in from there this week. He is looking for a purchase and may remain several days.

John and G. W. Perry, two Del Rio stockmen, are in the city on a brief business visit. They state that it poured pitchforks and rained like fury there Thursday.

Among the sales reported this week is one made by C. Schasse of 100 head of coming two and three at \$17 and \$21 per head respectively, the sale being to J. F. Ellis of San Miguel.

R. M. Pettit, a San Marcos stockman, was here on Thursday, and Horace Story, also one of the stockmen of that place, came in from there the same day. The stay of both was brief.

Joseph L. Loving, the traveling representative of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission company, has gone north on the International and before returning will visit Austin and New Braunfels.

Howard and C. E. H. Glazebrook, two well known stockmen of Gregory, the latter manager of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company's property here, were both here this week on business.

James P. Hickmann, a local stockman and one of the proprietors of the Southern hotel property, has gone to Monterey, Mexico, to visit his brother-in-law, Patricio Milmo, who is reported to be quite ill.

The rains in this vicinity have been so heavy lately that the county commissioners who were going out on a trip to inspect the roads, have postponed doing so until the mud dries up and the streams run down.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor, general manager for Texas of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Livestock Commission company,

has returned from a trip to his ranch in the vicinity of Pearsall, where he went to look at the cattle there, finding them in fine condition.

E. B. Leigh of Chicago, a brother of George B. Leigh of the Stoneleigh ranch near Centre Point, and who has an interest in the ranch, was here this week on his way there. The celebrated Brown Swiss cattle on exhibition at the recent fair here came from that ranch.

All the stockmen who have come from various surrounding points during the past few days report copious rains that fell on Thursday, Friday and Saturday which have thoroughly soaked the ground and raised most of the streams. Many of the latter are reported to be booming.

Among the live stock agents of various railways here during the past week were H. K. Rea of the Cotton Belt, James Beaumont of the Western Pacific, whose headquarters are at Victoria, and Capt. James H. Polk of the Santa Fe from Fort Worth, all of whom are here looking up business for their respective roads.

Fleming & Davidson of this city, have recently made a fine sale on the St. Louis market. They sold three-year-old grass-fed steers weighing an average of 865 pounds at \$1.10, or a net price of \$30.50 per head. This is considered a very good sale for Texas three-year-old steers. They were shipped from Beville and marketed Tuesday.

It is possible that the two famous long horn steers of Jim Doble and Ike West, as well as George Saunders' out-laid steer "Geromino," may be exhibited at the fair here. It is possible that there is a still greater probability of some very fine specimens of thoroughbred Shorthorn stock raised in this section also being placed on exhibition there.

"Pap" Woodley, who is more well-known than otherwise, and is known here as the "Texas" cowboy, was here last week to Woodley's ranch in the vicinity of Sabinal where they went hunting, and on their return Capt. Woodley was accompanied by a number of the vast quantities of game of various kinds that he had killed. When Woodley was asked: "What did you kill, anyhow?" he replied with the single monosyllable, "Time."

Captain John T. Lytle, who recently visited his Piedra Blanca ranch in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, where he spent a couple of weeks, accompanied by John W. Blocker of this city, says that he is planning to return to the city with their lariats. He also says that deer and antelope are very numerous. Speaking of the range between San Antonio and Eagle Pass, Captain Lytle says that he has never seen better at this season of the year than it is now.

George Saunders of this city, who owns a herd of fine feeders adjacent to the Union Stock Yards, took Carl Beck and his band out there yesterday and introduced a colored steer, known as "out-law" steer, Geromino. He states he has an offer to exhibit Geromino and that he may accept it instead of the prize offered by the city of New Orleans at the conclusion of the fair. He says he is offering 7 cents per pound for his "raw" of the hoof after the carnival parade is over at New Orleans, but says that he is not sure of the success of the offer. He thinks he can make more than that per night exhibiting the "out-law."

Chris P. Arnold, Jr., the secretary-treasurer of the Stock and Farm Journal Publishing company of this city, has come to Jacksonville, Illinois, where on December 14, he is to be married to Miss Edna Jackson, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harriott of that place. He will bring his bride back with him after they have spent the honeymoon and holidays on a trip to the state of Illinois. He was the former home of Mr. Stafford and the lady to whom he is to be married was his fiancée before Mr. Stafford came here, when he is very popular among the stockmen.

"It develops that some of the oil mills were a bit too conservative at year," so spoke Mr. H. Rea, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt in the hearing of a Texas Stock and Farm Journal man the other day. He stated that meat and bulls were now being offered by a number of mills tributary to his line—enough to accommodate several thousand head and in some instances, he said, the mills were offering prices, but his idea was that feeders who did not succeed in making contracts early had given up the idea and have made other arrangements for wintering their stock. Consequently, the mills might find some difficulty in disposing of their surplus feed. "The splendid rains and warm days we are having make it ideal wintering range stock; very little feed will be needed," added Mr. Rea.

G. K. Chinn, whose home is in Uvalde and who is largely interested in both sheep and cattle in Southwestern Texas, was among the visitors to the city Thursday. He said: "Both in sheep and cattle interests, this section are in better condition than I have seen them for some time and the sheepmen have particular reason for rejoicing. The prices for their wool as well as their muttons, are good and the prices of wool, in my estimation, are likely to remain good for at least five years, for during that period I do not think there is much danger of the tariff being tinkered with. The woolen mills of the country have more orders than they can expect to fill and the demand of the manufacturers is particularly glad to see the sheepman having his inning, for he has had to come and have undergone many adverse and untoward circumstances. I hope that he and his cousin, the cowman, will both continue to be in clover for some time and they both will be with conditions prevailing now remaining as they are. The recent rains have been a great benefit to both the sheep and the cattle interests."

Joseph L. Loving, San Antonio representative of Evans-Snyder-Buel company, has this week been up on the Kerrville branch of the Amos Pass and also at several points on the In-

ternational and Great Northern. Says the country around Kerrville is in fairly good shape and cattle doing nicely. While in that section he spent a day on the Kendall country, where Mr. Alfred Giles of San Antonio, Mr. Giles is an enthusiastic breeder of red and black polled cattle, but is partial to the blacks. Mr. Loving says the Giles cattle are a credit to Texas, as also is his finely improved ranch. Regarding the sections visited by him on the International and Great Northern, Mr. Loving says copious rains have fallen and everyone is feeling good. Cattle feeding is occupying the attention of most people just now in those localities and some fine cattle will shortly go to market. At Austin some few loads of extra good cattle will be marketed within the next week or ten days. At New Braunfels about 4000 cattle are now on feed and are doing fine. Texas cattle are divided as follows: Harry Land, a 1500 head; A. G. Startz, 1000; A. J. Gulepper, 500; Brigham & Palmer, 500; Henry Shultz, 300; — Pfeuffer, 200. As to the prospective market for fed cattle, Mr. Loving expresses himself as certain all the cattle that are fed and marketed will make money for their owners.

Seguin, thirty miles from here, is a very enterprising and thrifty place. It is up-to-date and up to the minute in every respect and in some respects surpasses her older and bigger San Antonio sister. Seguin is to have a new cotton factory. San Antonio is not, and is likely to ever have one, Seguin handles from 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton per year. San Antonio's cotton buyers purchase from 125,000 to 150,000 bales of cotton per year and ship it to the New York, London and Liverpool markets and San Antonio's cotton compress handles for those markets from 55,000 to 60,000 bales of cotton per year. Several manufacturing concerns have endeavored to persuade San Antonio that it was to her interest to have a cotton mill here if a proposition should be presented and a certain amount of the capital stock subscribed for in this city. She has preferred to ship her cotton away and buy her cotton from outside manufacturers, paying the freight both ways. San Antonio could have also had a woolen factory here and was at one time the state's biggest wool market, but she preferred to ship her wool away from her, let the numerous opportunities that she had of establishing a wool factory slip through her fingers. What got one of the factories that San Antonio let slip out of her grasp. Seguin now gets something that San Antonio could just as easily have secured. All the cotton factories in the country are coming money and have more orders than they can fill. The location of either a cotton or woolen factory here would be a paying investment and of great benefit to the city. The securing of both a cotton and woolen factory would be doubly profitable. Both would furnish a home market for raw materials that are now shipped away from here. Both would save railway freights on both the raw and manufactured materials. Both would give employment to thousands of people and put large sums of money in circulation here. Both would advance the prosperity of the community and enhance values. Either or both would pay the stockholders good dividends and it is very well situated policy that keeps the numerous capitalists here from investing in such enterprises. The Business Men's club is in the spring of calling a meeting to endeavor to secure a cotton and woolen factory and it is to be hoped that there will be a successful result. Its directory has discussed the matter.

A NIGGARDLY POLICY. R. J. Kieberg of Corpus Christi, and W. J. Moore of this city, members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, went over to Austin Tuesday to attend one of the sessions of the returned. Mr. Kieberg, who is a member of this session the principal question was that of finance, which was discussed at great length. It seems that the state of Texas, where the legislature has only appropriated the sum of \$5000 for the maintenance of the quarantine, is endeavoring to defray the expenses of inspections of cattle and other expenses necessary to the sanitary interests of the live stock industry. While other states with less than a million of people have appropriated \$40,000 for similar purposes and the latter has been none too lavish. "The Texas situation, naturally, is exhausted long before the time when funds for sanitation purposes are most needed and this deficit what we stated the commission squarely in the face when the board met at Austin this week. The governor, it seems, has been after all the cattlemen in the state who had any of the public lands of the state under lease or on which any of the stockmen are left to the cold and scanty of the legislature, which always can be relied on to make a means of appropriation with a great flourish of trumpets and attempts to show great generosity.

Unfortunately the interests of the stockmen are not properly represented in the legislature and the live stock industry, the most gigantic and important in the state is the one which receives the least consideration at its hands. If it had not been for the fact that the cattlemen, with their characteristic generosity and liberality, have gone down into their pockets and added the additional amount necessary to carry on the sanitary work heretofore, the cattle industry of Texas would have suffered greatly for lack of proper preventive sanitary measures and protective precautions. The state had concluded that the cattlemen, having done so heretofore, would continue to do so hereafter, and would not be with conditions prevailing now remaining as they are. The recent rains have been a great benefit to both the sheep and the cattle interests."

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whose representative he was and is. The governor, seeing that there was no alternative but for the state to furnish the funds for prosecuting the work of the sanitary commission, has arranged for the carrying on the same through an "emergency" fund.

On this subject Mr. Moore of the commission said that the quarantine line being a zig-zag affair that bisects the state, it is a matter of some importance that the line be clearly defined and that the states of Texas and the states of the north, quarantining the Texas cattle in the state, the boundaries of the state were selected as the quarantine line the expense of inspection and other expenses connected with the quarantine of cattle at the line would be shared by the states of Texas and the states of the north, quarantining the Texas cattle in the state, the boundaries of the state were selected as the quarantine line the expense of inspection and other expenses connected with the quarantine of cattle at the line would be shared by the states of Texas and the states of the north, quarantining the Texas cattle in the state, the boundaries of the state were selected as the quarantine line the expense of inspection and other expenses connected with the quarantine of cattle at the line 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