Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

The meal-fed cattle are making money this winter. Unforunately there were, comparatively speaking, but few cattle fed in Texas this winter.

The heavy shipments of the cattle to the market is a thing of the past. They are now worth too much to keep on the range for breeding purposes.

Remember that cattle will not, can not thrive without plenty of good conveniently located water. It is one of the essentials and cannot be dispensed with.

It is probable that there may yet be heavy losses among eastern cattle shipped west before the spring is over, in cases where they have not been fed and sheltered.

There has been quite an active demand for feeder cattle in this section for the past few weeks, caused in part by the expectation of quarantine regulations becoming effective on February 1st.

Texas stock farmers should make their preparations right now to feed a few steers next winter. If one man has not sufficient for a shipment, neighbors can arrange to ship together and get up from one car to a train load.

The home demand from local ranchmen will be quite sufficient to take all the young steers that will be offered this spring at good prices. It is considered doubtful if the northern range men will be able to handle many of the young steers located in Texas above the quarantine line—they are wanted too much at home.

The population of the United States is increasing rapidly. So is the demand for and consumption of beef, yet the number of cattle in Uncle Sam's domain have decreased fully 5,000,000 within the last five years, still there are a few people left who deny the existence of a shortage in the supply of cattle. The cold-blooded scrubs are the only class of cattle not now in demand at good figures.

Texas two-year-old steers can be good enough to bring $25 per head. In fact more than one lot has already sold for that price. On the other hand Texas two-year-old steers can be, and in fact, some of them are, mean, scrubby and cold-blooded enough to go begging at $10 per head. These facts ought to be sufficient arguments to fill all our pastures with registered bulls and to forever damn the scrubbs.

When ranchmen and farmers learn the folly of longer raising scrubs and the cattle of the range country become as well bred as they should, four and five-year-old steers will become a thing of the past in Texas. Cattle raisers will certainly quit producing scrub fours when graded calves will outsell them. The days of "hat racks" and "scalawags" are numbered. They will soon be known only in history.

One of the improvements in the near future will be the abandoning by Texas cattlemen of large branding on the side of the animal. The Capital Syndicate company intend in future branding on the neck and hip. When this practice becomes universal it will appreciate the aggregate value of Texas hides many thousand of dollars annually. Secretary Morton recently stated that our hides were depreciated 10 per cent in value because of excessive branding.

Last year Texas cattlemen, or at least many of them were enthusiastic over Mexican cattle, but they all got enough this year. A duty was not necessary to prevent the importation of Mexican cattle. Nobody wants them now, they got enough last year. Now the fad is to buy cheap cattle below the quarantine line and cross them over before the quarantine goes into effect. The indications now are that, like the Mexican cattle, the experience will be such a bitter one that a quarantine line will not be required to prevent the shipment of cattle next winter. A burnt child is afraid of fire.

FEEDING FOR BEEF.

Bulletin 39, of the Mississippi station, gives some results of feeding for beef which are of great interest. Four kinds of hay were used, shredded corn fodder, crabgrass, peavine and red clover. The red clover was the one upon which the best gains were made, and this was followed very closely by the peavines, while the shredded corn was the poorest feed in the lot, although this was made up, in part at least, by its small cost. For a grain feed, five and a half pounds of cotton seed meal per day gave the best results, giving a better gain than did seven and a half pounds. "Jack Bean" meal was of almost no value, as it was not relished by the cattle, and even after they were taught to eat it the gains were very small.

Copies of the bulletin can be had, free, by writing to the Director of the Station. S. M. Tracey, Agricultural College, Mississippi.

Stock farmers who have provided feed and shelter for their stock must have felt amply repaid during the recent cold spell which swept over the length and breadth of the land. While the suffering and loss among eastern and southern raised cattle lately brought to the western ranges was considerable, it is probable that on the whole the native cattle being generally in good condition have pulled through with but slight loss. It is not always at the time of these cold spells that the mortality is greatest, however. Later on, when the cattle are thin and show the effects of hard weather is when they succumb. It should be plain enough by this that the man who expects to make a success of the stock business in Texas must adapt himself to altered conditions. When grass was more plentiful than it is now, cattle entered the winter in good shape. Now, with curtailment of the range, and annual drafts of southern and eastern cattle it is the worst kind of bad policy to bring this class of stock north, on the chances of a mild winter, and that they will pull through somehow. It will pay handsomely to buy fewer cattle and invest balance of the money in providing extra food and shelter for them.

Export cattle business last year showed an increase over the previous one in the number of cattle exported of nearly 200,000 head. Shipments were mainly from Boston, New York, Canadian ports, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and largest from these points in the order named. The total number exported durng the year was 468,395. The United Kingdom is practically the only foreign market to which live cattle can be exported from the United States at present, but it is probable that a considerable amount of beef from American cattle slaughtered in Great Britain finds its way to continental markets.

CATTLE IN UTAH.

The total number of cattle in the State last spring, according to the assessment rolls of the various counties, was 195,404 head, which were valued for taxation purposes at $2,204,368. In numbers these figures indicate a decrease from 1895 of 17,043 cattle, but in value the returns show an increase of $86,913 for the lesser number listed in 1896. The average value per head last year was $11.28, while that of 1895 was $9.96. In 1894 the several counties of the State returned for taxation 236,-355 cattle which were worth on an average, according to the officials of that time, about $10.30 a head.

During the year there have been sold for delivery out of the State close upon 60,000 cattle. Of these the markets caught in the vicinity of 20,000. The remaining 40,000 were disposed among the States as follows: Wyoming, 7500; Montana, 7000; Nebraska, 6000; Kansas, 4000; North Dakota, 3000; Colorado, 3500; Missouri, 1500; Idaho, 1500; British Columbia, 3000; various, 3000; total, 40,000.

The consumption within the State has been hard to get at in the absence of records to refer to. From the information bearing upon the subject which has been secured the number killed for use within the State and territory immediately adjacent which it supplies has been estimated as running between 35,000 and 40,000.—Salt Lake Tribune.

RAISING CALVES.

To depend upon buying to replenish the dairy is often turning it into a lottery. If the dairyman is wise and needs more cows, and wants to be sure of procuring good ones, he will raise them.

If the farmer is in the dairy business to stay, and he should be or not at all, there is more reason than one why he should raise his own calves. He can not only develop the best milking strains in this way, but he can be sure of having quiet and gentle cows.

The dairyman who depends upon replenishing his herd by buying has always much with which to contend in the way of unsatisfactory animals, while the man who raises his own cows can pretty well know what they are before milking, in six instances (three times the increase as slight) a decrease in two instances, and little change once.

once.

After a change from a ration containing silage to one containing less silage or not any, there followed a decrease in the percentage of fat in the milk in five instances, an increase in two instances (one of them slight), and little change once.

In general there has been an increase in milk flow accompanying the use of corn silage in the ration and at the same time an increase in the amount of fat, the percentage of fat not diminishing. At the valuations for foods given, milk has very generally been produced at lower cost and the cost of the production of fat has been lower while corn silage has constituted part of the ration.

LOOK AT THAT BULL.

Prof. Sheldon, the eminent English authority on dairying, speaks his mind on the vicious practice of using scrubby, low grade bulls, as follows:

"Look, for instance, at the weedy, miserable bulls that many farmers are content to use in their herds—wretched quadrupeds that should never be allowed to live beyond the age of veal. Some men say, by way of excuse, 'My poverty, not my will, consents;' yet, on the other hand, it may be remarked that no man can really afford to use inferior, low valued bulls in his herd. That any man should continue to do so year after year can only be regarded as a kind of heedless infatuation which precludes all hope of improvement.

"'The bull is half the herd' is an axiom which should be drilled into the mind of every farmer's son who is himself to be a dairy farmer—drilled in until he fully realizes what it means. That there are many of the present generation of farmers who do not half comprehend the vast importance of this is greatly to be feared, for it is plainly enough to be seen in the inferior sires that are kept for stock purposes. It would be interesting to hear the answers such men would give to the following questions: What sort of stock do you expect such a bull will get? or, Do you really expect to pay your way as a farmer by using a bull like that? or, What would you say if you saw another man burdened with a similar load of crass stupidity? Unfortunately, it never occurs to them to put such questions to themselves, and it is too commonly nobody's business to do so in their default. There is no excuse nowadays for a man who uses scrubby bulls among his cows. Plenty of well descended bulls are to be had at prices within the reach of any man who can afford to keep cattle at all."

Overwork, underfeeding, neglect and abuse are costly mistakes and have reduced the average life of the horse from thirty to fifteen years, incurring millions of loss.

He who has an especially good butter herd cannot afford to furnish milk to the cheese factory nor ship his product to the city to be sold with low grade milk. Know what you want before you build your herd.

HORSES AND MULES.

When the horse's feet become clogged with manure they easily become diseased, and an unsound foot means a worthless horse.

Moldy or dusty hay will cause heaves in horses. If a horse shows symptoms of heaves it is best to cut and moisten all roughness given to him.

An unhappy, terrorized, or hungry horse, or one in distress from blows, strains, bad shoes, check reins, misfit harness, blinder or over-exertion cannot do his best, and is just so much disabled. The ignorance or depravity of drivers is at the foundation of most troubles. Cruelty is costly.

If your horses are continually scratching their necks, it is not unlikely that they are lousy. Examine them carefully, and, if you find lice, make an ointment of oil of tar, sulphur and lard, one, two and four parts respectively, and rub into the hair along the neck and other parts which lice infest, once or twice a week.

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

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

WINTERING HORSES.

It is now the critical season in giving the domestic animal proper attention. The horse at work usually has a fair share of care, but those not in use are too frequently neglected.

The horse at work is not always propery shod. It is often required to go at a rapid gait, or to draw heavy loads over the frozen or icy ground when the shoes are not properly sharpened. In fact, too often the poor creature is expected to do full service without shoes at all. It is out of the question in winter to expect the animal to do fair work without having front shoes at least. It is unfortunate, often, that the horse does not have a man who understands his work to adjust the shoes. Setting and fitting properly is a real art which far too few ever master. It is very desirable to avoid contracting the hoof in the least. Great care should be exercised that the nails are driven towards the edge of the hoof, rather than in the inward direction. The latter plan of nailing often causes great suffering as well as serious permanent injury.

Feeding the horses in moderate weather demands that they should have a good variety and foods that have a cooling tendency upon the digestive apparatus are to be sought. With right management, the perishable foods in mild weather and, to some extent, in the coldest weather, can be given to the stock with great advantage to the animals themselves, as well as in the interest of furnishing a cheap ration.

The horse is considered the cheapest animal on the farm at present, and there is too much of the feeling that anything is good enough for it. They who exercise foresight must recognize that the brood mares, as well as the youngsters, should constitute as good a permanent investment as anything else in the way of live stock. If only the owner is careful to preserve strong and healthful animals, it is only a brief time until they are sure to bring satisfactory returns.

If an animal is worth feeding through the winter, it pays to feed it well. By this we do not mean that high feeding should be practised. The creatures that are in poor flesh, to start in with, should have that flesh steadily increased, and the stock that is in good condition should by all means be maintained in that condition, if not slightly improved. Plenty of good sound food, and plenty of exercise in the open air usually bring the horses through until the middle of February in good, thrifty condition. From that time on it is good policy to begin hardening the teams for spring work. It is well at this time, as a rule, to increase the ration of grain. Care must be employed continually in feeding the damaged oats, and a combination of this with dusty provender must be guarded against.

The young colt must not be forgotten, and especially its extra care to be remembered. The best and soundest food properly ground or cut for it, as well as exercise in the sunshine and open air, is in order. Provide shelter every night from the wind, and if possible, from the clouds. The colts that are past eight months old should have as much handling in the way of haltering and leading as well as harnessing, hitching and driving, as the spare time will allow. It pays, in fact, to spare on an average to each colt a half day per month during January, February and March. The colt cannot learn everything it should know in two weeks previous to becoming four years old. The horse will be much more valuable because of the incidental training during several months of its growth.

SWINE.

Three-fourths of our farmers lose a great deal of money or waste a great deal of feed by the manner in which they keep their hogs through the cold months of fall, winter and spring. Hogs need good, warm, comfortable quarters in cold weather more than horses and cattle because their hair is coarser and thinner.

A breeder said when asked in relation to the remedy for lice: "Crude carbolic acid and lard, equal parts; apply on the neck, around the ears, back of the fore legs, on the back part of the hams, in the flank and along the back. Coal oil and lard, or coal oil and linseed oil, equal parts, applied to the same parts of the animal just mentioned.

HEALTHY HOGS.

The ravages of hog cholera would be largely reduced if all hogs were kept in a proper sanitary condition. It is true that the disease may break out and often does, in the best kept herds, but we believe that in every such case a careful investigation would show that the contagion had been communicated from some herd in the neighborhood, or possibly from one several miles away. The editor of this department has preached for years through these columns the salvation to hogs of cleanliness, good air, avoidance of sudden changes from very warm sleeping places to very cold feeding places; healthful food, both in variety and quality; careful observation, to detect constipation or other evidences that indicate the necessity of change in food or treatment; and in all this he has simply taught what he was daily practicing in his own herd. His methods, that he has tried so hard to have all his hog-raising readers adopt, have kept his hogs free from disease, have reduced the losses from farrowing to almost nothing, and have made the swine industry, taking all the years together, the most profitable one on his farm. Now, he may be pardoned if he believes that similar results would follow similar methods wherever practiced: and for also believing that the frightful losses from contegious and other diseases, from fatal farrowing and other causes can be prevented by the same means that have prevented them with him.—Theo. Louis, in Farm, Stock and Home.

SELECTING A BROOD SOW.

One of the greatest essentials of a good brood sow is to have a good sucker. You will find this trait runs in families. Therefore, when you select a young brood sow, look up her family record on both sides—the further back it goes so much the better and more certain is the offspring to be possessed of this desired characteristic. She should herself be growthy, with long, deep sides, and rather long in the neck; be careful she is not too chubby about the neck—with a pleasant countenance and a motherly look. She should be an active sow and show great ruggedness and vitality. If the teats project down they, as a rule, make good sucklers.

Take good care of the sow you so select; keep her in good growing condition and don't let her have a litter until a year old. It may be necessary, after she has her brood, to feed her so as to make a good flow of milk for her first litter.

It is my opinion that breeding for a large milk product need, in no way, interfere with flesh forming and growth qualities, as milk not rich in fat properties is the best on which to raise pigs. I credit much of the loss in suckling pigs to milk that is too rich rather than that the pigs fail to get sufficient.

While it should be kept in mind that the ultimate end of hog is in the pork barrel, the best hog is the one that goes into it with the most profit. It should also be remembered that the primary purpose of the brood sow is to raise pigs, and the best sow is the one that will grow the most and best pigs at the least expense.

In looking for this qualification we must begin with the maternal and milk-giving animal, and should be considered and treated as such; her value as a breder will depend very largely upon her milking qualities, for it is a well established fact that the best way to feed a litter is to feed it through the dam.—Cor. American Swinehard.

SHALL CATTLE PAY DUTY?

There have been some interesting hearings before the committee of ways and means in Washington this last week. The question was raised whether a duty should be put on imports of cattle, and since out of a total of 217,-000 head of cattle imported in 1896, 216,000 came from Mexico, it would seem that a general duty would actually apply chiefly to the Mexican stock.

Nobody can deny that the cattle raising industry in this country is at its height, and can certainly not be considered an "infant" industry, and therefore it is not likely that we would import any cattle except those that we needed absolutely for our trade. Of bringing lean cattle from Mexico into Kansas to be fattened there, a speaker before the committee held that in this case they might truthfully be considered in the raw material. It seems to us that a duty of 25 per cent, or even 35 percent ad valorem, is a very high rate, and all the Mexican cattle imported for fattening could stand. It is evident that when this law was framed it was intended to hit Canada, with the result as aforestated. A $10 a head duty is by all means prohibitive, and would certainly result in great loss to the state of Kansas of all the money which is paid by the cattle men for corn and grain for feeding purposes. Competition in the meat and slaughtering trades is already very close, and a reduction in the available number of cattle for slaughtering purposes would make the competition only keener, and in all probability would raise the price of beef to the butcher and to the consumer, and that is certainly not what is wanted.—National Pprovisioner.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Many men in California watch sheep for their health. Dozens of men claim to have been cured of consumption simply by putting in several months at watching sheep.

One may destroy lice upon live stock using solutions in which tobacco stems or leaves have been steeped. Most of the sheep dips will also do the work very effectually.

The sheep is in high favor now, and a flock of them will enable you to earn more money from a given amount of land than will any other stock requiring the same labor.

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.

Occasionally we find a good animal of very obscure pedigree, but just as rarely do we find scrubs among the thoroughbreds. The ability of good stock to transmit its qualities to its offspring is almost fixed.

Never go upon the principle that a sheep is a sheep. A flock may bring you riches or make you poor. Decide what you want. Shropshire sheep have the size of the Leicester, the form of the Southdown and a fleece which is a combination of both.

While in most sections of the country, both east and west, wool buyers are offered something like last year's prices, growers are generally disposed to hold for better prices, a disposition which, under the circumstances, seems to us quite justifiable.

By belling the sheep much annoyance from dogs is often avoided. Let the bells be many—two or three to every dozen sheep—and when they run they will be intimidated. The clatter will also draw the attention of the owner, even in the night.

Of scoured wool, of wool as prepared to be worn and otherwise used, the United States produces only about 1½ pounds per capita of their population, yet we howl if any wool is imported. We'd be a cold lot in this cold country if there were no wool imported.

Southdown sheep breeders in the United States and Canada will be pleased to learn that the Southdown breeders in England that have heretofore had two organizations, the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association and the Southdown Club, have united into one association—the Southdown Sheep Society. The new society will doubtless have the hearty support of the American Southdown Association and importers of sheep from England will have little difficulty in recording their importations.

The Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association met in annual meeting at Springfield, Jan. 12. The address of President R. M. Bell was followed by an interesting and valuable paper from Everette A. Penting of Moweaqua, on "Selecting and Feeding Sheep and Lambs for Market." Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, presented a valuable paper on "The Value of Sheep on the Farm," and Mr. C. H. Mitchell, Sherman, instructively entertained the meeting with his experiences in the sheep industry. Other papers and discourses made the meeting one of profit and in many respects the best meeting the association has ever held.

In running sheep on the great western plains each one of the animals cost its owner from 55 to 65 cents a year. Each one is nominally worth from 75 cents to a dollar. With the wool alone, then, each sheep pays for its keeping and a little more. The profit to the owner comes not so much from the wool as from the large natural yearly increase to his flock. The sheep is beneficial not alone to the owner, but also to the herder who may perhaps have the sheep on shares, the shearer, who gets 5 to 7 cents for every sheep he shears thus making good wages, and the owner of the dipping pen who is paid 1½ cents for every sheep dipped.

TELL IT TO US.

"Oh, for a thousand tongues," as the small boy remarked as he discovered a molasses barrel that had sprung a leak on the depot platform. We are inclined to wish that the sheep breeder who has been successful through periods of depression, adversity, storms and all the vicissitudes which attend sheep growing, had these tongues and would reveal to us his secret. Can he not be induced to speak out in meeting and tell us how he does it? If he succeeds by certain methods under given surroundings, another under like circumstances can make a success of the business in the same way. We have been preaching to people engaged in sheep growing until we have turned our barrel several times, and yet we are not satisfied with the result. We never expect to be satisfied until a flock of some good breed is to be found on every farm. This is the way it ought to be, and we would be glad to have sheep breeders of experience tell us all about it, we furnishing the space, and our readers the appreciation. In one of the old school readers it will be remembered there is a story of a young girl who went off to boarding school, and who, after a brief residence there, had mastered Latin, French, music, painting and all the accomplishments, and when she found herself "finished" she exclaimed, "It is a wonder that one head can contain it all." A good many sheep growers honestly feel that they have just this smattering. The older we grow, the more confident we become that our father knew more about some things than we do. We are never too old to learn, nor has our head ever got so full but what there is room for more. Will not some of the good brethren tell us about it?—Live Stock Indicator.

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THE FARM.

Bulletin No. 43, being report of the horticulturist of the Arkansas experiment station, is to hand, and contains valuable information pertaining to small fruits and berries, fruit trees and their insect enemies, etc.

It will be difficult for the United States to build up a beet sugar industry in competition with the payment of bounties to producers of sugar in Germany and other European nations, and the cheap labor of Europe. We have the superiority of soil as the only advantage.

The farmer who succeeds is the one who makes a practice of raising crops above the average. Average yields are very low, and the farmer who will outstrip his fellows is the one who by more careful attention to methods and better cultivation produces crops above the average.

If the farmer is to be absolutely certain of seed corn that will germinate and start a strong plant in the world he should exercise the greatest of care in selecting the ears that he will use for that purpose. In this year of soft corn in many localities it becomes doubly important that this matter shall have his early attention.

A new insect enemy of cotton, known as the coton stainer bug, has appeared in three localities in Texas. It is about one-third the size of the squash bug, is black, with red border around the wings. It is a sucker insect, hence poisons do not reach it. It pierces the bolls and stains the lint. It is said that if pieces of sugarcane he distributed through the field the bugs will collect on them, and can be mashed.

The only producers of perishable crops who are doing a reasonably safe business to-day are those who have a home market. The man who can draw his products from his fields to the door of the consumer, and who can dispose of all he grows at some price, and without paying middlemen's charges, is in an enviable position. Without a home market, fruit and vegetable farming is quite a good deal like buying tickets in a lottery. It is a game of chance and hurts one's conscience when he loses.

It is surprising to see that so many men who call themselves good farmers do not shelter their tools and implements better than they do. It almost makes one shudder to see the carelessness, when the majority of the farmers have old sheds and old lumber enough to shelter all. Our implement men would not hold so many notes as they do, os sell as much machinery if what was bought would have half-way decent care, and the owner would have more money to make his family and home more comfortable.

FARMER'S FIELD MEASURE.

How to estimate the number of acres in cultivation so as to divide your crops. Two hundred and nine feet, or seventy yards each way, is a fraction over one square acre. There are 43,560 square feet, or 4,840 square yards in one acre. Hence, to find the number of acres in any plat of land, first measure your ground both ways, in either feet or yards. Then multiply the length by the width (to reduce to square measure), then divide the product by 43,560, if your measurement is in feet, or by 4,840 if your measurement is in yards.

Example—How many acres in a plat of ground 300 yards long, and 81 yards wide? 300 long x 81 wide equals 24,300 square yards; 24,300 divided by 4,840 equals 5 1-48 acres.

ALFALFA AND FERTILITY.

In answer to the question ,Will alfalfa sown with a nursed crop of grain on poor land and not cut, pastured or plowed under, improve the fertility of the soil, and how rapidly? The Country Gentleman says: The growth of a crop of alfalfa would probably improve the mechanical condition of the soil, as well as its fertility, but not to the extent to justify growing the crop simply for that purpose. Should the inquirer succeed in getting a good stand of alfalfa, he would have a forage crop so valuable that it would hardly be worth while to consider whether it improved the soil or not. It would probably require top dressing with wood ashes or short barnyard manure, or artificial fertilizer, to develop the crop to its best capacity, and it would certainly pay to spend some money in manure for a crop, that, after a year or two, would for several years to come yield annually five tons of hay to the acre. The great value of the clover as a manuring agent is for green manuring for plowing under. We don't think alfalfa would be as valuable for that purpose as common or crimson clover.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

We feel that we do our readers a favor when we call their attention to an essay on artichokes by J. P. Visserring, Alton, Ill. It is a compilation of the ascertained facts and experiences of a large number of our best farmers in relation to this useful plant. It treats of the different kinds, their culture and their sure and enormous yield, often over one thousand bushels per acre, and the many uses to which they are put, especially as a cheap, easily raised stock food. It treats of their advantages as a wholesome corrective of the system, thus preventing disease to such an extent that a pig with cholera, pastured on artichokes, would be an astonishing curiosity. Also as a drouth resister and as being free from the ravages of chinch bugs. Many farmers know their value. Why not you? These are the days when the sharpest competition is entering the farming and grazing industries. To be up-to-date we must have the proper feed at the most reasonable figures. The above paper may be had free by addressing a postal, as above.

KAFFIR CORN.

Much has been said and written about this useful cereal, which seems destined to occupy a prominent place in western agriculture. And much of the mass of written matter contains exaggerated accounts of its yield and properties. That it is useful in the highest degree and its cultvaton essential to farmers living in what is commonly, though somewhat incorrectly termed the arid belt, is unquestionable. But as compared with Indian corn, actual tests at Manhattan station and elsewhere, and chemical analyses (one of which was recently furnished us by Prof. Connell, of the Texas agricultural experiment station, and reported in the Journal of Jan. 23), show conclusively that it is somewhat inferior (to Indian corn) in fattening qualities. There seems to be a general tendency, too, to exagerate reports of yield per acre. We have seen reports placing it as high as 75 to 100 bushels per acre. Reports read before the Kansas state board of agriculture at their meeting last year give yields of 37 to 45 bushels per acre. The Kansas agricultural college reports an average yield for six years of 55 bushels. Probably these crops had proper and sufficient cultivation. Our own experience is that in Western Texas, with more or less cultivation (generally "less") the crop averages one year with another 20 to 30 bushels per acre. We are satisfied, however, that with proper attention this yield could, three times out of four, be increased nearly 50 per cent, and there have been many instances in the section named where individual crops have done much better. Kaffir corn has some valuable qualities which especially adapt it for western culture. Its ability to withstand drouth, and make a crop under conditions where Indiam corn would certainly make a rank failure, is sufficient of itself to commend it to farmers in that section. The grain is nutritious and relished alike by cattle, hogs and horses. It is also a first-rate substitute for wheat flour; the chief difficulty heretofore in this respect has been the lack of mills with suitable machinery for grinding. This, however, is now being obviated, and it is reasonably certain that in a year or two there will be several mills in operation, prepared to grind this corn. The stalk and fodder, when cut at the proper time, are greatly relished by stock, and horses will quit eating sorghum for Kaffir corn fodder. The grain is excellent for hog-fattening, although as previously noted, not possessing as large a percentage of fat-forming matter as Indian corn. In the panhandle country hogs are fattened almost exclusively on Kaffir corn and milo maize, with pie-melons, sorghum, etc., to help out, and as the settlers there have learned how to raise their meat, and have some to sell, it may be said that Kaffir corn for hog-fattening is a success. Preparation of the ground and cultivation are about the same as for Indian corn, excepting that the rows may be closer. Plant just after corn. Drop the grains in planting, say, two or three grains in a hill, and the hills about half the distance that corn is planted, or the seeds may be strung out continuously and singly, say, six or eight inches apart. By hand this is tedious work, although hundreds of acres have been, and will be, planted in that way every year. Ordinary corn planters can be used by substituting smaller plates. Three or four pounds of seed will be ample for an acre, when planted as above described, for the grain. There are various methods of gathering, the general plan in Texas being to take a wagon and team into the patch, cut the heads and throw into the wagon. In such cases stock are generally driven in, in winter, when they will soon clear up stalks and fodder. In Kansas and Oklahoma it is common to cut Kaffir corn and shock like grain. Cutting with a sled to which blades have been attached is a good plan—this, of course, where it is desired to save fodder and head together.

Of the two varieties of Kaffir corn, red and white, the latter is most commonly used in Texas. Some prefer one variety, some the other. Our opinion is that the red yields most, and hogs who, when they have a choice between the two, will take the red in preference. In speaking of the fodder, it is understood, of course, that its value is dependent upon the time and condition when cut. If left uncut till old and woody, it will naturally be much inferior than when young and tender, and it will be relished accordingly by stock.

Kaffir corn is a success; it is "sui generis," and has come to stay.

The Springer Stockman says: "The cultivation of the sugar beet is being somewhat vigorously urged by many of the territorial papers. We are informed by a gentleman who has coast that he believes the fertile valleys of New Mexico to be in every way better adapted to the cultivation of this beet than any part of California. The sun is known to be the most active agent in the production of saccharine matter, and what country can boast of more (or as much) sunshine as New Mexico—the land of sunshine? That our territory will some day take first rank in the production of a superior quality of this beet, we have the utmost faith, and once be taken to promote its cultivation and in getting capital interested in the building of factories."

SHORTHORN DISPERSION AT KANSAS CITY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the dispersion sale of pure bred registered high class Shorthorn cattle known as the Idlewild herd that was founded about 30 years ago by Mr. G. T. Watkins of Whiting, Kan., who was succeeded about six years ago by his son, George A. Watkins. The herd was kept within the means of the three hundred and twenty acre farm by sales and was recruited from time to time, the last draft of ten head coming from the Linwood herd of Col. Harris last May when the Harris herd was dispersed. Since the decease of Mr. George A. Watkins last September it has been decided to disperse the entire herd at public sale. The visitor at the farm finds a grand good lot of smooth, deep-fleshed, compact cattle, good colors and plenty of modern Shorthorn character. There are among the thirteen bulls sons of the Cruickshank bulls, Galahad 103259, and Golden Lord 119422, that are sure good enough to head any herd in this country or England. The herd bull, Lord Chumley 3d, 108788, a pure bred Bates, is a prize winner and has a very choice lot of sons and daughters in the sale. If deep, wide, smooth and compact typed cows are wanted the prospective buyer will find them in the Idlewild herd. Not a bad one in the entire offering. If nice, red, smooth, typical young heifers are wanted then take a look over the young things, and finally conclude that the individuals that compose the Idlewild herd are meritorious and worthy a place in the most select herds. For further particulars consult the announcement and write for a copy of the sale catalogue.

Sweet cream butter is quite popular in certain quarters, and commands fancy prices, but, as a rule, butter from ripened cream finds most favor among those who are after the gilt edged article.

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 week's trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Concord, Delaware, Niagara and Martha are good varieties of grapes.

A tablespoonful of ammonia to eight quarts of water adds strength to plants.

Mice and moles will not work near trees if a furrow is thrown next to them on each side in the fall. A mound of earth will also hinder them. Rabbits will not trouble trees smeared with fresh blood.

Strong, vigorous, rapidly growing plants can stand strongly manured water just as a hard working man can stand strong food; but weak and dyspeptic plants, like the same sort of people, need light diet.

In setting orchards those varieties should be selected which are not subject to disease in your locality. No matter how valuable the tree, if it is diseased, dig it out and set with a different kind, or cut it off and graft the stalk with something else.

See that your house plants are all repotted in good soil and free from insects. Half the trouble of having your plants do well will thus be avoided. A teaspoonful of ammoniated plant food in each pot puts vigor in the plant and adds lustre to the foliage.

There is no black grape to-day superior to the Concord for general purposes. It is the universal market grape. It may be a long while before a superior variety comes to the front. Still there are many things about the Worden which we like better, one of which is that it is earlier than its parent.

The following trees are to be recommended for general planting, says American Gardening: American and European elm, American and European linden, common and yellow locust, white Maple, Norway maple, sugar maple, white birch (American and European), white ash, black walnut, buckeye, buttonwood, horse chestnut, hackberry, tree of heaven (ailanthus), Kentucky coffee tree, and in parts of the country where beech trees do well the American beech.

The Mississippi station tested three methods of keeping turnips over winter, last year, with the followinw results: Bulked in cone-shaped piles of twenty-five to thirty bushels, covered with hay and cornstalks, and dirt on these, the turnips heated, and a large per cent of them decayed.

In a dry cellar they sprouted badly, wilted and became pethy. The spaces between ridges made as for sweet potatoes were filled with turnips, and then the soil of the ridges was thrown upon the turnips with a plow. These kept perfectly, coming, out sound, crisp, juicy and brittle in spring. Of course this would be hazardous where the earth freezes to any considerable depth.

EVER-BEARING MULBERRIES.

It used to be a rather uncommon sight to see a mulberry tree set out for fruit, but it is not nearly such a rare sight to-day. It is strange to note the inquiries continually being made for the Russian mulberry, when a far better one, the Downing's Everbearing, has been before the public for thirty or forty years. There is but one thing said which, if correct, would place the Russian ahead of Downing, and that is that it is hardlier and better fitted to the northwestern states. But much of this may be guesswork. At any rate if true, it cuts out the Downing from but a small territory. I have had experience with five sorts here, our native sort, Rubra, Russian, Italian, Japanese and Downing, and I am sure that most persons would agree with me in my preference for Downing. As they have fruited here, the Russian and Japanese are almost identical. Fruit is of good size, not so long as some sorts and rather thicker, and in color a pinkish white. The Italian exists in two sorts, one with white, the other black fruit. This is the one commonly used for silk-worm culture. These three, Russian, Italian and Japanese, have sweet-tasting fruit, so much so as to be considered over-sweet for some tastes. Our native sort, Rubra, is well named, as its fruit is of a reddish color. It is quite tart to the taste, even when quite ripe. The Downing resembles it in the shape of its fruit, but in color it is quite black when fully ripe. In quality it is between the others, being neither too sweet nor too sour. A strong point in its favor—perhaps the strongest—is its everbearing quality. In this vicinity it commences to ripen in the latter part of June, and continues until the latter part of August. This sort is said to be a variety of multicaulus, but in general appearance it is ucommonly like our native one, Rubra. Probably it could be raised true from seed, though layering is chiefly employed to accomplish it. The other sorts are easily raised from seeds. As the mulberry is one of the many trees which do not always produce perfect flowers on every tree, it often happens that seedling plants are not fertile, and a good deal of disappointment results therefrom. This is where another great advantage is held by the Downing, as it is propagated altogether from cuttings or layers, hence there is always a certainty of having a fruiting tree when one is set out. Mulberries may be planted either in the spring or in the fall.—Joseph Meehan.

Strange to say, the worthless Blackman plum is yet to be found in some nursery catalogues, although it is ten years since attention was called in the report of the Pomological division of the United States department of agriculture to its persistent unfruitfulness, and it was condemned then. At least one maker of colored fruit plates has it in his catalogue; a fruit no man ever saw. The tree is more like a peach than a plum, which suggests that it may be a hybrid between the plum and peach; and as happens frequently but not always, with hybrids, it is invariably sterile. The defect in this case seems to be in the flowers, which, at a certain point, instead of expanding in the usual way drop off. It makes a beautiful tree, very pleasing to a certain class of tree buyers. This, in part, accounts for its being retained in some catalogues.

The Journal wants a good live agent to canvass for subscriptions in every neighborhood and county in the entire southwest, and especially in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona. Write our Fort Worth office for terms, commissions, etc.

DAIRY.

For the best profit, a dairy cow should be disposed of as soon as she ceases to be profitable at the pail.

Any cow, in order to be a prolific yielder of milk, must be a hearty eater with good digestive powers.

Thorough initial washings of utensils with an after scalding of boiling water, is essential to proper cleanliness.

If the fattening tendency predominates, the period of giving milk may be shortened and the activity of the functions ultimately diminished.

Do not fill the churn more than half full. Give the cream plenty of room to swing backward and forward, that by concussion the envelope which contains the butter fat may be broken.

Let there be exact system in all movements about the dairy. Do not delay straining the milk until the cream has begun to rise. If once broken up by straining it rises again more slowly.

JUDGING JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is the scale of points used in judging Jersey cattle, as furnished by Secretary Hemingway of the American Jersey Cattle Club:

SCALE FOR JERSEY COWS.

Points.		Counts.
1.	Head small and lean; face dished, broad between the eyes and narrow between the horns	2
2.	Eyes full and placid; horns small, crumpled and amber-colored	1
3.	Neck thin, rather long, with clean throat, and not heavy at the shoulders	8
4.	Black level to the setting-on of tail	1
5.	Broad across the loins	6
6.	Barrel long, hooped, broad, and deep at the flank	10
7.	Hips wide apart; rump long	10
8.	Legs short	2
9.	Tail fine, reaching the hocks, with good switch	1
10.	Color and mellowness of hide; inside of ears yellow	5
11.	Fore udder full in form and not fleshy	13
12.	Hind udder full in form and well up behind	11
13.	Teats rather large, wide apart, and squarely placed	10
14.	Milk-veins prominent	5
15.	Disposition quiet	5
16.	General appearance and apparent constitution	10
	Perfection	100

In judging heifers, omit Nos. 11, 12 and 14.

FOR BULLS.

The same scale of points shall be used in judging bulls, omitting Nos. 11, 12 and 14, and making due allowance for masculinity; but when bulls are exhibited with their progeny, in a separate class, add 30 counts for progeny.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle, sold since registration to Texas parties, for the week ending Jan. 19, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeeth street, New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

BULLS.

Camille's Ash of Brushy 42692—S. Gregg to C. W. Carlson, Gregg, Tex.

Camille's Ash of Brushy 42692—C. W. Carlson to J. Johansen, Manor, Tex.

Farmersville Pegis 45969—C. M. Bivins to A. T. Murchison, Farmersville, Tex.

Fred Wolcott 40723—B. F. Pearman to J. B. Lewis, Bellville, Tex.

Jupiter Rogers 46542—G. Hamilton to J. D. Fields, Manor, Tex.

King of Crabb's Prairie 44000—E. & C. & T. J. Alexander to J. R. Hampton, Huntsville, Tex.

Olympus of Texas 31196—A. J. Butler to Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex.

Rebel Kilgore 43714—W. B. Wynne to R. F. Williams, Wills Point, Tex.

Tom Platt 45342—W. B. Weaver to W. J. Cline, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Algira 104718—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Alluwe 110902—S. Harrison to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Amoretta M. 104726—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Arminda N. 104811—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Beauty's Myla 43361—B. G. Neighbors to J. Cooke, San Marcos, Tex.

Bernice M. 104716—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Birdie Birchette 66773—H. G. Evans to J. S. White, Bonham, Tex.

Champion Flossie 119001—J. P. Gist to E. P. McGarity, Pine Forest, Tex.

Champion M. Flower 104982—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Chihuahua's Bunty 114303—S. A. Rodgers to C. H. Stalizfus, Richmond, Tex.

Daisy John 58258—B. G. Neighbors to J. Cooke, San Marcos, Tex.

Enough Said 108277—T. H. Thornton to J. C. Thornton, Tyler, Tex.

Gilt Edge Regie 104813—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Gilt Edge Berneta 104714—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Halbert's Beauty 96443—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Halbert's Daisy 96445—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Lillie of Pecan Grove 112128—M. A. Hamilton to C. S. Bently, Plank, Tex.

Linnie Lanseer 115985—H. G. Evans to J. L. White, Bonham, Tex.

Little Tolsey 116155—J. T. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Lord Ducie's Duchess 41758—Terrell & Harris to J. W. Hardin, Terrell, Tex.

Loretta Seyton 108276—T. H. Thornton to J. C. Thornton, Tyler, Tex.

Lucky G. 80015—J. D. Gray to G. W. Smith, Colquitt, Tex.

Maggie May Signal 114891—Gray & Bivens to J. W. Lambard, Cleburne, Tex.

Maggie S. Leron 118441—R. P. Lyon to J. O. Davis, Dallas, Tex.

Odelia C. 66378—B. G. Neighbors to J. Cooke, San Marcos, Tex.

Rover's Silverine 113951—Terrell & Harris to T. Weatherford, Terrell, Tex.

Vinta Stoke Pogis 73570—J. T. Montgomery to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

Young Gilt 104981—W. J. Spencer & Co. to N. P. Anderson, Fort Worth, Tex.

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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 832 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 Watterson on political and other topics of the day.

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The Texas Stock and Farm Journal

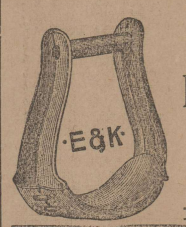
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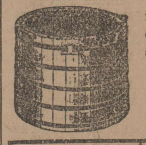
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HOUSEHOLD.

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.

Jan. 15, 1897.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I, for one, will join you in combat with a clearly defined fault. Mine is an occasional attack of envy, for which I always feel remorse. Will send a few lines written after having given in to the fault. If you find it or this worthy a place in your paper, they are at your service; if not you know what to do with them.—Sincerity.

Lord, thou my Savior art
From petty annoyance and care,
From a weak and faltering heart,
Or from any sin I may bear.

When I confess my sin
And thy pardon implore,
What joy and peace within
When I thy name adore.

As soon as I trust in thee,
Knowing thy will is mine.
What joy and peace come to me
Through thy Holy Book divine.

Naught of sorrow or strife can daunt
A life that in Christ is hid;
He will deliver from each jeer and taunt
If we trust and do as he has bid.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 12, 1897.

Mrs. Buchanan: We have been thinking somewhat in order to develop interest among the boys and girls of the Journal family, of offering small cash prizes for the best essays on subjects appropriate to our department columns, such for example as poultry, gardens, vegetables and flower, etc., to be competed for under certain rules by those under say sixteen years of age. You might perhaps obtain an expression of opinion by mentioning the matter in the Household and if the responses indicate anything like an interest or a desire for the contest among the young folks, we will take the matter up further. P. W. HUNT,
Associate Editor.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

The above letter was received last week. I have decided to publish it and get expression from those for whom it was intended would the boys and girls take sufficient interest to make this a success? The putting of ones thoughts into an essay is of many fold good. It is not enough to have beautiful thoughts; one must learn to express them beautifully for the benefit of others. It takes practice to do this. It was for this help to members of our Household the above letter was prompted by the kindly interest of Mr.

We have a most interesting article this week on grape culture from Mary E. Thomas. I have always thought Texas with its Italian skies and balmy breezes must be well adapted to bringing the purple on the grape. All will be interested in this most interesting article. Esther writes another bright, breezy letter. Her letters bring with them the sense of a wholesome, happy, free life. That kicking horse is a wonder. Be good to the dogs and have a frolic with them occasionally for me. What are their names?

Equally as wholesome is the breeze that comes with Escro's letter. It makes me sigh for the thousands of poor, narrow, cramped lives who never know the joy of drawing a deep, free breath.

We have a letter and some verses from one who is rightfully named Sincerity. It takes a truly sincere person to speak openly of faults. We are all conscious of them, but few like to speak openly of them. But a fault once confessed is half conquered. Remember this and at least confess to One on high, whose ear is merciful and judgment kind.

MARY E. THOMAS ON GRAPE CULTURE.

Dear Household Friends: Are any of you interested in grape culture? If so, perhaps a description of an Arkansas vineyard may interest you. I do not believe that the hills of Italy produce more beautiful grapes than those grown under the mild skies of the Arkansas hills. No fairer prospect exists in the whole realm of agriculture than the landscape of a well appointed vineyard; whether viewed in the early days of spring when the tender leaves begin to show, and the whole area covered by the vineyard is aparently as cleanly swept as a parlor floor; or later when the vines are covered with bunches of rich purple grapes. At all times the vine-clad hills are novel and interesting. A cloudless summer sky smiles down upon a peaceful and beautiful scene. Nature is in one of her gentlest moods. Spreading out over the hillsides is acre after acre of vines. There are many varieties of grapes in the vineyard. The table grapes of Arkansas are the Concord, Moore's Early, Goethe, Lady and Ire's Seedling. The last named grape is also a good vine grape. The best wine is made from the Cynthiana, which was propagated in Arkansas. Norton's Virginia makes an excellent wine, and for white wine the Scupernong and the Elvira were found to be best suited to that climate. Many other varieties were tried and found to be unsuited to a country subject to a heavy rainfall, and dews. Too much moisture causes the leaves to mildew and fall off, and consequently the berry will not ripen. I have seen grapes hang upon the vine until frost and never ripen a particle. As we pass up and down the long rows of vine-covered trellises, testing the grapes, we find that some are ready for use. So tomorrow the busy wine-making season will commence. The negroes are put to work washing the mill, press, and all the utensils used in the process of wine-making. Everything about the wine house and sheds must be very neat and clean. In the morning, long before the sun is up, and while the hills and vines are yet wet with dew, the pickers, with large baskets on their heads, are on their way to the vineyard, followed later by wagon and team. The first bright rays of the sun sees the negroes with their hampers filled with grapes. At the end of the row is the wagon waiting to receive the fruit. As the large bunches of grapes lie heaped up in the baskets they look delicious; the bloom is unbroken and as soft as down upon the cheek of the grape. When the wagon is full the fruit is carried to the wine house where the grapes are prepared for the mill. All day the work goes on, and when the evening shades are falling the laborers slowly wend their way homeward. After a day of tiresome work the night is doubly welcome. In rows under the shed are several barrels of crushed grapes. About fifty pounds of sugar is used for a single barrel, but if sour wine is wanted, of course, less sugar is needed, and, indeed, sometimes no sugar at all is used. In a few days the juice must be pressed out, if left too long before pressing the wine will have a bitter taste. This is caused by the seeds. After the wine is drawn off from the hulls and seeds it is put into fresh clean barrels and left to go through another fermentation, to clear itself of all impurities; as long as there is the smallest particle of foreign matter in the wine it will continue to ferment. After the fermentation ceases, at intervals throughout the year the wine must be racked or drawn off from the lees. This process must continue until the wine is perfectly clear and pure. Then a small piece of lampwick is saturated with sulphur, tacked to the underside of the bung, lighted, and then the bung is driven into the barrel tightly. This sulphur match is used to consume all remaining air. The barrel is then rolled aside for the wine to age. Wine-making is a pleasant business, but no lazy person need engage in it; for there is work to be done from the first planting of the vine until the wine is ready for use. But it affords a very pleasant occupation for all lovers of country life. One can have a lovely home surrounded by orchards and vineyards. If the mind is at rest the days pass in peaceful happiness beneath one's own vine and fig tree. The grape grower's profit is very large, after making due allowance for all losses. Luxuriating under an unclouded skye, the most perfect crops are made during seasons of drouth, and with the heat of the sun the amount of saccharine matter materially increases. It is without doubt well adapted to the sunny south, and especially to Texas. Grape culture may yet become a most valuable adjunct of the Texas farmer. Many parts of Texas would produce the finest grapes in the world.

Strawn, Texas.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: To-day it is dark and rainy and everything seems to be in sympathy with the weather, especially the dogs and horses. The dogs came in out of the mud and rain with the fixed idea that beds were the best places on which to sleep, when they were requested to leave their resting places rather peremptorily, it is true; they were much "hurted in their feelings."

The horses were cross because they could not get under sheds out of the rain. Mine stood at the door whinnying while I fed the creams. The creams are very gentle, loving their mistresses and—corn.

My horse is very knowing and lazy so that when he thinks we have done enough, he kicks till his head is turned towards home. I rode him at a round-up recently when just in the midst of an exciting run after a steer he kicked. If he could kick and run at the same time I would not object, but he can't and so that steer got back into the herd. I tried again, he kicked again, and so we continued till he had kicked sixteen times. Meanwhile some one else had finished the cutting, so we started home and he never kicked again. You may be sure that I got another horse for the second round-up, and luckily for my temper he did not kick. That morning I had heard a great amount of yelling; when I had climbed a hill, I saw a boy with a little bunch of six while in another direction came a large bunch and no noise.

The dogs send their best thanks for your kindly adoption of them, and are much pleased with their new mistress, so much so indeed that they have nearly forgotten ESTHER.

Jan. 14, 1897.

Jan. 14, 1897.

PICTURE OF RANCH LIFE TO A GIRL.

My Dear Mrs. Buchanan: It may interest you to know what our ranch home is like, though probably all ranches are much the same. The house is a rambling affair, its weather-beaten boards harmonizing well with the bare hillside on which it stands, for ours is no valley home like Margaret's, and has nothing more beautiful at present than green clumps of yucca.

Way, way below us is the creek, for of course, like all ranch houses, it is as far from the creek as is consistent with the idea of using water at all. On three sides the hills sways round us like the walls of an amphitheater and it is a pleasant sensation to feel that one is "monarch of all one surveys."

I am almost afraid to tell of our life for it seems that we do many things which other girls do not do. This may be because to them ranch life is an old, old story, while to us it is all very new and interesting. We take a childish delight in many things that seem very foolish to others, such as driving in a pouring rain to see the creek "boom."

It is too bad that girls no longer go to see the rounds-ups, for there is no finer sight than to see the cattle come pouring down over the sides of the canyons to the rendezvous in the valley. Then in the cutting there are sure to be some wild dashes after still wilder steers who utterly refuse to see reason in being "cut" or staying "out." I remember one refractory beast who went very quietly to the cut and then dodged back into the herd before any one could prevent him. It is exasperating. Oh, yes, very, especially if you are the one who "cut" him out. Now whenever I visit the feeding ground I survey him with pleasure as a trophy of my skill(or that of my horse).

Seeding is another fine sight; the long wavy line of sorghum like seaweed drifted on the shore, the cattle coming slowly toward it, until seeing it they break into a trot and where the sorghum lay is now a double line of cattle.

Let me beg all who can to seize the opportunity to enjoy ranch life, for those who have spent their lives in cities only have not half lived, nor lived the better half either. Very sincerely yours, ESCRO.

$100 Reward, $100.

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

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

POULTRY.

The East Texas Poultry association has been organized, and will hold their first annual exhibition at Tyler, Feb. 9 and 10. H. B. Savage will officiate as judge.

The Central Texas Poultry and Pet Stock association, of Waco, filed their charter at Austin on the 28th instant. Capital stock $500.

It may not be generally known that all kinds of feathers are salable. The demand is increasing, and most country merchants will take them and sell them upon commission. The fowls must be picked dry, and the feathers kept clean and in good condition. Keep separate the coarser ones, as well as those of different kinds of fowls.

We are getting to believe more and more in whole grain for poultry, in preference to soft feed. We believe too much soft feed is productive of many of the diseases to which poultry is subject, chief of which is roup. On no account would we give soft food for the evening meal. Once a day, in the morning, we give a litle soft food.—Poultry World.

Farmers look upon eggs as small potatoes, but eggs are always worth one cent a piece and often two. One hundred and twenty-five hens on the farm should produce 100 eggs, or $1 per day; for eight months in the year $240, and the one of chickens will pay for all expense and trouble, with the table supplied as wanted without charge. The farm, field and orchard furnishes most of the feed that would otherwise be wasted, but they will not clothe themselves and lay eggs for their health. They want a good, warm, clean poultry house, kept free from vermin and given egg producing food in addition to the grain and bugs they pick up. They want milk, meat scraps or ground bone and a variety of food. There is no trouble to get the improved breeds to lay if you read your poultry papers and learn from the experience of others.

During the year 1895 there were brought to Chicago, for local consumption, 30,443,277 dozens of eggs, says Grocer's Criterion. It is estimated that 10 per cent of the eggs handled are broken before reaching the consumers, forming a total loss, and that 10 per cent more are cracked and must be sold at a reduced price to bakers and others who can profitably use cracked eggs. This means that in 1895 the grocers of Chicago broke 3,044,327 dozens, causing a loss, even at the low price of 10 cents, of $304,432.70. Add to this an additional 3,044,327 dozens cracked and sold at a loss of from 3 cents to 5 cents per dozen, the total loss reaches pretty nearly a round half million dollars. Make a further addition of the breakage caused by careless kitchen maids and the total is appauling. A million and a half fully in Chicago alone, what must be the grand total the world over.

OCEANS OF ROOM.

The poultry business is the largest of our agricultural industries, and yet it is practically in its infancy. There is oceans of room for enterprising men and women to earn a livelihood with the hen. It is a business that will not sustain indefiniteness of purpose; the idea and aim of the prospective poulterer must be carefully and thoughtfully planned before he embarks in his work. Don't rush madly into it; study it, learn it, and build a solid foundation for the business to grow on. Begin moderately and gradually increase your stock as your knowledge increases in caring for that stock after you get it. Nothing will succeed unless you know the secrets of success. The secrets of poultry raising are not many, but you should know them if you hope to succeed.—The Feather.

EGG EATING.

Egg eating is a bad habit, acquired usually by hens that are kept in a condition of idleness. It is not natural for a hen to eat eggs, though when once she becomes converted to the delicacy she never forgets it until a change of condition occurs, but she may be so situated as to be unable to eat them. The best method is to make a nest out of a soap box, one end of the box being open, so as to compel her to walk into the nest. The box should be raised a sufficient height from the floor so that she will be unable to reach the eggs in the nest from the ground. The nest box should not be too large. The hen will go on the nest, but her body will protect the eggs, so she will not have room to peck them. Egg eating is sometimes cured by filling egg shells with mustard paste, which makes the work disagreeable. The best way is to allow no eggs to become frozen and broken in the nest. If the hens are not brought in contact with eggs that are broken they will never learn to eat them. Fresh egg shells should never be thrown to the fowls, as a hen that learns to eat eggs will set an example to the others, and as one of them may begin on egg shells it is better to avoid feeding them to the flock.—Poultry Keeper.

AUSTIN POULTRY SHOW.

The recent poultry show at Austin is said to have been the most successful in the history of the state. Many chicken fanciers from various sections were present and the chicken exhibits were splendid.

For some time before the show opened the Austin chicken breeders were busy preparing for it, with the result that everything passed off in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner after show began, and not a solitary hitch occurred at any time.

The scoring was kept up in a way that surprised some of the old exhibitors, and every prize was awarded just as promised, business being dispatched as smoothly as if everything had been by machinery.

Although the show did not close until Saturday night, yet by noon of the following day the exhibition hall was entirely empty, all of the chickens having been placed in their shipping coops and forwarded to their respective owners. One of the exhibitors from a neighboring city, in speaking of the show, remarked that Austin had certainly done her duty and had given other cities a few wholesome pointers on how to run successful poultry shows. But the Austin members of the Poultry association do not deserve the credit alone for the success of the late show. The business men of Austin also took a hand and were quite liberal in the donations of suitable prizes and otherwise assisting the managers in making the show the pronounced success it was.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Continued from Page 4.]

each other's tough hides like a cowboy, for, while between the cowboy and the Mustang pony there is some sort of an alliance, offensive and defensive, with almost neutrality existing, yet there is no real love or common fellowship, for war between them is liable to break out whenever both are in the same range. We spread our pallets—that, is our saddle and blankets—about five feet off to one side from the "draw-bars," laid down and counted stars and listened to the Mustangs bite each other until we went to sleep, and when we woke up, about 1 o'clock in the morning, the last hoof of that five hundred batch of ponies was coming out of the lot. How they had succeeded in getting the bars down, and all walking out without disturbing our slumbers, is one of the mysteries that will doubtless be made known when we shall have reached a higher plane of civilization. Anyway, we mounted our ponies, and about three miles from there, on the road back towards the ranch, we struck the head of the column, as they were strung out and headed for home, and strange as it may seem, yet it is true, they didn't seem the least bit out of humor when we changed their whole plans and put them back in the same little lot. Enough for this time. Your truly.

R. M. COLLINS.

THAT EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Cheapside, Texas.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The truth will come to light no matter how much is done to bury it, and it is queer somtimes how it manages to "bob up" unexpected, and who and where it strikes. No doubt your readers have heard a good deal about the "Wonderful" cotton grown in Georgia last season near Atlanta by a gentleman by the name of Jackson, I believe. One report was the seed was brought from the "jungles of Africa," the plant being entirely leafless, etc., etc. The last description of the plant was given by an expert agriculturist sent by the Department, published in the San Antonio Express. He reports it a wonderful cotton, but not entirely leafless, the bolls having ten locks, and he thought the yield would be two or three bales to the acre, everthing being favorable, etc. Now every newspaper reader in the state is aware of the fact that I publicly invited all who were interested in the improvement of the cotton fiber to visit my crop last season, promising to show them what I believed the most interesting crop of cotton ever grown. I especially invited scientific agriculturists, as I had some 15 entirely new cottons, and strange to say, this "wonderful cotton found in the jungles of Africa," as I before stated, it is queer sometimes how and where the truth will bob up. I did all that I could to have expert men to see my crop, wrote private letters and published an invitation to all and when I can truthfully state that I can count on the fingers of one hand all that ever saw my crop last season one-half of those after much persuasion, I can see a grim joke in the "jungles of Africa" story. I will give your readers proof of what I say and then give them a better description of the cotton than has ever been given. In the fall of '95 I received a letter from a Mr. D. S. Chapin, president of the Chase Gin company, requesting me to send him a few pounds of my long staple cotton to Atlanta, as the gin company had a gin on exhibition at the World's Fair being held there and they wished to show what the gin would do in ginning long staple cotton. I politely refused, stating that I wanted all the seed kept here, etc. He answered at once promising to send the cotton and seed back to me and insisting that I send it. I complied, sending him 14 pounds, 7 pounds of white long staple, mixed varieties, and 7 pounds of brown long staple, mixed varieties. I sent in this way to give his gin a severe test. At the close of the exposition I received a package of fiber and seed and this letter:

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 29, '95.

W. H. Wentworth: Very dear sir—I enclose bill of lading of bag of seed and two samples of lint of the cotton you sent me. I think you will find the lint cotton just as it grew—not injured in the least by ginning. I have had great trouble in keeping any of it for you. They seemed so anxious to get some of it that when they found I would not give it away they would take it when I was not looking. I can gin it about as fast as Sea Island, etc. Sincerely yours, D. S. CHAPIN.

Now I received 4 or 5 pounds in return from the 14 pounds sent to Atlanta, and from the letter I expected to hear of a new cotton from some point last season, and my growing the same cotton in Goliad county is certainly proof sufficient of where this cotton originated. The plant growth is much like the "Cheatham" variety of our common cotton, and is a cross between the "Bamia" or Egyptian cotton, and our common cotton; limbs put out from the stalk near the ground, growing erect like the stalk. The bolls do not cluster as the "Cheatham," but put out from the stalk and limbs on long stems, each boll being entirely separate and having three and sometimes four locks to the boll; lint very long, full 1½ inches, of brown color, not so dark as the "Affifi," another Egyptian cotton. Now the "Wonderful" cotton differs from the description of "Bamia" in this way: the stem of the boll forks having a boll on each prong; sometimes there will be three prongs from the one stem. A true boll has only five locks. It was an honest mistake of the expert giving it 10 locks to the boll, no doubt, as often I have found where two of these prongs grew together, making what I call "twin" bolls. On opening there would be ten locks. My son found where three had grown together, making a boll of fifteen locks, but the true boll has but five locks, the leaf is thick and soon drops from the stalk, the fiber is better than our common cotton but inferior to the Egyptian, and I must say I do not like it near as well as other varieties I have. I certainly admire the interest taken in Georgia to improve the cotton fiber, but they should give Southwest Texas all that is due in regard to originating the new varieties. There are good reasons why I am not encouraged by the cotton markets to raise these cottons, especially Houston Cotton Exchange, who kindly advise me to go back to the common cotton; "admire my spunk, but despise my judgment," as the old farmer hollered to his little bull when he saw him square himself on the track for a coming freight train. The growers of Sea Island cotton want a tariff on the importation of Egyptian cotton. Sea Island is only worth about 15 cents—it used to sell for 28 cents. If West and Southwest Texas raise the Egyptian or my improved, it will hurt the Sea Island trade. Just the same they are aware of the fact that Sea Island cannot be successfully raised far from the coast, so they can have a good thing of it if they can check the importation and discourage us from raising this splendid fiber. The truth will "bob" up, though, in spite of the attempts to down it and as I have before stated, I will cause "two dollars to circulate where there was but one" and the "opposition" had as well join hands with me and cause the time to more speedily come. I expect to have a test of gins to gin this cotton this fall if I succeed. I especially invite the "opposition" to witness—it see and learn for a fact their big mistake. The little bull's judgment was all right. There was a double track and he was on the right one to be safe; the old farmer was wrong. I have no more seed to sell. I am glad that the readers fo the Journal are for an honest effort to help themselves. Yours, etc.

W. H. WENTWORTH.

IN SHACKELFORD COUNTY.

Moran, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Enclosed find money order for which send the Journal one year to G. E. Waters.

So far, stock have done well, but we have another snowstorm raging now (Jan. 30), and it looks like it would go hard with them. Success to the Journal. J. J. SPIEGLE.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

Drummond, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Enclosed find check for $1.50 for which please send me Texas Stock and Farm Journal and Dallas Semi-Weekly News. Would send money order but this office can't afford it. I do not see how I could do without the Journal and my "better half" thinks more of it than I do.

I have 200 coming twos that I am roughing on cane and millet; they are doing nicely and will make nice feeders for next winter. With success to the Journal. J. H. M'CAN.

ANGORA GOAT INDUSTRY.

101 Gold St., New York, Jan. 27.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Your favor of 23rd received and noted. Also paper, for which accept thanks. I am having a very voluminous correspondence at present with the secretary of the Oregon Angora Goat Breeders' Association of Portland, Ore., and Mr. Jno. S. Harris, of Oakley, Idaho, concerning the industry. Directly the object is to promote the growing of mohair in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., to larger and better results; more remotely to an interchange of suggestions and experiences the collection of facts and data, looking to the procuring of fresh, real genuine Angora province blood and establishment of a registered stock culture farm somewhere.

Texas could join and co-operate in this movement and make it one of such united effort and demand that the government will be prevailed upon to do something in the matter.

In reading over my article I see I could have condensed and emphasized a good deal of the language, but it is the first outflow of mind and pen, so let it stand. Just note, however, that the quotation paragraph shows a typo error: After the word "Braid 21 to 23 cents," it should read "Selected XX "Carding" and fine kid 23 to 25 cents;" not "combing" as the types make it.

The market continues dull and prices in Europe have again declined. There is no demand here at present.

W. R. PAYNE, Mgr.

FROM THE "LLANO ESTACADO."

Midland, Tex., Fisher Co.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

Midland is 307 miles west of Fort Worth and 307 miles east of El Paso, so say the engineers who blazed the way and set up the stakes for the great Texas and Pacific railroad; hence the name "Midland," and is away "out of sight" of anywhere or anything on the "Llano Estacado," or Staked Plains of Texas, and as the plains have already been made famous in poetry, history and song, the Journal's missionary is saved from the painful duty of impoverishing his larder of the king's English in an effort at describing the wonders to be seen here on every hand, and will be content with a brief description of the city of Midland, dashed with a few hints as to the peculiar characteristics of a people in a world out here to themselves. First of all, they are just like the Pueblo Indians—they all live in town—for I am told there are only nine families, counting the families of the two railroad section bosses in Midland county outside of Midland city, and you will see on dress parade more well dressed gentlemen any afternoon that will tilt the beam at the two hundred pound notch than in any city in Texas, population considered.

This is a beef-eating people, smart, cool-headed and business all the way down the trail, and they don't only govern their own private affairs on cool business principles, but the management of county and city affairs seem to have been looked after with no ordinary degree of business schrewdness, as indicated by the fact that there is no such a thing as a Midland county court house, jail, bridge, or bonds of any kind, being hawked around on the markets of the east or anywhere else. To put it short, they put up a very neat $2500 court house and hard by a $12,000 school house, and as a result of this common sense, practical way of doing things, the county and city doesn't owe a single dollar, and $1.25 is the sum of state, county and city taxes.

There are many wealthy and well to do people here, and very few very poor people. The fact is, the man who pitches his tent this far from wood and water without being pretty well heeled enters upon a venture that will, as a rule pan out a failure. The man with the plow, hoe and rake is not much in evidence. We enquired of a granger-looking fellow as to products of the farm, garden and orchard in these parts, and says he: "I will tell ye, stranger, about all we grow here is fat beef, mutton, wool, good health, landscapes, wind and appetites," for, says he, "the prudent housewife, during the months of March, April and May, will always, before retiring at night, set a bucket under the key hole in the door to catch the sand the wind blows in during the night, and the man when he goes with team and wagon after a load of fire wood, always takes his pick with him."

There were 558 cars of cattle shipped out from this point from July 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1897.

Messrs. Baylis, Warner, Renick and Marshall of Finney county, Kansas, bought of Corriden Brothers the other day a string of 2300 graded coming 2's at $18.75 to be delivered at Amarillo in May.

John Gardiner returned last Thursday from East Texas, where he had been selling two cars of horses.

Robertson & Co. shipped two trains of cattle from Iatan last Saturday.

Clabe Merchant and Jim Daugherty, two leading stock men of Abilene, were in these parts this week.

Cattlemen say, the range in all the Midland country is fine, and that stock of all kinds are wintering well.

B. F. Shelton, high sheriff of Martin county, was here to-day.

The string of Stock and Farm Journals coming to Midland is growing daily. R. M. COLLINS.

NEWS FROM BEEVILLE.

Beeville, Tex., Jan. 31.

Previous to Thursday evening the ground in this section had been covered with sleet for three days. Beginning at 4 p. m. Thursday it snowed incessantly until 9 a. m. Friday, leaving six and one-half inches of snow on the ground. Stockmen claim that stock have suffered by the continued cold spell, but that on account of their good condition all classes of cattle, except cows with young calves have stood the unusual weather well.

J. M. Chittim, of San Antonio, has purchased 2800 beeves of N. G. Collins, in Neuces county.

From W. Billingsley, of Mathis, it is learned that T. H. Mathis, whose ranch is near that point, sold nineteen head of Herefords, cows and calves, to the King ranch for $1100. The King ranch is said to have 2300 head of thoroughbred Herefords on its range.

John W. Timon, a well-to-do stockman, residing here, but whose ranch interests are in Live Oak county, is in the hog business in connection with his other stock business. He has 200 acres fenced hog-proof and stocked with a bunch of 300 Berkshires. Mr. Timon, instead of shipping to markets, kills on his ranch and sells the bacon and lard to the surrounding country.

THE COMING SHORTHORN SALE AT KANSAS CITY, MO., FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

Those of our readers interested in pure bred registered Shorthorn cattle and are desirous of securing some of the best, will find on consulting the advertisement elsewhere in this issue and sending for a free copy of the sale catalogue, that gives information concerning the fifty-six head, not including young calves at side of dam, that the offering is a meritorious one and worthy a more extended acquaintance. If straight Cruickshank, pure-bred Bates and Bates-topped Imp. Princess, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Victoria or Rosemary blood, and, too, in the choicest of individuals of good colors, mostly reds with a selection of roan, deep-fleshed, close, compact, deep-flanked and square rear quarters, is the thing sought for, you will find them in the Idlewild herd that will be dispersed at Kansas City. There is not an inferior cow or heifer among them, and among the young bulls are some that will be a genuine surprise to the up-to-date breeds.

THIS INTERESTS OUR CATTLEMEN.

MRS. M. A. SADLER.

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

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

"FRUIT BELT ROUTE"—THE PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

Time card in effect May 6th, 1896.—Central time.

Leave Pecos, Texas, daily at 3:40 a. m., arrive at Roswell, N. M., at 12:45 p. m.

Leave Roswell, N. M., daily at 2:00 p. m., arrive at Pecos, Texas, at 11:05 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific railway for all points North, South, East and West.

Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays', Wednesdays' and Fridays at 7:00 a. m.

For low rates, information regarding the resources of this valley, the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to

E. O. FAULKNER.
Receiver and General Mgr.,
Eddy, N. M.

QUARANTINE LINE.

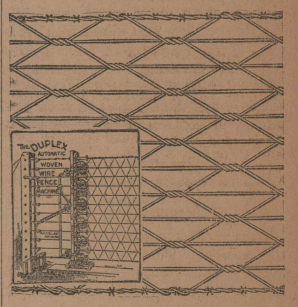
The boundaries of the above are familiar to most stockmen. We give them here, however, for the benefit of any desiring to trace them out on a map, or who may be unfamiliar with them. Quarantine regulations are effective between Feb. 15 and Nov. 15, during which time no cattle can be moved from any point south or east of said line to any point north or west of the line.

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, on the bank of the Rio Grande; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly, following the Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence westerly to the southwest corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeastern corner of Mitchell county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Nolan county to the northwestern corner of Nolan county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the southwestern corner of Jones county; thence easterly with the southern boundary of Jones county to the southeast corner of said county; thence northerly with the east boundary line of said county to the southern boundary line of Haskell county; thence eastwardly with the southern boundary line of Haskell county to the southwest corner of Throckmorton county; thence northerly along the western line of Throckmorton and Baylor to the southwest corner of Wilbarger county; thence easterly with the southern boundary of Wilbarger to the southeast corner of said county; thence northerly with the east boundary line of said county to Red river; thence up Red river to the mouth of the north fork of Red river."

Quarantine against the Republic of Mexico is announced and defined as follows:

"Beginning at the southwestern corner of Pecos county on the north or Texas bank of the Rio Grande, thence running upon the soil of Texas in a northwesterly course with the north or Texas bank of said Rio Grande to the point where the same intersects the boundary line between the state of Texas and New Mexico, and the said live stock sanitary commission of Texas hereby order that from the 15th day of February, 1897, to the 15th day of November, 1897, no cattle from the republic of Mexico shall cross said quarantine line herein established between the republic of Mexico and a portion of the state of Texas, except in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States department of agriculture, governing the movement and transportation of cattle from the republic of Mexico across the federal quarantine line, as provided by the "regulations concerning cattle transportation," issued by the United States secretary of agriculture for the year 1897."

The governor has issued a proclamation declaring the above effective.



The Fence That Turns Everything.

The fence here shown is made with the Duplex Automatic Woven Wire Fence Machine, which is made entirely of wood and malleable iron, and is so simple and easily operated that anyone who knows how to turn a grindstone can take it right into the field or any place and make 40 to 60 rods a day of the best fence on earth horse-high, bull-strong, pig, chicken or rabbit-tight at a cost for the wire of only 12 to 20 cents a rod. It can be made in a variety of styles or designs, using either plain or barb wire for the top and bottom margin wires, and by using wire pickets, weaving them right into the fabric, ornamental designs can be made suitable not only for farm residences but also city and suburban residences. Messrs. Kitselman Bros., Ridgeville, Indiana, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, claim this Duplex Automatic Machine is the result of their ten years experience in the manufacture of woven wire fence machines and is Perfection itself. They also claim to be able to sell a machine and enough wire to make 100 rods of an "Ideal Farm Fence" for less money than 90 rods of any good woven wire farm fence now on the market can be bought for in the roll. In the one case you have the fence only. In the other you not only have a much better fence for less money but a machine also with which you can do all your fencing thereafter at the actual cost of the wire. Send for their illustrated catalogue which fully describes machine and shows 24 different designs of fence the machine will make.

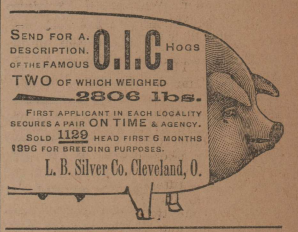
Some men are born great and some have to be elected.

Learn to stop croaking; if you can not see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself.

I you wish the time to pass rapidly think of the note that you must pay in three months.

A woman's glory may be in her hair, but it is a good plan to keep it tied up when she is cooking.

Magistrate: "Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?" Complaining Wife: "Shure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he give me th' black eye."





BY ONE MAN, with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. Send for PRICE illustrated catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENT and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 81-83 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Buy No Incubator

and pay for it before giving it a trial.



The firm who is afraid to let you try their incubator before buying it, has no faith in their machine. We will sell you ours ON 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 Bicycle: its Care and Repair" a book of 180 subjects and 80 illustrations, worth $5 to any bicycle rider.

VON CULIN INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 300, Delaware City, Del.



MONITOR INCUBATOR
Illustrated Catalogue for stamp.
Medal and Diploma Awarded at the World's Fair.
A. F. WILLIAMS, 90 Race St., Bristol, Ct.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

—BY—

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Bradstreet's shows that an unusually long list of business embarrasments continues a feature of the state of trade for the week, the total for the past six business days being 429, or 49 less than last week, 88 more than in the week a year ago, 117 more than in the corresponding week of 1895, 91 more than in the third week of January, 1894, and 127 more than in the like week of 1893.

The cold spell has its advantages, among which the destroying of chinch bugs in the growing wheat crops, killing of volunteer oats mixed with growing wheat, retarding of peaches from too early blooming, and pulverizing of the soil with the melting of the snow and ice and thereby putting it in good condition for the coming spring cotton, might be cited.

The Household department of the Journal was unavoidably crowded out last week on account of the very full and extended report of the swine breeders' meeting. This we regret, knowing that it is the department most interesting to the ladies and young folks. If they will accept our apology this time we shall try and avoid slighting their particular department in the future.

Over thirteen columns of the Journal last week were devoted to the report of the State Swine Breeders' Association meeting. The report is by far the lengthiest and most complete furnished by any paper in the state or out of it, and, as already suggested, every one interested in swine breeding should preserve a copy on account of the valuable information embodied in the papers read and other matter reported.

A heavy fall of snow occured over a considerable portion of the state on Saturday night, the wind blowing from the southeast. In Fort Worth and Dallas it was said to be the heaviest for years, averaging eight to ten inches on level ground. Street car traffic was entirely suspended Sunday. As the weather following the snowstorm was generally speaking comparatively mild, it is hoped that no serious injury to stock resulted.

The great blizzard of last week seems to have been felt not only all over the United States, but in the Old World as well, intense cold having been reported from the British Islands and other European countries. At many places in the North the thermometer was reported at twenty to thirty degrees below zero, and intense suffering among the people and also among stock. In North Texas the thermometer touched zero in many places, but the cold was much less intense than in the Northern states.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, specially called, met on the 25th inst. The object was to take action on the candidacy of Hon. F. D. Coburn for the cabinet position of Secretary of Agriculture under the incoming administration. Resolutions endorsing Mr. Coburn and reciting his distinguished services in the advancement of the agricultural and livestock interests of the country were unanimously adopted and a copy of same forwarded to President-elect McKinley. The unanimity with which the agricultural press of the country are advocating Mr. Coburn's claims for this honorable position are a fitting recognition of his faithful work for many years past, and doubtless will be very gratifying to that gentleman, whether the efforts put forth on his behalf are successful or not.

STATE STOCK LAW AMENDMENT.

The bill introduced by Representative Robbins, of Wilbarger, amending the state livestock sanitary law, making it conform to the United States law, passed house and senate, was signed by the governor Thursday, and is now a law. The amendment is to article 5043 K of the live stock sanitary law, which now reads as follows:

Article 5043k. Any quarantine line that may be fixed by the livestock sanitary commission against Texas or splenetic fever shall be so fixed as to conform to the federal quarantine line established, or that may be established by the United States department of agriculture.

Sec. 2. The fact that there is serious question of the power of the livestock sanitary commission to establish a quarantine line in conformity with the line established with the United States department of agriculture, and unless such line is established the entire state may be quarantined by the United States authorities, and incalculable injury done to the cattle interests of Texas, creates an imperative public necessity and an emergency exists that the constitutional rule requiring all bills to be read on three several days should be suspended, and that this bill be put on its third reading and final passage, and that the act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

In view of the questions which have heretofore been raised as to the powers of the state sanitary board, the wisdom of the above amendment is obvious.

QUARANTINE DATE.

The Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission at their meeting in Austin last Friday decided to make state quarantin regulations effective February 15th, same as last year and same as date adopted by the federal authorities, quarantine to continue in force till November 15. The line is the same as last year's, excepting that Jones and Wilbarger counties are both placed above the line, or in what is termed the "safe area." This change was advocated by the Journal some time since, and its necessity will be apparent. It is hoped that all stockmen will lend their hearty aid and co-operation towards enforcement of the law, as they did last year.

RIGHT AND TIMELY.

President-elect McKinley has written a letter which should meet the approval of every one who sees in the signs of the times a departure from the democratic simplicity of the fathers and a fast increasing tendency to the adoption in our inaugural and other public celebrations of the pomp and panoply of Eastern monarchies. The following is a copy of the letter, which was addressed to the committee having charge of the arrangments for the inaugural ball. Men of all shades of political belief should endorse the sentiments therein, especially at this time when famine and plague are rife in this and other lands:

"It has come to my knowledge that you propose to expend something like $50,000 for what is known as the inaugural ball to be held on the evening following my inauguration. While I appreciate fully the spirit that has prompted you to project a ceremonial of such magnitude, allow me to say, with the sincere hope that I will not be misunderstood, that it is unbearable to me to think of such a vast amount of money being devoted to no more substatial purpose than display and pleasure when there are millions of our brethren throughout the world actually suffering, dying from the lack of food, clothing, shelter and medical attention. I beg of you, then, if you desire to arrange an observance of inaugural day that will be well pleasing to me, and give impressiveness to the event, that you abandon your pretentious plans for the ball, and, with the approval of the citizens who have subscribed the money, devote $25,000 to the organized alleviation of wretchedness in the great cities of the United States, $10,000 to provide food and shelter for the persecuted Armenians of Turkey, and $15,000 to relieve the horrors of plague and famine in India. Hoping that you will share my views of the manner in which the funds can be applied with the most gratifiying results to our people and with the greatest credit to our impulses as a Christian nation, I seriously and earnestly solicit your participation in this act of sacrifice and self-forgetfulness."

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OVER THE TEXAS LINE.

Caple, O. T., Jan. 21.

Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:

Just as snow from storm of first disappeared, another snow storm visited us on the 19th. Snow four inches deep. Weather not cold. Cattle scarcely up to average in flesh for time of year, but as feed is plentiful no loss is feared. No trading in cattle here, though would-be buyers would find prices high. Our cattle are considerably better than any I have ever seen from south of the Canadian river.

J. C. DENISON.

(Blizzard of 23rd inst. had not struck us when above letter was written, or it would probably cause change in same.)

SICK TURKEYS.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth:

I would like for you to tell me through your paper what ails my turkeys. Along early in the fall they began coughing and I thought at first they were choked, and after watching them for some time I caught one and killed it and found nothing at all in its throat. It was dry and its tongue parched. They can't eat hardly at all and when they do it seems to nearly choke them. They are continually gaping around.

The above enquiry was referred to Mrs. M. J. Withers for reply, that lady having had much experience in turkeys. Her reply, which has been delayed, is as follows:

"Your turkeys have what some poulterers call roup. The disease has been more prevalent in this part of Texas than I ever knew it before. I had it among my turkeys once; got rid of it very easily, by applying carbolic acid with lard mixed; one-fourth carbolic acid, three-fourths lard and be sure that you do not use too strong. I catch each affected and anoint the head thoroughly and open the mouth and wipe out the throat with a feather dipped into the mixture, usually two applications are enough. I then feed the flock with corn meal dough, one quart of meal to every twenty birds, with a tablespoonful of sulphuric acid mixed with the dough. I took a flock of Leghorn hens this fall and they were looking badly; combs white and feathers rough; two died a few days after I got them. I commenced with the above treatment and in a week they were looking well and commenced laying. You should have had this sooner, but I lost my glasses and just now found them. MRS. M. J. WITHERS.

NEWS FROM NEWLIN.

Newlin, Texas, Jan. 22.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

The citizens in this part of Childress and Hall counties are in better circumstances than at any time in the past six years, the majority having made considerable cotton and plenty of feed stuff last year. Cotton will be king of all crops this coming year, as nearly every one expects to plant some—some parties expecting to plant as much as eighty acres.

James Drake left Newlin yesterday with a carload of feeder hogs for some point in Kansas, expecting to fatten them on 12-cent corn.

James Barnett started for Wise county Wednesday to buy another car of yearling calves.

J. A. Estes, an old pioneer of Childress county, has moved to Floyd county, having traded places with Mr. Ewing, who is now living on the Estes homestead.

Messrs. John and Ben Wallace have been raising thoroughbred Hereford cattle for the past two years, and their cows and calves are beauties.

Mr. N. H. Long has just completed his pasture fence, sheds, windmills, etc., and has 100 head two-year-old thoroughbred heifers, which he may well be proud of.

Grass good, plenty of feed and cattle, all doing well.

Wishing Texas Stock and Farm Journal success, I close.

DAN LEHMAN.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT MUSTANG PONIES.

Big Springs, Tex., Jan. 28.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

Belonging, as I do, to that generation sometimes designated as history-makers (from 1861 to 1865), I feel that I should contribute to the sum total. What I know about Mustang ponies, and my education on this line, was brought about in this way: After having marched and counter-marched, fit and fought, under Bragg, Johnston, Hood, etc., in all the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and to the surrender of the confederate army to Sherman, at Greensboro, N. C., and as soon as we received our walking papers, all of us Texas boys pulled out on the shortest line to our before the war homes in the Lone Star state, without even the outlines of an idea as to what we would turn our hands and wits to in order to make a living. Thus I arrived, however, on the 25th day of June, 1865; landed at Decatur, Wise county, Texas, at the home of my former employer, Mr. Dan Howell, a merchant. Now, Mr. Howell was a shrewd trader, and withal a far-seeing sort of man, and having satisfied himself that confederate money would turn out no good, he put all he could rake and scrape together into a herd of about five hundred Mustang ponies, and had them located on a ranch some ten miles east of Decatur. They were not hard to locate, for a Mustang pony is doubtless very nearly related to the sheep, as he doesn't seem to care much where he is. Conditioned he has a full belly and plenty of sea room, and there is nothing in the neighborhood he doesn't thoroughly understand, for he has more curiosity than an antelope, less sense than a mule, as confiding as a woman when he understands what you want him to do, but flies of the handle as quick as a red-headed girl whenever he thinks a flank movement is being made on his natural rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he sees them loom up in his surroundings. But why all this spreading around and telling nothing? Well, to begin with, the Indians were out of humor all along the Texas frontier, especially so in the northern part of the state, and about every light of the moon would swipe down in parties of ten, fifteen and twenty and use up big slices of the outside settlements, and as they seem to have a peculiar hankering for Spanish ponies, Mr. Howell concluded the wisest thing to be done was to drive his herd east, and as he was hiding out because of Gov. Jack Hamilton's wanting him for being on the jury that ordered a half dozen union men hung at Decatur, he came to the writer and hired him to save his herd from the pesky Indians, and right there we commenced learning Mustang pony sense. Myself and another boy soon rounded them up on the high prairie, and to have them well in hand, so that an early start could be had the next morning, we got permission of a farmer down in the valley to put them in his field, where the corn had just been gathered, but the corn stalks were yet standing. We let down the fence, making a wide gap, and strange as it may seem, yet it is true, every hoof of the herd walked in at that gap and did not break down nor disturb a single corn stalk, and how that herd of five hundred horses walked in there without running over the corn stalks and doing things up generally is a mystery. We climbed on the fence to watch them and see how they would take to their new quarters. Pretty soon they went to nipping on the shucks yet on the stalks, and when the shuck failed to break loose they would pull up the stalk, and in less time than we have been penning the last ten lines there seemed to be not less than five hundred of these Mustangs bucking and bawling with an intensity of earnestness worthy of a better cause. Old mothers, about whose necks the frosts of many winters had settled, and who had lived to see their sons and daughters grow to splendid young horsehood and young fillyhood, even down to the tenth generation, were bucking as in the days of yore, while the young geldings, stallions and fillys were doing all in their power. The fact is, the outfit pitched itself down, and all about an imaginary bugbear. A Mustang pony can always be relied upon to always do the unlooked for thing, and at the least expected time. Coming on our way east, we had them rounded up against a farmer's high plank fence. While dickering for lot room, just at the right time and some ways off, a turkey gobbler flew up on the fence. This was something new to them, and they commenced spinning around like a wheel—all together, big, little, old and young—and when we got the wheel stopped they had flattened out about ten rods of the old farmer's fence. Near by the farmer had a half acre lot, well inclosed with new heavy rails, high and well staked down with riders. Into this we crowded our five hundred Mustangs, and they filled it up, heads and tails, as snugly as sardines in a box, and this seemed to be the first time they had ever had a fair, square dig at each other, for then commenced the settlement of old scores and old grudges, and as they had no room for kicking, biting was the order of the day, and no one could enjoy the way they made their teeth pop on

[Continued on page 3.]

For Sale.

Have you ANYTHING TO SELL, LEASE OR TRADE— ?

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

ADDRESS TEXAS STOCK & FARM JOURNAL Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR * EXCHANGE.

483 acre farm, all level, first-class Valley land. All under good fence, 140 acres in cultivation, 2 houses, lasting water. Price $7500.

500 acres, about 200 acres agricultural, balance fine grazing land, 55 acres in cultivation, good house, lots, barns, etc. Price $2500.

$1000 to $1500 worth very desirable unimproved Stephenville city property.

Well improved residence, with 2½ acres land, worth $2000.

Will exchange any or all of above property for Merchandise of any kind.

B. F. RUSSELL,

P. O. Box 12, Stephenville, Tex.

WANTED HORSES—Will trade good inside Ft. Worth property for Horses. Address L., Lock Box 767, Ft. Worth, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 good Southwest Texas Cows, 3 to 8 years old, per head.....$13.50
500 one's, Steers, per head.....$11.50
300 two's, Steers, per head.....$14.00
200 ones and two's, Heifers, per head $9.00 and $11.00
100 fours and up, steers, per head.....$22.00

The above are all good, well improved and smooth cattle in good shape. Also

50 Two-Year-Old Durham Bulls,

ALL SOLID REDS.

PRICE $35. TO $50 PER HEAD.

All of these cattle are located on the L. & G. N. R. R., 90 miles Southwest of San Antonio, Texas. Address:

C. H. O.,

DILLEY, FRIO CO., TEX.

YOUNG STEERS FOR SALE.

I can deliver at Waskom, Texas, by January 25, 500 head, one and two-year-old steers; the cattle are on Red River bottom, in good fix, in one mark and brand. Will have to close trade by January 10, to deliver by time named above. Will also take contract to deliver cattle for April 1.

C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

Stock Cattle and Bulls FOR SALE.

1050 good Cows, Calves, Yearling Steers and Heifers, in pasture in Baylor and Wilbarger Counties. Also full blood Durham Bulls, all ages, in Jack County. Address,

Stewart Bros., GERTRUDE, JACK County, Tex.

FINE FRUIT FARM of 52 acres and improvements for sale at a bargain on easy terms owing to special causes. Located in the banner county of Washington, Texas, near the prosperous city of Brenham, the county seat, on the Central and Santa Fe Railroads. Four thousand two hundred young bearing trees. Title perfect. No incumbrance. A rare chance. Address (naming this paper)

P. W. HUNT, Delaware Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

TO CATTLE FEEDERS

The Shreveport Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, La., can supply, at reasonable price, cotton-seed hulls and meal for one to two thousand head of cattle. For particulars address as above.

FOR SALE.

Fifteen head of nice High-grade Hereford Bulls One Year Old; also, one Registered Bull.

TOM HOBEN, Nocona, Tex.

PASTURE FOR RENT. The well known Cresswell ranch on the Canadian River. Will carry 20,000 cattle. For particulars address

J. M. GOBURN, ADOBE WALLS, TEXAS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

IF TAKEN AT ONCE.

70 head registered Delaney Ewes, bred to lamb last of March and April, and a few extra good Rams. Will sell all or a part of the flock.

S. W. Anderson,

ASBURY, W. VA.

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.

For a few facts and figures relating to the Cheap LANDS of Trinity County, Texas.

An Unparalleled Offer

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

S. D. MOORE,

610 MAIN ST., HOUSTON, TEX.

46000 Acre Pasture for Lease,

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

CHAS. N. WHITMAN, Tascosa, Tex.

WANTED to rent a small ranch of five to eight sections, divided into pastures with some land in cultivation, house, corrals, etc., convenient to R. R. station. Address with full particulars,

"LESSEE" Care Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

FOR SALE.

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

C. A. MANGOLD, Dallas, Tex.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Grand Dispersion Sale of The . . . .

IDLEWILD HERD OF SHORTHORNS,

Stock Yards Sale Barn, Kansas City, Mo. **Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897**

When 56 head all Pedigreed and Catalogued, consisting of 13 bulls, including the pure bred Bates Herd Bull Lord Chumley 3d, 108788, and sons of the Cruickshank bulls, Galahad 103259 and, Golden Lord 119422. 43 cows with young calves at side, and heifers that are all choice individuals, highly bred, good color, comprising Cruickshank, Young Marys, Princess, Rose of Sharon and others. For further information write for copy of Sale Catalogue, Address,

W. M. HEDGE, Whiting, Kas

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auc.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM



P. O. Box 225, AUSTIN, TEX

—Breeders of—

Holstein Cattle,
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.

600 HEREFORD BULLS 600

FOR SALE.

25 Thoroughbred Calves. 200 High-grade Yearlings. 375 High Grade Calves.

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

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CATTLE.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS;

50 YOUNG BULLS

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

CHAS. G. COMSTOCK, ALBANY, MISSOURI.

HEREFORDS,

THE L. S. RANCH HERD.

This herd of 250 head was started in 1884 on 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. 33234, Brainard, No. 41770, Duke of Cumberland, No. 33958, and Hesiod 20th, No. 61232. We offer nothing for sale but animals of our own breeding. For prices on young stock write to

CHAS. N. WHITMAN,

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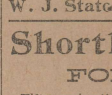
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I have for sale, at the Waggoman's Stables, Fort Worth, one car

High Grade Jersey Heifers,

Fresh in milk or heavy springers. Also a few high bred Tennessee saddle and fast pacing stallions. F. C. BUFORD.

BULLS FOR SALE.



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

W. J. Staton, Beeville, Texas.

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

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

J. W. Burgess, Ft. Worth.



J. W. BURGESS,
Ft. Worth, Tex.,
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

B. C. RHOME, - Proprietor.

Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

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Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 25,014, weight, 25,00 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Baird, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

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225 high-grade Hereford stock cattle for sale. Address

W. S. IKARD, Hearietta, Tex.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.

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

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Young Stock, Well Bred and of Correct Type. For sale, singly or car lots.

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

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

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SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

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Jacks, Standard Bred Trotters, Draft Horses,



JEFF EARL, Fort Worth, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PIGS IN PAIRS NOT AKIN.

Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales.

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Fairview Stock Farm.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian Cattle, Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, M. B. Turkeys. Also Poland Chinas, headed by the boar Sensacion D, who took first in class and sweepstakes at Dallas Fair, The only Black U. S. and Wilkes herd in Texas. Home of Ideal Black U. S., Jr. B. F. WEDEL, Georgetown, Texas.

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R. G. MASON & CO., Kirksville, Mo.

Thos. Ragsdale & Son,

OF PARIS, MO.,

Have Bulls and Heifers by single or car lots; Berkshire and Poland-China hogs; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, B. P. Rocks and Light Brahmas. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MRS. E. MILLER, Circleville, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs).

Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America. Address Frytown Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hannibal, Mo.

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

Registered Poland-China Swine.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.

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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,

JOHN S. KERR & SON, Sherman, Texas.



BERKSHIRES, Chester Whites, Jersey Red & Poland Chinas Plym. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.

S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS.



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Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets, and large high-class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,337A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II, 35,712A, herd boars. Our Sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.

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M. C. ABRAMS, MANOR, TEXAS.

Choicely Bred Stock For Sale.

ROYAL HERD POLAND-CHINAS.



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

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POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.

120 lbs. to 140 lbs., $10 each, $18 a pair, $20 per trio; 140 lbs. to 160 lbs., $12 each, $20 a pair, $25 per trio. Orders must come before February 20, 1897. Good individuals and very best breeding. Will record free of charge.

W. W. STELL, Paris, Texas.

Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.

Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1895. Jumbo Wilkes, Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1896. T's Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 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.

C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottsboro, Tex.

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BRAHMAS AND LEGHORNS.

Autocrat Light Brahmas, direct from Williams' Buff Leghorns; Arnold Strain Brown Leghorns, Owens and Forsyth strain. Brahma or Buff Leghorn Eggs $2 per 13; Brown Leghorn Eggs $1.50 per 13. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed.

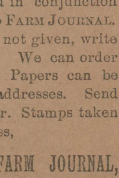
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S. C. White Leghorns: Every one scores 93 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain). Pen scores 187. Indian Games (Webster strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Lakes and Dead Easy Lice Exterminator shipped from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

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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 81—FREE FOR STAMP.

O. E. SKINNER Columbus, Kas

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,

E. P. PREUITT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company:

We still have a strong demand for all grades of fat stuff of both hogs and cattle. The supply of good cows, also steers, falls short of the demand. Do not hesitate to ship us any quantity of fat cattle at any time, as we have first-class market for that kind of stuff. We expect to have a little decline on the thin cattle, on account of the quarantine law going into effect to-day for Kansas, however, we still have a few buyers on the market for good stockers at far prices.

We quote the following to-day: Fat steers $3.00@3.50, fat cows and heifers $2.25@2.50, canners $1.25@1.50; hogs $2.95@3.15, according to quality. The northern markets all strong. Some of our last week's sales:

J. Coffin, 89 hogs, average 182 pounds, $3.10. A. A. Thompson, 52 hogs, 122, $2.75. W. L. Coleman, 20 hogs, 185, $2.80. Watkins & L., 86 hogs, 194, $3.10. J. D. Nix, 78 hogs, 133, $2.95. J. D. Martin, 129 hogs, 133, $2.95. J. I. Coffin, 30 hogs, 228, $3.10. P. C. Donald, 95 hogs, 155, $3.00. T. A. Lee, 45 hogs, 141, $2.75; 63 feeder hogs, $2.25. Back & M., 90 hogs, 133, $3.10. G. W. Irwin, 61 hogs, 218, $3.02½. J. S. French, 67 hogs, 188, $3.05. J. T. Barron, 69 hogs, 230, $3.10. J. P. Gill, 146 hogs, 89, $2.25. F. Blank, 83 hogs, 191, $3.15; 36 hogs, 120, $3.00. Warren & S., 70 hogs, 214, $3.15. T. A. Coleman, 72 hogs, 185, $3.10. J. Barnes, 58 hogs, 207, $3.15. E. M. Daggett, 43 yearlings, $10.50 head. Wooton & R., 18 heifers, 802, $2.25. W. C. Henderson, 21 steers, 1168, $3.50. T. L. Culbreth, 12 heifers, 164, $2.00. W. H. Chadwick, 9 bulk yearlings, $8.50 head; 44 steers $12.00 head. Jeffries & H., 150 yearlings, $12.00 head. E. M. Daggett, 60 steers, 2's, $17.00 head; 17 steers, 2's, $14.75 head; 23 steers, 2's, $17.75 head. Hackett, 16 yearling heifers, $10.00 head; 3 calves, $19.50 head. Cruse & W., 15 cows, 738, $2.05. Woody & C., 11 cows, 665, $1.40; 6 heifers, 649 $2.25. T. J. Morris, 28 cows, 810, $2.25. J. P. Daggett, 30 cows, 878, $2.40. Trigg & Euliss, 14 yearling steers, $14.50 head; 3 calves, $11.00 head; 8 steers, yearlings, $9.00 head. J. S. Vandiver 13 cows and heifers, 620, $2.40; 50 steers, 2's, $15.50 head; 18 steers, yearlings, $10.50 head. E. M. Daggett, 65 steers, yearlings, $11.50; 9 heifers, 2's 471, $2.25; 1 cow, 850, $2.35. J. P. Daggett, 32 cows, 682, $2.30. P. Freeman, 31 heifers, 2's, 487, $1.80. J. S. Jeffries 22 steers, yearlings, $9.50 head. S. E. Chadwick, 20 steers, 2's, $13.50 head.

DALLAS MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 2.—The Dallas Packing company reports a good demand and the hog market firm at prices. Fat hogs, weighing 200 to 300 pounds, $3.00 for top in carload lots; wagon hogs $2.85 for top; lighter heavier and rought hogs 10@25c per 100 pounds les than abosve quotations.

Thomas & Searcy's stock yards report that receipts still continue light and the demand good for cattle, sheep and hogs at quotations: Extra choice fat steers, $2.80@3.10; fair to good steers, $2.40@2.60; common to fair steers, $2.10@2.20; extra choice fat cows, $2.25@2.50; fair to good cows $1.60@2.10; common to fair cows, $1.00 @1.70; choice veal, light, $3.00@3.50; common to fair veal, $2.25@2.50; extra choice fat yearlings, $2.00@2.50; fair to good yearlings, $1.60@1.90; common to fair yearlings, $1.40@1.50; choice milch cows, per head, $20.00@30.00; choice springers, per head, $15.00@25.00; bulls and stags, $1.00@1.75; choice corn-fed hogs, weighing 225 to 300 pounds, carload lots, $3.00; choice corn-fed hogs, weighing 150 to 200 pounds, wagon lots, $2.85; stock hogs, $1.75@2.00; choice fat mutton, weighing 90 to 110 pounds, $2.75@3.00; choice fat mutton, weighing 70 to 80 pounds, Stock journal Galley 34 $2.15@2.40; common to fair mutton, per head, 75c@1.75.

J. A. CARTER & SONS.

Dallas, Texas, February 2.—Carter's stock yards report that anything fat finds ready sale, and the tone of the market good. The weather is the only bar to enlarged trade, as full demand has not been supplied in a fortnight: Choice shipping steers, $3.00 @3.25; fair to good shipping steers, $2.60@2.80; choice fat cows, heavy, $2.40@2.60; choice fat cows, light, $2.20 @2.50; fair to good cows, $1.80@2.00; choice fat heifers, $2.10@2.25; fair to good heifers, $1.80@2.00; choice veal calves, $3.25@3.50; fair to good veal calves, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.60@1.80; stags, $1.80@2.00; steer yearlings, $8.00 @11.00; milch cows, $25.00@35.00; springers, $15.00@25.00; choice 175 to 200-pound hogs, $3.00@3.10; choice light hogs, $2.80; stock hogs, $2.10@ 2.40; choice 90@100-lb mutton, $3.00 @3.25; fair to good mutton, $2.50@2.75; choice fat lambs, per head, $1.50@2.50.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Jan. 30. —Present quotations: Beeves, choice per pound, gross, 3@3½c; common per pound, gross, 2¼@2½c; cows, choice, per pound, gross, 2½@3c; common per head, $12.00@14.00; yearlings, choice per pound, gross, 2½@3c; common per pound, gross, 2@2¼c; calves, choice per pound, gross, 3@3½c; common per pound, gross, 2½@2¾; sheep, choice per pound, gross, 3½@4c; common per head, $1.00@2.00; hogs, corn-fed, 3½@ @4c; mast-fed, 2¼@2¾c.

Remarks: Prices advancing on all classe of choice cattle, demand fair and outlook for well fattened stock good. Calf and yearling market fairly active and prices steady. Market still glutted with sheep and common hogs.

A. P. NORMAN.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 30.—After a fairly active market on Monday, and with light receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday, the market closed firm and lightly supplied with all classes of good cattle. Yesterday the arrivals were moderate, and were mostly common to medium stock. Good beef cattle and good calves and yearlings were brisk and values well maintained. The market is lightly supplied with good fat beeves, smooth fat cows and heifers, and will close about bare of fat calves and yearlings; fat stock is in fair demand. There is a little improvement in the hog market, quotations remaining firm. Good sheep firm. There is a fair demand for fat muttons.

Cattle—Good fat fed beeves, per pound gross, 3½@4c; good fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 3¼@3½c; fair fat grass beeves, per pound gross, 2¼ @2½c; thin and rough old beeves, per pound gross, 1½@2¼c; good fat cows and heifers, per pound gross 2½@3c; fair fat cows, per pound gross, 2@2¼c; thin and rough old cows, each, $6.00@10.00; bulls, per pound gross, 1½@ 2¼c; 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, $11.00@13.50; fair fat yearlings, each, $7.50@8.50; 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 corn-fed, per pound gross, 3¼@3¾c; common to fair, per pound gross, 2¾@3c.

Sheep—Good sheep, per pound gross, 3¼@3½c; common to fair, each, $1.25 @1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—There was a large run of cattle and a fairly active demand with prices firm for the best grades. Sales were made of common dressed beef steers at from $3.50@3.75, and prime to extra cattle were very scarce and firm at from $5.15@5.35. The stocker and feeder trade was very good at unchanged prices, choice feeding cattle showing decided strength. Butchers' cattle were active, and prices were firm for good cows and heifers. Calves were active at the recent advance. Texas steers sold largely at from $3.80 @4.10 and native steers at from $4.00 @4.85. In hogs buyers managed to force a decline of about 5c per 100 pounds after a few early sales at last Saturday's prices. Sales were largely at from $3.35@3.45, common to prime droves bringing from $3.20@3.55. The sales were mainly heavy and fat and choice in quality. In sheep business was fairly active, and choice flocks of sheep brought unchanged prices, but medium grades were weaker. Common to prime native sheep sold at from $2.50@4.00, westerns at from $2.50@ 3.85, yearlings at from $3.85@4.25 and lambs at from $3.50@4.00 for a few culls up to from $5.00@5.25 for choice to prime lambs averaging 10c lower. Receipts—Cattle 15,000 head, hogs 42,000, sheep 18,000.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 1.—Cattle receipts 6000 head, shipments 2000. The market was strong for good stock. Native shipping steers ranged from $3.50@5.00, dressed beef and butchers' steers from $3.50@4.60, stockers and feeders from $2.25@3.80, light steers from $2.65@4.25, cows and heifers from $2.00@3.50. Texas and Indian cattle were steady, steers ranging from $2.85@4.10, cows from $1.75@3.00. Hog receipts were 7000 head and shipments 5000. The market was 5c lower. Light ranged from $3.45@3.50, mixed from $3.20@3.45, heavy from $3.10@3.50. Sheep receipts were 1000 head and shipments 1000. The market was steady to strong, muttons ranging from $3.00@ 4.40, common from $1.50@2.00, lambs from $3.75@5.40.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Cattle receipts were 6000 head and shipments were 1700. The best grades were steady, the others steady to weak. Steers ranged from $3.20@3.60, Texas cows from $2.10@2.80, native steers from $3.20@4.90, stockers and feeders from $3.10@4.40, bulls from $2.10@3.25. Hog receipts were 9000 head and shipments 400. The market was weak to 10c lower, the bulk of sale ranging from $3.25@3.35, heavies from $3.20@ 3.37½, packers from $3.20@3.35, mixed from $3.25@3.40, lights from $3.20@ 3.30, yorkers from $3.25@3.30, pigs from $2.20@3.20. Sheep receipts were 6000 head and shipments none. The market was steady, lambs ranging from $3.25@4.60, muttons from $2.00@ 3.60.

SUPPLY OF GRAIN IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 1.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, Jan. 30, as compiled by the New York produce exchange was as follows: Wheat, 49,591,000 bushels, decrease 1,540,000; corn, 21,938,000, increase 220,000; oats, 13,172,000, increase 19,000; rye, 3,825,000, increase 150,000; barley, 3,458,000, decrease 144,000.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Wise county elevator at Decatur was burnt on night of 29th of January. Loss $15,000. Insurance $7,500.

Cattle fed at the McKinley oil mill by Sidney Webb and others, numbering nearly 1000 head sold in Chicago Monday at $3.90.

E. B. Beck of Sulphur Springs, sold Friday, 147 head of 2-year-old red roan dehorned steers to Ingram & Ellis of Greenville, at $22.

The Brown County Milling company's mill at Brownwood was destroyed by fire on Jan. 25. Loss $35,000; insurance $17,000.

Several thousand head of cattle changed hands at Midland last week; calves at $13.00@14.00 and yearlings at $16.25@18.00, May delivery.

A movement is on foot among the cotton buyers to effect organization, in the interest of their business and the better to enable them have alleged existing evils in the business corrected.

Attorney General Harmon, representing the United States government has brought suit against the Union Pacific railway company for foreclosure on account of non-payment of over-due mortgage bonds.

Texan Press Leader: West Texas has her cattle and South Texas her fruits and vegetables, East Texas her cotton, North Texas her corn and hogs, and some other state has the factories and packing houses, and also the profits.

Rock Springs Rustler: C. F. and Wm. Adams sold the Adams ranch this week to Green Bros. for the sum of $1200, no stock inculded. When this ranch is enclosed in the Green pasture, they will have by far the best ranch in the county.

The second meeting of the Texas Cowboys re-union will be held some time next July, at Seymour. It will be recollected that the inauguration meeting at that place last August was a great success, more than 12,000 persons participating.

Representative Robbins' bill amending the state live stock sanitary law so as to conform to the federal law in the matter of quarantine boundary lines, passed the house and senate and was signed by the governor Thursday last. It is therefore now a law.

Drovers' Journal: F. D. Coburn, secture of Kansas, is mentioned as a strong candidate for secretary of agriculture. Mr. Coburn has made one of the most progressive of State secretaries and is a man of brains and ability.

Roswell Register: The largest artesian flow in the Valley has been struck in the much advertised fish well across the Pecos. Carper & Fox estimate the flow at over 500 gallons per minute. The water spouts above a 20 foot pipe, indicating that it would go much higher.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in as to who will be the new live stock agent of the Cotton Belt in place of Mr. J. W. Barbee, deceased. It is generally supposed that the position will be tendered to Mr. W. H. Weekes, the present assistant live stock agent of the road.

Bud Blasinghame, a Greer county stockman, who has been in Ellis county buying cattle, pulled off his coat at the cow-pen at his brother's place, near Italy, a few days ago. A yearling got hold of it, chewed the coat pocket and also a roll of currency amounting to $720 which was in the pocket.

La Porte Chronicle: The first whistlings of the norther Sunday night led La Porters to expect a chilling change, but they were unprepared for the sleet and extreme cold. The severe freezes of Monday and Tuesday nights will likely set back the strawberries, peaches, etc., while vegetable and flower gardens that were well started can be planted over again for sure.

Hall County Herald: G. C. Mayes, one of the pioneers of Hall county, who left here just before Christmas to visit his family at Pryor Creek, I. T., died about two weeks ago at the latter place. John M. Gist left Sunday for Cooke county, where he goes to get a bunch of cattle to place on his ranch in the southwest part of the county. Mr. Gist is one of the successful men of the county.

Bosque Eagle: For some time it has been rumored that G., C. and S. F. road would pull up its track and move the depot nearer to town (Meridian), and the appearance yesterday in town of Capt. John A. Fulton of the Santa Fe, with a surveying corps goes far to confirm the report. Capt. Fulton will begin at once to take a survey of the most practical outlet from here in the direction of Morgan.

El Paso Times: A. B. Winston, owner of the San Pedro ranch, in the state of Chihuahua, is in the city. Mr. Urmston brought up a bunch of 1,200 steers and is shipping them to Kansas City from Deming, where they are being loaded....Prospectors are crowding into the Corralitos country to get possession of good mines before the railway, now under contruction, is completed to that place next September.

In the legislature last week the house committee on live stock reported favorably two bills by Callan, one to prevent the introduction of scab disease among sheep and the spread of same, and the other to provide for the registration of illegally branded cattle. This bill seeks to put a stop to "burning out" brands, making cattle theft more difficult. The measure has the support of the stock members of the house.

Silverton Stayer: No people can ever expect to be successful in growing extra good stock without exchanging ideas with each other. A fine stock show and fair affords the best opportunity for this....We do not advise the "man with the hoe" to come to this country; he would be disappointed. But a man who has a little (or big) bunch of good stock and money enough to put up a wind mill to live on until his stock get started will find the plains country exactly suited to his needs.

Texas Stock, Farm and Irrigation: For those who could not manage fall wheat, a small crop of spring wheat with the season we have, might be advisable, but do not risk much. Every spring wheat we know of is uncertain except Nicaragua, which, by the way, is a species of rye, and not wheat. We have known a man to make 43 bushels to the acre of that, planted in the spring, but anything over 20 bushels would pay. If the mills won't grind it it is the finest kind of hog and horse feed when soaked.

Oklahoma Live Stock Association meets at Woodward, Okla., on Feb. 9 and 10, when a large attendance of cattlemen from Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas are expected. An attractive programme has been prepared and subjects pertinent to the cattle interest will be discussed by practical and prominent cattlemen. The proceedings will wind up with a grand ball at the opera house free to members and guests. Reduced rates over the Santa Fe. Will E. Bolton, editor of the Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla., is secretary.

Kansas City Packer: Feeders from Kansas that have been at the stock yards seem to be of the general opinion that there are more cattle on feed than there was last year, but fat as well as stock hogs are scarce, due greatly to the recent cholera in the different sections of the state, which killed a great many, and few hogs are following cattle on feed....Chicago is in a bad fix. The health authorities say they should not drink the water there, and the prohibitionists say they shouldn't drink anything else.

Previous to 1893, the Montana stock laws made it a penitentiary offense for a man to steal even a calf, but in that year the law was changed, making the stealing of anything less than $50 merely petit larceny, which made it so a chap could do a whole lot of stealing on a small scale and get only ninety days on each conviction. Now, however, according to J. H. Lander the old law has been re-enacted, and stealing even a calf is now a penitentiary offense. This will result in a great deal less crookedness than has been going on of late.

San Angelo Enterprise: Drumm & Collyns sold to Mr. Alexander of Coleman, 1000 steers 4's and up, at $20 Spring delivery....It is reported that M. B. Pulliam bought last Thursday 5000 steers, coming twos at $16. Mr. Fulliam will put these cattle in his Panhandle pastures.....The Vigo Cattle Co. sold to Rockefeller & Co., of Nebraska, 1250 steers, coming twos, at $16.50, June delivery....William Childress sold to Rockefeller & Co., of Nebraska, 375 steers, feeders, 4's and up, at $12.50, immediate delivery....Chas. Schauer sold to Clarence Von Rotsman 100 head of Hereford stock cattle, coming yearlings and twos at $13 and $15.

Albany News: L. L. Peavy and family, J. W. Peavy, G. W. Norton and family, Con Norton and family and D. W. Leggett, farmers and good citizens of Lamar county, passed through Albany Friday en route to Taylor county. They were on a prospecting tour with the view of locating in Taylor county, but promised to look through Shackelford before permanently locating. All this county needs in order to be settled up is for people to see it. There is no doubt but that the lands of Shackelford county are as productive and as easily tilled as lands anywhere. Proper cultivation is necessary in any country and this is all our soil demands.

Merkel Mail: Fertile lands, abundant water, fine grass and desirable homes are what the Merkel country offers to homeseekers.....In the justice court at this place last Saturday was a suit for the rights of property between C. B. Kennon and wife. The evidence given was to the effect that at the time of their marriage Mrs. Kennon owned two cows, but since their separation the cows had been sold at her request without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Kennon, who claimed that the cows, together with the increase, was rightfully and lawfully his, and so brought suit for possession. The cattle sold for $33. The jury failed to agree and the case will have to be tried over.

The Texas cotton ginners, to the number of several hundred, met in Waco on Jan. 25, and effected permanent organization by the election of W. H. McKinnon, of Schulenburg, president; E. E. Baggett, of Belton, Clarence M. Hubby, of Waco, and J. N. Kealy, of Denton, first, second and third vice-presidents, in the order named; Charles Bannister, of Waco, secretary, and Charles T. Hunter, of Marlin, assistant secretary. They also adopted report furnished by their permanent organization committee, embodying rules and regulations for the "Texas Cotton Ginners' Association;" agreed to draft of a petition to be presented to the legislature for legislative action for the benefit of the ginners, which includes giving ginners a lien on cotton ginned by them and making it a penal offense to dispose of same. The next annual meeting of the body will be held at Waco.

Pecos Valley Argus: Domingo Baca, a notorious thief and ex-convict, having served a term in the penitentiary for stealing cattle, shot and killed John McLeod, a deputy of Sheriff Garrett, of Dona Ana county, Friday, and was in turn killed by a posse....Pecos Valley beet sugar is going into new sections all the time. Additional markets are opening to it, and the excellence of the product is becoming known to all the southwestern country. Five cars were sent out this week. One to Paris, one to Abilene, one to Fort Worth, and one to Oklahoma territory, amounting in all to about 121,000 pounds....Ten thousand cattle, representing as they do at least $100,000, is not a transfer that is made every day. But that is the number recently purchased by R. P. Robertson, of the Hat ranch, and which are now being shipped into this valley from the country adjacent to Van Horn, Texas. The cattle are a portion of the herd belonging to Charles Davis, collector of the port at El Paso, whose sale a short time ago was referred to by the newspapers as the largest made in recent years. The purchase price was about $11 a head. The cattle are loaded at Van Horn, on the Texas & Pacific, brought to Pecos and there transferred to the Pecos Valley line. They are unloaded at Otis, where the country is more open than around Eddy, allowing ample room for holding the herds till time to drive. A drive is made to the ranch, some sixty miles east, whenever forty-five carloads arrive. Up to Wednesday night six trains have been received, aggregating ninety cars. Two more trains will come in to-day. It is estimated that it will require 229 cars to transport the cattle. They are to be turned loose on the range, and fattened for market.

Fort Worth hog market touched $3.20 last week, with several $2.95 to $3.10 sales.

John B. Gregory, of Sunset, aged 67 years, and an old confederate soldier, last Friday climbed a tree to cut the top off, and from some unknown cause fell and was instantaneously killed.

The house committee on education favorably reported Kimbell's bill granting relief to Greer county teachers by allowing their claims for teaching during the years of 1895 and 1896, Greer county at that time being considered a part of Texas.

Los Vegas Stock Grower: Phillips Bros., of Montana, have just purchased the Maisch & Driscol herd of cattle near Tucson, and have arranged with Live Stock Agent Brooks for the cattle to be shipped to Montana pastures in May and June.

Hall County Herald: R. L. Jones arrived here with ninety-six yearling calves in a car Monday. He started with one hundred and thirty-four in a double-decker car, but near Texarkana part of the upper floor gave way and killed thirty-eight of them at one clatter:

Quarantine regulations go into effect as follows: The government quarantine, also Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and Missouri quarantine Feb. 15. Kansas and Oklahoma quarantine Feb. 1. The Texas quarantine date was fixed by the state sanitary commission at their meeting last Friday, and continues operative until Nov. 15.

Dallas News: Nine carloads of live stock passed Nacogdoches on the 27th instant, shipped from Ruston, La., to Southwest Texas. Many of the cattle were dead in the cars, caused by starvation and cold. In North Louisiana there is almost a famine from crop failure, and people are shipping out their cattle, sheep, hogs and goats as best they can. The state is giving them aid and the railroads are giving free transportation.

Brenham Banner: The people of Texas have a right to demand that no more criminals be turned loose upon petty technicalities.....It seems that Brenham is to be afflicted with all the ills that flesh is heir to. First, it was la grippe, then la grippe and chicken pox, and now it's la grippe, chicken pox and measles.....The present cold snap will, in all probability, be the salvation of the fruit crop, which required something of the kind to check the propensity of the trees for budding before dangers from frosts were over.

Eastern and southern cattle are being shipped in large numbers to West Texas, and there seems to be no let up even on account of the bad weather. A party in from Baird Saturday, seen in Fort Worth, stated that he saw several carloads of southern cattle pass there the previous day; each car contained several dead animals, and the live ones looked in very bad shape. Among the several shipping points and destinations of cattle destined north the last few days were the following: Abbott to Wichita, Kan., Athens to Haysville, Kan., Lone Oak to Dexter, Kan., Texarkana to Amarillo, Tate to Childress, Kaufman to Memphis, Wascom to Limestone Gap, I. T.

Williamson County Sun: Capt. D. H. Snyder returned Sunday from the state of Sinaloa, Mex., where he has large mining interests. He says his prospects for "striking it rich" are good, and that the climate is the finest in the world. He will remain here only a few days.....There will be a considerable increase in the acreage planted in this county this year. Mr. Kelichor has ploughed up a 1500 acre pasture on Berry's creek and will plant cotton, and several hundred acres of the Kennedy ranch near Hutto will be placed in cultivation for the first time. The increased percentage will be mostly in corn, owing to the high price this winter.

Springer Stockman: The recent snow, which has laid on the ground for some time, has compelled nearly all stockmen to feed. Especially in the matter of sheep has much inconvenience been caused. The Valdez boys, west of Springer, had their sheep caught in the storm several miles from home, and J. M. Valdez was compelled to haul feed about six miles through deep snow to his large herd, which had been snowed in at the foot of the mesa west of Springer. All the boys, who are successful sheepmen, will be pleased to see the range again cleared of snow. In many other instances have stockmen experienced much inconvenience from the storm.

Western Eye Opener: Messrs. B. S. Renic, Milton Marshall, A. H. Warner and E. E. Bowles, of Kansas, purchased from Cowdan Bros. and Waddell this week, 2300 head of 2's at $18.75 per head. The steers will be driven to Amarillo and delivered by the first of June and from there shipped to Kansas.....Geo. D. Elliott bought of W. H. Cowden this week, 500 two year old steers at $18.00. G. W. Wolcott sold his yearling steers, spring delivery, at $14.....W. E. Connell sold to parties from Missouri 1500 head of the Mullinix steers, two's, at $18.00 per head. Mr. Connell had recently purchased the steers, at $16.50....Frank Divers sold this week, to W. H. Cowdan 500 head of 1's at $13.00....Sam Holloway sold to W. H. Cowden, 400 1's at $13.00. A. Gamble sold to John Scharbauer last week, the Greecewood ranch in Upton county. About 1000 head of stock cattle were included in the sale at $12 per head.

National Live Stock Reporter, Jan. 28: Wm Pfulger of Austin, Texas, marketed 20 head 1,314-pound steers, at $4.10....Henry Plufger, of Austin, Texas, marketed 1,069-pound steers at $3.70....H. Bohles, Austin, Texas, marketed 890 pound steers at $3.60. Best Texas cattle on this market a year ago 1,136-pounds at $3.65....The Carver Halsell steers from Aloe, Texas, sold at $3.10 and averaged 675 pounds against $3.00 yesterday for better cattle....P. S. & F. Witherspoon of Gainesville, Texas, marketed a train of 1,137 and 1,148-pound steers at $3.95, sold to Swift & Company....T. J. Buckley of Encinal, Texas, marketed a train of grass cattle including 866-pound steers at $3.40, 778-pound steers at $3.50 and 964-pound steers at $3.60. The Mangum, Texas, grass cattle that arrived late from Uvalde included calves at $12.25 per head, 705-pound cows at $2.70, 818 and 908-pound steers at $3.40 and 1,118-pound steers at $3.65. Jan. 29: J. B. Wilson of Dallas, Texas, marketed a load of spayed heifers 1,100 pounds average at $3.90. They were better than any natives on this market for some time....Texas cattle sold today included for H. A. Pierce, Waxahachie, 1,032-pound steers at $3.65; J. N. Ward, Fort Smith, Ark., 830-pound steers at $3.50, and 1,038-pound steers at $3.55, and Westbrook Bros. of Waco, sold 846-pound steers at $3.45, and 926-pound steers at $3.60.

Drovers' Telegram, Jan. 26: W. L. Bannister, of San Saba, Tex., who was here yesterday with cattle, reported stock cattle as follows in that country: Yearlings have sold at $10.00; 2-year-olds, $14.00; 3-year-olds, $17.00@18.00; 4-year-olds, $21.00@24.00, and cows, $12.00. From 7,000 to 10,000 head of cattle will be shipped from the immediate neighborhood of San Saba to the Indian Territory this spring, and which will be pastured chiefly on the Ponca and Osage reservations. The movement north will commence about April 1, but the shipments from Texas to the Territory will be smaller than last year....A few weeks since the Telegram was requested to furnish information concerning the largest hog in the United States. We couldn't put our hands on the hog at that time. In running through our 1896 file we find an article descriptive of a hog that was then on exhibition at Kaufman, Texas, said hog not being the governor of that state. It occurs to us that if the said hog weighed or weighs as much as he was reputed, he would have few peers. He was raised by Mr. Briggs, of Robertson Co., Texas. When Mr. Briggs sold him to T. Ratigan he (the hog) was accredited with 1,430 lbs. His dimensions were, length, 8 feet, 3 inches; height, 4 feet, one inch; around neck, 6 feet; around body, 8 feet; around forearm, 28 inches. We don't believe there is any other four-legged hog in the country so large and wouldn't make affidavit that this one is....Texas and Indian steers: 28,482, $3.00; 29, 536, $2.00; 44, 738, $3.10; late yesterday, 979, 892, $3.50; 40, 555, $3.30; 1, 660, $3.00; 2, 1520, $2.00. Texas and Indian Cows: 11, 730, $2.00; 1, 840, $1.75; 2, 940, $2.75.

The man who quits advertising because his first effort does not fill his store with buyers is like the hen that quits her nest after the first day because she does not hear the chirp of her chicks. Candidly, we believe the hen has the best excuse.



A disinterested and clear-headed judge doesn't allow himself to be biased by prejudice. Superstition doesn't affect his decisions. Mere tradition has no place in his reasoning. Facts are the only things which he considers. If the intelligent men and women who make up this great country of ours will simply bring their reason and common-sense to bear on the problem of curing their sickness, we will soon be a nation most remarkable for health and longevity. The plain, undecorated facts about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are all that is necessary to convince fair-minded people of its transcendent merit. They are as follows:

All diseases come from germs. The germs get into the blood, propagate and increase in the blood, which carries them all over the body. When they find a weak spot, they stick to the weak spot. It becomes a diseased spot, and the disease is called by the name corresponding to its location in the body. The cause is the same for nearly all diseases. All impurities are germs, or breed germs. Impure blood means germ filled blood. Kill the germs, eliminate the impurities, enrich the blood, and it will force itself into the diseased spot and strengthen it, and give it power to throw off the germs that exist there. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is designed to do this—that is the theory. The facts are these—tens of thousands of people have used the "Discovery." It used to be sold with the understanding that if it didn't cure, it should be returned, and the money refunded. Nobody ever asked for the money, and so that clause was dropped. Thousands of people have written voluntary letters of thanks to its discoverer. A few of these letters have been included in Dr. Pierce's great thousand page book, Common Sense Medical Adviser. It will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. Address, with stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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We will send you by mail, **Absolutely Free**, in plain package, the **All-Powerful Dr. Hoffman's Vital Restorative Tablets**, with a legal guarantee to permanently cure **Lost Manhood, Self-Abuse, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Stops forever Night Emissions** and all unnatural drains. Returns to former appearances emaciated organs.

No C. O. D. fraud nor recipe deception. If we could not cure, we would not send our medicine Free to try, and pay when satisfied. Write to-day, as this may not appear again.

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W. S. ROGERS, No. 909 Louisana Ave., Fort Worth, Tex. August 10, 1896.

DR. B. Y. BOYD AND STAFF, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I have suffered from a bad inguinal hernia (rupture), which has caused me a great deal of inconvenience and pain for the past twenty years, but thanks to your skillful and painless treatment I can now say that my rupture is thoroughly and permanently cured.

Respectfully yours, J. W. DAY. Baird, Texas, Dec. 10, 1895.

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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.

B. A. Borrum, a prominent cattleman from Del Rio, was in the city this week and quartered at the Southern Hotel.

J. O. Taylor, who is at present the efficient sheriff of Bee county, was one among many Bee county representatives here in San Antonio this week.

D. W. McKee, from Cotulla, and who is interested in cattle in LaSalle county, was in the city, and reports his section in good condition so far as stock is concerned.

P. R. Austin, one of Victoria's stockmen, paid the city a flying visit the past week, and could be found at the Southern Hotel, the headquarters for most of the stockmen who visit the city.

John T. Lyttle, who is now a prominent shipper on the market, was in the city for a day the past week. He reports cattle as bringing a good price in the market, and that they have not been much damaged by the late cold spell.

N. B. Pulliam, from Uvalde county, and who is extensively engaged in the cattle business out there, is among our many visiting stockmen this week. Says his stock are all in good condition and on good feed and he does not look for any loss.

B. F. Winters, from Frio county and who is interested in both stock and farming, was in the city this week and registered at the Southern Hotel. He reports the weather for the past week as very cold, but does not think it has injured stock to any extent.

L. H. Browne, of San Marcos, who is interested in raising cattle in Karnes county, was a visitor to the city this week on legal business, and registered at the Southern Hotel. He is very much encouraged at the present prices, and prospects of the cattle business.

A. Y. Allee, formerly sheriff of Goliad county, and who had been to Laredo in attendance upon the trial of Barthelow for the killing of his brother, stopped off in the city for a day or two on his return, and reports that the jury acquitted Barthelow of murder.

D. C. Gathings and J. H. Gage, who have been in Bee county for some time shipping cattle to the market, returned to San Antonio in time to attend the lecture of W. J. Bryan. They report fat cattle, suitable for market, as very scarce in Bee and adjoining counties.

W. O. Woodly, who resides at Yoakum, visited San Antonio this week and while here purchased a lot of 800 head of cows at an average of $12.50 per head. Mr. Woodly expects to ship these cows to the Indian Territory this spring in case the range here is not good.

S. J. Merchant, who formerly lived at Wagoner, I. T., and who has been spending some time in Southern Texas, has moved his family here, and taken up his permanent residence. We hope his stay with us will be not only profitable to himself, but also to his many friends.

Alexander Walton, just in from his ranch, spent several days in the city this week, and reports that he has this season the finest lot of Devon bull calves that he has ever had, and that he had recently bought some good registered bulls for his own use on the ranch.

John I. Clare, from Beeville, was in the city this week on one of his periodical visits. Says it has been very cold in his section, and that during the cold spell, quite a snow fell on the ground, and while it will do but little harm to stock, will be of great benefit to the farmer.

John Kokernutt, who has large ranch interest in Presidio county, accompanied by Mrs. Kokernutt, are still in San Antonio and stopping at the Maverick Hotel. Says it is cold up in his section, but with an abundance of feed and water he has no fears from loss in his stock.

H. B. Shiner, one of our prominent San Antonio cattlemen, sold during the week to W. O. Woodley, of Yoakum, 800 cows at $12 per head, to be delivered in the early spring from his ranch in McMullen county. These cows are a good lot, and well-improved, and are worth the money.

W. L. Crawford, who is among numerous stockmen visiting the city this week, was direct from his ranch, and reports that the weather has been very cold for a week, and in fact is the longest continued cold spell of weather that has occurred here for a number of years past.

Ike West, who has just come in from his ranch near Boerne, says he has recently bought some 12 head of Polled-Angus bulls near him that are as good as he ever saw raised in Texas. He furthermore says that Chittum sent him a two-year-old bull that has not a tooth in his mouth.

G. W. Saunders, of the firm of Saunders & Peel, who are interested in the cattle business in Frio county, says that the late cold spell will draw cattle considerably, but that it will not kill any stock, except perhaps a few that are thin, and not provided with good pastures.

Nick Dunn, who lives in Nueces county, and who we have not seen for a long time, was in the city and registered at the Southern Hotel. Says his section of the state is all right now, that they were pretty dry during the summer, but have now plenty of grass to winter stock on.

M. B. Pulliam, from San Angelo, stopped off in the city for a few days on his return from his visit to Uvalde. Says he found the country and cattle both in good shape out west, and does not believe that the cold weather has hurt the cattle interest of Southern Texas very materially.

V. M. West, of Uvalde county, who was formerly in the cattle business, has returned to his old love and has purchased a thousand cows, and will embark in the business again, and will locate his stock in Uvalde county. We hope he may be successful and continue in the cattle business.

Val Bennett of Cuero was in the city to hear the distinguished orator from Nebraska this week, and reports no stock news of any importance for the past week.

S. G. Speed, who lives in Frio county and who owns a ranch and stock of cattle there, was a visitor here this week. Says cattle are not suffering from the recent cold spell except a few thin cows.

M. J. Baker, from Cuero, who is a shipper and also interested in cattle, was among some of the DeWitt county delegation here to hear the lecture of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Baker was accompanied by his son, who has graduated at a law school, and is now a practicing attorney, located at Cuero.

W. C. Irvin, who owns an extensive ranch and a good stock of cattle in LaSalle county, was one among our many visiting stockmen this week. Says his stock have done well up to the present cold weather, and does not anticipate any loss among the cattle, especially when there is plenty of grass.

E. C. Lassater, who makes his home in Corpus Christi, has been spending some time here in the city, and his many friends will regret to learn of the death of his little son and only child. The Journal extends to him and Mrs. Lassater its sympathy in their loss, which is irreparable.

F. M. Shaw, from Encinal, and who has large stock interests in that section, was here during the week, and reports the sale in St. Louis of some calves shipped by him at $11 per head, grass cows at $2.75 and 930-pound steers at $3.50. Pretty good prices for Southern Texas grass cattle.

J. M. Chittem, who resides in the city, and who owns a ranch near Eagle Pass, shipped last week a train of 13 cars of his steers from Eagle Pass to Chicago, which were sold on that market during one of the coldest days of the season, and brought $3.60 per 100 and averaged 1005 pounds in weight.

D. P. Gay, who has been in Southern Texas for some time past, left for his home during the late cold spell of weather. Says he has been buying some cattle along, whenever he could find any cheap enough, but that as prices advance cattle always get scarce, and as prices go down everybody wants to sell.

E. E. Overstreet, a member of the firm of the Chicago Live Stock Commission business, spent the past week in San Antonio, looking after the interest of his firm. Says he will remain in the state for several weeks, when he will return to St. Louis and let some of the other members of the firm come down to our cattle conventions.

T. B. Jones, who is now permanently located in the cattle business in Cameron county, spent several days in the city the past week. He expects to ship out early in the spring to the territory at least 5000 head of cows. Says he has pasturage already secured and that this stock will go out in first-class condition. He seems to have considerable confidence in the future of the market.

C. C. French, from Fort Worth, representing the Fort Worth Stock Yards, stopped off long enough in the city to register at the Southern Hotel. Fort Worth prices, so far as sales are concerned, do not compare at all favorably with San Antonio, and one of our prominent commission firms remarked a few days since "that our market led the Fort Worth market on all kinds of stock, at least from 20 to 30 cents per 100 pounds." If this really is true, it does seem presumptious that a traveling solicitor would be invading our territory after consignments of stock.

D. Boaz, an old citizen of Fort Worth but who is recently from Colorado, called to see us in our office this week. Says he bought while en route to San Antonio the cattle belonging to J. M. Nance now being fed at Hearne and that he is to take them as they get fat paying 3 cents per pound for them weighed at home. He also reports having come from Austin on the same train with W. J. Bryan, who was to lecture here, and when he arrived here at the depot found a lot of men, women and children looking for the distinguished speaker and that many of them took him to be Mr. Bryan.

N. G. Collins, of San Diego, sold last week to J. M. Chittum of San Antonio 2800 head of steers ranging from four to seven years old, located in Nueces county, at $22.50 per head, to be delivered early in the spring. These cattle will be shipped when received by Mr. Chittum to the Indian Territory, and will be fattened there for this year's market. Mr. Chittum has decided to ship quite a lot of cattle to the Territory, and has rented pastures there for that purpose. He ships each year more or less of his cattle to the territory for grazing purposes.

J. P. Moore, the live stock agent of the Frisco road, was in the city circulating among the stockmen in the interest of his road. Says the Frisco is now getting to be the most popular route for shippers from Texas, and that the service given by his road is equal to and not surpassed by any other route.

A FINE BALE OF COTTON.

A bale of cotton weighing 922 pounds was sold in Weimar last Monday to J. B. Holloway for 19 cents per pound, or $175.18 for the bale. The cotton was of the Sea Island variety and was raised by Joe Brush, a well-known farmer living south of Weimar. Brush planted three acres of this cotton and secured a one-acre stand. He says the cotton is harder to pick than the common variety, but that he is well satisfied with the experiment and will plant ten acres next season.—Weimar Mercury.

In regard to the above experiment in Sea Island cotton in Southern Texas, I have contended all along that it could be raised successfully here in all the counties bordering on the coast, and the experiment of Mr. Brush proves it conclusively. There is such a large extent of territory that our common cotton can be raised in, that the supply has been for a good many years in excess of the demand, and it would be a good idea for our farmers who are located in the coast country to plant their entire crop in this variety of cotton. It is true that it is harder to pick out of the bolls, and that it will require a roller gin instead of a saw gin in order to make a good sample.

The supply of Sea Island cotton is limited on our market, which makes a demand at paying prices. As the common cotton is so low now as to be below the cost of production, the farmer can afford to raise the Sea Island, although it may require more labor to do so. The experiment is at least worth trying, as it will cost but little in the end.

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

Pearsall, Tex., Jan. 30.

Editor Stock and Farm Journal:

I have read the article from your San Antonio correspondent in your paper of January 6th, relative to the protest forwarded by El Paso, Texas, cattle men, to the ways and means committee of congress, against any advance of present rate of import duties, levied on cattle imported from Mexico: I have also read, with particular care, the reference in that article to the question of the free importation of ewes from Mexico, as suggested by a Southern Texas stockman, some months since, and note carefully what your correspondent considered the inconsistency of such free import views being put forth by one who favors the imposing of practical prohibitory import duties on Mexican cattle. Being entirely in accord with the views of the Texan alluded to, on both subjects, that of shuting out the cattle, (except high-bred cattle imported for the purpose of improving American herds) and in favor of the free importation of ewes, not only from Mexico, but also from Canada, I ask that you allow me space in the columns of your widely read paper, to put the protective tariff side of the subject before your readers, and possibly present a feature in the case that you and they may have overlooked. Your correspondent declares himself opposed to the protective tariff policy, and virtually asserts his preference for a continuation of the present twenty per cent ad valorem rate of import duty on cattle imported from Mexico. I am in favor of levying "full and adequate" import duties for the protection of every industry that can be successfully conducted in the United States against foreign competition in the same commodities, and free trade in all necessary commodities that the people of the United States cannot produce.

The question of the importation of cattle from Mexico into Texas reduces itself to this: Will the people of Texas as a whole, be benefitted, more than injured, by the importation from Mexico? Your correspondent asserts that he does not believe there is a Texas stockman who wishes the rate of duty on Mexican cattle restored to its former rate: (Meaning the McKinley rate.) Has he forgotten the statement published in the Texas Stockman and Farmer last March, over the names of a committee of three well known Texas cattlemen, of the vote taken by that paper of its readers, in which twenty-two opposed and fifteen hundred and forty-five favored the restoration of the McKinley rate of $10.00 per head import duty.

In order that this subject may be given careful consideration, it becomes necessary to go back into the years 1877 to 1890, when considerable numbers of cattle were imported from Mexico into Texas, and see what effect such importations had on the cattle business of Texas.

It must be remembered that the present twenty per cent rate of import duty was first established many years ago, when the cattle stock of the United States was very much smaller than now.

The records of the United States treasury department show that from June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1890, 408,943 cattle were imported into the United States, a considerable portion of which were brought in from Mexico. I have not the records of years previous to 1883 at hand, but my personal knowledge of the business, inclines me to the opinion that the importations of cattle from Mexico during the seven years prior to 1883 were much greater than during the seven years here reported. Large numbers of the cattle brought in from Mexico during the years 1877 to 1890, were she cattle, and were kept in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and the territories for breeding purposes, and as they are a most prolific class of cattle, they aided lagely the rapid and enormous increase which occurred in the cattle stock of the United States, which was increased from 35,925,511 head in 1880, to 51,-363,572 in 1890. (See reports United States Department of Agriculture).

This enormous increase in the cattle stock of the United States in which importations from Mexico became no small factor, caused a great surplus of cattle in the United States, and consequent ruinous decline in values of the same. During the latter part of the eighties, the people of the United States were forced to become enormous exporters of canned beef, in order to find a market for the great surplus of common cattle raised in Texas, and those imported from Mexico to be sold in the markets of the world, in competition with the canned beef of South America; and you will remember, Mr. Editor, that the sworn testimony of some of the largest canners of Chicago, given before the United States senate investigating committee, known as the Senator Vest investigating committee, in 1892, tended to establish the fact that their being forced to go into the markets of the world to find sale for their canned beef in competition with the canners of South America, compelled them to reduce the price of canning cattle in Chicago fifty per cent between 1882 and 1892. And, Mr. Editor, your correspondent should have a vivid recollection of the fact that during the years 1891 and 1892, train loads of Texas cows were sold to the canners of St. Louis and Chicago, at prices that netted the owners $4.00 to $6.00 per head. Does your correspondent think these were remunerative prices to the Texas ranchmen that were forced to accept such prices for their cattle? And does he deny the fact that the heavy importations of she cattle from Mexico, during the years 1877 to 1890, helped to produce the great surplus of common cattle in the United States, which sent the price of Texas cattle so ruinously low from 1888 to 1893? We find that the records of the treasury department show (which we of Texas know to be a fact) that large importations of she cattle and steer cattle came from Mexico into Texas during the years 1877 to 1890. We also find the same records go to prove that no cattle from October, 1890, to August, 28, 1894, during the application of the McKinley tariff law, requiring $10.00 per head import duty. We also find that the same records show that the exports of canned beef in 1890 were 82,628,507 pounds, and in 1891 100,585,737 pounds. We now find the same records show a steady decrease in the exports of canned beef, during the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, year 1894 showing only 55,974,910 pounds exported, which is a trifle more than one-half the quantity exported in 1891. This heavy decline in the exports of canned beef occurred during the application of the McKinley tariff law, when no cattle were being imported from Mexico. And we find the same records show that the value of exports of live cattle during the four years of the application of the McKinley tariff law, $30,445,249.00, $35,009,095.00, $26,032,428.00, $33,461,-922.00 for the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, making an average of $31,274,-347.00 for the four years, which is the greatest value exported in any four consecutive years during the history of the business. But now comes the Wilson tariff law, and we find that the records of the United States treasury show that the importatiops of cattle from Mexico increased from nothing, under the McKinley law, to 133,687 head, during the first ten months of this law, Aug. 28, 1894, to June 30, 1895, valued at $4.87½ cents per head, paying duty at 20 per cent ad valorem, amounting to 97½ cents per head. We also find that the records of the United States Treasury Department show that the exports of canned beef increased from 55,974,910 pounds in 1894, to 64,102,263 pounds in 1895, an increase of fourteen per cent during the first year of importations of cattle from Mexico, under the present law. Mexican cattle are used largely for canning purposes. The treasury department records also show that cattle were brought in from Mexico between Aug. 28, 1894, and June 30, 1896, nearly three times as fast as they were ever imported during the most prosperous years of the cattle business in the early eighties, as these cattle from Mexico, when sent to the markets, supply the demand for a similar number of similar class of Texas cattle, it stands to reason that such importations tend to decrease the demand for Texas cattle, and a continuation of such importations can but help to check the advance that has set in in values of common Texas cattle, which will be liable to result in a decline in the near future, if such importations are not impeded by higher rate of import duties.

We can only judge the future by the past; that which has occurred is likely to occur again, conditions being similar. The free grass and cheap labor of Mexico, gives the cattle raiser of that country an advantage over the Texas cattle raiser that can be overcome only by higher rate of import duties than the present revenue rate. It has been proven in recent years that the people of the United States can breed and mature more cattle than they can find a market for (by sending the beef to all parts of the world) at prices remunerative to the raisers of the cattle. This being a fact, no good can come to the people of Texas, in a general way, by importing the cattle of Mexico, when we are already producing a surplus of common cattle. It seems to me that these facts here cited, taken from the government records, to which your attention is earnestly invited, should tend to convince the most ardent free trader that only injury to the cattle business of Texas can come from importations of cattle from Mexico. In your next issue, with your permission, I will give my reasons for advising the free import of ewes from Mexico and Canada.

B. L. CROUCH.

Unlike most proprietory medicines, the formulæ of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

McKINLEY'S CABINET.

The names of the gentlemen who will compose it nobody knows, but everybody will tell you to list your cattle with E. A. Paffrath, or (so-called) Pat, from Vernon, Tex., if you want them sold. Headquarters Hotel Worth. Address Lock Box 62, Fort Worth, Tex.

Editors, as a rule, are kind hearted and liberal. An exchange tells of a subscriber to a certain paper who died and left fourteen years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave as the lid was being screwed down for the last time and put in a linen duster, a thermometer, a palm-leaf fan and a recipe for making ice.

Japanese cotton buyers boght a quantity of cotton in Texas.

No other oil and no other medicine has ever been discovered which can take the place of Cod-liver Oil in all conditions of wasting. New remedies come, live their little day and die, but Cod-liver Oil remains the rock on which all hope for recovery must rest. When it is scientifically prepared, as in Scott's Emulsion, it checks the progress of the disease, the congestion and inflammation subside and the process of healing begins. There is the whole truth. Book about it free.

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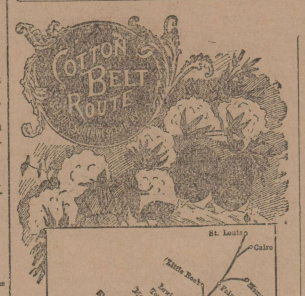
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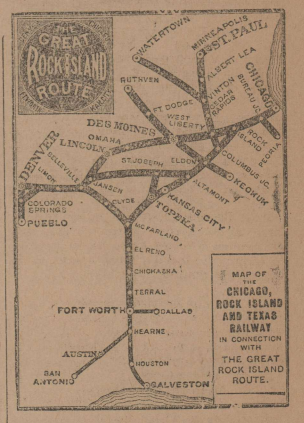
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	Lv. Ringgold	2:09	p. m.
	Ar. Kansas City 8:20 next		a. m.
No. 2.	Lv. Fort Worth	8:10	p. m.
	Lv. Bowie	10:40	p. m.
	Lv. Ringgold	11:19	p. m.
	Ar. Kansas City	5:25	p. m.
	Ar. Chicago	9:55	a. m.
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Traffic 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.

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W. C. FORBESS, General Passenger Agent.

DALLAS.

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

Combes & Rector of Alpha are on the Thomas & Searcy yards with 12 head of mixed cattle.

Messrs. Ewing & Glover of Sulphur Springs is on the Thomas & Searcy yards with 30 head of muttons.

J. C. Lambert of Eagle Ford sold at the J. A. Carter & Sons' stock yards Thursday a lot of hogs and veal calves. Prices not given.

Martin McCullough of Hutchins, brought in a 200-pound hog Saturday which brought him at the J. A. Carter & Sons' yards $7.00.

N. C. Tucker of Garland, was at the J. A. Carter & Sons' stock yards Thursday with a wagon load of hogs which he sold at $2.80 a hundred.

Mr. J. M. Moore of Kaufman sold on Thomas & Searcy's yards Saturday 32 head of cattle which averaged 736 pounds, and brought $2.25 a hundred.

A. H. Burns, Esq., sold Saturday on Thomas & Searcy's yards, fourteen head of one's and two's at $11.50 a round. They were thin in order.

Mr. Harry Scott of Garland was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Wednesday with ten head of cattle. They were small and brought $2.10 a hundred.

W. T. Nash, Esq., of Kaufman was at the Thomas & Searcy yards Friday last with seventeen head of cattle, mixed lot, which made an average of 800 pounds, and sold at $2.10 a hundred.

C. Burns, Esq., of New Hope was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Thursday last with a mixed lot of cattle, which made an average of 800 pounds and brought $2.30.

Mr. Will Fay of Dallas sold three cows at the Thomas & Searcy yards Thursday. They made an average of 1050 pounds and brought $2.25 a hundred.

Scott Beeman, Esq., of Dallas, was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday last with seven head of hogs which he sold at $2.80 a hundred. They averaged in weight 160 pounds.

J. J. Beacham, Esq., of Mexia, was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday with one cow and a calf. The latter sold for 3 cents a pound and weighed 150 pounds. The cow brought $17.25.

A. G. McDowell, of Dallas, was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday last with two cows which made an average of 1000 pounds, and were sold at $2.25 a hundred.

Mr. Richard Tucker of Rowlett was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Wednesday with nine head of cows. They averaged 750 pounds and brought $2.25 a hundred.

E. A. Lambert, Dallas county, sold on the J. A. Carter & Sons' yards Thursday eight veal calves, which weighed 2120 pounds and brought 3½ cents.

N. B. Beach of Reinhardt, was at the Searcy & Thomas stock yards Saturday. He brought in a couple of hogs which weighed 440 pounds. They sold for $2.80 a hundred.

Dave McClure, Esq., of Whitewright was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Wednesday with one car of cattle—32 head. They averaged 700 pounds each and brought $2.10 per 100 pounds.

G. A. Brown of Lancaster, brought in eight wagon hogs Thursday, which he sold at the J. A. Carter & Sons' stock yards. The lot weighed 1240 pounds and brought $2.75 a hundred.

Mr. R. C. Boggess of Kaufman was at the Thomas & Searcy yards Friday last with fifteen head of cattle.. The lot consisted of cows averaging in weight 800 pounds and were sold at $2.10 a hundred.

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Lebanon, Collin county, was at the Thomas & Searcy yards Tuesday with seven head of cows, which brought him $2.10 a hundred. They averaged in weight 875 pounds.

August Tosch, of Mesquite, was at Thomas & Searcy's stock yards Monday with a couple of cows. Mr. Tosch says the farmers of his community are in fine spirits. He is the local butcher for his town.

Col. "Jim" Wilson, live stock agent of the Wabash railroad, was in Dallas Saturday. The gentleman's headquarters are at Fort Worth, from which point he covers the territory in any way tributary to his road.

A. H. Burns of Dallas, sold at the J. A. Carter & Sons' stock yards Friday twenty-three head of cows and steers, yearlings and twos, at $11.50 a head all round. This was in the neighborhood of $2.35 a hundred.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of P. B. Hunt, of Drummond, Texas, who is offering for sale registered Shorthorn cattle, standard bred trotters and Shetland ponies. His card will be found in the Breeders' Directory.

Pat Connolly, Esq., of Dallas, sold on Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday last one car of cattle, consisting of five steers and twenty-two cows. The steers made an average of 750 pounds and were sold at $2.50 a hundred. The cows averaged 823 pounds and brought $2.25 a hundred.

Mr. F. G. Pay, general agent for the Hicks' Stock Car Company, of Kansas City, was in Dallas this week, looking after the interests of his company. He says the stockmen throughout the State are taking full and timely cognizance of the approaching quarantine regulation.

Said General Freight Agent R. D. Berry, of the Trunk railroad, Thursday, to the Journal scribe: "Quarantine regulations become effective Feb. 15 next. This prevents the shipment of cattle for grazing to points north of Wagoner, Wichita county, Texas, on the Fort Worth and Denver railway."

In the for sale column Mr. C. A. Mangold of Dallas, is advertising to close out a fine lot of pure bred Angora goats. Mr. Mangold is in the merchandising business in Dallas and he desires to sell his goats so that he may give his entire time to his mercantile pursuits. Write him for prices.

The Journal scribe, after a diligent and patient search this week among the chicken men, failed to find anyone who had attended the Austin show. The concensus of opinion was that the ouston and an ntonio exhibitsbxxHASoso Houston and San Antonio exhibits were the big turnouts, and that Austin was lacking in enthusiasm.

The Journal man had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Wallace & Black at Thomas & Searcy's yards this week. These gentlemen buy more especially for the northern market and are thoroughly posted on values, whatever the class of stock they may have occasion to handle. Quite recently they shipped sixteen cars to Kansas City.

Mr. J. D. Higgins of Lewisville, Denton county, was at Thomas & Searcy's yards Friday with eleven cows and heifers. Mr. J. B. McWhorter, from the same locality, had nine head of cows. These gentlemen are stock farmers and recognize the importance of marketing their farm products by first feeding it to stock. The prices obtained were not given.

The Journal scribe met Messrs. Connolly & Laughlin at Searcy, & Thomas' Stock Yards Friday. These gentlemen are feeding about 100 head near the Fair grounds at this time. They are experienced gentlemen in the busness and are well up on values. The sum total of their dealings during the year runs into five figures.

Our readers will note in this issue the change in the advertisement of the Central Stock Yards. It has heretofore been conducted by Mr. A. C. Thomas, but the growth of the business has been such as to necessitate the association of a partnership. The advertisement will hereafter appear under the firm name of Thomas & Searcy.

A shipment of fine trotting-bred mares arrived in the city last Tesuday from Pittsfield Mass. They were consigned to the Lomo Alto farm north of the city. This farm has a reputation for the introduction of some of the finest blood in the country and of which the Journal may have occasion to speak more in detail in the near future.

Chenowth Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in grain and hay, tells the Journal scribe that the bulk of the corn and hay now used in Northern and Central Texas comes from Kansas, Nebraska and the Indian Territory. "We have sold to date in this market over 25,000 bushels of corn, since the exhaust of the Texas crop," said the senior member of the firm.

Messrs. J. N. Bean and H. T. Davis of Hutchinson, Kan., were on the city stock yards Monday looking for a number of cars of hogs which they purpose shipping to Kansas to consume some of the ten-cent corn with which that section is now accredited as being overstocked. They had located one bunch of 300 head near the city which they will likely close on at $2.25.

Prof. Price Cheaney, dental and oral surgeon in the Columbian Dental College, Chicago, is in Dallas on a thirty-day visit. This is the doctor's old home and it is in evidence that he will shortly again take up his residence in our midst. Like many others, he is in position to bear testimony to the fact that if you want to know what a really fine place Dallas is, go away awhile—try your fortune in other sections.

Mr. J. T. Dickson, live stock agent of the Wabash railroad, was in the city Friday, looking after the interests of his people, and incidentally mixing with the boys. His home is at ulney, Ill. In response to queries of the Journal scribe, he said: "The approaching date for quarantine regulations is causing much activity among the stockmen—hundreds of cars are either in transit or preparing for it, and from this on it will be lively."

Mr. Allen Searcy of Collin county is the gentleman whose name appears in the advertisement of Thomas & Searcy elsewhere found in this issue. Mr. Searcy is not a new man on the market by any means, but, as we sometimes say, is an old-timer—a thoroughly experienced man in the market. The association of these gentlemen will prove mutually beneficial as well as to insure a stronger firm—the extension of both its business and acquaintance for good.

"What effect has the cold snap had on the stock," said the Journal scribe to Col. Slaughter Friday. "I have no report to date, but I judge it has wrought serious loss among many of the range cattle, and especially among those coming from Eastern Texas and Louisiana. They are not acclimated, you understand, and when a Norther strikes them, the rule is that they suffer greatly. Usually they are not in prime condition and the death roll is sometimes terrible.

Mr. T. J. Willingham was on Thomas & Searcy's yards Monday. This gentleman has a fine farm near Orphans' Home, which he devotes principally to the production of cotton and corn. His personal attention, however, is mostly in the direction of buying and selling cattle, sheep and hogs. In connection with his brother, J. R. Willingham of Coppell, they bought 1070 acres recently near Grapevine which they purpose using exclusively for pasture. It lies in the prairie, nine-tenths of it, and cost them $10,000. They are now stocking it with young cattle—1's and 2's.

The Journal scribe met up with Mr. L. J. Hess at the packing house Monday. This gentleman hails from Anna, Ill., and is on a prospecting tour through the State. He came in from the west Sunday, having been out as far as Roswell and other points in New Mexico. He is very much in love with our state and thinks it great and at all times underestimated by the majority of people residing in the East. He took a look through the packing house and the cotton mills. Said he had heard a great deal about our fair, and he wanted to go out and look the grounds over. Mr. Hess will carry back to his Illinois home a couple of cars of steers as an economic measure in the disposal of a good supply of cheap corn which he has on hand.

Mr. W. H. Abrams, agent for the Texas & Pacific lands, will gladly furnish any desired information to home-seekers concerning Texas and Texas lands. The Texas & Pacific railway land grants comprise some of the finest farming, grazing and stock raising lands to be found in the entire state. some of which is located in the more densely populated and prosperous counties, where fine crops are a matter of yearly occurrence. Read his advertisement on page 8 of this issue and consult Mr. Abrams before making investments in Texas lands.

"Mr. Howell, what effect has the recent cold snap had on the fruit buds of Northern and Central Texas, said a Journal attache to Mr. J. M. Howell, the well-known nurseryman of Dallas, Saturday last. "I do not think any damage has been done at all. Indeed, it is the late frosts, or severely cold weather that we sometimes have in the last of February and on, covering the period mainly between the 15th of February and the 1st of April. Killing frosts also catch us now and then as late as the 20th of April. No, I do not feel that any bad results will follow the cold wave through which we are just passing." Mr. Howell is well up on the orchard question, and his views in this line can be put down as authentic.

Mr. J. W. Gibson, of Sweetwater, was in the city Thursday. This gentleman was until recently in the mercantile business in his town, but he has now drifted into the stock business. Replying to the Journal man he said: "This continued bad spell of weather will be the means of heavy losses among cattle, more especially those shipped into the country from East Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The percentage of loss among them is much greater than among cattle raised on the western ranges." Mr. Gibson is interested in horses and cattle. Upon a trip east recently he sustained serious injuries from a fall—indeed, crippled himself, from the effects of which it is with much difficulty that he gets about.

Mr. M. L. Kaufman, manager for the E. O. Stanard Milling Company, of Dallas, was rounded up Friday by a Journal attache to ascertain something new on the prospective wheat crop. In response to inquiries, he said: "Our report is pretty thorough, such information of course being in the line of our inquiry. You can safely say that the prospect for a good crop—a big crop—larger, perhaps, than for years, is conclusive thus far. The acreage, too, is high. The wheat growers in the Panhandle are jubilant. The recent snows in that section have contributed largely to this end and as much good luck as bad will insure bright faces from those who have put their trust more especially in this crop. Everything now points to an immense crop."

"How about the old crop, Mr. Kaufman; how much do you think is yet back?" queried the Journal man. "About twenty-five per cent is yet in the hands of the grower, I think, from the best information at hand."

Mr. W. B. Taylor, who has a fine dairy just north of town, tells the Journal scribe that he has recently added some new facilities in the line of economy as well as proficiency in the care and preservation of his milk and butter. He says he will build a couple of silos this season and otherwise enlarge upon his business. He attaches great importance to the results of feed thus prepared, and gives the following plan of construction for the silos which he will shortly construct. Says he: "I will build a couple anyway to start with and will use 2x6's; they will be from 18 to 20 feet in diameter and 16 or 18 feet deep, round, of course, like a barrel, about such as are used by Mr. Span on his dairy a couple of miles west of the city." Mr. Taylor delivers his milk and butter at a stipulated point, or rather depot, in the city every morning from which it is at once distributed to his patrons throughout the city. The gentleman has one of the finest springs of water on his place that there is in the State and which contributes in no small degree in the make-up of the success which he has certainly achieved in the particular field he has chosen.

FINE HORSES FOR TEXAS.

The Electioneer Stock Farm, Riley French, manager, located about four miles west of Dallas, on the Eagle Ford turnpike, is one of the enterprises calculated to contribute largely to the growth and development of the highest type of blooded horses. Mr. A. D. Aldridge, who is interested in the enterprise, says: "There is a growing demand for trotting horses for road and domestic use in Texas and to the development of which this farm will give special attention. The breeding of fine horses, you might say, is in its incipiency in Texas, but the future has much in store for this branch of stock raising. The large correspondence we receive evidences the wide spread and growing interest in this class of stock.

A representative of the Western Stockman, upon the occasion of a recent visit to this farm has, among other interesting detail, the following:

At the head of this farm stands Electryon 18961, a magnificent bay horse, with black points, 16 hands high, and a paragon of beauty in horseflesh. He was bred at Palo Alto Stock Farm, California, by Senator Stanford, and is a son of the great Electioneer, whose sons and daughters held at one time nearly all world records, and who to-day has more performers in the list than any other sire, living or dead. This grandson (Electryon) of Hambletonian 10, the greatest progenitor of trotters, and Green Mountain Maid, the greatest mother of trotters, is worthy of his royal lineage. Electryon's dam, Lina K., by the greatest son of Williamson's Belmont—Don Victor—is the dam of two performers in the 2:30 list and a third with a trial record of 2:35 on a half-mile track, she having but four living foals, the youngest being a yearling.

Electryon is a magnificent individual, took the first premium in the Boston Horse Show as a two-year-old, won the two-year-old stakes at the Bay District track, in California, in a walk-over. He was not further worked until he came to Texas in 1894. Took a record of 2:26¾ after a short training and soon after reduced it to 2:24¾. He has shown quarters in 32 seconds, and has been sent miles much below his record.

Welton Boy, another splendid stallion, is a beautiful bay, with black points, four years old, and a stallion of great finish and promise. He is a grandson of the great Electioneer, his sire being General Wellington, record 2:30, full brother to Sunol, 2:08¼, Woolsey and Sunolo, 2:30. His dam is Seagul (dam of Roseman, 2:18¼, and Riverbend, 2:25¾), by Strathmore, second dam by Forest King, son of Mambrino Patchen. This Electioneer-Gen. Benton - Strathmore - Mambrino Patchen cross is a very happy one, and this combination in such a splendid individual particularly so.

Among their greatest brood mares is Lady Edsal, dam of Prince Edsal, 2:16¼; Spray, 2:28; Roy Princeton, 2:27; Josie Sellers, dam of Susette, 2:26; Linette, 2:29½; Josie Nutwood, 2:33, and dam of Killona.

And such producing dams as Ida, dam of Gerflue, 2:27, and Maggie, dam of Lollie B., 2:22, and other matrons by sons of Electioneer, Red Wilkes and others.

We predict splendid results for this farm, and believe it will do much to enrich the blood of Texas stock and the harness horses of the south.

The Electioneer Stock Farm have a number of colts—one and two year olds—by Electryon, which show great promise and marked resemblance to their sire. We have never seen a more promising outlook from the same number of colts.

AMONG THE SEED MEN.

The Journal man took a stroll through the city Saturday looking up the seed men—those who have assumed the task of a prompt response not only to the market gardener, but the thousands who plant in a small and too often imperfect way, in the immense territory tributary to our city. It is to them, too, that is entrusted in a very great degree the responsibilities of supplying the farmers of the Southwest with much of the seed with which the next crop is expected to be raised. The intelligent and progressive farmer looks well to the selection of his seeds. He wants to know that they are pure and of the standard grade, before he invests his money, time and labor.

With these ends in view, our seed men, recognizing the constant growing demand for an absolutely pure article, give large and well selected orders for supplies to Eastern firms of unquestioned reliability. Their stocks are beginning to come in for the approaching season.

HOLLOWAY & CO.

have, within the last ten days, received some eighteen or twenty cars, and the great display of untold varieties that greet the eye of the passer-by is very interesting indeed to those who have in mind the good solid comforts that accrue to ownership in a well-kept home garden. This house extends entirely through the block fronting on both Pacific avenue and Elm streets, with all intervening space filled, including both floors above and below. This is perhaps one of the largest, if not the largest, wholesale and retail establishments of the kind west of St. Louis.

This firm imports from Europe a number of the special and substantial varieties of the seeds offered to the trade. Long experience and study of the requirements—the accumulation of a knowledge of the real necessities of our climate, latitude and soil, have taught them that for best results some classes of foreign seed were much to be preferred. In Canada, too, the greatest degree of perfection is attained in the ripening and preservation of certain kinds. California seed—some of them—rank high, and it is possible that from those three sections—California, Canada and Europe—come the bulk, or at least a large amount of the seed that is used by the farmers and gardeners of this territory.

THE TEXAS SEEDAND FLORAL CO.

at 306 Elm street, is an enterprise that is forging to the front and the large and varied assortment that catches the eye of the visitor, as he walks down the aisle noting upon either hand the evidences of approaching "seed time," he can but feel the importance that attaches the planting of that alone that can be guaranteed to be pure and sure of germinating when the conditions that nature keeps in store have been complied with. For a variety that is pleasing to the eye, and substantial in all things, sound and true to name, this firm can accommodate you, and in quantities from the amount of the tiny paper sack to that of a carload.

W. E. HARLAN, ESQ.,

is further east at 401 Elm street. This gentleman, too, has a happy faculty in anticipating the wants of the tillers of the soil. To meet the demands of the approaching trade, he has stocked himself with the substantials of the professional gardener and farmer, who may feel sure that any patronage extended to him will be carefully looked after. The season, the gentleman informs the Journal, is now opening with the prospects of a larger trade than usual, due measurably to the growing idea among the people that the first and indispensable thing to make sure of a good crop, is sound seed and such as are absolutely true to name.

The Journal is glad to note this step in the right direction, and bespeaks in advance an outcome that will ten-fold repay the difference in price in the purchase of pure seed and such as go without the guarantee of merit behind them.

LONGEVITY IN POULTRY.

The question of longevity in poultry has been more or less discussed by the poultry journals during the year just closed. An attache of the Journal hunted up Messrs. Charlie Gill and A. Branshaw Saturday with the view of eliciting information in the line of inquiry that could be put down as "gilt-edge"—"gilt-edge" by reason of the fact that each enjoys the distinction of a reputation for chicken data such as very few possess. Mr. Branshaw did not have the statistics at hand, but was certain of well authenticated instances where hens had reached fifteen and eighteen years of age and had retained their fertility as egg producers up to eight, ten and twelve years, and with as much regularity as hens from two to three years of age. When reminded by the Journal scribe that his conclusions were at variance with all former ideas on the subject—that the average hen was allotted the power of producing about 600 eggs, and no more, he dissented, with the assurance that actual demonstration had set aside scientific theories, and which really had no foundation n fact.

The Journal scribe then called on Mrs. H. H. Smith, who resides in an elegant home on the west side, for information concerning the recent death of "the old black hen," as she has been known for many years past. Substantially as gleaned from th data furnished by members of the family, this hen had reached the age of twenty years and six months. Early in January, 1881, she was given to Mrs. Smith by Mrs. P. M. Newton, of Eagle Ford, Dallas county, being at the time in her fifth year. She was selected for this lady by reason of an established reputation for her excellent care and protection of the many broods of chickens she had hatched and reared. She was then known as "the old black hen." She has enjoyed farm, city and suburban life, and up to within the last year or two she has shown her usual industry and intelligence in the protection of the young chicks entrusted to her care. But her fertility left her entirely a number of years ago, and the direct cause of her death is attributable to her old age.

She belonged to no particular class or breed, but it is understood that Spanish blood predominated, and was of no especial value, further than her interesting life.

Mrs. Smith is a lover of fine poultry, and the nice flocks that are annually seen in the groves about her home evidences her intelligence and the painstaking care with which she goes about this now-a-day popular industry of home life. Epidemics of disease find no lodgement there. Her excellent judgment as to the proper food and sanitary measures is an insurmountable barrier to anything in the shape of an invasion from roup, cholera, etc. Indeed, not within the more recent years, anyway, has she held to the theories—a quite common custom among many to-day—that the suspension of a cholera-deceased chicken to the limb of a tree on the side of a public road would, instanter, drive this fell-destroyer from the limits of the community. Mrs. Smith is partial to the Barred Plymouth Rocks, and to their higher growth and perfection she gives lavishly of her spare time.

INTERESTING DATA ON COTTON.

The Journal scribe hunted up Mr. George Staigg, of 169 Main street, Dallas, who is conceded to be A1 authority on cotton statistics, with the view of getting such data as would prove of interest to our farmers. From that gentleman the following facts were elicited in the way of an interview:

"I will say that the largest cotton crop year America has ever known was the year 1894-95, with a total yield of 9,901,251 bales, on an acreage of 21,454,000 acres; the succeeding year 1895-96 yielded 7,157,346 bales, on an acreage of 18,882,000 acres planted. The year 1896-97, on an acreage estimated 21,600,000 acres, the yield will approximately be 8,500,000, so that next season 1896-97, will open at the conclusion of a moderate size crop, and there is no reason to believe that values, for the crop 1896-97, the crop which will be next planted, will be unduly depressed. At the opening of the season after the big crop year 1894-95, exports of cotton were large, and accordingly prices began to improve, and with stimulus given by speculation improvement continued with first month in the season, showing that the depressing influence of a big crop year had already exhausted itself. This season, 1896-97, prices improved again at the opening in season from the farm at comparatively fair prices. We are continually informed of improvement in business and financial centers, and we can confidently expect to see trade conditions to continue improving and industrial enterprises reviving, and we will not have a presidential election, which helps to depress prices. We can reasonably hope to see next season's cotton sell at prices which will compensate the farmer.

"Commercial cotton crops of Texas and Indian Territory: 1894-95, 3,275,000 bales; 1895-96, 1,930,000 bales; 1896-97, 2, 350,000 approximately."

Ed Sacra of Purcell, I. T., a prominent stockman, was in the city Tuesday.

Messrs. Connolly & Laughlin are feeding about 100 head of cattle near the Dallas fair grounds.

Wm. Hunter of Fort Worth, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Hunter is well up in his line and knows good business when he sees it.

J. A. Matthews of Albany Texas, was in Dallas Tuesday. The gentleman is an old time stocman and enjoys an extensive acquaintance among the knights of the range.

C. F. (Charlie) Winfrey is feeding about 100 head of cattle a couple of miles west of Dallas. Charlie is an active man in the handling of stock and is not partial to any particular class—cattle, sheep or hogs—as the records of the markets register him as often in a sheep, veal or hog deal as anything else. Indeed, he is an all-round trader and feeder and can be counted on to a dot in sizing up anything that he has occasion to handle.

J. W. Edmond, a successful farmer residing just west of Oak Cliff, in response to a Journal scribe Saturday, said: "There will be no bad effects upon the wheat and fruit crops in consequence of the cold snap through which we are passing. It may injure the oats some, but it will prove beneficial to the two named. If we had more cold weather it would be better for us. We wouldn't have so many worms and bugs to bother with, and snows are always beneficial to the crop following, as the ground is left in good fix."

Col. Jno. N. Simpson, replying to a Journal scribe, said Saturday: "The cold snap, continuing as it has so long, will result in a heavy mortality among range cattle, and especially those that were raised in Eastern Texas and Louisiana. You understand that that class of cattle are raised in the brush, hid away from the effects of a cold wave—and when they get out into the prairie with no protection at all, they go very fast. A barbed wire fence is not much of a wind break, and it is not infrequently the case that this is about the only shelter they have from the extreme cold weather in the range country.

WILD GAME ON THE MARKET.

The Dallas markets this week seem to be overstocked with game of all kinds. Deer, turkeys, 'possums, rabbits, ducks, geese, quail, etc., abound. The Indian Territory is well represented in the product; Western Texas sends in a great deal and the local supply is not small. A local butcher tells the scribe that he "bought 100 rabbits for $5.00, and at the end of a week he had not sold one, and getting out of heart, he turned them over to the 'scrap' man." Ducks and quails are ready sale and in good demand. Geese and turkeys sell fairly well, but the continued cold and freezing weather has proven a stimulous to the poultry trade, much to the expense of game. All shop windows where eatables are kept are notable for the good display of nicely dressed, fat and yellow-skin poultry. A general complaint, however, is made by the dealers of the dull trade, due, they say, to the fact that people—so many of them— are compelled to take their spare cash and buy coal to keep from freezing, thereby denying themselves the food the really need.

Why should it be so very hard to use those little words "please" and "thank you?" It is rarely one hears them between members of the family. Little duties are exacted without thanks, and "please" seems altogether unnecessary. But how different with friends or strangers! Those who are bound to us by the closest ties; those who think more of us than strangers ever can—they are not worth the trouble to please! Surely they can appreciate politeness as well as others. Probably it is mere forgetfulness; but we should never permit this graciousness on our part to be understood. We are too stingy with our politeness, and an effort on the part of the older members of the family to remember it would be a wonderful lesson to the little folks.

Wounded and Paralyzed.

An Old Veteran of the War After Years of Suffering Has a Shock of Paralysis.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

Mr. David G. Talbot is a well-known and respected citizen of Otsego County, New York, residing at Edmeston, who three years ago had a stroke of paralysis, which he attributes to the effects of a wound received on the 16th of June, 1864, before Petersburg, Va., while serving with the New York Heavy Artillery.

The following is his own account of his illness and convalescence, which will be found interesting:

EDMESTON, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1893.

"On the fifth day of December, 1893, I was taken with a paralytic shock, which affected the whole of the left side, and I could not speak for three weeks. I was confined to my bed for a long time and constantly attended by a physician, though little relief was experienced. My stomach and the muscles of my throat were much affected. I was wounded in June, 1864, at Petersburg, Va., having then lost three fingers of my left hand, and that always affected me in a marked degree, my arm often becoming numb. I should state that on the day I received the stroke I had two distinct shocks, the first in the morning, which was so light that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but the second nearly finished me up. Ever since the war I had suffered with nervous debility and my condition was very bad when I was attacked. I am now sixty years old and hardly dared look for anything approaching good health after my life of suffering, but I saw so much said about Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspapers, and that they were good for paralytics, that I determined to try them. This I did just one year and four months ago. I strictly followed directions and felt better within a week. I am not the same man I was when I began to take Dr. Williams' medicine. My old comrade Norton, who was in the same company and regiment with me, and was a grievous sufferer from general nervous debility, at my recommendation has taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have helped him wonderfully.

"I certify on honor that the above statement is true in every particular.

(Signed) DAVID C. TALBOT."
Witness JOHN C. LAPPEUS.

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, irregularties 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 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

There are over 700 laundries in New York, the labor of which is carried on entirely by Chinese men and women.

A Woman's Experience in Making Money.

Every man dislikes to see a woman (especially his wife) with coarse, red hands. But as every family cannot afford a servant, the housewife or her daughters are compelled to wash dishes at least three times a day, and then it is impossible to keep the hands nice and white. This unpleasantness has at last been overcome by a concern in Pennsylvania, who are manufacturing a patent dish washer which is meeting with ready sale. It is a tip top household article and every woman that sees it work immediately orders one. I am the wife of a farmer and have been selling dish washers for this firm for some time. I find no trouble in making $25 a week and at the same time attend to my house work. I am inexperienced in selling goods, but think that anyone with experience can make at least $150 a month. If you want to go to work write Dep't 131 of the Iron City Dish Washer Co., Sta. A, Pittsburg, Pa., and they will send full particulars.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

How to Buy a Buggy.

Send your name and address on a postal to the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Indiana, for their large catalogue, and learn how you can buy a buggy, carriage or harness at the wholesale price

Learn to laugh; a good laugh is better than medicine.

HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW

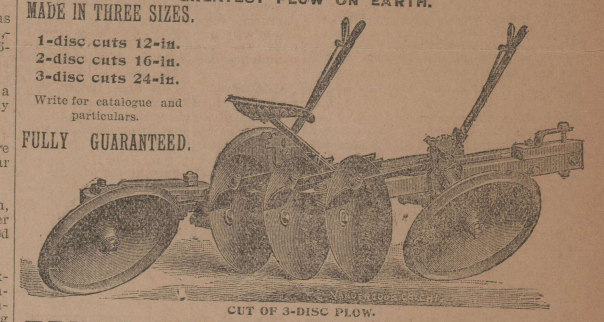
GREATEST PLOW ON EARTH.

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

1-disc cuts 12-in.
2-disc cuts 16-in.
3-disc cuts 24-in.

Write for catalogue and particulars.

FULLY GUARANTEED.



CUT OF 3-DISC PLOW.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., DALLAS
C. A. KEATING, President.

THE Canton Junior ALL STEEL Cotton and Corn Planter



In this Planter we are offering the most Progressive and Complete Machine ever invented for the purpose. In construction it is entirely metal, except the handle. It is driven by a substantial tumbling rod, with **gearing entirely protected** by a **metal shield**, preventing its becoming clogged. It has friction break-off for use in rooty land. The feed is a marvel of simplicity, and warranted to distribute **cotton seed perfectly.** And the device for planting corn, beans, peas, sorghum and broom corn is complete. With each Planter we furnish, **free of charge, a neat steel single-tree.** We have in the Canton Junior the strongest, best proportioned Planter ever placed on the market. It is **warranted** as represented, or **money refunded. We will place this planter in the hands of reliable farmers anywhere in Texas, to be operated against any other Planter, the farmer to keep the Machine doing best work, all points considered.** We manufacture Disk Harrows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Steam Plows, Harrows, both Wood and Steel, Canton Clipper Walking Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Checkrow Corn Planters and Stalk Cutters. We carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Traction Engines, Threshers, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, All-Steel Rakes, and Bain, Olds & Fish Wagons. Write us your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEX.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.



We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dying. Lowest prices for first-class work. Stetson and other felt hats made equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dying. Agents wanted.

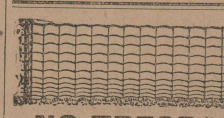
WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS



STOP THOSE HOGS FROM ROOTING!

If you want to be SURE of stopping them, get the **Wolverine Hog Ringer** and **Rings.** For sale by all hardware stores, or we will send by *mail*, one **Double Ringer** and **100 Rings** on receipt of 75c. Address

HESSON BROS. & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers, Tecumseh, Mich.



NO TRESPASS

While duly grateful to other fence manufacturers for their strong endorsement of the **Coiled Spring,** we must decline with thanks all offers of assistance in supplying the demand. We created it and can take care of it.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MOSELEY'S
OCCIDENT CREAMERY
FOR TWO OR MORE COWS.
PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.

THE JOY OF SUCCESS



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FARMERS

DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? If you do, call on or address: The Pacific Northwest Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.



Sixty pounds was the weight of a beaver trapped at West Branch, Mich.

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.

R. G. Anderson of Abilene was in the city Thursday.

Sam Wilm, of Morgan, a well-known stockman, was in the city Friday.

H. C. Babb, of Decatur, was in the city Thursday.

J. P. Birdwell of Big Springs, was in the city Monday.

Wm. J. Good of Quanah was among the visiting cattlemen here Thursday.

Larry Horn, of Trinidad, accompanied by his wife, was in the city Monday.

R. J. Kleberg, of Alice, is among the prominent visiting cattlemen here this week.

T. A. Lee, of Roanoke, was in the city Thursday and marketed hogs at the yards.

D. T. White, of Abilene, was among the prominent visiting cattlemen in the city Friday.

W. R. Mickle of Birdville, the fine poultry and swine breeder, was in the city Monday.

A. G. Boyce of Channing, manager of the Capitol Syndicate company, was in the city Monday.

A. P. Bush of Colorado, president of the Cattle Raisers' Association, is in the city this week.

Ralph Ogden of Kopperl, a popular young farmer and stock dealer, was in the city Thursday.

J. C. Smith, of Big Springs, a well-known cattleman, accompanied by his wife, was in the city Friday.

H. Jackson, of Boyd, a well-to-do stock-farmer, was in the city Friday with a car of hogs on the market.

John P. Jacobs, of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, left the city Friday on a business trip to Denton.

F. G. Pay, agent for the Hick's Palace Car company, is back in the city from a trip to South Texas.

D. C. Bailey of Denver, Colo., representing the Denver Live Stock Commission Co., was in the city Monday.

S. H. Cowan of the legal firm of Matlock, Cowan and Burney, left the city Monday on a business trip to Mexico.

W. C. Quinlan, of Kansas City, a wealthy and extensive cattle owner and operator, was in the city Friday.

F. C. Rhea, live stock agent at San Antonio for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was in the city Tuesday.

G. W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, was in the city several days last week.

J. L. Harris, general traveling agent for the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, is back in the city from a trip to St. Louis and Chicago.

Charles McFarland of Aledo was in the city Thursday. Mr. McFarland says cattle went through the cold spell all right in his section.

John Ledbetter of Quanah was in the city Thursday. Mr. Ledbetter is a prominent cattleman with stock interests in Hardeman and Greer counties.

Winfield Scott returned Monday from Valentine, Jeff Davis county, where he had been receiving part of the stock of cattle of the Rio Bravo Cattle Company, which he recently purchased.

John Scharbauer and D. M. DeVitt returned Sunday from Lake Charles, La., where they had been superintending the shipment of some cattle, and left Monday for Midland.

J. C. Loving, secretary of the Cattle Raisers' Association, accompanied by Mrs. Loving, returned to the city Saturday from a visit to their ranch in Jack county.

Ed B. Carver of Henrietta, an extensive cattle operator and Texas agent for the Cassidy Bros. Live Stock Commission Co., was in the city Thursday and Friday of last week accompanied by his daughter.

J. H. Glasgow of Seymour was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Glasgow is a prominent lawyer at that point and secretary of the State Cowboys' reunion, which he informs us will be held this year sometime in the mouth of July at Seymour.

A. J. Chapman, of Nocona, was in the city Saturday, on his return home from a business trip west and south Mr. Chapman is a well-known and well-to-do cattleman, with considerable ranch interests in the Indian Territory.

L. T. Hughes, of Sulphur Springs, a well-known cattle operator, with extensive interests in the Kiowa and Comanche country, was in the city last week on a visit to his brother, F. M. Weaver.

The Drovers' Telegram Red Book, edited and published by the Drovers' Telegram Publishing company, Kansas City, Mo., is to hand. This little book is a welcome annual visitor, and is replete with statistical and other information of value to every stockman.

Ed J. Hamner, of Haskell, judge of the thirty-ninth judicial district, was in the city Friday, on his return from Austin, where he interested himself considerably in pushing Representative Robbins' bill making state and federal quarantine lines identical.

W. M. Atkinson, of Roswell, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Atkinson is a breeder of fine cattle, and has a fine alfalfa pasture. He is now crossing full-blood Shorthorns and Herefords, which he thinks makes the ideal beef steer. Many of the cattlemen in that country have for some years been breeding Hereford cattle, and in some instances the stock are now inbred. Owners of these cattle are now trying the Short-horn cross, and the results so far have been most satisfactory. The demand for cross-bred bulls, Mr. Atkinson states, is first-rate, and for his part he could contract ahead all his offerings for the next five years.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Holloway Seed company in this issue. Mr. Holloway has so successfully conducted the seed business in Dallas for so many years that his name is a guarantee of fresh seeds at as low prices as can be had anywhere.

Send the company a trial order and you will be pleased with the goods.

Stevens and Babb, live stock and ranch dealers, left their card with compliments on the editorial table. The partners, Tom P. Stevens, an old time cattleman of Fort Worth, and H. C. Babb of Decatur, late agent for the Kansas City Stock Yards, are well and favorably known to Texas stockmen, and will doubtless secure their full share of business.

Col. J. A. Wilson, live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton road, is back from a trip to San Antonio, and was circulating among the live stock fraternity Wednesday distributing souvenirs in the shape of good, big, conspicuous calendars furnished by the C. & A. people.

W. A. Harris of Leavenworth county, Kansas, the newly elected senator to succeed Senator Peffer, is father of Page Harris of this city, the popular live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad. Senator Harris is an ex-Confederate soldier, and was joint nominee of the populists and democrats in the legislature. He is also a noted breeder of fine stock.

Marsh Parker, agent for the Chicago Live Stock Commission company, returned to the city Sunday, from a trip to San Angelo. While there, in company with a Nebraska feeder, the latter bought about 1500 two year old steers for shipment to that state. Thirty-five cars have already been shipped; they will be fed on grain and corn fodder and grassed through the summer.

George B. Loving & Co., cattle commission merchants of this city, sold Saturday, to A. J. Chapman of Nocona, 2000 head of coming one and two year old steers at $15 and $20 per head These cattle are owned by the Llano Land and Cattle company of Garza county, and are a splendid lot of cattle. Delivery will be made at Childress in May, whence the cattle will be taken to Mr. Chapman's ranch near Woodward, I. T.

Kitselman Brothers of Ridgeville, Indiana, send descriptive catalogue and circular of "the fence that turns everything"—"horse-high, bull-strong, pig and chicken-tight." These are good, reliable people and they make a good reliable fence; they also sell the "Duplex" Automatic Woven Wire Fence Machine, which they claim will make over 100 different styles of fence. Write them if interested. It will pay you.

G. W. Morriss, of Memphis, was in the city Friday, on his return from Limestone county to his home in the panhandle. Mr. Morriss has considerable interests in Wheeler county, where his ranch is located, as well as in Central Texas, and is now in the market for a few hundred head of cattle. He states that although bitterly cold weather was experienced, cattle on the whole went through pretty well in that section, the only loss to amount to anything being among the eastern cattle recently shipped in.

Duncan G. Smith, of Quanah, a prominent lawyer, who is in many respects considerably identified with panhandle interests, was in the city Friday. Judge Smith says the outlook in his section is in all respects favorable—grass good and stock doing well, excepting the newly imported eastern dogies, among whom there is some suffering and loss; wheat prospects are also first-rate. The one thing needed now, Judge Smith thinks, is a stringent game law to stop the wholesale slaughter and deportation of deer, antelope, turkeys, prairie chickens and quail. Unless something is done soon in this direction the game referred to will soon be all cleared out. Judge Smith also advocates a law to prevent the seining and dynamiting of fish.

W. P. Harned of Bunceton, Cooper county, Mo., has a change in his ad. this week, to which attention is directed. Mr. Harned, who has acquired a national reputation as a Shorthorn breeder in a recent letter to the Journal states "I think it will be much to the interest of cattlemen to investigate the stock; my herd is now growing large and the surplus bulls will be sold very reasonable. The breeding cows are coming on nicely and the early calves by Ambassador 110811 and Imported Chief Steward 96703 are showing up in good numbers. I feel we have something to be proud of in the young breeding bull Lord Liverpool 122658, which is now one of the stock bulls in service. I can offer some young bulls to head herds that will do some one good, also some nice heifers.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, was in the city Monday, accompanied by his wife, on their return home from Austin. Mr. Goodnight while at Austin, attended the meeting called to further scalp law legislation, but does not appear specially hopeful of much being done, on account of opposition from East Texas. Talking of losses from wolves, Mr. Goodnight stated that although as a general thing coyotes were not bad on calves, that he had lost considerable by them, on account of his cattle being well graded up and full-blooded. "A native Texas cow said Mr. Goodnight, will fight coyotes or anything else to protect her calf, and even the little fellow will bristle up his back to a supposed enemy but soon as cattle are bred up, they seem to lose that combative instinct altogether and will stand by and let wolves attack and kill their calves."

Mr. Goodnight wages continal warfare against eveything of the "varmint" species, from prairie dogs to lobo wolves. He has just ordered some experiments made with Pasteur virus to poison prairie dogs and test the claims that fatal disease will be conveyed among them by inoculation, mention of which was recently made in the Journal—and promises to report results.

A FINE LOT OF CATTLE.

A representative of Texas Stock and Farm Journal had occasion last Saturday to visit Bowie, and while there visited the cotton seed oil mill and feeding pens of D. Waggoner & Son, which are located near the crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas and Fort Worth and Denver railroads.

The mill of itself is a model plant of the latest design, the machinery is of the most improved kind and the buildings are both handsome and substantial. The seed crop is now all crushed, hence the mill has shut down for this season and will not be operated again till the next crop comes in.

The feed pens cover an area of twenty acres and are as well adapted to the purposes intended, so far as drainage, location, etc., is concerned, as can be found anywhere. Messrs. Waggoner & Son have this year fed at this place and shipped out about 1000 head of their native "Three D" cattle, and now have on hand close to 500 head. The last shipment made was on Friday last, when fourteen cars were sent to market. This shipment was not the tops, but were just taken from the lots as they came, and were an exceedingly fine lot of cattle. Eighteen head to the 36-foot car was the loading schedule, and the cars were crowded at that. It was estimated by competent judges who saw these cattle loaded that they would weigh 1400 pounds per head in market, and probably more.

The 500 head remaining there are equally as good cattle, though not all quite so fat just now. A train load of them will be shipped next week and they will doubtless be just as good as any of the previous shipments.

The cattle raised by Messrs. Waggoner & Son need no introduction to Texas cattlemen, as the herd has a well-earned reputation for size, breeding, color, quality, etc., yet the Journal will be pardoned for saying that this lot of cattle is as fine, everything considered, as has ever been seen in this part of the country.

A fat cattle buyer looked through the lots with the Journal representative, and gave as his opinion that were the cattle now there all marketed at once, they would average 1300 pounds, and they are not as yet fat. In the way of teams used in these feed lots, Messrs. Waggoner & Son use horses and mules of their own raising, natives from their ranch, and their horse and mule stock will sustain the reputation attained by their cattle.

If this should be seen by anyone who wants to see a lot of extra fine meal fed cattle, the Journal would advise a trip to Bowie and guarantees that satisfaction will be found.

LATER.—Since the above was written, a telegram received at this office from the commission merchants who have charge of the Messrs. Waggoner's business, states that the cattle referred to above as having been shipped last Friday, were sold on the Chicago market Tuesday: average weight, a little better than 1300 pounds for the entire lot of fourteen cars; price paid, $4 20 per cwt.

The state of Nevada now enjoys the unenviable reputation of having passed a bill to legalize prize-fighting, and the much talked of Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will be "pulled off" in the near future either at Carson or Reno.

The prisoners of Rusk penitentiary collected among them $75.65 and forwarded same to Dr. Buckner, accompanied by a touching, sympathizing letter. This is a larger amount than was contributed by many cities of considerable pretensions.

THE PROPOSED SCALP LAW.

It seems evident that even among the stockmen themselves there is diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of a scalp law, and that the opposition to same will not be confined to East Texans. The interview reported in the Journal's Dallas department last week with Col. C. C. Slaughter and the letter from Mr. G. W. West in the San Antonio department are in striking contrast. Here we have two prominent cattlemen, each with large and extensive interests, whose ranges are located in sections infested by wild animals, each of them suffering heavy annual losses from their depredations, and yet their views as to the expediency of the proposed law are diametrically opposite. Col. Slaughter recites the well known and apparently well grounded argument in favor of state assistance advocating $15 to $25 bounty for lobo wolf scalps and $2.50 to $5 for coyote scalps. Mr. West opposes the proposed law on general principles, advancing, in addition to the common objection, that West Texas is not now in financial condition to stand further taxation; the further one, that a war on coyotes and wildcats would result in a plague of rats with which Southwest Texas was formerly infested when the coyotes and cats were scarce, and by whom much grass was destroyed. So far as we have noticed this idea has not been advanced heretofore, but is doubtless correct, and it might be added that the destruction of coyotes would result in a corresponding increase of jack rabbits, which in West Texas are continally preyed upon by the former. The loss and injury of grass and growing grain crops by rabbits in that section is a far more serious item than generally supposed, as any wheat raiser can testify. Mr. West remarks that it would be as equitable to tax the people for the extermination of Johnson grass as of cats and coyotes, and for his part he prefers the present state of things than an influx of rats and dead-beat hunters chasing over his pastures. So it will be seen there are pros and cons in abundance, and what the outcome will be is doubtful. Possibly a compromise may be reached, offering a bounty for lobos and letting the balance go.

AMERICAN CATTLE THE BEST.

A circular has recently been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry and by the Agricultural Journal from an English commercial agent giving the total number of cattle and sheep received at the port of Deptford, England, during the past year and the prices realized therefrom. The circular contains a most interesting illustration showing the prices obtained each day throughout the year for cattle from the United States, South America and Canada. The total number of cattle received from the three sections represented were as follows, with the average price per pound in pence, a penny being equivalent to two cents of our money:

Cattle—United States, 146,985 head, at 5.53 per pound; South America, 42,-792, at 4.26 per pound; Canada, 26,873, at 4.74 per pound. Total, 216,650 head.

Sheep—United States, 19,597 head, at 5.21 per pound; South America, 234,-028, at 5.36; Canada, 36,255, at 5.20. Total—289,880.

The illustration referred to should be especially interesting to United States stockmen from the fact that throughout the entire year United States cattle commanded the highest prices. Once only during the year Canadian cattle brought a better price, and six times during the year United States and Canadian cattle were quoted alike. During the greater part of the year the lower prices received for cattle from the United States exceeded the price received for cattle from either Canada or South America. Indeed, as compared with South American cattle, the lowest prices received for cattle from the United States were considerably higher than the highest prices for South American.

As regards sheep, South Americans commanded highest prices, while those from the United States and Canada were very similar, with a slight difference in favor of the former.

It is evident from the above that the prospect for continued and more enlarged export dealings between this country and England is favorable in the extreme. Texas, however, can hardly expect to realize the full benefits thereof until she establishes direct exportation via th gulf ports. With the deep water facilities now possessed it would seem that no serious obstacles to this should exist. From the fact that legislation unfavorable to the exportation of American meat products has been adopted (and more of the same sort in prospect) by France, Switzerland and Germany, it is evident that England is and will be our principal customer. When Texas exports her cattle direct it will mean the saving to our stockmen of many thousands of dollars annually.

For prevention of baldness, and to renew and thicken the growth of the hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Physicians endorse and recommend it.

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

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.

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

DALLAS NOTES.

The following Dallas notes were received after the regular Dallas page was on the press.

J. R. Scott of Wills Point is at Thomas & Searcy's yards with one car of cattle, consisting of cows and heifers. Mr. Scott is an old Texan, having located with us some twenty years ago. He is likewise an experienced stockman and is frequently on the Dallas market. He has from 500 to 800 head at home, which in due time will find their way to the market. He was one of the earliest acquaintances of the Journal and gave the scribe substantial evidence of his appreciation of at this time.

The following is a list of the stockmen, the class of stock and sales that were made at the packing house since our last issue:

HOGS IN CARLOTS.

D. F. Boone, Farmersville, one car of hogs, 46 of which sold at 2¾c, the balance (19) brought 3c a pound. Tom Merrifield, of Duncanville one car of hogs, 58, sold at 3c a pound. Lige Runnels, of Allen, shipped from Plano one car hogs, sixty-eight, which sold at $2.95 a hundred. J. H. Neill, of Van Alstyne, had two cars of hogs, 141 in number, which brought him $2.95 a hundred. E. P. King, of Farmersville, brought in two cars of hogs, one of which he sold at $2.75 a hundred, the other brought 3c a pound. W. C. Stephenson, of Rockwall, sold one car at 3c a pound. H. E. White, of Lancaster, brought in one car, 90 head, which sold readily at 3c a pound.

WAGON HOGS.

B. F. Galloway, of Mesquite, sold a load at $2.95 a hundred. E. C. Clark, Orphans' Home, sold at $2.85 a hundred. J. N. Smith, Orphans' Home, sold a lot at $2.75 a hundred. W. L. House, of DeSoto, sold a load at $2.80 a hundred pounds. H. H. Gracy, of Lisbon, disposed of a lot at $2.75 a hundred. John M. Young, of Dallas county, received for a load, $2.85 a hundred. J. N. Sparkman, Farmers' Branch, sold a load at $2.80. H. E. Goodnight, of Lisbon, disposed of a lot at $2.60 a hundred. S. H. Mills, of Lancaster, brought in a lot for which he received $2.65. J. M. McKnight, of Haught's Store, received $2.60 for a lot. James Verbeck, Farmers' Branch, sold a lot at $2.85 a hundred. J. E. Pratt, of Elam Station, brought in a load of hogs which he sold at $2.75 a hundred. A. A. Rowe of Wheatland, sold a load at $2.85 a hundred. J. E. Brown of Desoto, sold a mixed lot at $2.85 and $2.75 a hundred. S. L. Stone of Dallas county, received for a load $2.65 a hundred. W. R. Bishop of Frankfort, found a ready market for a lot at $2.80 a hundred. E. E. Ross of Desoto, received $2.80 a hundred for a lot. C. C. Ax of Garland, sold a lot at $2.75 a hundred. A. A. Rowe of Wheatland, sold a second lot at $2.85. L. J. Bartlett of Dallas county, sold a load at $2.75. Sanger Bros of Dallas, sold a load at $2.85. E. Q. Smith of Orphans' Home brought in a load for which he received $2.75. C. H. Bryant, Frankfort, sold a lot at $2.70 a hundred. J. W. Allen of Haught's Store disposed of a lot at $2.75 a hundred.

Cattle—H.W. Clark of Dallas county, disposed of a lot at $1.75 a hundred. W. D. Scherer, Dallas county, sold a lot at $1.75 a hundred. W. C. Stephenson of Rockwall, sold a bunch at from $2 to $2.25 a hundred.

Sheep—A. A. Rowe sold a bunch of sheep consisting of twenty head at $2.50 a hundred.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

2,000 four and five-year-old Uvalde county steers, $22.50.

3,000 well bred, Panhandle raised coming two-year-old steers.

1,500 choice four and five-year-old steers, natives of Frio county, at $22.50.

1,000 choice Wilson county one and two-year-old steers at $10.50 and $13.50.

3,500 2's and 3's, good mesquite raised cattle below quarantine line, at $13.00 and $16.00.

4,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country; range practically free.

2,000 good Western Texas two-year-old steers, located and raised above the quarantine line.

1,000 mixed stock cattle, together with a nicely improved leased range below the quarantine line.

1,000 good young Frio county steers, at $10.50 for yearlings, $13.50 for 2's and $16.50 for 3's.

5,000 one and two-year-old steers, good prairie raised cattle below quarantine line at $10.00 and $13.00.

1,000 good prairie raised coming two and three-year-old heifers, located below quarantine line, at $10.50.

4,000 good mixed stock cattle, including all the steers four-years-old and under, Frio county cattle, at $13.50.

10,000 well bred mixed stock cattle, located in the Plains country, will be sold with or without improvements and leases on range.

2,500 extra large Southern Texas steers, ranging in ages from four to six years old, fairly well bred, in fine condition, heavy weighers at $22.00.

3,000 good Frio county steers, 1,000 of which are 2's, 1,200 are 3's and 800 are 4's and 5's; price $14.00 for 2's, $18.00 for 3's and $21.00 for 4's and 5's.

1,000 good graded stock cattle, located on the Plains above the quarantine line, on leased range, which will be sold with the cattle at much less than the improvements cost.

12,000 Southern Texas and Mexican steers, 2's, 3's and 4's, will be sold in lots of 1,000 or over, at $10.00 for 2's, $12.50 for 3's and $15.00 for 4's. Will give purchaser a good liberal cut.

7,000 highly graded cattle, on finely improved leased range; leased at a low rental and for a long term of years. Purchaser of cattle will be required to pay for improvements at about one-half their actual cost; lease will be thrown in.

5,000 Southeastern Texas steers, ranging in ages from one to four years old, will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, at $8.00 for yearlings, $11.00 for 2's, $14.00 for 3's and $17.00 for 4's. Also offer 1,000 to 2,000 cows from the same locality at $11.50.

For further particulars, write or call on Geo. B. Loving & Co., Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches, Scott-Harrold Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

WHO'S SHELLABERGER?

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

The Texas and Pacific
LAND GRANT.

LANDS.

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

W. H. ABRAMS,
GENERAL AGENT,
Dallas, - - -. Texas.

COLD AND GRIP.

Dr. Johnston's Cold and Grip Tablets.
NO CURE. NO PAY.
Dr. Johnston's Big Liver Pills cures Sick Headache, Neuralgia and Constipation. Send 25 cents to
DILLIN BROS. MED. CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.
In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.
R. P. HALL & Co., Proprietors, Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

BUCHAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Screw Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
FIRST PREMIUM TEXAS State Fair AND DALLAS EXPOSITION. 1895
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, ½ lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.
CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS
—ARE THE—
Most Complete and Commodious in the West,
And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and reshipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896	1,814,698	2,605,575	993,126	57,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City	932,916	2,263,143	683,090		
Sold to Feeders	510,433	503	124,587		
Sold to Shippers	295,676	334,635	80,334		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896	1,739,025	2,598,371	873,950	46,067	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, $1 per 100 lbs; Bran, $1 per 100 lbs; Corn, $1 per bushel.

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt.
W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.
THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.
Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the
NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.
C. C. KNOX, Vice-President. CHAS. T. JONES, Superintendent.

S. C. GALLUP & FRAZIER
MAKERS OF THE
PUEBLO SADDLE
PUEBLO, COLORADO.
Awarded the Highest Premium at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

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The E. & R. $3 Shoes
We have them in all styles. They are Goodyear welt, perfect fitting, elegant finish They wear like iron. Mail orders solicited.
EVANS & ROE,
Main & Fifth. - - - Fort Worth, Texas.

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S. H. COWAN,
I. H. BURNEY.
GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS.
MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas.
The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

N. LA CROIX,
Wholesale Grocer, RANCHE AND RAILROAD SUPPLIES,
1403, 1405 and 1407 Rusk St., Fort Worth, Tex.



See Our Boots For Men.
. . . Comfort and Service Combined.
A Full Line of Shoes For Men, Ladies and Children.
Mail Orders Given Careful Attention.
CROWLEY & SIMMS,
The Foot Fitters,
Main Street, Corner Sixth,
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