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CATTLE.

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

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

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

EXPORT FIGURES.

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

CATTLE EXPORTS 1895 AND 1896.	
Cattle number—	1895. 1896.
Baltimore	31,514 59,833
Boston	115,351 158,353
New York	98,288 124,353
Philadelphia	16,404 19,353
Portland, Me.	1,650 6,400
New Orleans	10 917
San Francisco	172 112
Northern border dists.	240 771

Cattle products exported for years 1895 and 1896—pounds:	
1895. 1896.	
Canned beef	69,355,763 59,532,429
Fresh beef	184,216,192 282,490,878
Salted beef	64,332,420 84,711,395
Tallow	23,581,908 34,327,990
Oleo oil	81,265,624 112,706,948
Oleomargarine	9,305,313 6,968,462

Total 428,787,150 629,937,894
Exports month of January for 1896 and 1897:

1896. 1897.	
Cattle number	33,584 33,534
Canned beef, lbs.	10,963,659 4,423,445
Fresh beef, lbs.	17,630,598 24,937,445
Salted beef, lbs.	6,262,925 3,688,100
Tallow, lbs.	4,337,163 3,966,855
Oleo oil, lbs.	7,912,396 6,696,989

MEXICAN CATTLE IMPORT 1896.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
25,723	18,757	9,982	14,905	10,492	3,474	3,222	571	4,705	14,253	14,258	25,274
*Report from Eagle Pass to Dec. 11, only.											
Total 1896, 145,412; total 1895, 238,663. December, 1896, 93,251.											

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

Year—	Cattle	Sheep
1876	27,870,700	25,726,800
1877	28,216,900	25,077,100
1878	30,522,400	26,265,500
1879	32,234,500	34,766,200
1880	33,258,000	34,634,100
1881	33,306,335	36,227,603
1882	35,891,870	41,222,200
1883	41,771,763	43,270,000
1884	42,547,207	44,200,893
1885	47,171,295	45,142,657
1886	45,510,630	46,092,443
1887	48,023,833	44,612,866
1888	49,334,777	44,346,525
1889	50,351,042	45,201,522
1890	52,801,907	46,082,780
1891	52,895,239	46,625,106
1892	54,067,590	46,338,019
1893	55,378,283	46,094,807
1894	53,095,568	45,048,017
1895	50,868,845	42,294,068
1896	48,292,992	42,842,753
1897	46,450,000	40,600,000

The comptroller of Texas compiles official returns to him in December of 1896, showing in the state 5,042,583 cattle, 1,804,879 hogs, 2,148,888 sheep and 1,541,136 horses; a gain over 1895 of 168,685 cattle, 309,898 hogs, a decrease of 245,933 sheep and an increase of 43,213 horses.

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

THE FARM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN SALT BUSH.

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

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

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

We copy the following from a California report:

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

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

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

Its seed does not blow about, but falls to the ground and remains there. One plowing while green eradicates it.

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

The roots do not sprout, neither do the vines take root. Through the northern portion of that country where rainfall is very high and severe droughts are frequent, nature has especially designed the salt-bush to grow and thrive, for where all vegetation is parched up it is thrifty and at its best.

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

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

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

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

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

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

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

Horses should be conditioned for the spring work by feeding muscle-making food, so as to bring them up into good condition of flesh, which shall be solid and not soft and flabby. Cuts and bruises, thoroughly mended, so that the animal will maintain its condition, and will be well maintained, is preferable to corn as feed. Usually this avoidance of corn and the substitution of a less heating and more nutritious feed will be found of much benefit.

While oats is a standard feed for horses, it is well to give some variety of other grain and not too much hay for horses actively at work. Oats supplies energy to a higher degree than any other feed. In 1845 Norton claimed to have separated a pound of oat from the oat grain which he called avena Sanson of France, announced in 1882 that he had discovered an alkaloid in the oat that had a stimulating effect on the motor nerve of the horse. Whether the chemist will ever find a distinct stimulating principle in the oat grain remains for the future, but certain it is there seems to be something of this kind present. This has found expression in the phrase, "The oat grain turning over in the horse's stomach tickles his ribs." With many horses the driver can tell when the feed has changed from any other grain to oats, or the reverse, by the spirit or merriment of the animal. Sanson found that crushing or grinding the oats considerably weakened the nervous influence of this grain, and Storer concludes that air probably works to the destruction of avenin. This points in favor of feeding oats whole—Western Agriculturist.

The specifications laid down by the government under which cavalry horses are bought are as follows: The cavalry horse must be sound well bred and of superior class; gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, and free and prompt action at the walk, trot and gallop; without blemish or defect; of kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait and otherwise to command the respect of the rider. In comparison of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, weighing not less than 950 pounds, or more than 1150 pounds, and from four to eight years of age; head, neck and chest well proportioned, eyes large and prominent with perfect vision in every respect; shoulders long and sloping well back; chest full, broad and deep; forelegs straight and standing well under; barrel large and increasing from girth to rump; hind legs elevated, back short and straight, loins and haunches broad and muscular hocks well bent, and under the horse, pastern slanting, and feet small and sound. Each horse will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any animal that does not meet the above requirements in every respect will be rejected. A horse under four years old will not be accepted unless he be an especially fine animal well developed. Every accepted animal must be supplied with a strong hemp halter free of charge to the government.

THE PACING GAIT.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREEN FOOD FOR SWINE.

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

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

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

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

SHEEP AND GOATS.

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

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

An important point in successful sheep management is the water supply. While good water is a great thing in growing all kinds of live stock it is especially so with the sheep, which is not only a dairy feeder but a dairy drinker, and will only take bad, stagnant water into its stomach when driven to it by thirst. Not only will it suffer for the want of drink when the supply is bad, but it is subject to more diseases, usually parasitic, that have their origin in polluted water, than any other of the domestic animals. Where the flocks get the water from a surface watercourse liable to pollution of all kinds, sick sheep may be expected, with the aggravation that it is often impossible to determine what is the matter with the animals or what to do for them. With such a source of supply, also, a rainy season, which washes the soil from long distances and brings down accumulations of filth, is likely to increase the amount of disease in the flock. It is also an unusual cause of scour in lambs if the water in the feed, but quite as often it is due to impure water.

ANGORA GOATS.

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

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

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

SHEEP ALWAYS PAY.

I very well remember the first start we made in the new direction by buying twelve cwt ewes, at twice what they were worth, giving a note in payment, and how those twelve ewes the next spring gave us 21 lambs, and how the wool from the ewes and the wether lambs and half of the old ewes that we culled out and sold because they had no teeth went to pay the note, and how from that day the sun began to rise on our fortunes. As soon as I had a few dollars that I could call my own I invested them in sheep, and from that day to this I have been almost exclusively busy with the hundreds, generally by the hundreds, and occasionally only a few dozen. I have never seen a year from that time to this that my sheep have given me a balance to profit when my books were balanced on the first day of January. Sometimes it has been small—so small that it could hardly be called a profit—but at other times it has been large, and covering the whole period of thirty odd years it has been fairly good. I have handled other kinds of live stock. Horses have made me some money, cows a little and hogs a little, but no class of stock has paid me so well for the money invested, nor the feed consumed and for the care given as has the sheep. Its hoof and truly been golden—George McKerron in Omaha Drovers' Journal.

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

"I have seen the steamer," said Capt. McDonald, bar pilot, an ancient mariner, "says that this is the first exportation. Away back in 1874 Jile Borden, now alderman, shipped cattle to Cuba during the ten years war. We were the first to load the ship. Captain and Robert J. Ruth to Cuba with cattle, and made forty or fifty trips. Six or eight Morgan ships were in the trade at the time. The Hurley line also took some cattle to Liverpool at about that time. A shipment of Texas cattle to Liverpool, too, at about the same time." The steamer set sail about noon Friday on her long voyage.

As stated above, the cattle comprising this shipment were fed at Ardmore of milks, cotton seed meal, corn meal and a couple of cars of 1600 pound bulls which were fed at Houston by Vinyard and Walker. With the four cars of feed out of Ardmore there were six cars of cotton seed meal, corn meal and hulls already on the wharf, purchased by the United States Government, the ocean trip was also loaded on at Galveston. Upon arrival at the railroad terminus the cattle were run, a carload at a time, into a chute where they were inspected by Dr. A. N. McQueen of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, tagged with the inspector's tag, a rope placed round the neck and run on a clipboard. Some idea of what a shipment of this character means may be gathered from the following items. It will take 20 to 21 days to make the trip to Liverpool. There are about fifteen men, or one to every twenty-five head of cattle. These men are carried over and back free of charge by the steamship company. This number of men is required by governmental regulation and is the duty to feed and care for the animals regularly in transit. It requires 175,000 pounds of feed for the trip which is stored about the ship in its proper places. Add this to the cost of insurance and the numerous expenses incidental to such a big undertaking, it is easily apparent that the exporter assumes a very substantial risk. The space occupied by the cattle is what is known as "between decks" and it can not be utilized for any other purpose, and when once a trade is established it is considered very desirable by the steamship company.

The cattle comprising the shipment have been fed on cotton seed meal, corn meal and hulls, with hay alternately. In view of the great importance of this industry to the export stockmen and the necessity of raising just what is wanted by exporters, it is not surprising that Mr. Gould, the exporter of this shipment on the subject of cattle feeding for export were requested. Mr. Gould said substantially the following, which it is noticed is in line with opinions recently expressed by the Journal, the Toronto exporter, as outlined in the Journal, and by others competent to form correct opinions: "While I was prepared to see considerable improvement in the cattle of Texas, yet the change that has taken place in the quality of the Texas cattle, from a low range to as good a quality of cal-

be as can be found anywhere, is surprising to me. The cattlemen of Texas have demonstrated beyond question that they can produce a class of cattle superior to any other, or, in fact, to be put in competition with native classes of cattle on any market. The discovery of cotton seed meal is, I understand, of recent origin, and is no doubt a quick-feeding product, but in order to make these good cattle stand long journeys they will require the same amount of food with the cotton seed meal, and these two feedstuffs are to be fed together in equal parts the corn meal will require to be as fine as the cotton seed meal. Another feature that would be impossible for the cattlemen of Texas is the error made in overfeeding.

"It seems reasonable that you can figure that any animal fed a certain ration per meal will thrive and gain flesh. Take a work horse, for instance, who performs heavy labor every day and loads up with feed every day and the time. He is kept upon 30 much quarts of oats per day and so much hay doled out to him by his feeder. The same horse carelessly fed by throwing in a bushel at a time and letting him eat as much as he will look as well non perform the same labor. Animals are inclined to be gluttonous and will eat as long as there is anything in sight to eat, and will ruin their stomachs, and their power of digestion and make no flesh as fast nor look as well as they should. As the climate of Texas is something with which I am not familiar, it would hardly be right for me to suggest the proper amount of meal an animal should succeed in this state. You have some success in feeding your cattle to top any market they are put on, and the cattlemen of Texas who contemplate preparing their cattle for the export market would, I am sure, receive courteous replies in this direction to questions propounded to successful feeders.

"The fact that you wish to work on deep water so near the feeding pens that you will have plenty of competition in buyers for your cattle. The fact that the cattle from Texas are under quarantine restrictions during certain periods of the year in entering the North Atlantic coast, I think that the people would hasten the development of a market in your state where you could control to a large extent, not

tion is only secured by a close study of all the little details and thoroughly lived up to, and is worth a large sum to any producer. Three times a week fresh ones are taken to town and left in the crate at the store, the full amount credited, and all the old ones taken back, and by fully guaranteeing everything, a trade is soon established that no other man can undermine or spoilate."

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of the seller of it or a patent on it.
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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.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Boerne and Kerrville, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m.; arrives daily at 10:45 a. m.; leaves at 10:45 a. m.; arrives at 12:30 p. m.
For Houston, Cleburne and Dallas, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m.; arrives at 10:45 a. m.; leaves at 10:45 a. m.; arrives at 12:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:40 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 11:40 a. m.

International & Great Northern.
Leaves for St. Paul and Minneapolis at 9:00 a. m.; arrives at 11:40 a. m.
Leaves for St. Paul and Minneapolis at 9:00 a. m.; arrives at 11:40 a. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 11:40 a. m. and 11:40 p. m.

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

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

Receipts—Cattle, 62; hogs, 5. Sales—Cattle—66; hogs, 6; goats, 26. Shipments—Cattle—64. Supply on hand—Cattle 50; hogs, 24; goats, 14.

Local quotations on live stock are as follows: Beef, common to fair, \$2.00; best, \$2.25; best cows, \$2.25; common cows, \$1.00; spring calves, \$3.00; dairy cows, \$2.50; good fat, \$3.50; good fat muttons, \$2.50; common to fair muttons, \$2.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. Lipe and Campbell of Alibon, I. T., passed through here yesterday for Pecos county, where they went to look at cattle with a view to purchasing. They say the territory ranges will be in fine shape this year and cattle will fatten readily and "lots of it."

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

A number of cattle buyers have been in town during the past week, looking for yearling steers. The market is not numerously supplied with this class of cattle. The enterprising Southern Texas ranchman has learned that the \$9 yearling can be made a \$17 two-year-old next year and a \$30 three-year-old the following year, by giving him plenty of grass in summer and a little sorghum and cotton seed in winter—Beaverville Bee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chittim & Merchant will receive 600 head of four year old steers recently bought of J. Carl of Dimmitt county, on the 8th. Sam Merchant, junior member of this firm, says more cattle will go to the territory this year than ever before. He bases this conclusion on the fact that pastures are being stock this year which have heretofore been idle because of drought from the railroad, or because of not being desirable in other ways. "This talk of a shortage," Sam says, "is all stuff. More cattle can be bought right now than the territory people can pay for."

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

Capt. James Beaumont, live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, was in the city last week from Victoria. Captain Beaumont reports that the movement of stock on the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific for the Indian territory ranges has set in and that between April 1 and 20, some 1000 cars will have been moved to the territory from that division alone. The shipment of cattle to the territory will

not be very heavy west of San Antonio, in the opinion of Capt. Beaumont. If a good rain fall within the next ten days, the ranges west of here are in fine condition and if a rain sets in the stockmen will fatten their cattle at home and a very large portion of the animals that would otherwise be moved to the territory ranges will remain at home.—Stockman.

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

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

John W. Light of Chickasha, I. T., was here Wednesday en route to Pecos county to receive a portion of the herd of the Southern Pacific Cattle company, which he has recently bought. He will ship this herd about 6000 head of the cattle, this number being cows and calves. They will be driven to the railroad at San Angelo and go by rail to Nimmick for pasture. Mr. Light runs about 15,000 cattle on his pastures there, and is a well-known man among the meat feeders who come to him every fall and winter for all the cattle he will sell them. He's a pretty good feeder himself, however, and don't let them all go, and being a good farmer, besides, always has a big lot of corn and roughness to feed up, hence uses lots of cattle him and his cowboys. Heights more than he gets out in the weather and feed his cattle, watching the "big taller" roll up in wads in their flanks, notice their backs broaden out and see them get lazy and gentle. He feels so well that he is going to long before his steers are ready for market, he can get out in the feed lots, call them by name and have them follow him all over the pasture. "We are in fine shape," he says, "and I don't think we'll have any trouble with the prospects. Our crops are going to be immense, and we've already got the grass. I will have lots of feed of my own raising and it will be easily and cheaply bought should I not raise all I need. I am feeling good over the prospects." The herd put together by Mr. Light in Pecos county will probably count out 17,000 head, besides which he has purchased several thousand other cattle.

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

Col. James Augustus Wilson of Fort Worth, the whole-scaled, genial general agent in Texas for the Chicago and Alton railroad, arrived here to-day, looking as young and gay as he did "beto de wah." Talking to the Journal man at the Southern hotel to-night, Col. Jim said: "I was told up at Fort Worth to-day that there were three men in Southern Texas, all of them cattle shippers who claimed to have never heard of me, and I am down here now to turn them up. Of course, I don't believe it, as I know everybody. But I must meet all of the Alton's customers, and they must be our customers, as everybody ships over our road,

without exception. If you find anybody who don't know me, wire me at once. Yes, the fed cattle are all about gone out of Texas. Of course, there are some yet to go, but only one or two large bunches, and you might just say they are all gone. I find that grass is usually good all over the country, cattle fat and cattlemen correspondingly happy. I don't think the number of cattle taken to territory pastures this year will nearly come up to the usual number taken there. My reasons for thinking so are, I believe, logical. First, cattle, such as territory men hold, are not so plentiful as they formerly were. This is caused by a shortage in the cattle crop and because the cattle breeders of Northern Texas took more cattle from Southern Texas to their feed lots the past winter than usual. Secondly, those cattlemen in this part of the state who could afford to hold their cattle did so, because they had plenty of grass with which to do it. I presume, and say without hesitancy that just so long as my friend, Billy McKinley is president, and so long as his policies are adhered to, the whole country, and all kinds of business will prosper."

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

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TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER JOURNAL.

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HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Double Daily Trains.

Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

BUFFET SLEEPER TO ST. LOUIS AND DENVER.

From Houston and Galveston, Leave GALVESTON. 7:30 p. m. HOUSTON. 10:20 p. m.

The H. & T. C. R. R., reaches Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana, Waxahachie, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Plano, McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service.

C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS,
Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

W. T. ORTON, T. A. - - - FT. WORTH.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK

VIA

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Chicago, and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on S. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

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SAN ANTONIO
A NEW WAY TO GET THERE.

BEGINNING JANUARY 16TH, 1897 AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER A THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPER WILL LEAVE

Paris at 5:20 P. M.
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8:45 A. M.

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One change only, with direct connections for coach passengers at

CAMERON.
ABSOLUTELY
THE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NORTH TEXAS AND SAN ANTONIO.

W. S. KEENAN,
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DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE
with Buffet Sleepers

ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

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SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R.

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Live Stock Express Route

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

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

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

THE ONLY LINE

Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis.

SOLID TRAINS

Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States.

Rates, maps

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 212 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.			
BRICK DEPOT.			
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 1 leaves.....	9:20 a. m.	No. 1 leaves.....	6:15 p. m.
" 4 ".....	6:15 p. m.	" 4 ".....	6:50 a. m.
" 8 ".....	8:15 p. m.	" 8 ".....	8:15 p. m.
" 10 ".....	8:50 p. m.	" 10 ".....	1:30 p. m.

East Dallas.

UNION DEPOT.			
EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves.....	9:40 a. m.	No. 3 leaves.....	6:35 p. m.
" 4 ".....	6:25 p. m.	" 4 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 8 ".....	8:15 p. m.	" 8 ".....	8:15 p. m.
" 10 ".....	8:50 p. m.	" 10 ".....	1:30 p. m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.			
NORTH BOUND.			
No. 12 leaves.....	9:20 a. m.	No. 12 leaves.....	4:30 a. m.
" 14 ".....	6:15 p. m.	" 14 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 16 ".....	8:15 p. m.	" 16 ".....	8:15 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.			
No. 2 leaves.....	9:25 a. m.	No. 2 leaves.....	9:40 a. m.
" 4 ".....	6:20 p. m.	" 4 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 6 ".....	8:20 p. m.	" 6 ".....	8:15 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.			
NORTH BOUND.			
No. 37 leaves.....	9:20 a. m.	No. 37 leaves.....	10:50 a. m.
" 39 ".....	6:15 p. m.	" 39 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 41 ".....	8:15 p. m.	" 41 ".....	8:15 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.			
No. 38 leaves.....	9:25 a. m.	No. 38 leaves.....	7:00 a. m.
" 40 ".....	6:20 p. m.	" 40 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 42 ".....	8:20 p. m.	" 42 ".....	8:15 p. m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.			
NORTH BOUND.			
No. 14 leaves.....	9:20 a. m.	No. 14 leaves.....	2:15 p. m.
" 16 ".....	6:15 p. m.	" 16 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 18 ".....	8:15 p. m.	" 18 ".....	8:15 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.			
No. 15 leaves.....	9:25 a. m.	No. 15 leaves.....	4:30 p. m.
" 17 ".....	6:20 p. m.	" 17 ".....	6:30 a. m.
" 19 ".....	8:20 p. m.	" 19 ".....	8:15 p. m.

Texas Truck.			
Arrive.....			
No. 1 leaves.....	6:00 p. m.	No. 1 leaves.....	8:15 a. m.

THE DALLAS MARKET.

In this market unusual activity was noticeable during the entire week. The receipts at the various stock yards were somewhat in excess of last week. Everything was quickly taken at prices quoted. The supply is still short of the demand on all classes of stock. Good cattle and hogs are exceedingly scarce and bring better prices at present than they have done for a long time. The impression prevails that hogs and sheep will advance 20 to 30 cents per hundred pounds within the next thirty days. Stock farmers will do well to take this as a pointer and procure or prepare for market all the fat stock they can get hold of.

At the Dallas Dressed Beef and Packing Company the receipts for the past week were very fair. The receipts fell short of those of the week previous, and there is a sharp demand for all classes of stock, especially hogs. They quote the following prices on hogs: good fat hogs weighing from 175 to 250 pounds, \$3.55 per hundred in car load lots, and \$3.40 per hundred in wagon lots. For lighter and rough hogs, 10 to 25 cents less than above quotations. Some of the speculative sales at the packing house during the past week are as follows:

Cattle—One bunch each, Lige Runnells, averaging 630 pounds, at \$2.31 per hundred; Jones & Russell, 860 lbs. \$2.50; W. B. Brannan, 800 lbs. \$2.50; Sam Peterman, 1000 lbs. \$2.35; H. C. Samuels, 830 lbs. \$2.60; J. Martin, 200 lbs. \$2.45.

Wagon load lots—J. W. Williams, one load, averaging 340 lbs. at \$3.00 per hundred; C. J. Everfield, one load, 230 lbs. \$3.40; J. D. Reed, one load, 230 lbs. \$3.30; W. S. Uhl, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.40; J. N. Sparkman, one load, 180 lbs. \$3.40; S. M. Tucker, one load, 170 lbs. \$3.35; W. J. Latham, one load, 150 lbs. \$3.35; L. B. Lewis, two loads, 155 lbs. \$3.40; T. D. Powers, one load, 370 lbs. \$3.40; W. J. Nely, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.40; H. T. Keithley, one load, 110 lbs. \$3.00; T. D. Powers, one load, 180 lbs. \$3.40; T. H. Hines, one load, 220 lbs. \$3.40; W. C. Davis, one load, 170 lbs. \$3.40; J. M. Turner, one load, 170 lbs. \$3.40; J. D. Brannon, one load, 200 lbs. \$3.40; R. L. Johnson, one load, 108 lbs. \$3.30; E. O. West, one load, 205 lbs. \$3.35; A. G. McGlothlin, one load, 160 lbs. \$3.25; W. J. Moore, one load, 135 lbs. \$3.00; Robert Walker, one load, 280 lbs. \$3.25; F. H. Hines, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.40; T. J. Parks, one load, 158 lbs. \$3.40; H. Menka, one load, 170 lbs. \$3.30; C. T. Temple, one load, 146 lbs. \$3.20.

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

Extra choice fat steers, \$3.25@3.50; common to good steers, \$2.35@3.15; extra choice fat cows, \$2.55@2.80; common to good cows, \$1.25@2.30; extra choice fat heifers, \$2.25@2.80; common to good heifers, \$1.50@2.10; choice milk cows and springers, \$15.00@25.00; choice veal calves, light, \$3.00@3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00@2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.35@2.00; Steers, three and four years old, per head, \$17.50@25.00; steers two years old, per head, \$11.00@15.00; steers, one year old, per head, \$8.50@10.00; cows, three to nine years old, per head, \$6.00@7.00; heifers, one year old, per head, \$6.00@7.00; choice corned hogs, weighing 175 to 200 lbs. car load lots, \$3.40@3.55; choice corned hogs, 150 to 300 lbs. wagon lots, \$3.10@3.35; choice fat mutton, 90 to 110 lbs. \$2.75@3.00; choice fat mutton, 70 to 90 lbs. \$2.50@2.70; common to fair mutton, per head, \$1.00@1.75.

The representative sales at Thomas & Seary's yards are as follows: Cattle—Wallace & Black, McKinney, one car cattle, averaging 728 lbs. at \$2.50 per hundred; Star Bros., Richardson, 9 cattle, 522 lbs. \$2.30; J. Metzger, Dallas county, 13 cows, 1000 lbs. \$2.60; Harry Scott, Garland, 21 cattle, 545 lbs. \$2.40; Parker & Sachse, Sachse, 15 cattle, 385 lbs. \$2.40; G. D. Mercer, Richardson, 4 cattle, 540 lbs. \$2.40; B. J. Lindsay, two car cattle, 630 lbs. \$2.60;

Wallace & Black, 9 cattle, 915 lbs. \$2.75; A. Nussbaumer, one bunch cattle, 830 lbs. \$2.60.

Wagon hogs—J. E. Griffin, Calhoun, one load, averaging 225 lbs. at \$3.45 per hundred; L. J. Williamson, Orphans' Home, one load, 175 lbs. \$3.35; J. A. Collins, one load, 175 lbs. \$3.45; B. R. Parke, two loads, 151 lbs. \$3.40; Sam Worthington, one load, 155 lbs. \$3.40; C. Goforth, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.45; B. F. Elam, one load, stockers, 75 lbs. \$3.35; E. O. Dean, one load, 150 lbs. \$3.35; Jno. VanArsdall, one load, 125 lbs. \$3.00; Harry Scott, one load, 125 lbs. \$3.25; S. G. Worthington, one load, 176 lbs. \$3.35; A. J. Pulaski, one load, 178 lbs. \$3.40; W. F. Huffines, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.40; C. F. Isbell, one load, 190 lbs. \$3.40.

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

Choice shipping steers, \$3.50@3.75; fair to good shipping steers, \$3.00@3.25; feeding steers, \$2.50@2.75; choice fat cows, heavy, \$3.00; choice fat cows, light, \$2.40@2.75; fair to good cows, \$2.10@2.30; feeding cows, \$1.80@2.00; choice fat heifers, \$2.30@2.60; fair to good heifers, \$2.10@2.20; feeding heifers, \$1.80@2.00; choice veal calves, \$2.25@2.50; fair to good veal calves, \$2.00@2.25; bulls, 1.70@2.10; stags, \$1.25@1.50; steer yearlings, 8.00@11.00; milch cows, \$25.00@35.00; springers, \$20.00@25.00; choice 175 to 200-lb. hogs, \$3.50@3.65; choice light hogs, \$3.30@3.50; stock hogs, \$2.60@3.00; choice 90 to 100-lb. mutton, \$3.25@3.50; fair to good mutton, \$2.50@3.00; choice fat lambs, per head, \$2.00@2.50.

Some of Carter's best sales are: C. E. Marks, Dallas county, 13 cattle, averaging 700 lbs. at \$2.65 per hundred; I. H. Stubbs, Denton county, 12 hogs, 210 lbs. \$3.60; R. J. Simms, Kaufman county, 14 hogs, 235 lbs. \$3.55; C. C. Hill, DeSoto, bunch of veal calves, 150 lbs. \$3.00; C. Hill, DeSoto, 8 cows and 10 heifers, 620 lbs. \$2.80; C. Mosier, Hutchins, 11 hogs, 225 pounds, \$3.65; L. E. Cannady, 9 cows and heifers, 820 lbs. \$2.65; T. R. Withers, 6 cows, 820 pounds, \$2.65; R. E. Dale, 11 hogs, 225 pounds, \$3.50; Beauchamp Bros., Ennis, 6 cattle, 810 lbs. \$2.40; L. E. Brown, 1 cattle, 650 lbs. \$2.40; L. E. Meyers, two loads choice mutton, 90 lbs. \$3.50; I. L. Fender, 5 milch cows, \$30 round; I. R. Marks, 3 calves, 300 lbs. \$2.30; S. E. Davis, 11 cows and heifers, 720 lbs. \$2.50; Fate Bond, 10 choice milch cows at \$30 per head, and 6 fat cows, 810 lbs. \$2.50.

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

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

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

G. D. Mercer of Richardson, was at Carter's stock yards with stock this week.

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

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

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

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

Lea Barkley and "Bill" Cook of Fort Worth, were in the city last Friday, on their way home from Galveston.

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

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

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

T. G. T. Kendall, owner of the American cattle ranch, on Monday day reports the loss of twenty-five of his animals by drowning Saturday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. Watts of Richmond, Ky., was in the city this week en route to his ranch in Crosby and Garza counties. He made the Journal office a call and said he was in the market for a thousand or two yearlings for his ranch,

and is pleased to see prospects so bright for Texas this year. Mr. Watts left for Fort Worth Friday and will remain there a couple of days before going to his ranch.

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

Col. Henry Exall, of the Lomo Alto stock farm, this city, sold his mare Souya, 2:24 1/2, by Electric, to Frost Thorne of New York, a few days ago. The price paid will not be made public, but judging from the usual excellence of Col. Exall's stock it is safe to say that it was a fancy one. The Colonel said to a Journal man that the horse market is improving and that a party of wealthy buyers, some of them from Fort Wayne, Ind., would be in the city in a few days to inspect some of his fine stock. He said the season with his stallions had been very good and expected an increase as the season advanced.

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

DALLAS POULTRY RAISERS.

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

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

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

The above paper is offered with the Texas Stock and Farm Journal for \$1.50 a year.

Address, LOCK BOX 767, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED.

500 men and teams to sell feed grinders and cookers. Salary, \$50 to \$250 per month, according to ability. Apply to THE LITCHFIELD MFG. CO., Webster City, Iowa.

HOGS AS MORTGAGE LIFTERS.

Some hogs, cattle, horses and sheep never know the luxury of being fed on French artichokes, nor their owners the luxury of being fed on French artichokes. This kind often yields 1000 bushels; grow anywhere. Investigate to-day by sending for free particulars, prices and freight rates. Single bushels, \$1.00. Mr. Vissering's F. tools weave upright wire stays in smooth or barb wire fences, making them absolutely bullet strong and pig tight. Price, \$3.00 delivered. Treatise on fence making free. J. P. VISSERING, Box 31, Alton, Ill.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER.

A weekly journal published in New Orleans at \$1.00 per year and devoted to the agricultural interests of the Gulf States, and especially of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, wherein it has triple the circulation of any other general agricultural journal.

It has as associate editors a number of the most distinguished and successful agriculturists of the state, and also the director of the state and several state experiment stations.

It pays to subscribe to the Southern Farmer. It pays to advertise in the Southern Farmer. Send for sample copies.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EGGS IN MARKET.

We are occasionally told through the poultry literature of the press that eggs marked in proper shape may be safely set upon a table, and 25 cents per dozen the year round. This statement may be gleefully accepted by the uninitiated and uninformed, and because of it, market poultrymen may suddenly be found springing up in numbers undreamed of, for who would but go into the market and purchase a few eggs, and set, where 25 cents per dozen the entire twelve months of the year might be had? Possibly, the world is quite full of such locations. But we have not heard of them in any great numbers. Probably, there are for instances where such a price may be obtained for strictly fresh and neatly arranged packages of eggs. But such prices come only to fortunate winners of wealthy patrons. It is, to be sure, no unusual price to receive for fresh eggs during the winter months when eggs are invariably scarce. But eggs put upon the market in the greater part of the marts of trade, of the United States at least, bring throughout the late spring and the entire summer of 1914 on down to 6 cents per dozen. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it is entirely worth while to place eggs upon the market in presentable and a cleanly style. Stained eggs, ill-shaped eggs and small eggs, if set, will be consumed at home, saving those uniform in size and coloring for "the trade." Eggs that are soiled or straw stained, present a not appetizing appearance to the purchaser, while at home one does not mind using them at all, knowing that they will be fresh and good. But how is the purchaser to judge of the condition of the article he is buying except by the appearance of that article? Especially, if it be an article that cannot be tasted as a test of its good quality.

It is well for the farmer who lives sufficiently near a town or city to do

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

NELLIE HAWKS.

Saline Co., Neb.

THE TARIFF IS BEING RAISED.

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

THE SCOTT & MARCH HEREFORD "SALE" AT BELTOWN, MO.

APRIL 29, 1897.

That better times have come for those engaged in breeding beef cattle is acknowledged by all up to date breeders, ranchmen and farmers. All classes, pure breeds, grades, and common stuff are in better demand, and are bringing prices that guarantee a profit to the breeder, feeder and shipper. Among those that top the market as finished beefers or feeders the Hereford is strongly in the lead. If the reader is interested and is desirous of improving his cattle or wishes to secure pure bred Whitesides of the best breeding, such as Anxiety 4, 9904, Lord Wilton 4057, without crosses of Dictator 1899, Fortune 2080, and Sir Isaac 6629, consult the sale announcement of Messrs. Scott and March when information concerning their offerings, forty-five bulls and thirty heifers may be had. For further information write for a free copy of their scale catalogue.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY.

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

\$9.35 San Antonio and return, account Club Shoot and State Convention Y. M. C. A.; sell April 14th, limited for return to April 18th.

\$9.75 Galveston and return, account meeting Mexican Veterans; sell April 20th and 21st, limited for return to April 22nd.

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

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

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

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

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

The Anglo Saxons double their population in Europe in 56 years; in the colonies in 25 years;

FORT WORTH.

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

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"Rock Island Route."

DEPART ARRIVE
9:15 a. m. Sunday excepted. Mo. Riv. Local 8:40 p. m.
10:10 p. m. Kan. City & Chicago Express. 7:30 a. m.
Sundays and Public Ex. Express. 7:30 a. m.
Leaving Time 10:10 and 10:40. Arriving 7:30 a. m.
Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

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

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
Denver, Colorado Springs and
10:45 a. m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:30 p. m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:45 a. m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail. 9:30 p. m.

10:45 p. m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Mail. 9:30 a. m.

DEPART ARRIVE
10:45 a. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:30 a. m.

10:45 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:30 p. m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
1:30 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p. m.

1:30 p. m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 10:40 a. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
1:30 a. m. St. Louis & Chicago, Katy Flyer. 8:30 p. m.

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the Panhandle Sunday, grass is growing fast, the states, and cattle looking well. The wheat crop also, Mr. Peniston states, are excellent in that section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. A. F. Page, of Lloyd, Denton county, in a letter dated 28th ult., states, "We are having a terrible rain here planted, but will now have to be re-planted. This will throw corn crop late this year. Hogs are looking up here;

several buyers around; oats looking good; wheat turning yellow and spindling."

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

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

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

M. Sansom, of Alvarado, writes: "I expect I went wrong on my best cattle, as I sold to Mr. Jos. Gould at 44, weighed up in my feed pens at Alvarado. I now believe they would have brought a little more in Chicago, but \$4 at the pens without any shrinkage, is not bad. He took 270 head out of 345 cattle. This left 75 head on as I sold or better, but lighter than he got, but too light to export."—Drovers' Journal, April 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

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

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

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Copyrighted, 1896, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., April 3.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 5 to 9 and 11th to 15th.

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

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

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

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

In the northern circuit the temperature of the week ending April 10, will average below and rain above on the Pacific slope; above and rain below on the Atlantic slope; above and rain below to Pittsburg; above and rain below to Eastport.

Temperature in the southern circuit will average above and rain below on the Pacific slope; above and rain below on the Atlantic slope; above and rain below to Pittsburg; above and rain below to Eastport.

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Pistols and Pestles.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

the Pacific slope; temperature and rain about normal Santa Fe to Memphis; temperature below rain about Chattanooga to Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For these reasons I propose to submit my work to some university of high reputation, where a specialty is made of meteorology