

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

For some time the tendency has been to discriminate in favor of lighter weights in beefs and the warmer season of the year is making that discrimination stronger. Those who have graded up their herds by the use of bulls of the beef-producing breeds can bring their steers up to the weights preferred in the markets of to-day at the age of two years.

The receipts of cattle have become very small at all the principal markets and a very small proportion of those received have the condition and quality to bring anything near the top prices. The grass-fed cattle will not come in for many weeks and prime beef steers may bring extra good prices before the appearance on the market of animals fattened on the range.

On the Northern ranges there will probably be a disappointment as to two sources of cattle supply which will make the shortage felt there somewhat more acute. It was expected that the unfavorable range conditions in California, so damaging to the live stock interests of that state, would cause the shipment from there eastward of many thousands of cattle of all classes. It is now reported that these shipments have not exceeded 2000 head. Contracts had been made in Northern Mexico for about 100,000 cattle, which were to be brought north during the summer. Hardly had the movement of these cattle begun before the Arizona authorities found that some of them were infested with ticks. This fact has, of course, interfered with obtaining supplies from Mexico.

Stockmen on the Northern ranges have insisted that Texans were holding their cattle too high. The latter, however, were enabled by range and other conditions to wait for further developments which may, within a short time now, decide whether prices asked by our cattlemen here are really unreasonable. Such transactions as have been reported recently, while they are few in number, do not indicate that any reduction has yet been effected by withdrawal of the liberal credits which made cattle trading so active during the winter and early spring. From several important sources there have recently come advices that the stringency of credits is relaxing and that to a legitimate extent all money needed for conservative deals may soon be easily obtained. It is an important feature of the situation, and one that will have its value as affecting the early future of credits, that although the withdrawal of money supplies about six weeks or two months ago was so abrupt and, by most men so unexpected, there were no serious losses and nothing at all sensational or disastrous occurred as a result of the sudden shutting down of supplies. This fact strongly indicates that the high prices which had been reached were not greatly, if at all, beyond what were justified by a conservative consideration of the entire cattle supply of the country in its relation to the home and foreign demand certain to be made upon it.

The inclination among the cattlemen of Texas to breed up their herds to a very high standard by use on their ranges of Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus or Galloway bulls has been so distinctly and generally manifested that by this time there is probably not a range in the entire state where any can be found to question the fact that there is a considerable value in such a herd. That value, however, could be decidedly increased by provision for taking proper care of the improved animals from their birth until the day they are marketed. At present there seems to be a tendency to sell off the calf crop to men who will mature the animals in the feed lots, but a considerable part of the range from the Texas-Pacific railroad northward various feeds will be raised and gradually stock farming will supplant range methods. And in the process of change the greater value of the well bred steer will become more evident. He will respond to the stock farming system than the scrub and at an age of not more than twenty-four or thirty months will bring more money than a common steer of twice that age. Experiment has shown it practicable by feeding to bring the two-year-old up to a weight of 1200 to 1400 pounds, and one from yearling age to two years-old can be made to take on two pounds of flesh a day as easily as one and one-half pounds a day can be added during a following year's growth. Besides the advantage of handling more animals on the same area, the stock farmer can prevent winter losses and can keep every animal growing without interruption and develop him to a condition that insures the top prices of the market.

COW LICE.

A correspondent writes to the Journal: "Cowmen all over the Panhandle are complaining of the ravages of the 'cow louse' and think the Journal should suggest some way to get rid of this pest."

Veterinarians recommend rubbing the animal infested with louse all over with linsed oil. This will kill the lice, but will not destroy the eggs. A second rubbing, a week later, will destroy the newly hatched lice. An infusion of an ounce of tobacco to a quart of water may be used instead of oil. This advice is practical only as to cattle that can be handled and will not benefit owners of range cattle that are infested. There seems to be no way to rid range stock of the pest except by preparing vats and dipping. Where the cattle are watered in troughs some sulphur kept in the troughs might relieve the animals. The Journal does not know how general is the trouble, but would like to hear from some stockmen suggestions as to how relief from it may be obtained.

HORSES.

STANDARD BRED HORSES.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a communication from Mr. C. E. Stubbs, secretary of the National French Draft Horse association of Iowa, replying to an article that appeared in the Journal of February 16. In that article the Journal criticised the address of Mr. Stubbs to the National Stock Growers' convention at Denver, his subject being "The American Horse." The address would probably have attracted only an amused attention had it not been for the fact of the appointment of Mr. Stubbs to visit Europe in the interest of American horse breeding. Because of that appointment the Journal naturally felt some regret that Mr. Stubbs knew so little of American horses, and, unfortunately, expressed its regret in a way that has evidently excited his anger.

The Journal has on several occasions presented to its readers the merits of the standard bred horse. It is not necessary now to repeat what has been said before, and there is nothing in the reply of Mr. Stubbs to change the belief of the Journal that among the trotting bred horses of this country there are found many possessing grace, size and action required in the park and carriage horse, together with some speed as a secondary consideration. The Journal has never alleged that all standard bred horses alleged these qualifications, but that among them a considerable number do possess them and that there are trotting bred stallions that have proven their ability to transmit such qualities to their progeny.

The Journal's advice has been to American breeders, and if they can secure here the services of American sires, they will produce the horse for fashionable purposes, a high-class animal that brings high-class prices, why should they be advised to import from Germany or France an animal that generally has failed in competition with the American product in the show rings and sales yards of the country? The reader of the Journal has seen that at the great Chicago and New York horse shows the standard bred horses showed distinctly their superiority to the foreign bred animals in all the qualities in which the latter excel, and that the conformation of the American bred horse gives him a frictionless movement, a peculiar grace, that would, perhaps, be impossible to a horse in whose breeding speed had never been sought.

The recognition of the superiority of the American horse has been shown in a number of important sales, partial reports of some of them have been given by the Journal. It happens to have at hand now the report of only one, the sale of Tichenor & Company's consignment to the American Horse Exchange, New York, reported in the Trotter and Pacer of May 4. That report says: "Almost all the stock sold the first day consisted of high stepping park and carriage horses, all trotting bred, with grace, size, style and pronounced action, and good speed." At this sale one pair of geldings sold for \$1700, another for \$2100. There were sold for prices ranging from \$1000 to \$1700 each, twenty-two at from \$375 to \$875, most of them going at over \$500. The general average throughout was high. The American horse breeder desires to breed horses of "High class, trotting-bred carriage horses." But sales equally as important in showing the recognized value of the standard-bred horse have not been infrequent.

The roadster has an important place in the market of to-day and is appreciated by the foreign as well as the American buyer. The importance of this class seems not to have attracted the attention of Mr. Stubbs. Probably even he will admit that we must look alone to the trotting-bred families for the production of other valuable animals. But the Journal has not space to discuss it. It is important to reply fully to Mr. Stubbs' communication. His knowledge of the French draft horse breeding industry, with which he is connected, is not questioned. His ignorance as to other classes of horses except the "beef breeds" is as glaringly exhibited in this communication as is his ill temper. That the cavalry horse can only be produced in this country by using proper coach horses as sires" is an idea that probably could have emanated from no other than this unique gentleman whom our agricultural department sent to Europe in the interest of American horse breeding.

Mr. Stubbs' dislike for Texas horses is especially pronounced and circumstances may have given him reason to consider it justifiable. He says they are found abroad only in small numbers, or have been one of his official duties, or as an American horse missionary he may have deemed it one, to have tested the canned Texas horse as an American food product. The Journal, though its knowledge was differently acquired, is willing to confess that the Texas horse is tough, this being, probably, the only fact or opinion upon which Mr. Stubbs and any horseman could agree. Its toughness, however, and its other valuable qualities seem just now to be meeting a very wide appreciation. Though it is not probable that one of them has ever seen one of Mr. Stubbs' "proper coach horses" the Journal has reason to believe that more of them have been approved by government officers and bought for cavalry purposes recently than have been selected for such purposes in any other part of the world. In San Antonio alone sales of 2000 have been reported within a few weeks, and many hundreds of such sales are reported from all over the State.

But Texas has also many high-class horses, among them the great Electric, four of whose colts have recently found sale in France because of his high reputation as a sire, and, many other really great stallions known to horsemen throughout the country. Mr. Stubbs apparently knows nothing of the improvement in breeding that has been going on in Texas for many years. When he is credited with some knowledge of French draft horses he has probably received credit for all he has wished or has been able to learn. Again the Journal is compelled to wonder why a man utterly ignorant of

and so distinctly prejudiced against the only distinctly American horses that the defense of them excites him to a vituperation that should be detected to represent abroad the interest of American horse breeders.

The farmer who sells his good brood mares or choice fillies that promise to have value as dams is making a serious mistake.

SHEEP.

According to reports from the Chicago market there will be no considerable supply of sheep received during the next few months. During recent years Texas sheep have gone in freely at this season but Texas breeders are not inclined to sell off any stock that promises to make profitable return either in wool production or as breeding stock.

The Wool Record gives the following recipe for a waterproof branding ink of interest and value to sheepmen: Shellac, two ounces; borax, two ounces; water, twenty-five ounces; gum arabic, two ounces; lamp-black, sufficient. Boil the borax and shellac in water until they are dissolved, and withdraw from the fire. When the solution has become cold, complete the ink by adding the borax and lamp-black enough to bring the preparation to a suitable consistency. When it is to be used with a stencil it must be made thicker than when it is applied with a brush. The above gives a black ink; for red ink substitute Venetian red for lamp-black.

At the Agricultural Department of the University of California an attempt is being made to establish a new breed of sheep by crossing Merino rams on Persian ewes. The object is to produce a breed with good mutton qualities and having a heavy fleece of fine wool. The experiment has been carried on only three years, but the results are so engaged in it are not yet prepared to announce results, though they are hopeful of complete success. It has been claimed for some breeds that they are equal to the South Downs as mutton sheep and to the Merino in quantity and quality of wool production, but probably the only breed that can admit such claim. If the California experiment should result in establishing a distinct breed possessing and capable of uniformly transmitting the two valuable characteristics sought it will bring an improvement extremely valuable to the sheep industry, but the probability is that a long course of selection and breeding must be followed before the essential faculty of precocity is established.

The farmer who raises a lamb crop for the mutton market will find it a good investment to begin feeding the little fellows as soon as they will eat. They will generally eat a little meal when they are only two or three weeks old. The ewes should be on feed enough to suckle the lambs well and all should have good pasturage. Half a pint a day of a mixture of corn meal, bran and cotton-seed meal will be enough to give the lambs, if they have also good pasturage, a very vigorous growth. They should be provided with the ewes cannot get at the feed. This can be arranged by having a small pen under which only the lambs will be able to creep while the ewes can be fed outside. Lambs raised in this way can be made ready for market earlier than those raised without such a stimulant to their development and will be so superior in finish and quality as to secure the best prices in the markets. There will be an advantage also in the weight and quality of fleece that will return part of the expense in perfecting the lamb.

SHEEP ON FARMS.

The most success in handling sheep goes, of course, to the men who give it their undivided attention, and probably expert knowledge is more important to the man who is specially a sheep breeder than to men engaged in raising any other class of live stock except high class horses. But there are so many ways in which the sheep will bring profit to the farmer and benefit to the farm that the neglect to raise any at all on so many farms has been a grave mistake through which Texas farmers have been deprived of very considerable benefits.

Because of the special knowledge required in the profitable handling of pure-bred sheep the Journal does not believe it best that the farmer who has only a farmer's ordinary knowledge of sheep should start into the business of sheep raising with pedigree ewes. Nor is it, indeed, profitable to produce such animals if he has to devote to the other duties of general farming the time and attention they require.

The ewes selected should, first of all, be of vigorous constitution and of proper age, hardy native or mixed bred sheep. The rams cannot be too highly bred, as the character of the flock will be fixed by them. The breed of the ram should be determined by location and circumstances.

As a general rule where ranges are dry and scanty and climate warm, wool production will be looked to for profit, and Merino rams will be selected. On rich pastures, with abundant feeding products on the farm to finish for market mutton qualities predominate in importance and some of the mutton breeds will be chosen, or, as it is expressed by Prof. George W. Curtis, "compact rams of the long wool breeds—combining in this way the hardy characters of the native short wool sheep with the size and mutton capacity of the latter, and producing a middle wool flock with the least expenditure of time and money." But select only after full consideration of every circumstance affecting the breedings.

And after the selection of breed is made the future grading up should be continuously perfected on the same line. The farmer will be acquiring the needed knowledge as his flock improves. The value of sheep to the farmer has been too often presented by the Journal to require repetition.

SWINE.

A clean, well kept pen, clean trough and pure water are preventives of disease.

Contagious diseases cannot be absolutely prevented by the most healthy system of feeding and caring for hogs, but if they have plenty of healthy food, good grazing and pure water they are far better able to resist the assaults of contagious disease and escape the dangers of any others.

Continued feeding of corn or any rich food or lack of variety will injure the digestion of hogs and render them more susceptible to disease. Charcoal is the simplest, best and cheapest remedy for such indigestion, and will be a preventive if kept where it is always accessible. The best is made by firing corncobs stacked or heaped up, and after they are charred and become cooled, sprinkling them liberally with salt.

During the last thirty days hogs have been making a slow but continuous advance in price, the gain being about 50 cents per 100 pounds in that time. This seems to be the result of conditions that will continue through the season. Everything in the situation indicates that there will be at least no decline in an foodstuffs, expanding, perhaps, in wheat, the market for which has shown a fevered strength that may decline before settling upon a normal basis. This fact makes it an important matter for the Texas farmer to so arrange his plans that he may have no more meat to buy, and, if possible, he should make good use of the corn. The plan of making pork entirely with corn is one that progressive farmers are abandoning everywhere, and as the cheapest and the best meat is that of the hog whose growth and frame have been made on pasturage no farmer can more cheaply or easily prepare his hogs than the Texas farmer.

In all classes of live stock early maturity has become a matter of prime importance. For this there is required such feed as will rapidly make bone structure and muscle or lean meat. Corn does not make either. Alfalfa is the best of pasturages, for it develops bone and muscle. So do artichokes, peas, soja beans and some other crops that can be cheaply raised. If reared on these the pigs gather their own feed. Their offal is left on the ground just where it is needed to perpetually add to its fertility and enhance its value. The health of the pigs is promoted and they grow up with constitutions strong and vigorous to resist contagious diseases, and no other diseases are likely to attack them. The crops that make them are produced at little cost and have a fertilizing value probably fully equal to the cost of their production. All these considerations are important enough to suggest the advantage that will accrue to the farmer who produces pork by the methods which science and experience alike have shown to be cheapest and best.

THE BACON HOG EXPERIMENT.

In order to ascertain whether it would be profitable to handle in this country a bacon hog whose product would be satisfactory for export to England, Armour & Co. bought early last winter in Canada 150 Yorkshire pigs, paying the regular duty on them, and made them into bacon. The meat has been sent abroad and returns received. The bacon satisfied the English taste and brought more money than the bacon ordinarily exported from this country. The Journal does not know how the price compared with that received for the ordinary American meat, but the superintendent of the Armour packing house informed the Breeder's Gazette that the result proved it unprofitable to import hogs from Canada and pay the duty in order to manufacture export bacon.

Whether the hogs suitable for such purpose can be profitably produced in this country might be ascertained by a comparison of the prices received by Armour & Co. for the different bacons exported. Of course the Yorkshire hog can be produced in this country as well as in Canada, but in order that he might retain the characteristics that give him superior excellence as a bacon hog the Canadian system of feeding would have to be adopted. As to whether the premium commanded by the product will warrant packers in paying a premium to farmers sufficient to cover the enhanced cost of producing such pigs, the Gazette says:

"It will probably take selection as well as feeding to do it, but we see no reason for going outside of the breeds now in possession of our farmers to produce this type if the market will warrant the growing of the bacon pig. Certain it is that nothing in the present or probable future conditions warrants breeders in setting about the undoing of the past half-century of work in swine improvement by the introduction of the blood of the wild hog or his semi-civilized cousin."

Even if there were profit in producing the meat preferred in England for export to that country there will have to be a marked discrimination in its favor among the consumers in our own country before it will effect any considerable change in breeds and methods here. And yet, there seems to be absolutely no difference of opinion as to the really superior quality of the bacon prepared from "lean meat" hogs fed as they are fed in Canada or in Denmark. The meat is at once healthier and more palatable than ordinary American bacon, two factors which ought easily to give it a distinctly superior market value anywhere. That it has not yet achieved such value here does not give assurance that it will not at some time become the most profitable meat for our farmers to produce. And it does certainly seem that its points of superiority should be strong reasons why the farmer should produce at least enough of such bacon to supply his own table. Some day he will have profitable sale for all surplus of it, and he will be better prepared to produce a surplus of it if he is already engaged in providing enough for home use.

POULTRY.

The little chicks will not hurt the garden, let them run but keep the old hen confined.

The more you let a turkey alone after it is big enough to hunt, the better luck you will have with it. Feed regularly let them roost out of doors and they are a very healthy fowl.

Study the broiler question thoroughly. The price of eggs average 12 cents a dozen the year around. It is more profitable to hatch your eggs and sell the chicks as broilers at from three to five dollars per dozen.

When keeping fowls in yards there is nothing more essential to learn than when not to feed. To have courage to withhold feed is an important requisite in management. Fed too often, they become idle and profitless.

Poultry in yards would give better returns than if on a range if properly managed, but to give a small flock a proper attention would cost too much labor. This is not counted when the flock is kept for pleasure, but on the farm the case is different.

Keep the breed of hens that lay the kind of eggs your market demands and grade as to size and color, then pack clean, strictly fresh eggs and ship them to a reliable grocer or commission merchant and you can soon establish a trade for fancy eggs at fancy prices.

It is found that when charcoal is added to the food of fattening turkeys they gain more rapidly. When crowded, a portion of the food is liable to ferment in the crop before it passes into the gizzard. Charcoal absorbs gases and relieves the acidity, and the property of the charcoal the benefits are due.—Success with the Garden.

Now is the time to make observations for next year, to note the result of any new experiment. You have tried a new breed of fowls and have experimented with them in various ways. Are you satisfied? Get a note book and make a record of their likes and dislikes and of the diet that agrees or disagrees with them. If you will do this you will be better able next year to handle your brood.

The most frequent trouble with ducks and geese is vertigo. They drop down on their feet or fall over on one side suddenly, at times recovering as suddenly or dying immediately. This happens only when ducks or geese are fed on a relief of feed. The best prevention is to make their feeding ground a pasture, where the grass is short but abundant, and let them get more of their substance for themselves. They will require but little food after warm weather comes, as they are then well tried the laying period becoming non-producers. The non-producers should have no grain. There is a saving in expense and there will be fewer losses occurring from disease.—Poultry Farmer.

CARE OF SETTING HENS.

The time is at hand when every poultryman or woman is preparing for the incubation of the very best eggs that they can procure. Those who still use the flesh and blood hen instead of the "wooden" one, a few suggestions may be timely and helpful. As my birds are non-sitters, and I have found the mother hens most convenient for my use, I purchase broody hens of my neighbor, carry them home in a box after dark, and rarely does one refuse to "set." If one had to purchase boxes for their setting hens, for no hen will set comfortably if it is into three nests, nail on top and take off one-half of one side; fasten it to the top half with hinges, (leather straps do nicely) put a fresh cut piece of sod (turf set down) into each apartment hollow slightly on top side, then cover with soft straw and pack down well, to make a nice round nest. Put in some common eggs and if Mistress Biddle settles down to business, put in your good eggs and all should go well. Take off the hens once a day, we prefer about four o'clock p. m. for this task; as my birds are non-sitters, I desire to remain off the nest any length of time. Give them all the grain they will eat, corn is preferable and fresh water. Keep plenty of sharp grit within their reach, also a dust bath. The latter is essential as food, for no hen will set comfortably if vermin are taking her life blood. Keep the lice off; insect powder in the nest, and a dust bath every day will prove a boon to biddle.

We prefer to set two or more hens at the same time. And having plenty of eggs, always select the two settings from fresh laid eggs and wash them in warm water, clean out the nest putting in fresh straw, handle the eggs carefully and no harm will result from cleaning. When four or five baby chicks have hatched in each nest, place all the chicks with one hen, leaving the other all the eggs. In this way one avoids having chicks maimed or killed in the nest as frequently results from the uneasy movements of Mother Hen in trying to brood and comfort her babies that so chirpingly solicit her attention, while she completes the process of incubation.

About eggs for hatching, remember it pays to purchase eggs from a reliable breeder, even if the cost is a few cents more. Express charges are the same on a 75 cent setting as on a dollar and a half. Never forget it is chicks you are buying instead of eggs. For properly packed eggs can be shipped hundreds of miles and their fertility remain unimpaired. Be sure to turn the basket upside down in a safe place and allow it to remain there for twenty-four hours before unpacking. Then if Mistress Biddle and you faithfully fulfill the balance of the contract chicks will reward your efforts.—We desire to again emphasize the advisability of keeping but one breed of hens on the average farm. A single breed, kept up in vigor by careful selection, will remain pure and uncontaminated; and will, not only give more satisfactory results, but also far more pleasure and profit to their owner.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

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THE FARM.

The farm animals that run on grass in the spring should have plenty of salt, placed so that it can be had by them whenever they want it, and some dry feed to counteract the laxative effects of their sappy pasturage.

Tests made during several years at the Nevada Experiment Station show that the best time to cut wheat is when the grain is in the stiff dough. The cutting that required the least number of kernels to weigh one-half ounce was taken as the one giving the best yield, which was 40 bushels to the acre.

The farmers of Texas will not realize all the advantages of their fertile soils, favorable climate, vast areas of rich, natural grasses and location that gives outlet to all the world through their own ports until they make live stock breeding and feeding a much more prominent part of their industry than it is to-day.

By all means the farmer should have pasturage and live stock to utilize it. The grass itself has a value. A Northern writer says tersely, "Grass makes soil; soil rots and forms humus; humus makes soil fertile." Have a grass that makes a good soil where you can have it and use the fertility while the soil is heavy. But other fertilizing material will be available with sheep or cattle or hogs to run on the grass.

Germany has some educational ideas of value to its agricultural interests that might well be adopted in our land. In the German country schools children at an early age begin to receive lessons in the elementary principles of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry, establishing in them a taste for such knowledge, and, by practical teaching, creating a permanent interest in the industry to which their lives will be devoted. Such practical ideas of education give permanent value to the results of the individuals who are taught, influencing their character, taste and methods throughout life, and are of great material advantage to the entire social and industrial system of the state. The German farmers, very much as a result of their educational system, are almost without exception successful farmers and content with their position.

One of the things the farmer cannot well afford to do without a farm journal. No matter how good a farmer he may be, he can be benefited by the experience of others, by a knowledge of new methods, new implements, the tests at the experiment stations, a thousand and one things of which he would know nothing, or nothing definitely, and many of them important, and capable of profitable utilization, that would come to him through the columns of the farm journals of the country. No man can learn all that is worth learning in the simplest industry merely from his own experience or the facts that come under his own observation even if he could understand them. Still less can any man learn all that should be learned in so widely diversified an industry as farming, nor even as much as is imperatively needed to know unless he reads regularly a practical farmers' paper, one that treats of stock raising and the departments of agricultural industry.

The disturbing effect of war upon the business of the country has probably been less than even the most sanguine had expected, but there is one fact that all might have looked for as a certain result of war and of which the farmer should prepare to take advantage; that is that war would certainly increase the consumption of all the food-stuffs. As stated heretofore by the Journal, all that is required for the subsistence of an army would be practically that much addition to the demands upon the food producers industry. The consumption at home will not be materially diminished, for enlistments have opened opportunities for employment in many numbers, and the impetus given to many industries will create a larger distribution of money than that of a few months ago. All this increased purchasing power of the people will increase consumption of food products at home to a volume greater than it would have been in ordinary times, making provision for the army supply, as already stated, a clear addition to the normal demand. And this must be an addition that must take into account enormous waste as well as enormous consumption by the army. Texas farmers should be prompt to adapt their methods to this opportunity. They cannot raise too much food. There will be good market for all of it. Breadstuffs and all the vegetables that will stand transportation, cattle and sheep and hogs, all will have strong demand. And in connection with this it might be well to remember that Texas can gather bigger results from the opportunity offered than all the other states upon the Gulf.

TO ENCOURAGE FEEDING. At the recent annual convention of the Texas Bankers' association held at Austin a paper was read by Mr. G. A. Levi of Victoria, entitled, "How to Encourage Cattle Feeding by the Farmers." After speaking of various methods to the farmer himself and to the community which would result from the diversified farming which feeding live stock would necessitate, Mr. Levi showed how the banker could find use for his money at home throughout the year instead of only during the cotton season by making advances to the farmer to buy stock for feeding such products as the farm had produced. In connection with this he said: "By such encouragement we would not only stimulate the grading up of cattle and hogs, which has duly become a recognized necessity, of late years among our stock raisers, but we would create a large home market for our cattle and hogs on the hoof and offer more inducements for more abattoirs and packing houses within our state. Hence I say that the banker is interested in a policy always based on business principles, that will insure to the farmer prosperity, and will secure to him the accommodations he needs in the conduct of his industry."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

One of the most important advantages of farm life is its healthfulness, but this is an advantage that the farmer who neglects to provide for an abundant supply of fruits and vegetables is pretty sure to miss.

A good garden can be made to do more for the sustenance of the family than any five acres of the staple crops. As a mere matter of business the considerations of economy and of profit which this fact presents to the farmer should stimulate him to give the garden much more attention than it ordinarily receives.

A new method of preparing berries for shipment to market is to place them as soon as picked where they will become cool and then wrap each box in parchment paper so that it will be almost air tight. The berries are said to retain their freshness and attractive appearance much better when treated in this way than when exposed to the air. Sheets of parchment paper 12x18 inches are used for quart boxes.

There is reason for believing that the orchard needs fertilizing even more than the ordinary field crops. A part of the fertilizing element of the latter is returned to the soil each year. The plant food that is taken up in the orchard is taken away from the soil forever. None is returned to it. It is estimated that in a single season an acre of apple trees will draw from the soil 48 pounds of nitrogen, 38 pounds of phosphoric acid and 72 pounds of potash. These must be returned or the productivity of the orchard will be lost.

J. A. Durkes, a successful pear grower of Missouri, in a paper recently read before a horticultural society in that state, says that pear trees should be headed low. He does not trim nor even thin out the trees except to remove dead or blighting branches. He thinks that the more wood of comparatively slow growth a tree makes the less there is of blight. The greatest mistake made by pear growers is planting in too rich soil and giving the trees too much care. While fine fruit is produced by such means it must be foregone if it is desired to save the trees.

The cultivation of small fruits does not receive the attention in Texas it deserves. Among the blackberries and dewberries growing wild in a large part of the state there are many that have a high quality to merit transplanting and care and these, with proper cultivation, may prove of greater value than nursery products. Strawberries do well almost anywhere in the agricultural portions of Texas, though different varieties will probably have to be selected in different parts of the state. It may not pay to raise these fruits for market in many counties of Texas because of difficulty of getting transportation to any points of considerable demand, but for home use they would have a value far beyond the cost of their production.

DAIRY.

The farmer should have pasturage especially for his dairy cows, and should set apart some of his cultivated land to raise grain and forage for them.

On every farm some small patches of ground should be sown to some crop that will be available for milk cows when other pasturage fails. Cow peas are of value for such cases, or corn, planted much more closely than when grain instead of pasturage or forage is the object sought.

The following method has been recommended for the making of butter and firm: Make the butter into rolls and wrap in pieces of muslin. Make your brine in the following manner: Put enough salt in six quarts of water to cause an egg to float in it; add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, and half a tablespoonful of saltpeter. Let the brine come to a boil and when cold strain it over the butter. The brine should more than cover the butter, which should be weighted sufficiently to keep the rolls beneath the surface and exclude the air.

MEDICAL VALUE OF BUTTER-MILK.

A few years ago it was common to find good buttermilk on tap at the saloons in the principal cities, and it became quite a popular drink among business men, many of whom would resort to the convenient bars for a cool, refreshing drink of buttermilk though they would never think of sampling the other and more stimulating potables of such establishments. Probably the "buttermilk" habit would have become permanently established had the saloon men been able to obtain it always of good quality while in its best condition.

At that time there was a good deal of discussion about the medicinal value of buttermilk but by general consent it was voted to be cooling and re-invigorating. To establish a legitimate claim to such encomiums it was necessary that it be made of good, rich cream. When made from sour skim-milk—and too often that was the material used—it was not fit for man nor beast. But an eminent medical authority said that which was of good quality: "Long experience has demonstrated it to be an agent of superior digestibility," and the same writer continued: "It is indeed a true milk peptonizer; that is, milk already partially digested, the coagulation of the coagulable portion being less and flaky, and not of that firm, indigestible nature which is the result of the action of the gastric juice upon sweet cow's milk. It is a decided laxative, a fact which must be borne in mind in the treatment of typhoid fever and which may be turned to advantage in the treatment of habitual constipation. It is a diuretic, and may be used to advantage in some kidney troubles. It resembles Koumiss in its nature, and, with the exception of that article, is the most grateful, refreshing and digestible of the products of milk. It is invaluable in the treatment of diabetes, either exclusively or alternating with skim milk. In some cases of gastric ulcer and cancer of the stomach it is the only food that can be retained."

COLLINS AT CLAYTON, NEW MEXICO.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Clayton, New Mexico, lacks just thirty-four yards of being one mile "strait" up higher than where the whitecaps roll on the bosom of the Mediterranean of the New World, and while sitting here and writing this, right at the front door of the sultry month of June, it is cold enough for a tenderfoot from no further down in Texas than Dallas to wear two green blanket overcoats and then keep on shivering, but it is fair I should say, I am writing this between daylight and sunup, and that when Old Sol climbs up into mid heavens all the Mexicans "light out for a shade," and the few palaces hereabouts follow suit. Clayton is comparatively a new town—is not as large as Roswell, yet it puts on a whole lot of city airs. It has the Elkhead hotel, one of the most substantially constructed, conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished have found between Fort Worth and Trinidad. A good system of water works, electric light plant, good churches and schools, and places I don't know how many, where the sporting inclined can drop in any day in the week and any hour in the day and bet at monte, faro, or "don't the beautiful wheel go round and round?" It is a live, rapid town, with lots of good people in it, and lots of those seeking a place where the greatest amount of personal liberty can be enjoyed consistently with public policy, and where a man can pay his money and take his choice of good, bad or indifferent. I've heard more of the music of the saw, hammer and pick in Clayton than in any town of similar "dimensions" I've struck in two years' travel. There is so much newness, freshness, "do you keep your paddle out of my pudding and I won't disturb your pan," about it that it stirs up recollections of good days seen in Texas.

Union county, of which Clayton is the seat of government, has more square miles of room than the republic of Switzerland, and like every other section of the staked plains, is a tempestuous success as a failure, when it comes to being a farming country, but when it comes to the production of mutton, wool and beef, to use a classical expression that will never wear out, "it is in, Doogan," as proof that this is a sheep country, reference is here made to the fact that Mr. T. D. White has thirty thousand on his ranch.

A few words as to this climate and the Journal's missionary's impressions of this end of New Mexico and the city of Clayton will have been made a part of the records. The air so pure, when a cow, horse, mule, or any other animal hand in its checks and goes dead, it don't stink, rot and return to mother earth, for this is a country in which that scripture that says "All flesh is grass," will not admit of the usual interpretation, for they just simply dry up and their hides are imperious even to the steel pointed beaks of the buzzards of the plains.

T. C. Shoemaker passed this way the other day, with 2000 cattle from his Springer, New Mexico, ranch to his ranch in Oklahoma. Shofford & East shipped in 40 Short-horn bulls from Kansas City the other day. Chas. Schluter sold 250 stock cattle to Mr. Hutto of Oklahoma. Lee Baldwin bought 2000 stock cattle near Springer, N. M., and shipped to his ranch at Chivington, Colorado.

AMARILLO DOTS. Cliff Anderson shipped a trainload of 7 D's, threes and fours, to Terre Haute, Ind., on the 23rd. Cliff Anderson shipped three train loads of mixed cattle for Clay Robinson & Company, Kansas City, for pastures in South Dakota. On the 23rd J. P. Smith shipped a train load of three to Kansas pastures. The Tehoka Cattle company sold to William Quigland 978 ones and twos for ranch at Curtis, Oklahoma. J. W. Nations shipped 644 ones, steers and heifers, to Orion Junction, Wyo. The Llano Cattle company sold Quinland & Hodge 2300 ones, heifers and steers, for ranch in Oklahoma, but after all, the days of the big ranches in Texas and New Mexico has about been numbered, for the reason the close, saving practical stock farmer is forging his way to the front as a factor in producing more beef, better beef and cheaper beef.

R. M. COLLINS. Clayton, N. M., May 26, 1898.

OKLAHOMA CATTLE NEWS.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We continue to have light showers, but now need a heavy rain to put ground in good condition to plow for sorghum crop. A few cattle trades have been made lately and the general outlook in the cattle business is better than for the past month. J. H. Wright sold to A. Ingold 100 Old Mexico cows at \$30, the same number to Summers & Hungeat at the same price. G. H. Merchant of Liberal, Kas., was in this locality lately offering \$20 for native yearling steers. He got a few, but most owners refused to return to price. J. P. Odell also of Liberal, offered \$3.50 per hundred for top of some yearling steers, first of July delivery, but could not get them. All should remember the best time to sell is when others want to buy, and \$20 is certainly a paying price for good native yearling steers.

In Miles City, Mont., Stock Grower's Journal I read that delivery of Idaho and Utah two-year-old steers is being made in Montana at \$30. We have heard with much regret that the herd of 1000 cows being driven here from the Pecos country in charge of J. T. Fryer and belonging jointly to him and G. C. Brown, had been annihilated in the Panhandle. We hope this is not so, as we would certainly dislike to see these men put to any additional expense in handling their cattle.

J. H. Wright has just driven to his ranch a herd of stock cattle which he had shipped from near Colorado City to Higgins, Texas.

The sad news was received recently of the death of R. A. Steele at his home at Lawrence, Kas. Mr. Steele was well and favorably known in this section, having been engaged here in the cattle business at different times, and was the father of J. I. Steele of this county. R. A. Steele had spent a

FOR SALE.

450 acres black sandy land 17 miles from Houston, all prairie, heavy grass, 1 mile from station, \$7.50 per acre. 250 acres adjoining, same grade of land, same price. Terms on either tract one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 6 per cent.

50 acres first class black bogwallow land, well drained, Liberty county, 12 miles from railroad, and about 10 miles from the coast, balance land 2 years. Several very desirable garden tracts near Houston cheap.

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WE SELL DIRECT TO THE FARMER. Best Landslide Double Board Fences, hard as glass, 16 in., \$2.00. 18 in., \$2.50. 20 in., \$3.00. 24 in., \$4.00. 30 in., \$5.00. 36 in., \$6.00. 42 in., \$7.00. 48 in., \$8.00. 54 in., \$9.00. 60 in., \$10.00. 66 in., \$11.00. 72 in., \$12.00. 78 in., \$13.00. 84 in., \$14.00. 90 in., \$15.00. 96 in., \$16.00. 102 in., \$17.00. 108 in., \$18.00. 114 in., \$19.00. 120 in., \$20.00. 126 in., \$21.00. 132 in., \$22.00. 138 in., \$23.00. 144 in., \$24.00. 150 in., \$25.00. 156 in., \$26.00. 162 in., \$27.00. 168 in., \$28.00. 174 in., \$29.00. 180 in., \$30.00. 186 in., \$31.00. 192 in., \$32.00. 198 in., \$33.00. 204 in., \$34.00. 210 in., \$35.00. 216 in., \$36.00. 222 in., \$37.00. 228 in., \$38.00. 234 in., \$39.00. 240 in., \$40.00. 246 in., \$41.00. 252 in., \$42.00. 258 in., \$43.00. 264 in., \$44.00. 270 in., \$45.00. 276 in., \$46.00. 282 in., \$47.00. 288 in., \$48.00. 294 in., \$49.00. 300 in., \$50.00. 306 in., \$51.00. 312 in., \$52.00. 318 in., \$53.00. 324 in., \$54.00. 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660 in., \$110.00. 666 in., \$111.00. 672 in., \$112.00. 678 in., \$113.00. 684 in., \$114.00. 690 in., \$115.00. 696 in., \$116.00. 702 in., \$117.00. 708 in., \$118.00. 714 in., \$119.00. 720 in., \$120.00. 726 in., \$121.00. 732 in., \$122.00. 738 in., \$123.00. 744 in., \$124.00. 750 in., \$125.00. 756 in., \$126.00. 762 in., \$127.00. 768 in., \$128.00. 774 in., \$129.00. 780 in., \$130.00. 786 in., \$131.00. 792 in., \$132.00. 798 in., \$133.00. 804 in., \$134.00. 810 in., \$135.00. 816 in., \$136.00. 822 in., \$137.00. 828 in., \$138.00. 834 in., \$139.00. 840 in., \$140.00. 846 in., \$141.00. 852 in., \$142.00. 858 in., \$143.00. 864 in., \$144.00. 870 in., \$145.00. 876 in., \$146.00. 882 in., \$147.00. 888 in., \$148.00. 894 in., \$149.00. 900 in., \$150.00. 906 in., \$151.00. 912 in., \$152.00. 918 in., \$153.00. 924 in., \$154.00. 930 in., \$155.00. 936 in., \$156.00. 942 in., \$157.00. 948 in., \$158.00. 954 in., \$159.00. 960 in., \$160.00. 966 in., \$161.00. 972 in., 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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

HOUSTON MARKET. Houston, Tex., May 28.—The following market report is furnished by Saunders & Hotchkis:

CHOICE GRASS BEEVES, \$3.50 per hundred; medium grass beeves, \$3.00@3.25; choice cows and heifers, \$2.50@2.75; medium cows and heifers, \$1.75@2.00; common cows and heifers, \$1.50@1.75; choice yearlings, \$3.50@3.75; medium yearlings, \$3.00@3.25; common yearlings, \$2.50@2.75; choice calves, \$4.00@4.25; choice calves, baby, \$4.50@4.75; choice mutton, \$3.75; top corned hogs (solid) wholesale, \$4.00; matted hogs, \$3.00@3.25.

GALVESTON MARKET. Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., May 28.—Present quotations: Beeves, choice, \$3.50@3.75; beeves, common, \$3.00@3.25; cows, choice, \$2.50@2.75; cows, common, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, choice, \$3.50@4.00; yearlings, common, \$2.75@3.00; calves, choice, \$4.50@5.00; calves, common, \$3.50@4.00; sheep, choice, \$4.00@4.50; sheep, common, per head, \$1.50@2.00.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., May 28.—Cattle were in good demand today. Desirable stock sold 5@10c higher. Prime heavy steers, \$4.70@4.80; medium \$4.50@4.70; light, \$4.40@4.50; butchers cows and heifers, \$3.55@3.75; canners, \$2.90@3.50; veal calves, 5@6c per pound; bulls, \$3.50@4.25; stags, \$3.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@5.50; Texas steers, \$3.75@4.50. Trading in hogs was active and prices steady to 5 cents higher. Top, \$4.22 1/2; bulk, \$3.90@4.20. The sheep market was fairly active. Prices unchanged. Western wool lambs, \$5.25@5.50; clipper, \$4.40@4.90; muttons, \$4.15@4.90; spring lambs, \$5.00@6.75. Receipts: Cattle 1967, hogs 7483, sheep 1973.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., May 28.—Cattle prices were 10@20c lower for the week. The market today was fairly good. Choice to good steers \$4.65@5.20, medium \$4.45@4.60, stockers and feeders \$4.00@5.00, cows and heifers \$3.40@4.25, fancy yearlings \$4.00@4.75, Texas steers \$3.50@4.70. Hogs 5@10c lower than Friday, and closed 20@25c lower than a week ago. Lights \$3.70@4.15, mixed and butchers' \$3.95@4.30, heavy \$3.95@4.35, pigs \$2.70@3.90. Sheep steady at the recent advance. Common to choice \$3.00@4.60, export sheep \$4.40, fancy yearlings \$4.70, clipped lambs \$4.00@5.25, spring lambs \$6.00@7.00. Receipts: Cattle 300, hogs 11,000, sheep 2000. Chicago, May 31.—Receipts of hogs, 13,000; market active, 5@10c higher. Cattle receipts 1500. Strong to 10c higher. Texans, \$3.75@4.40.

THE DENVER MARKET. Denver, Col., May 27.—The following market report is furnished by the Sigel-Barnes Commission Company: Beef.—Never has the demand for good killing cows and steers been so good here as at the present time. The offerings here, while very light, consisted mostly of cattle of the choicest grades, and with one load of cows that were good enough to bring 4 cents. The steers sold all 1/2 way from \$4.45 @4.70, the bulk of them going at the latter figure. Feeders.—A much better feeling has been manifested lately in the feeder and stocker trade. Speculators are taking hold more freely and country buyers are again making their appearance and looking around for cattle. There is quite a heavy demand for cows and calves, and the cry is mostly for cattle of good quality, such as our native stock, but there seem to be very little of this class of stuff for sale. We quote the market as follows: Choice corned steers, \$4.20@4.70; choice hay-fed steers, \$3.90@4.25; choice feeders, \$4.00@4.25; common to good steers, \$3.50@3.90; good to extra cows and heifers, \$3.50@4.20; common to good cows, \$2.90@3.50; bulls, \$2.00@3.00; veal calves 175@225 lbs, \$5.50@6.50; veal calves, 250@400 lbs, \$4.50@5.50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. New Orleans, May 28.—There is a noticeable falling off in the arrivals of all classes of cattle for several days; few Texans in the receipts. The supply offered yesterday was moderate and mostly common to medium stock. Trading ruled brisk and prices were strong. The market closed here of all classes of good stock and only one car in to-day. Good steers, good fat cows and heifers, calves and yearlings are in demand. Poor, rough old stock is slow sale. No material change in the hog market; supply continues full and sales strong. Good fat sheep firm. Cattle.—Good fat beeves, \$3.75@4.25; fair fat beeves, \$3.00@3.50; thin and rough old beeves, \$2.25@3.50; good fat cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.75; fair fat cows, \$2.50@3.00; thin and rough old cows, each, \$1.00@1.20; bulls, \$2.00@2.50; good fat calves, each, \$10.00@12.00; fair fat calves, each, \$7.00@8.50; thin calves, each, \$4.50@6.00; good fat yearlings, \$3.25@4.00; fair fat yearlings, each, \$8.00@10.00; thin yearlings, \$5.50@7.00; good milk cows, \$30.00@40.00; common to fair, \$15.00@27.50; springers, \$17.50@25.00. Hogs.—Good fat corned, \$2.50@4.00; common to fair, \$1.00@4.25. Sheep.—Good sheep, \$4.00@4.25;

COTTON, GRAIN AND WOOL.

COTTON MARKET. Dallas, Tex., May 28.—Higher prices are paid by merchants for customers' cotton, but normal quotations follow:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grade and price. Grades include Ordinary, Good ordinary, Low middling, Middling, Good middling, Middling fair.

Galveston, Tex., May 28.—Spot cotton firm and unchanged. Sales 248 bales.

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grade and price. Grades include Ordinary, Good ordinary, Low middling, Middling, Good middling, Middling fair.

New Orleans, La., May 28.—Spot cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales 750 spot and 200 to arrive.

GRAIN MARKET. Galveston, Tex., May 28.—Wheat—f. o. b. Galveston: No. 2 soft \$1.20; No. 2 hard \$1.13.

Chicago, Ill., May 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 spring wheat \$1.15@1.20, No. 3 spring wheat \$1.10@1.30, No. 2 red \$1.67.

Kansas City, Mo., May 28.—Wheat lower: No. 1 hard \$1.11@1.12, No. 2 \$1.08@1.11, No. 1 red \$1.10, No. 2 \$1.10, No. 2 spring \$1.06@1.07 1/2.

TEXAS. Fine 12 months \$15@16, Fine medium 12 months \$16@17, Medium 12 months \$17@18, Fine and fine medium spring, 6 to 8 months \$14@15, Fine and fine medium fall \$12@14, Medium fall \$13@15.

WYOMING, fine, \$11@12, Wyoming, fine medium, \$13@14, Wyoming, medium, \$15@16, Utah, fine, \$12@13, Utah, fine medium, \$14@15, Utah, medium, \$16@17, Arizona, fine, \$10@11, Arizona, fine medium, \$13@15, Arizona, medium, \$15@16, New Mexico, fine, \$11@12, New Mexico, fine medium, \$12@13, New Mexico, medium, \$14@15, Colorado, fine, \$12@13, Colorado, medium, \$15@16, Colorado, fine medium, \$14@15, Colorado, quarter, \$14@15, Colorado, improved choice, \$18@20, Colorado, coarse and carpet, \$15@17, Montana, fine choice, \$15@16, Montana, fine average, \$12@14, Montana, fine medium choice, \$17@18, Montana, fine medium average, \$15@16, Montana, medium choice, \$17@18, Montana, medium average, \$15@16, Montana, quarter, \$17@18.

TERRITORY. Wyoming, fine, \$11@12, Wyoming, fine medium, \$13@14, Wyoming, medium, \$15@16, Utah, fine, \$12@13, Utah, fine medium, \$14@15, Utah, medium, \$16@17, Arizona, fine, \$10@11, Arizona, fine medium, \$13@15, Arizona, medium, \$15@16, New Mexico, fine, \$11@12, New Mexico, fine medium, \$12@13, New Mexico, medium, \$14@15, Colorado, fine, \$12@13, Colorado, medium, \$15@16, Colorado, fine medium, \$14@15, Colorado, quarter, \$14@15, Colorado, improved choice, \$18@20, Colorado, coarse and carpet, \$15@17, Montana, fine choice, \$15@16, Montana, fine average, \$12@14, Montana, fine medium choice, \$17@18, Montana, fine medium average, \$15@16, Montana, medium choice, \$17@18, Montana, medium average, \$15@16, Montana, quarter, \$17@18.

TERRITORY STABLE. (Scoured basis). Fine \$51@52, Fine medium \$49@50, Medium \$46@47.

TERRITORY ORDINARY. (Scoured basis). Fine \$46@48, Fine medium \$44@45, Medium \$42@43.

Galveston, Tex., May 28.—Spring—Twelve months' clip—Fine \$11 @12c, Medium \$13 @13 1/2c, Fall—Six to eight months' clip—Fine \$10 1/2 @11c, Medium \$11 1/2 @12c.

New York, May 28.—Hides firm. Galveston 16c, Texas dry 13c. Wool quiet; fleece 16@22c, Texas 12@14c.

St. Louis, Mo., May 28.—Wool firm and unchanged.

NEWS AND NOTES. Rain is still needed about Van Horn. A field of last year's cotton in Refugio county is in full fruit. Will Brennan of Sterling county, has sold 5000 sheep to Kansas City buyers at private terms. It is reported that on account of dry weather the cattle in Southeastern Arizona are suffering for feed. Corn in McLennan county is said to be needing rain badly. The yield of wheat and oats will be very good. The Farmers' alliance of Navarro county and the Commercial Club of Corsicana, co-operating for securing the establishment of a cotton mill in that city, are arranging to hold meet-

ings throughout the county with the view of inducing the cotton planters to invest in the enterprise. San Diego (Duval Co.) Sun: There will soon be plenty of green corn on the market.

The Graham Leader of the 21st says that about Farmer and Markley in Young county, wheat and oats were needing rain badly.

J. S. McCall of Colorado, Tex., has bought for his Lubbock county ranch 700 yearlings from Beal & Gary at \$17.50, and 100 from Beal & Self at \$18.

Hamilton Herald: The farmers are hard at work laying by their corn crop to be ready to attend to the cotton. The corn is promising, though planted late.

Brackett (Kinney Co.) News: Tom Spear says he expects to extract some fine honey soon. His apiary is in good condition though the honey crop will be short.

Brady (McCulloch Co.) Sentinel: We had another little rain Tuesday. McCulloch won't do a thing but come out on top if this kind of weather keeps up.

LaSalle's Isomomy: Mr. George Copp shipped a carload of onions to San Antonio Tuesday. Stockman W. H. Jennings shipped a carload of cattle from this point Wednesday.

Pilot Point Post Farmer: Several horses in town and the vicinity are reported to have the glanders. This is a very dangerous disease and should be stamped out if possible.

Gonzales Inquirer: Mr. Pennington shipped out about 2000 pounds of vegetables Saturday to outside markets. He says he is finding a profitable market and a greater demand than he can fill.

Francis Asbury Abbott, for many years the New York correspondent of the Galveston News and Dallas News, died on the night of May 25 at his home at Harrison, N. Y., in his 71st year.

Pearsall News: W. J. Fuller's last shipment of cats from the Keystone ranch to St. Louis, on the 19th, of this month weighed 998 pounds and sold at \$4.05. They were three and four-year-old grass steers.

Colorado Spokesman: J. B. Slaughter last week bought from John and Nick Beal the entire Jumbo ranch consisting of about 100 sections. Most of the lands were held under a lease, the remainder by purchase.

Schulenberg (Fayette Co.) Sticker: An immense crop of Irish potatoes was raised in this part of the country this year. They are being marketed now and only bring from 35 to 40 cents per bushel.

Coleman Voice: F. A. Dibrell has a Denmark two-year-old colt and W. O. Gann a Squirrel-Moss roe yearling colt received this week from Farmington, Mo., where they were raised by W. F. Doss.

The twenty-ninth annual re-union of Terry's Texas rangers will be held at Austin June 1 and 2. The Austin people have provided an elaborate programme for the entertainment of this noted body of cavalrymen.

Smithville (Bastrop Co.) Times: A. P. Crawford has had some early roasting ears on the market. The regular field corn will be in full blast in a week or so. The corn crop gives every promise of being simply immense this year.

Brennan Banner: The first ripe peaches of the season were brought in from Chappell Hill Saturday by Mr. A. B. Mercer. The reports from the entire area of country tributary to Brennan agree in accounts of most flattering crop prospects.

Even the peaceful sheep of Texas are going into the army. The government will soon have 5000 sheep sent from Bonham, Tex., where they are now on feed, to supply the troops at Chickamauga and Tampa, an equal number to each camp. Karnes County News: Carl Mueller and Henry Hines, both had wagon loads of roasting ears to take for sale last Saturday, and from how on the toothsome truck will be plentiful. This will be good news for our doctors, with whom business has been rather dull of late.

Advertisement for Sheep & Cattle Ointment. Text: SHEEP & CATTLE OINTMENT TO CURE FOR FOOT ROT. SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

arrangements for the amphitheater, grand stand, water supply, etc. A beautiful site has been selected about one-half mile southwest of the town of Haskell.

Denison Herald: The farmers in this section of Texas and Indian Territory are getting their hay harvesting machinery in shape. Old presses that have been idle since last season are being brought out and put in condition for the present harvest.

Menard Co. Enterprise: Texas is going to go right ahead raising her steer yearlings, if the war has got them off a dollar or two on the head. The grass is coming all right but there is a lot of rain to get over an eight months drouth, such as Menard has undergone. The prospects are brightening however, for future grass and water. Gus Beyer has made arrangements to put in a small canning plant this year, and will put up a supply of fruits and vegetables for the neighborhood. This would be a profitable plan for some one to set on foot in this community. Hundreds of dollars could be kept at home in the way of money spent for canned peas, beans, corn, tomatoes and fruits.

SCREW WORMS. To kill the worm immediately, and heal the sore at once, the best, easiest and cheapest thing to use is Cannon's Liniment. It also cures cuts, sores, galls, kila feils, lice and vermin. Satisfaction guaranteed, thousands of testimonials. 25c and 50c per bottle; one bottle makes 20 ready for use. For sale by all dealers or the Cannon Chemical Co., wholesale agents, St. Louis, Mo.

DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS' MARKET LETTER. South St. Joseph, Mo., May 28, 1898. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The heavy class of cattle this week has declined from 10 to 20 cents. Lighter grades of cattle that are fat are not selling at very low prices. It seems that there has been too many heavy cattle and not enough of the light kind.

Heavy western cattle seem to be very much out of demand and the small fat Texas cattle bringing as much money as the big and heavier grade of western cattle.

We quote a few sales: 44 western steers, 1887 pounds, \$4.50 per hundred; 46 western steers, 1379, \$4.50; 18 Texas cattle, 1112, \$4.40; 53 Texas cattle, 1187, \$4.45; 150 western cattle, 1377, \$4.35; 17 western cattle, 1635, \$4.35; 50 Texas cattle, 1050, \$4.30; 22 Texas cattle, 998, \$4.25.

The sheep market has advanced very materially this week, and sheep selling at high prices. Look up your freight rates to St. Joseph and you will find that they are in your favor. Write us for information on the market and our market report. See our ad in this issue. We are loaning money at a low rate of interest on well secured cattle loans.

ST. JOSEPH WEEKLY MARKET LETTER. St. Joseph, Mo., May 26, 1898. Hog receipts for the week ending Thursday, May 26, were much lighter than for the preceding week, being 14,673 against 23,190 the week before and 23,286 for the same week last month. Values have fluctuated some during the week and the market closed at 15 to 20 cents lower than last week's close. The high day of the week was Monday, when top sales were \$4.50 and bulk \$4.27 1/2@4.45. The market weakened gradually in sympathy with other markets until Thursday when a little more strength was shown and the close was quoted at, top \$4.35 and bulk \$4.17 1/2@4.27 1/2.

Cattle receipts were 5074 against 4482 last week and 6992 same week last month. The week shows a very steady market on beef cattle, the prices running steady until Wednesday when a little weakness was shown and the market was about a dime lower. Good native steers brought \$4.90, the bulk of native running from \$4.35@4.75. Western cattle sold at \$4.25@4.50, Texas at \$4.20@4.35 and Southwestern sold at \$4.20. No very choice cattle were received during the week.

The run of sheep for the week was very light, only 1792 head being marketed here against 3847 a week ago and 3501 a month ago. The market has been a strong one and prices for the week closed fully 25 cents higher than last week. Colorado lambs sold on Tuesday at \$7.50 and native clipped lambs brought \$5.00 on Thursday. Mexican wool lambs went as high as \$2.50. Western sheep were sold from \$4.00@4.25 with native sheep in light supply at about same figures. The supply of sheep of all grades was not near equal to the demand.

OF INTEREST TO MEN. Readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, for a stamp, can procure Medical Dictionary and Adviser; pages 4, 6 and 8 will interest you. Weaknesses of Men, General and Nervous Debility and kindred conditions explained in a clean manner. "Noble Manhood," man's aim, can be restored. Consultation at office or by mail free and invited. Send or call for Dictionary and List No. 91. DR. OLIN D. WHITTIER, 708 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Communications addressed to either of our three offices will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience to us, however, we would ask that all business communications as well as those intended for publication, be addressed to our Dallas office.

R. M. Collins and C. C. Poole are traveling in the interest of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, receive and accept for advertisements and subscriptions. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

Statement of Circulation.

State of Texas—County of Dallas: Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared H. L. Oldham, Roy B. Simpson and W. H. Norton, known to me to be respectively treasurer, head mailing clerk and pressman of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, who, being by me duly sworn, each deposes and says the regular run of said Journal is now sixteen thousand copies a week.

H. L. OLDHAM, ROY B. SIMPSON, W. H. NORTON. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of March, 1898. W. L. McDONALD, Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas.

Journal readers in writing to any of its advertisers would confer a favor by mentioning that the advertisement was seen in Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

A serious defect in the administration of our tax laws is that so many are able to evade payment of taxes on their property for years. The Liberty Vindicator says there are thousands of acres of land in Liberty county on which taxes have not been paid for ten, twelve and thirteen years. The Houston Post makes much the same complaint. This neglect seriously increases the burden of taxation upon property owners who recognize their obligations. The evil is by no means confined to Liberty and Harris counties, but is one that has long existed in many other counties.

Not very many of the candidates for the legislature will ever have an opportunity to vote in congress upon questions that are to be decided by the latter body. Hence it is much less important to the voters of Texas to know what they think about national issues than it is to know what they propose to do if elected to the position to which they aspire. Just now Texas should be thinking about promoting the material interests of Texas, in which work a body of earnest practical legislators can do much, provided the members will confine their energies to Texas matters.

A condition which must be very satisfactory to the farmers of our country, and therefore helpful to business interests generally, is shown in the fact that while wheat and pork have made such considerable advances the supplies of each have been coming in very greatly increased volume. This fact shows that the farmers still had in their hands a large amount of last year's wheat crop, and that the number of hogs in the country has been enough to respond to demands. A large proportion of the great gains in the advance of these two important food articles is going into the pockets of producers. Other grains have made advance in price and are being supplied in full response to the market's demand. The higher prices hold on with a persistency indicating that they are legitimate results of existing conditions.

All agricultural interests in Texas outside of the cotton area enjoyed a remarkable prosperity in 1897. There is reason to hope that during the present year the same interests will be even more prosperous. The State will probably have a wheat crop of about 20,000,000 bushels, and a much larger crop of other grains than ever before, and almost certainly the prices will be better than those paid for the crop of 1897. More hogs will be raised and fed than ever before, and the prices recently have been going up with a steadiness very encouraging to the men who will have hogs to sell. Not many transactions in cattle are heard of now but the cattlemen know that their stock is gaining daily in value and are certain of satisfactory prices. The sheepmen are equally fortunate in the high price of wool and mutton and in the condition of their herds. The ranges were never in better condition. It is too soon to estimate the cotton crop or the price it will bring, but it is certain that the cotton planters generally will be far more independent than during former years. Altogether Texas has abundant reason to rejoice.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS. According to the recently completed government returns of the grain crop of 1897 this country produced in that year 530,149,933 bushels of corn, valued at \$601,072,952; 698,149,168 bushels of

wheat, valued at \$428,547,121; 698,767,809 bushels of oats, valued at \$147,974,719. The values were estimated by the agricultural department from farm prices. The aggregate value of the three grain crops was \$1,077,594,792. Barley, buckwheat, rye, hay, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, rice, sugar and various other field crops are not included, nor beef, mutton, pork, poultry and dairy products.

WAR NOTES.

After many days of conjecture as to the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's Cape Verde fleet it seems at last to have been definitely located or, at least, a part of it, in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, on the south coast and near the east end of the island of Cuba. The information comes in a cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley to Naval Secretary Long. Schley says he has seen two of the Spanish vessels, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, and two Spanish gunboats in the harbor. Admiral Cervera is known as a man of high ability in his profession, and to have permitted himself to be entrapped without reasonable hope of either escape or successful battle seems incredible, but certainly Schley could not permit himself to be mistaken in a matter of such vital importance.

The channel of the entrance to the harbor is only about 290 feet wide, with rugged heights on either side, and curves in the narrow entrance prevent vessels within the harbor from being seen from the outside. After a narrow passage of several hundred yards the pass widens to a smooth, open bay, and the city of Santiago lies at the interior shore, six miles from the open sea. The channel is heavily mined and further protected by strong forts on each bank. Commodore Schley is guarding the outlet, through which only one vessel can pass at a time.

The squadron of Rear Admiral Sampson has been lying between Havana and Key West. The embarkation of troops from Tampa began Monday. The entire force of regulars and trained volunteer regiments are the first to be moved. Thirty-two transports are engaged, each capable of carrying 1000 men. Reports that seem to be reliable indicate that 10,000 to 12,000 are destined for Santiago for the purpose of occupying the heights about that place, dislodging the Spanish land forces and occupying commanding positions with siege guns and other artillery. The task will be arduous, but the best of our troops, ably officered, may be relied on for the accomplishment of it. The Eastern end of the island is mountainous and free from the malarial influences which have such deadly effect in other portions of Cuba. The entire force necessary for operations in that territory can probably be kept in better condition there than at the camps on our Southern coast. The movement upon other parts of the island may well be deferred until the passing of the rainy and dangerous season, when the forces first employed would be of incalculable value as the nucleus of an army for the occupation of Cuba. The delay in moving on the Western portions of Cuba, besides the avoidance of the sickly season there, gives time to perfect equipment and training.

The other invading forces will be escorted by Sampson to Porto Rico to take possession after our ships have dismantled the fortifications of San Juan. It is important to be in actual occupancy of as much Spanish territory as possible, as early as possible, in view of the advantages which such occupancy will give when negotiations are entered upon at the termination of the war. The movement under Major General Wesley Merritt for the support of Admiral Dewey and the occupation of the Philippines is being pushed rapidly and an effective body of reinforcements will probably reach Manila about June 20. Gen. Merritt's army will consist of about 20,000 men, but as the movement develops there will be without doubt, large addition made to this force. Gen. Merritt will have, virtually, unlimited authority, the only questions which he is required to refer to Washington being those involving international relations. The soldiers to be enlisted under the president's second call for volunteers will be used as far as may be necessary to complete to maximum strength company and regimental organization under the first call. The Texas quota is about 2400, all of whom are to be private. It is not known at present in what proportion the Texan addition will be assigned to the different arms of the service. Some will doubtless be employed in filling out incomplete organizations recruited in other states. Already it has been indicated that the president will make a third call at an early date. In view of the possible greatness of the task before the government might well deem it prudent to have no less than half a million men in preparation for active war.

MR. STUBBS ON AMERICAN HORSES.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On my return from Europe a few days ago I found an article from your paper, in which the author saw fit to criticize me in an unreasonable way, for some things contained in my paper on the "American Horse" read before the

National Stock Growers Convention, at Denver last January. I am never offended by abuse, which serves as a screen for the ignorance of those who write upon subjects of which they know nothing nor am I usually induced to pay any attention to garbled reports of what I have said, but the glaring injustice is sometimes so apparent that it evokes a reply, even though argument is utterly wasted when used against those who are prompted either by personal interest, ignorance or malice, to shoot their poisoned shafts at one who dares tell the truth.

The writer of the article, with considerable irony, gives me the credit of being brief, but if I were to tell one-half he does not know about the great horse breeding industry of the world, I am certain he would withdraw the compliment. One of the most efficient ways of deceiving people is to tell but a part of the truth. One would infer from the garbled quotations which the article contains that I was the avowed enemy of the standard bred horse. That is not so and had your correspondent read a little further he would have read the following: "Do not understand me as condemning the standard bred horse, for those who think it profitable to raise light drivers. I have only considered him from the standpoint of the ordinary breeder."

If the statements of this great exponent of horse breeding were only correct, they would impart much knowledge, which the most successful breeders in the world are not aware of. He compares the propensity of the standard bred horse to that of the thoroughbred, just as though the farmer, like the latter, had been bred in one line for the last two centuries, and then admits that it was only thirty years ago that the breeding of standard bred horses was properly begun. The greatest equine writers of the world (excepting the one who wrote the article in question) agree that the standard bred horse is not a distinct race or breed, but is the result of various crosses and that it is impossible to trace his speed qualities to any certain strain of blood used a number of years ago, and no doubt, the world will be much indebted to this great exponent of hippology for the information, that the standard horse is as distinct a breed, and possessing the same propensity as the thoroughbred.

Since the gentleman in an encyclopedia of equine history, will be kindly tell your readers what per cent of the men who have engaged in the standard horse business have succeeded? How many standard-bred horses there are in this country, and from what numbers, have you now many half-bred horses to rank as racers to-day? It is an undeniable fact that nearly every one who has undertaken to produce trotters in this country has made financial failures and that all who have succeeded, have sold their "gold" at the end of the halter, and let the "other fellow" spend the time and money to produce the speed. It is likewise true, that the failures have been greater and more numerous in this line of horse breeding than in any other, which proves all I intend to say. The standard-bred horse is not the most profitable one for the ordinary farmer and breeder with common mares to raise. There are exceptions to all rules, but the trotting gait is a most expensive one to develop, usually requiring much time and great expense. The risk of accident in training are numerous and after one has spent years of his life and all his money to get a racer, the animal often goes lame on account of severe training and a new start must be made. I am criticized for saying, "there are comparatively few of the handsome standard-bred horses." I did not know before, that all the eminent writers who have taught that certain points in the conformation must suffer when the animal is bred only for speed and where excessive training is for a long time resorted to, to develop it. I have been foolish enough to believe this was true, since I find we have trotters and pacers of all colors, various sizes, shapes, dispositions and conformations, but valuable, if they can go fast enough and not get crippled or break up the man who is training them.

I admit there are many fine individuals to be found in the standard-bred families and a few are of good size and suitable for general use, but this is a great exception. Any horse is standard, there is no comparative standard in one's hands. I did not know before, that all the eminent writers who have taught that certain points in the conformation must suffer when the animal is bred only for speed and where excessive training is for a long time resorted to, to develop it. I have been foolish enough to believe this was true, since I find we have trotters and pacers of all colors, various sizes, shapes, dispositions and conformations, but valuable, if they can go fast enough and not get crippled or break up the man who is training them.

FOR SALE. 100 mixed dry cattle 100 cows and calves, 65 one-year-old bulls, 4, 5 and 6-year-old bulls. S. G. SPEED, Derby, Frio Co., Tex.

PASTURE FOR LEASE. One hundred thousand (100,000) acre pasture in a solid body near Palestine, Texas. Address: JEFF BROWN, Palestine, Texas.

FOR SALE. The Hillier residence on Main street in North Belton, Texas. A roomy house with two large chicken yards, barns and new sheds, and one of the best and most varied orchards in Texas. Will sell it at a bargain, and part on time. H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Texas.

Pasturage for 2500 Cattle. We have plenty of good grass and water for about 2500 head of cattle near Faron, I. T. Faron is a member of the Faron cow tribe of Indians, and the cattle can be kept without any objection being raised. For particulars address: JOHNSON & PREENEY, Parrell, I. T.

Did You Get Your Texas Lands? We know of a million acres of land in Texas awaiting the rightful owners to get it and if you are one of those who have not yet done so, Texas write to Fulton & Vesley, attorneys at law, Dallas, Texas. They will inform you, free, if you own any lands in Texas.

Nearly all persons who went to Texas in an early day had lands granted to them or their heirs. We own and have for sale large or small tracts of land in many counties in Texas. FULTON & VESLEY, 1000 E. 10th St., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fine grade Oxford Down sheep. For particulars and prices address, D. B. CORLEY, Lone Oak, Tex.

40 Grade Hereford Bulls. One year old, price \$50.00 each. These bulls are just the thing to draw a large heavy carriage through the parks of Paris, London or New York.

Some of the European governments are approving for service, only the

largest coach stallions, some of which weigh 1600 pounds. The team that drew one of the German Emperor's carriages stands 17 hands, and weighs about 3000 pounds and I am surprised to find, that after paying enormous prices for such teams, they are all wrong, not only in Germany but in France and England as well. I am indirectly asked for the qualities of a cavalry horse and since the gentleman seems to be devoid of knowledge on this point, as on many others, will say that horses for army use, range from 15.2 to 16.2 in height, according to whether they are used as dragons, small cuirassiers, cuirassiers, artillery or officers' horses. The brief description of a high class carriage horse applies to a cavalry horse, though the latter is not required to have any unusual backs and clean, heavy bones, as they are expected to carry with ease from 240 to 250 pounds and can only be produced in this country by using proper coach horses as sires.

The article in question further informs us that a ship-load of horses, with standard blood in their veins, recently left our shores for Vienna and were valued at \$80,000. He don't say how many it took to bring this sum, and I might add that horses, mostly of other kinds, sent to European countries in 1897 from the United States, were valued at \$4,769,265. Vienna would be a good place for his small horses to go, as Austria raises the smallest horses of any of the countries in that part of Europe that pretended to raise useful horses, and no doubt one of his large (?) 15.2 horses would look as great to an Austrian as it does in Texas. Respectfully, C. E. STUBBS.

May 17, 1898.

FOR SALE WANTED.

WHO WANTS A TRADE? One two-year-old gelding and a half lot in the Fair Ground addition to the city of Houston and on corner facing south and within two blocks of the city of Houston. Also 70 lots in the 34th ward of Houston, just outside of city limits. Will trade for stock, cattle, cows and calves, or ranch and outfit. Address: J. H. BRON, 1209 N. Houston, Texas.

Fresh Pasture for Cattle. Wanted—Cattle to pasture in the Wichita and other kinds of stock, mostly of the world (excepting the one who wrote the article in question) agree that the standard bred horse is not a distinct race or breed, but is the result of various crosses and that it is impossible to trace his speed qualities to any certain strain of blood used a number of years ago, and no doubt, the world will be much indebted to this great exponent of hippology for the information, that the standard horse is as distinct a breed, and possessing the same propensity as the thoroughbred.

HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE. We have for sale on our ranch near Albany, a five-year-old registered Hereford bull. First-class individual, well marked, dark red color. Would like to hear him but for the time being we have used him long enough to make it necessary to make a change. Address: R. M. BOURLAND, Chokchoka, I. T.

Durham Cattle for Sale. I have 100 head of extra high grade female Durham cattle for sale. They are mostly full bloods and a few are registered. They are from our own herd and are bred in one line and headed by two thoroughbred bulls. Only one mile from Taylor and can be seen any day. W. C. WRIGHT, Taylor, Tex.

Angora Goats for Sale. Have about 100 high grade Angora Goats for sale. Address: W. C. WRIGHT, Taylor, Tex.

MULES FOR SALE. We have about 80 Mules, mostly gentle to work, from thirteen and half to fourteen and half hands high, from 3 to 5 years old. All well bred. Address: SIMON KIENIG, Nordheim, DeWitt Co., Texas. Manager H. Ronge & Co.'s Ranch.

CATTLE FOR SALE. I have for sale 1,500 cows, 500 two, 100 three and 100 four-year-old steers. Also 200 two-year-old heifers and 800 cows. All good coast country prairie raised cattle. All in pasture seven miles fromouston and can be seen any day. F. M. GRANBERY, Houston, Tex.

45 Fancy High Grade Yearling Hereford Bulls For Sale. They are in splendid condition and will sell "worth the money." GEO. S. REDHEAD, DeWitt Co., Texas.

SUPERIOR SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. The undersigned has for sale near Panhandle, Tex., 30 two-year-old and 60 one-year-old acclimated Kentucky Shorthorn Bulls, all red, and selected from the best herds in Central Kentucky. Come and buy good ones. B. B. GROOM.

BULLS FOR SALE. We have for sale at Fort Worth, Texas, FULL BLOOD and HIGH GRADE DURHAM BULLS. Write us before you see them. For particulars see us. HOVENKAMP & M'NATT, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE. 100 mixed dry cattle 100 cows and calves, 65 one-year-old bulls, 4, 5 and 6-year-old bulls. S. G. SPEED, Derby, Frio Co., Tex.

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Pasturage for 2500 Cattle. We have plenty of good grass and water for about 2500 head of cattle near Faron, I. T. Faron is a member of the Faron cow tribe of Indians, and the cattle can be kept without any objection being raised. For particulars address: JOHNSON & PREENEY, Parrell, I. T.

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40 Grade Hereford Bulls. One year old, price \$50.00 each. These bulls are just the thing to draw a large heavy carriage through the parks of Paris, London or New York.

Some of the European governments are approving for service, only the

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd of H. Lee Borden, Tonti, Ills.

Said to be the FINEST HERD IN AMERICA. Consists of Show Cattle that have been exhibited at all the principal State Fairs and have taken a great number of FIRST PRIZES. The famous bull, "The Sultan," heads the herd. This bull took the sweepstakes in Ohio and Illinois State Fairs over all classes of bulls. The great strength and support of the Red Polled cattle in the strain. They are the most beautiful cattle in the world, a mahogany red, no horns, beautiful eyes, round, smooth and straight backs and always fat; will live and breed to cows and another strain, get red calves or 95 per cent red and without horns. Bulls for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Special invitation extended to Texas and Territory cattlemen and stock farmers. Address H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

H. LEE BORDEN, Tonti, Illinois.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords ESTABLISHED 1868. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of car loads a specialty. WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

Registered Herefords for Sale Very Cheap. I have for sale 250 head, 8 to 15 months old. Sired by such noted bulls as Koda of Rockland 6721, who has won most premiums at the leading state fairs in past six years than any other bull in Kansas. Stone Mason 1943 4297, sweepstakes bull over all bred cattle at Kansas State Fair, 1896. Also 100 head of 2-year-old Herefords, 100 head of 1-year-old Herefords, 100 head of 6-month-old Herefords for sale, from 1 to 7 years old. These cattle are all recorded and as well bred as you can buy in America. C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

O. H. NELSON. P. DOYLE. NELSON & DOYLE, Breeders Of and Dealers In Thoroughbred and High Grade Cattle.

HEREFORDS, SHORTHORNS, POLLED DURHAMS. Bulls for the ranch trade a specialty. 300 head of bulls now on feed near Newlin, in Hall county, Texas. Shorthorns from Kentucky. Herefords from Iowa and the celebrated JJ (Goodnight) herd.

Pure Bred and High-Grade Cattle of Both Sexes FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. ADDRESS, Nelson & Doyle, STOCK YARDS - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle for Sale. FROM THE ANDERSON & FINDLAY HERD. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IN THE U. S.

A large number of yearling bulls and between 500 and 300 females. All registered and of the leading families. The World's Fair prize yearling, Collier's Erie, 1896, has been one of the service bulls for past few years. A few yearling bulls and cows are also on hand, and the balance of the cattle is on our "Allendale Farm" near Iola, Allen Co., Kansas. Lake Forest on the west side of Lake Forest, and Chicago; Iola on So. Kan. Ry. 100 miles south of Kansas City. Apply to ANDERSON & FINDLAY, Lake Forest, Lake Co., Ill. or THOMAS J. ANDERSON, Box 6, Iola, Kan.

SHORTHORN COWS AND CALVES, full blood, for sale at ranch in Jackson county. Address: WALTER F. STEWART, Waco, Tex., No. 608 Herring avenue.

The Oakland Herd of richly-bred registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird bred bull Black Abner, 1863, and Young Wellington 32, 30,000; 60 choice young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. E. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Logan, Co., Ill.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM, Rhoma, Wise County, Texas, PURE BRED HEREFORD CATTLE. Young stock for sale. B. C. BROME, Prop., WM. LAWSON, Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex. Rhoma, Tex.

Bulls for Sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beaville, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying. W. J. STATON, Beaville, Texas.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS. Breeder of Pure-bred Hereford Cattle. A choice lot of young bulls for sale. All Panhandle raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, put in service. Inspection solicited. Will have a herd at the Dallas Fair. Address: U. S. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

J. W. BURGESS, BREEDER OF Registered Shorthorn Cattle. Fort Worth, - - - TEXAS.

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORTHORNS. Imp. Lord Lieutenant, 120019, hands bred, young stock for sale. Address: D. F. NORTON, Council Grove, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Persons desiring to know the history, characteristics, prices and all particulars about Red Polled Cattle, including names of breeders and histories of herds, should address either Red Polled Record Publishing Co., or J. C. Marray, Maquoketa, Iowa.

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred SHORTHORN CATTLE. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

N. R. Powell, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Has more Crutchebank blood than any breeder in Texas. Bulls and heifers for sale. N. R. POWELL, Pottus, Tex.

DORC-JERSEY HOUS—Registered stock bred Jersey for 60 days, catalogue illustrated, prices and history. Useful information to young breeders. J. M. STONEBRAKER, Vandalia, Ill.

W. P. HARNED, Bunceton, Cooper County, Missouri. BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE. Herd is now the largest in the State, numbers 300 head. Special attractions are its Crutchebank and Booth Cattle.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. Headed by Grand old Sunny Side 57019, San heading bred 9708, Southwinton 48, 2971, who is 15 months old 1400 lbs. Wilton of Sunny Side 73072 and Wilton Fearless 73073. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1896, 1898 and 1897. Berkshire Swine and N. H. Turkeys. W. & L. BIRD, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

CARSON'S THOROUGHBREDS.

Barded F. Rocks, Lt. Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Black Minorcas. Eggs from prize matings \$2.00 for 15 or \$3.50 for 30. Stock for sale. Your money back if not satisfied. Write want. W. F. CARSON, Randall, Tarrant Co., Texas.

DUCKS AND TURKEYS. Pekin and Cayuga Ducks, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Stock FOR SALE. G. R. BAXTER, Hilldale, Mich. Look Box 92.

SEND for our 24-page catalogue, telling all about our incubators and prize-winning poultry. Address: RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, lock box 150, Quincy, Ohio.

BUFF COCHINS—More prizes won in last three years than all Texas breeders put together. Ten premiums at Dallas Fair 1897. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Stock for sale. E. T. BRANCH, Liberty, Texas.

EGGS from the best strain in the U. S. of Buff Cochins, Lt. Brahmas, W. & B. Rocks, W. & S. Wyandots, White & Br. Leghorns, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. A few fowls yet for sale in lot. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please send stamp for reply. R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex.

Jno. R. Carbee, Billings, Mo. Breeds Standard Eggs W. B. Turkey \$2 per 15; W. F. Rocks \$3 per 15; R. F. Rock \$1 per 15; G. Wyandotte \$1.50 per 15; Pekin Duck (17 lbs pair), \$1 per 15; White Guinea, \$1 per 15. Prompt attention to all orders. Will also sell 40 acres of my farm at \$50 per acre.

J. F. HENDERSON, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of Autocrat Light Brahmas, Buff and Brown Leghorns. Orders for Eggs booked now. Eggs \$1.50 Per Thirteen. A reasonable hatch guaranteed. Agent for Monitor Incubator. J. F. HENDERSON.

THOROUGHBRED Wyandottes and BIRDS. Eggs for hatching. 14 and 15. \$1.50; 24 and 25. \$2.00 per setting. Orders for sale in lot. A. M. KAGAN, Pilot Point, Texas.

WHITE COCHINS EGGS \$3.00 PER SETTING OF 13. EGGS NOW. - - STOCK THIS FALL. T. W. VAUGHAN, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Bargains in Poultry. Write for my list of bargains in breeders, 20 varieties poultry. Scotch collie dogs all times. My chickens are winners wherever shown. ROBISON'S POULTRY FARM, Kosse, Texas.

THE SHORT LINE TO THE MARKETS.

When shipping to St. Louis and Chicago, route via the COTTON BELT And Get Good Service.

Connections made at Waco with the S. A. & A. P., at Tyler with I. & G. N., and at Corsicana with the H. & T. C.

W. H. WEEKS, Gen'l Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex. G. W. BARNHART, Gen'l Freight Agent Tyler, Texas. A. S. DODGE, Gen'l Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo. H. K. REA, Ass't Live Stock Agt., San Antonio, Texas.

4-IMPORTANT GATEWAYS4 THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vested Buffed Sleepers. Handmade New Chair Cars. (Seals Free.) Only Line Running Through Coach and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico and California.

L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Prest. General Agent and Gen'l Mgr. DALLAS, TEXAS.

SWINE.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, GRANT, I. T. 140 head of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. For the next 30 days I will offer this lot of fancy bred stock at prices well below cost on all competition, with quality and finish considered. This lot of stock represents the most fashionable breeding and care up to date in every particular. Can give you anything from a three month's old pig to a three year old brood sow. Pigs \$15 a pair. Brood sows \$15. Ago sows \$25 to \$35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Farm between two railroads. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call and see. W. J. DUFFEL, West or Ross, Texas, McLennan County.

OAK HILL HERD OF REGISTERED Poland China Swine. Represents the best families of the breed. Pure bred, no cross. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call and see. W. J. DUFFEL, West or Ross, Texas, McLennan County.

GILT-EDGE HERD Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first in every class shown in at Taylor State Fair 1896 and 1897. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Tex.

A two-year-old Poland China Boar by Black U. S. 2nd dam by Van Dee only \$30. A choice gilt of J. H. Sanders' Black U. S. and Wilkes blood-bred to a fine stock of KILVERICK MODER, a bargain at \$25. Good pigs 4 and 5 months' old \$12 to \$20 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. M. OFFUTT, Gainesville, Tex.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE and FINE POULTRY. My herd is headed by Whispur 2nd. No. 29073, weighs in good flesh 600 lbs. sired by Whispur, assisted by Best of 1895, No. 37,411, sired by the King of Poland Chinas, Double Wilkes, No. 25,729. Both of these boars have a brilliant record as prize winners, the former at such fairs as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, St. Louis and Texas State Fair, and the latter at the Texas State Fair. My Sows are of the Tecumseh, Wilkes, and Perfection strains. My herd is in prime condition. I have about 60 nice mellow pigs that I will sell at about one-half their real value.

My Poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B. F. Rocks, S. B. Hamburgs, also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching. You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock, or to write and ask questions. Always mention the JOURNAL. W. R. MICKLE, Birdville, Tarrant Co., Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs. Wilkes Bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write. JOHN S. KERR & SON, Sherman, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

Ed Corkill came up Friday from the El Sordo ranch and went on out to his home at Kerrville Saturday.

O. S. Eckhardt had 46 head of 941-pound steers on the St. Louis market last Friday, which sold at \$3.75.

L. Goodman of Laredo, shipped the early part of the week from Laredo 100 head of steers to his pasture near Holdenville, I. T.

Col. James Beaumont, the ubiquitous and irrepresible live stock agent of the Southern Pacific, was here Wednesday, but left on the afternoon train for the West on business for his road.

W. T. McCampbell of Victoria, and J. W. Nutt of Beeville, passed through San Antonio Thursday on their return from their trip to the Alpine country, en route to their respective homes.

Mark Withers of Lockhart, was in town a day or so this week, closing up a lease with W. H. Jennings for his Dimmit county pasture, and incidentally looking around for something to feed next fall.

Jno. R. Blocker returned Wednesday from his Eagle Pass ranch, where he has been receiving some cattle and incidentally shaking hands with himself as a result of the late rains out in that section.

D. G. Franks, the well known and popular inspector of the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, was here Friday and Saturday. His section, like others out West, would welcome a good trash mover just now.

J. S. McLymont, the sheep, wool and mutton baron of Del Rio, spent several days in the city leaving for home Saturday afternoon. He says the country out there is pretty dry now, but that sheep are doing as well as usual.

"Who Wants a Trade?" is the subject of a prominent advertiser in the "For Sale" column of the Journal this week. If you don't want one yourself, ask your neighbor's attention to it. It may be the golden opportunity for him.

A. J. Calpepper, the Pearsall stockman, was back in San Antonio Tuesday. As he hasn't anything to do now for a few months except to post himself on the war news and live stock conditions, it is likely that San Antonio will see a good deal of him during the next sixty days.

Jno. R. Holland, the well known and popular stockman of Alpine, was here a couple of days this week and left Saturday afternoon on his return home. He reported a few showers in Brewster the early part of the week, but not in sufficient quantities to be of much benefit.

Jno. H. Belcher came up Saturday from his Twich ranch to attend church and see how the market was for some a No. 1 steers, provided a man has getting to sell. He says his country is getting a little dry now, but that he is fixed for stock water. He returned to the ranch Monday.

McCutcheon Bros. of Alpine, who are well known in San Antonio, have recently bought the Barney Riggs stock of cattle located in Pecos county, at \$20 around and \$10 per head for the calves. They also bought the ranch and improvements for \$3000, and Tip Franklin will run the ranch for them.

Dr. L. A. Trelxler of the Southern hotel, is the proud possessor of an elegant pair of long horns, mounted, and measuring at least six feet. This was a gift to the hotel from his friend Albert Frederick, who has a horn collection valued at about \$20,000, and the doctor is pardonably proud of them.

D. R. McCormick of McCormick Bros., returned a few days ago from the Oage country, where he has been for a few weeks. He says abundant rains have fallen up there and that the cold snap up there in the early part of April was rather a benefit than otherwise, as it put a season in the ground which lasted until the rains came lately. He says that his steers are doing nicely.

Major J. S. McKinnon of Tobey, who has been in Baltimore for about two weeks, returned last Tuesday, going on home Wednesday morning. He stated that down here in Texas we did not know anything about war talk, as that was the only thing that was receiving any attention in Baltimore during his stay there, but as far as reliable news was concerned as to the operations of the United States fleet, Texas was about as well off as Baltimore.

Capt. J. F. Scott of Alice, was here several days this week on business and made headquarters at the Southern. He says that the cattlemen down his way have long since learned not to depend on providence alone for stock water. Faith without works is not a remunerative business on a cow ranch. He says they have plenty of stock water and will receive showers on the short order plan "any hour of the day or night." He went home Sunday.

Capt. Jno. Tod and wife of the Laureles ranch, spent the past week in San Antonio, guests of the Menger. The captain was not cast down at the outlook for beef, as he has amply demonstrated the fact that good beef will sell at any time and anywhere. He has always had an eye to the best interests of the live stock business and to the interests of the business in Texas especially, and his counsel is eagerly sought by those having a desire to bring their herd up to the standard of the Laureles herd.

J. W. Zuberbuehler of Big Springs, Tex., a prominent stockman of North Texas, arrived in San Antonio Friday and left for the West over the Southern Pacific Monday morning. Mr. Zuberbuehler has recently closed out his live stock interests there and is visiting Southwestern Texas with a view of drawing comparisons in the event he should conclude to re-embark in the business later on; in fact, the Journal

is rather inclined to the opinion that he would not let a "snap" escape him now, for very few of them do. He will be in this section probably for a week or ten days yet.

T. W. Oden of Pleasanton, one of the Journal's old "staple boys" in a letter to this office says, "I enclose \$3. Mark me up accordingly. I have been taking the Journal for nine years and have gotten the worth of my money every year?" Mr. Oden will please pardon the liberty the Journal takes in publishing his letter. As he is too busy to come up it will take his deed and the \$3 as a reminder for his good will, and it will be all right for him to write when he can't come up.

Bob Neighbors of Pecos county, had his annual report as tax collector approved by the commissioner's court, just after a visit to his ranch, where he found a big rain had fallen and put six feet of water in all of his tanks. He may be expected in San Antonio any time now to get married again. Between being sheriff and tax collector, appealing to the commissioner's court, for good rains, running for sheriff again and looking after his matrimonial fences, Robert has his hands full this warm weather.

J. M. Chittim and John I. Clare returned Friday night from the Territory and they are very much enjoying their plenty of rain, good grass, and cattle taking on fat rapidly. The only sad feature of their trip was the loss by some good man of a mule up about Kyle which refused right of way to their train. Mr. Clare says a hoof was found which furnished sufficient evidence that it was a mule. The opinion prevails that he has secured the hoof for the purpose of selling it to the railroad folks provided they are sued for killing a horse.

W. A. McCoy of Campbellton, was on the local market with about 100 head of good steers. He had no trouble in getting satisfactory prices for his fat stuff, but the buyers wanted to cut a little too deep in a few head which were not quite up to the standard in point of flesh and he rebelled. He wintered these cattle on prickly pear and cotton seed, and says he made some money on them. Young steers are very scarce in Atascosa county, he says, and prices have not depreciated as a result of the war. He called at the Journal office to have his name enrolled with other appreciated readers at Campbellton.

Jas. F. Green of Encinal, will make shipment of cattle to Fort Worth for the purpose of experimenting as to the effects of feeding cattle hay previously been dipped, as compared with cattle from below the quarantine which have not been dipped. The Journal will endeavor to keep tab on the experiment and report results weekly, if possible. This is a matter in which he is very interested, and the Journal hopes they will keep themselves posted as to the progress of this investigation. In the meantime, now is the time to subscribe.

H. B. Woody returned Saturday from his ranch and said that they had a very good crop of live stock county the early part of the week. In discussing prices, he said, "If the Territory men don't get good prices for beef this year then the question of supply and demand hasn't anything to do with it. By the time the Territory cattle are ready for the market the people are going to be good and ready for them, and it is my opinion that they are going to be willing to pay a good price for them." This, perhaps, is not an entirely unbiased opinion, but it might at the same time prove a prophetic one.

Green Davidson and Neville Fleming came up Saturday from the King ranch, where they have just finished the delivery of the 3000 yearlings sold to Chas. Schreiner last fall. By the way there is some talk of a stockman (of San Antonio, presumably) soon forsaking the error of his way and leading to the altar one of the fairest flowers of christendom. The Journal has not been taken into the gentleman's confidence, and if the report did not come in a dispatch from Madrid it serves notice on him now that there is such a thing as retribution here below. He knows well enough how the Journal is willing to be sworn to secrecy and men go right straight and sell it as intended above the Journal has no idea who the gentleman is, or it would say so.

W. H. Jennings returned the early part of the week from the territory and was in the best of spirits. He had been tramping around in the water up until it occurred to him that he might bring a lot of water back to San Antonio with him. He came back with it as far as New Braunfels, when he lost the combination and the rain stopped. He exploded the theory, however, that the Texas cowman does care much about water. He said, "I tell you, there is more water up there to the square inch than there is in the Atlantic ocean." This information coming from such reliable source will be welcome news to all stockmen who have interests in the territory and the Journal's advice to them is to rest easy, for they are all right.

Chas. Schreiner spent a day or so in the city this week, arriving Wednesday and making his headquarters at the Menger. Mr. Schreiner states that some word has been coming in, but that no trades of consequence had been made as yet in his section. He says that the spring clip is inferior of any for several years and he attributes it to the exceeding dry winter and necessarily short range. He says that sheep not only need good range in order to insure a good lamb crop, but a good grade is necessary to raise a good grade of wool. He states, however, that good rains have fallen in the Kerrville district and grass has a good start and stock water is plentiful. Mr. Schreiner has just received 2000 young steers from the King ranch, they having passed through San Antonio on Friday, en route to Kerrville.

Bud Hildebrandt returned Thursday from the Territory, where he has been for several weeks receiving and getting his cattle on pasture. He reports fine rains up there and flattering prospects

for the finest grass for several years. All this, together with the encouraging outlook for good prices in the markets, would make any one other than a cowman supremely happy. Texas cowmen are not much given to counting chickens before they emerge from the shell, and celebrate only when mirth provoking amount of sales begin to arrive from the markets. Mr. Hildebrandt says he would celebrate now if he had Uncle Sam's guaranty of a 6 or 7 cent market. The Journal does not believe that he intended this as a joke.

Col. Ed R. Stiff, the big (in a double sense) fine stock breeder of McKinney, Tex., spent several days in San Antonio the past week, leaving for home Thursday night. He has been in South Texas most of the time for the past two weeks or more and made some sales of fine bulls at good prices, among which the sale and delivery of 70 head of young bulls to Judge Davis, the stockman and banker of Richmond, Tex., at \$60 per head and a contract for 30 head more, which will be delivered later on. Col. Stiff says Collin county in fine shape or was when he left there and that the wheat growers are looking forward to better prices for their product. Collin is among the best counties in North Texas, from an agricultural standpoint, and in this opinion of the Journal Col. Stiff fully concurs.

O. G. Hugo, the Dilley stockman and fine stock breeder spent a few days in and around San Antonio this week and put in a good portion of the time with Col. Ed Stiff of McKinney. The Journal is not informed which one bought the other, but it is more than likely that as each talked up the merits of their respective herds, each became more firmly convinced that his was about the only real first class herd in Texas and the more they talked the wider apart they got. Mr. Hugo has about 20,000 acres of good pasture land subdivided into smaller pastures, all of which, he states, are in good shape. He has some good young stock which he is going to bring in a manner which cannot but bring a realization of all his expectations.

J. W. Fuller of the Keystone Land and Cattle company, who ranch is in Frisco county, spent Saturday here and reports his section in good condition and cattle doing fine. He reports the shipment recently of six loads of his grass beef to St. Louis and says they averaged 998 pounds and sold at \$4. He will ship for his company about 900 head of this season's crop, which are all out of place just here to mention the fact that the beefs referred to are all natives of the Keystone ranch and are about as fine cattle in all particulars as can be found anywhere on the range. This company last winter purchased a big lot of fine bulls from the Hereford Home herd of Hereford at Channing, shipped them down here and are letting them have the run of the range. Although these bulls were raised in an altitude of about 4000 feet, yet none of them have fevered or been at all indisposed. Mr. Fuller says his thoroughbreds will turn out finer bulls in the future than ever before.

J. H. Gage of Hico, went south Tuesday, after having spent a few days here. While on this trip Mr. Gage will receive about 2000 steers purchased by him some months ago, which will be held in Central Texas until the feeding season opens, when Mr. Gage will see what he can do in the way of making the "big seller" pile up on the ribs of cattle by the use of cotton seed meal. Mr. Gage says the country round about Hico is in good shape; farmers and stockmen generally are in good spirits and have but little fear for the future. Mr. Gage is an enthusiastic admirer of the Journal; says he can't do without it, neither can his family. The Journal's missionary, Col. Poole, was recently in Hico in quest of his long lost dog and incidentally taking subscriptions, and Mr. Gage was his champion, guide and friend while there. The San Antonio end of the Journal family always welcomes Mr. Gage and hopes he'll make barrels of money every year.

IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley is to be given the unique distinction of having a number of a woman's magazine named for him and prepared in his honor. The July issue of The Ladies' Home Journal is titled "The President's Number." It will show the President on horseback on the cover, with the President's new "fighting flag" flying over him; a new march by Victor Herbert is called "The President's March"; the State Department has allowed the magazine to make a direct photograph of the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence, while the President's own friends and intimates have combined to tell some twenty new and unpublished stories and anecdotes about him which will show him in a manner not before done. The cover will be printed in the National colors.

NO TRADING NOW. This is between seasons, and no trading is going on now. The war is not responsible for this state of affairs. It is always this way at this season of the year. Those who have sent cattle to the territory are up there to consider the steer and how he grows, yet (no one except) Solomon in his glory was ever arrayed like one of these. Those who only fed during the fall and winter don't know what feed is going to cost them yet, and the wouldn't buy now if they did. The buyer, barring Uncle Sam, doesn't want anything now and the seller is raising no row about it. The buyer will begin to get up in earnest in sixty or ninety days in one way or another, and from present indications fur will fly like it did in '97. The South Texas stockman says he is all right, and the Journal, from its long acquaintance with him, has never known him to willfully lie about anything.

AMONG THE ROUGH RIDERS. A Journal representative a few days since, in company with Capt. W. H. Kingsbery, had the pleasure of visiting the camp of the famous regiment of volunteer cavalry encamped at the old fair grounds here, and which is commonly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." This regiment is composed of all sorts of men, from all parts of the country, and from all

walks of life, principally, however, of Western men from Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; Harvard and Yale colleges are represented, too; the state of Virginia, Washington, New York, Boston and other cities of the east; the college athlete, the city society man of wealth and refinement, the hardy cow-puncher from the range, the roughened coal miner and, in fact, people of all classes are here mixed up together in one grand body of grand warriors. This regiment is under the command of Col. Wood, an old time Western army officer, who is ably seconded by nery Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt, who has attained fame, first in his native home, New York City, then all over the world, and especially in the northwestern range country by his acts of bravery and daring intrepidity and lately by his resigning the fat and lucrative position of assistant secretary of the navy to become lieutenant-colonel of this regiment of brave men.

Among the captains at the camp is to be found W. H. H. Llewellyn, of Las Cruces, N. M. Capt. Kingsbery and the Journal man in years gone by had the pleasure of knowing intimately the gallant Llewellyn when he was live stock agent of the Atchison, Topoka and Santa Fe railway in New Mexico, and the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance was gratifying indeed. To Capt. Llewellyn the Journal representative returns thanks for an introduction to Col. Roosevelt and other courtesies extended. Capt. Llewellyn expressed himself as believing the war would be of short duration, and would be of vast benefit to the cattle and farming industries. Then, too, he continued, "when we shall have established Cuban independence that country will at once want a big lot of improved farming machinery, live stock of all kinds and classes; manufacturing will also be established all over that country. Everything will be required new to rebuild and restock the country, and the United States will be called upon for all that is needed."

Col. Roosevelt and Capt. Llewellyn both expressed themselves as quite sure the secretary of war would give them the very first opportunity to be run through with Spanish machetes, but they thought that the chances were the Spaniard would get hold of the wrong end of the weapon. Anyhow, they ain't a bit afraid and the Journal man meekly admits that if he were a whole Spanish army 100,000 strong and should discover Wood, Roosevelt, Llewellyn and their boys coming, he'd quit in a hurry—quit everything.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS. We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 209 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. Their cure where others fail. Our readers, if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them to-day.

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ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF ST. LOUIS. Among the many interesting institutions of St. Louis, Drs. S. and D. Davison's Museum of Anatomy is very prominent. Every stranger to the city visits it and is well repaid. It was established in 1874 and has grown to be the largest collection of models in the country. The admission is 25 cents and there is absolutely no further charges of any kind inside. The Drs. Davison are well known, responsible medical experts, and all who place themselves under their care may be sure of the most honorable treatment and consideration. Practical observations on nervous debility and kindred troubles sent on application, 11 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

The Texas and Pacific railway will sell tickets from Fort Worth to Dalby Springs, Texas, and return via Dalby at rate of \$3.85, including transportation via stage line; tickets limited for return to sixty (60) days from date of sale.

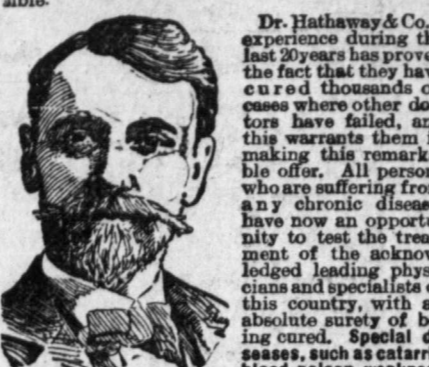
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LAND AND RANGES FOR SALE.

53,000 acres in a solid body in Castro county, first class Plains land, just the thing for someone wanting a good cattle ranch. 960 acres good grazing and first-class agricultural land, in Stephens county; plenty of water; enclosed with good fence. Price, \$3.00 per acre. 188,788 acres in a solid body in Bailey county, fenced and otherwise well improved. Must be sold at once and are prepared to give someone a big bargain. 24,320 acres in a solid body in Scurry county. Good grazing and first-class agricultural land. Well suited for colonization purposes. Price, \$1.50 per acre cash. 10,000 acres of enclosed and otherwise improved land close to the town of Benjamin, in Knox county; first-class grazing and fair agricultural land, at \$1.30 per acre. 1500 acres in a solid body, enclosed with good fence, four miles from Weatherford. Good location for a fine stock and feeding farm. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 5830 acres near Lometa, a station on the Santa Fe railroad, in Lampasas county. Splendidly improved, fully one-half first-class agricultural land. Price, \$4.00 per acre. A magnificent fine stock farm and ranch, containing 3500 acres in a solid body, adjoining the city of Lampasas. Good land, splendidly improved. Price, \$5.00 per acre. 2500 acres in a square solid body in the eastern part of Stephens county, well watered with fine springs; good grazing and fair agricultural land; enclosed. Price, \$3.00 per acre. About 86,000 acres of first-class grazing land; good protection and plenty of lasting, living water; located in Lubbock county, and known as the "I O A" ranch. Price, \$1.00 per acre. 5,700 acres in a solid body in the southern part of Jones county. All rich agricultural land, close to railroad, and the best bargain now being offered in Texas. Price \$3.50 per acre. 6000 acres in a solid body in the eastern part of Stephens county; first-class grazing and fair agricultural land; splendidly watered, enclosed and otherwise well improved. Price, \$2.50 per acre. 19,500 acres enclosed and otherwise well improved near the center of Knox county, plenty of water and shelter, first-class grazing and fair agricultural land, in a solid body, perfect title, at \$1.75 per acre. 9,000 acres in a solid body in Palo Pinto county; first-class grazing land, with a fair percentage of farming land; enclosed with good fence and otherwise well improved; only five miles from railroad. Price, \$3.50 per acre. An 80,000 acre ranch enclosed and divided by cross fences into several different pastures, located immediately on the Texas-Mexican railroad in Duval county. Here is a splendid bargain for someone wanting a first class cattle ranch. 60,000 acres, well improved and in a solid body, in Frisco county, near the town of Pearsall. This is not only first class grazing land, but is as fine agricultural land as can be found in the State. Will sell it at one-half its actual value. Hammond-Scott ranch in Wheeler county, containing about 25,000 acres, enclosed and otherwise well improved, 15,000 acres of which are patented, 5,000 held by tax title, 5,000 by lease. Will be sold at a big bargain and on easy terms. 17,712 acres in a solid square body in Upton county, 40 miles from Midland. Enclosed and otherwise improved. Will be sold at a reasonable price and on payment of 50 cents per acre. Balance can run thirty years at 5 per cent interest. 30,000 acres of rich agricultural land in a solid body in the southern part of Jones county, near the Texas & Pacific railroad. All first class agricultural land. This property is well suited for colonization purposes. We are prepared to give someone a big bargain. 70,000 acres of first class farming land in a solid body in Live Oak and McMullen counties. Well suited for a cattle ranch or for cutting up into small farms and ranches and also well adapted to agricultural purposes. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 8,000 acres in a solid body in Tarrant county, only 12 miles from Fort Worth, fronting on both the Rock Island and Fort Worth & Denver railroads. Will sell this magnificent property at \$8.00 per acre, 20 per cent cash, balance on time to suit, at a low rate of interest. 2,172 acres in a solid body 25 miles southwest of Fort Worth, near the town of Cresson, and within one and one-half miles of two railroads. 400 acres of this tract is first class, rich, black waxy agricultural land, all first class for grazing purposes. Price \$8.00 per acre. 45,000 acres in a solid body in Hemphill county, immediately on the Southern Kansas railroad. This property is enclosed with a good wire fence, boundedly supplied with water by both living streams and wells and windmills. Will be sold, if taken at once, at 80 cents an acre. The Shepard ranch, containing about 90,000 acres, one-half patented, balance state school land. Located immediately at Marathon station in Buechel county. Will sell the patented land at 75 cents an acre; one-tenth cash, balance nine equal annual payments at 6 per cent interest. 8,000 acres of fine agricultural and first-class grazing land, adjoining the town of Ringgold and immediately on both the Rock Island and M. K. & T. railroads, at \$10.00 per acre. This is one of the finest bodies of land in the State, and it cut up into small farms ought to bring twice the price asked for it. 2637 acres of patented land in Pecos county, covering the well known Santa Rosa, Monument and Leon springs, furnishing abundance of lasting water and controlling range enough for 20,000 cattle. Anyone wanting a first-class, cheap cattle ranch should get full particulars of this property before buying. 5700 acres in a solid square body in Knox county, splendidly improved, plenty of living, lasting water; 1280 acres of this property is patented land, balance leased at a low rental. Will sell patented land, improvements, leases, etc., for \$4000. There are on this property 400 head of highly graded stock cattle that can go into the deal at their market value. 40,000 acres in a solid body, well improved, divided into five different pastures first-class grazing and a large percentage good agricultural land, located in Duval county, twelve miles north of San Diego, the county seat, which is also a station on the Texas-Mexican railroad. This splendid property will be sold at \$1.50 per acre, one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 6 per cent interest. The purchaser can also have the cattle on the ranch, numbering about 3000 head, at \$12 per head. 1400 acres in a solid body in Stephens county, 500 acres of which is first-class farming land, 225 acres in cultivation. The entire tract is enclosed with splendid fence, divided up into several small farms and pastures; abundance of living water. The improvements consist of a four-room box house, splendid eastern, large barn, granary and good orchard. In fact, everything is in first-class shape. This is regarded as one of the best improved ranches in Stephens county. Price, \$5.00 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. We will not cut up or divide any of the above properties, neither will they be exchanged for other real estate. We therefore only invite correspondence from those who mean business and who want to buy outright. To such we are prepared to offer exceptionally good bargains in Texas lands and ranches. For further particulars, address:

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DALLAS.

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

DALLAS MARKET.

The Armstrong Packing company report that during the past week receipts have been comparatively liberal, and though not up to what the packery will handle. Cattle prices are unchanged; hogs a little lower. Prices for smooth, fat hogs, in carload lots, \$3.90; in wagon load lots, \$3.75 per 100 pounds. For lighter, heavier or rough hogs 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than above quotations.

At Thomas & Searcy's stock yards prices have been steady and unchanged during the week and business dull because of light receipts of stock. Demand continues strong. Among the transactions of the week are the following: Peck & Birch of Rockwall, sold 22 head of cattle at \$2.90; Rector & Combs, 28 head at \$2.85@3.50; J. M. Kirby, 12 head at \$3; S. M. Douglas of Collin county, one car of 26 head at \$3; J. B. Mays, 9 head at \$2.75; T. J. Jackson sold 27 lambs at \$3.75; Wallace & Black and Rector & Combs shipped three cars of cows and one car of steers to the Northern markets. Prices as per following quotations are steady: Choice shipping steers, \$3.25@3.60; fair to good shipping steers, \$2.75@3.10; common to rough steers and oxen, \$2.25@2.65; choice fat cows, \$2.75@3.10; fair to good cows, \$2.40@2.65; common cows, \$1.50@2.25; choice fat heifers, \$2.80@3.10; fair to good heifers, \$2.50@2.75; choice veal calves, light, \$3.50@3.75; choice veal calves, heavy, \$3.00@3.50; choice corned hogs, weight 200@300 pounds, car lots, \$3.75@3.90; choice corned hogs, weight 200@300 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.50@3.65; choice corned hogs, 140@175 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.25@3.50; choice mutton, 90@110 pounds, \$3.50@4.00; choice mutton, 70@85 pounds, \$3.25@3.50; stock sheep, per head, \$1.50@3.00; goats, per head, 75c@2.00; bulls and stags, \$1.50@2.75; milch cows, per head, \$20.00@45.00; springers, per head, \$15.00@35.00.

Two important new industries to its packing business. One is the manufacture of soap and the preparations are so advanced that inside of forty days they will be able to put Dallas soap on the market at the rate of 6000 boxes monthly. About 90 per cent of the product will be laundry soap, the remainder toilet soap. In the tannery work is already going on under the superintendence of J. W. Brown who has had long experience in tanning at Denver, Col., and at El Paso. At those places he used a great deal of canalgre and thinks that it might be used here to advantage if cut and dried before shipping but he does not think it would pay to use it here if the company had to buy the green root. He is using a bark extract, thus reducing cost of tanning material. The company now has capacity for working 50 hides a day, or making about 1250 pounds of leather a day, and probably will, for a time, be supplied with hides from their own slaughter pens, though the working capacity of the plant can be enlarged indefinitely to equal any volume of demand. As Dallas consumes in her different harness and saddle establishments about \$850,000 worth of leather annually there ought to be a large demand requiring a very early and great extension of this new enterprise. The company will make harness, skirting, sole and shoe leather, all of the first class. Mr. Brown has had considerable experience and has given careful consideration to all the conditions here and is confident that this new enterprise must be successful and profitable. The company expects to have leather on the market within sixty days. At present the machinery is run by electricity, the power, 15 horse, being furnished by the Rapid Transit Company.

THE SAMUELLS SHORTHORNS. Probably there has never been seen about Dallas a more uniformly handsome and excellent herd of cattle than a lot of 88 Shorthorns that were at Thomas & Searcy's stock yards last Thursday. These are the cattle bought some weeks ago by C. H. Brown of Denton county, from H. O. Samuells. Nearly all were cows and calves, there being only two bulls. Among the registered animals of this herd was the bull Prince Royal 123303, a gallant looking youngster got by Stackpole 117444 and out of Peggy by Jumbo 60161, she out of Lucy 34655 by Cedar Boy 73185, tracing to an imported cow. Prince Royal was bred by Hurley & Maloney near Fort Worth. One of the cows is Mollie Morris 3d, got by Stackpole, out of Mollie Morris 2d by Cedar Boy, she out of Mollie Morris by 2d Vandal. Another cow was by Cannonball Bull 114623 out of 74th Mary of Xalapa, Vol. 39, F. 511 by Oxford Barington 40164, she out of 8th Mary of Xalapa by Rodney 12812, and tracing to imported Young Mary by Jupiter 21701.

Mr. Samuells has been breeding in Shorthorn lines about twenty-five years and for eighteen years has used nothing but registered bulls and cows. Nothing in this herd is less than thirty-one-third-two in grade and very many of them would be entitled to registration had record been kept of the breeding. With the exception of three runs all are reds, some having the dark tinge of the Cruickshanks breeding. Not an animal in the herd looks to be less than pure-bred, and practically they are so. Mr. Brown started them Friday to his ranch two miles northwest of Denton where he will keep them for the improvement of his ranch stock. The terms of sale are private but they were well worth the money that Mr. Brown paid for them. As he intends keeping up the herd only to produce breeders for his own ranch that matter of registration is not so much important to him, knowing, as he does, that he actually has in so many of these animals all the purity of blood of which registration is only a guaranty, and that types of individual excellence are numerous in the herd he has bought. The Journal has been informed that Mr. Samuells will go to Kentucky within a few weeks for the purpose of selecting some choice registered Shorthorns and hereafter he will devote his attention to breeding only animals of that class.

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A Woman's Burden.

This is a story of a woman addressed to women. It is a plain statement of facts too strong in themselves to require embellishment, too true to be doubted, too instructive to be passed over by any woman who appreciates the value of good health.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers. They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality, clouding their happiness, weighing them down with the woe of ill health.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Ave., Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

To-day she is well! She wants others to profit by her experience; to grow well; to enjoy health; to be as happy as she is.

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headaches and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders."

"For months at a time I would be confined to my bed. At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me."

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That too, failed and they said another one was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before."

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. 'I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.'"

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the twinges have ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds."

"Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system.

The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally consider them the most important remedial agent they have to dispense.

to make its city a good market for the products of the farm, and to encourage a healthy competition among buyers, that the highest prices may be obtained, we beg to inform you that this organization is going to leave nothing undone to make Dallas the wheat and small grain center of North Texas, and we confidently believe that should you bring your wheat and oats to this market you will get the very best prices prevailing in the country.

In the first place we have one mill here which buys thousands of bushels daily, and another, recently purchased by one of the largest milling concerns in Texas, which, it is probable, will resume operations soon and perhaps make Dallas a purchasing point for its other plants. With these in the market, together with the buyers for export who will certainly be attracted here by the big crop, there is sure to be a spirited rivalry that will insure full figures for your grain.

Attention is called to the advantage of marketing wheat where there are large mills. It frequently happens that a mill, in filling immediate and pressing orders can afford to and does pay better prices for wheat than the professional buyer.

Still another advantage may be referred to, viz, our million-bushel elevator. Should you prefer to hold your grain you can store and insure at very low rates and if desirable get liberal advances on same.

The latest market reports will be posted in our club rooms, where you will always be accorded a hearty welcome and every possible assistance rendered you in getting the very best prices for your grain or any other product you may wish to sell in this market.

The business men of this club recognize the fact that the better the price received by our farmers, the better will be the condition of our country and consequently the better the opportunities for the merchant, and hence their efforts as outlined above. Very respectfully, S. I. MUNGER, President.

S. A. FISHBURN, Secretary.

The University of Texas has just sent the Journal an illustrated pamphlet entitled "University Education." It is a brief resume of the annual Catalogue of our State University, and the pictures are views of the principal buildings at Austin and Galveston. The enrollment during 1897-98 has reached 797 students in all departments—the largest in the history of the University. During the past year the school of Pedagogy has been re-established with two Professors in charge; an instructor in Botany has been employed; and the teaching force in the Department of Engineering and the School of Mathematics, Chemistry, Greek, Latin and English have been increased. A skilled Librarian and three assistants are in charge of the Library, which is now located in commodious quarters. The East Wing, now in process of erection, will cost \$50,000.00 and will be ready for occupation by the first of October. At Galveston, University Hall, a dormitory for women, the gift of Regent Breckenridge, has been built and formally presented to the University. The building with its appointments cost \$30,000.00. The large dining hall is open to students of both sexes. Ten years ago the attendance to all Departments of the University was 249. The increase for this period is 20 per cent. Should the University continue to grow for the next ten years at the same rate it has for the past decade, there will be 2550 students in attendance in 1907. With a continuance of the past generous treatment of the Legislature there is little doubt that the present rate of growth will continue until the University of Texas will be the largest institution in the South and West. Tuition is free. Many students pay their expenses by various kinds of manual labor. The Thomas Arnold club, an organization of thirteen young men, have lived for the past year at the rate of \$9.50 per month. A large catalogue of all departments, or special catalogue of Law and Medical Departments, may be obtained by addressing President Winston, Austin, Texas.

On a stormy night in November about the year 1825 an emigrant from North Carolina on his way to Tennessee camped at an Indian village in

North Georgia near where the famous battle of Chickamauga was fought in 1863, on the ground now constituting the Chickamauga-Chatanooga National Military Park.

In this emigrant's family was a girl just approaching womanhood. During the night this girl was attacked with violent pains. An old squaw saw the girl's suffering, detected the cause, retired to her wigwam and selecting some herbs, made a tea which was given to the sufferer. Relief from pain followed and the girl's menses appeared for the first time. The grateful mother of the girl begged of the squaw a quantity of the herbs, and among them found some seeds which she planted at her new home in Tennessee. These herbs were raised by this family and their descendants from year to year for several generations and gained a local reputation as a cure for menstrual derangements of women.

In the year 1880 the Chattanooga Medicine Co., manufacturers of Theodor's Black-Draught the great remedy for liver, stomach, bowel and kidney diseases, secured control of the herbs that had descended from stock procured from the squaw and commenced the manufacture from them of what is now known as McEiree's Wine of Cardul. This pure vegetable wine now has a world-wide reputation and has proved to be almost a specific in the cure of all diseases peculiar to women. It is sold extensively in every state and territory of the Union and in some foreign countries, and is enthusiastically endorsed by leading physicians, prominent druggists and chemists and thousands of the best women of America.

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

DOES IT WORK PERFECTLY. Prairie Lea, Tex., May 10, 1898. Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas: Gentlemen—The new Continental Mower bought of you this spring is a daisy, does its work perfectly, runs lightly, and does not heat in running. Two 14½ hand mules do good work in heavy oats. We are well pleased with it, also the blade grinder bought of you does its work finely. W. N. M. KINNEY & SONS.

Headquarters FOR BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS and GOLF GOODS. We carry everything for sporting and fishermen. Our motto is to please both in goods and prices. We solicit your orders.

Allen & Glenn, DALLAS, TEXAS.

510 A DAY TO AGENTS. MURAT HALEY'S GREAT WAR BOOK. Our Country in War. All about armies, navies, coast defenses, Marine Hospitals, Cuba, with Spain and relations with Foreign Nations. 160 pages, treated with success. Blank 75c. BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases cured for life. Making \$10 per day. No experience necessary. Most liberal terms guaranteed. 20 days credit. Send 5c for circular. Write for details. Send 2 five cent stamps to pay postage. CHICAGO, ILL. MEDICAL DICTIONARY AND ADVISER. 50 Page Picture, in sealed envelope, 60c in stamps.

LEADING and EXPERT SPECIALIST. DOCTOR WHITTIER. 708 Pine St. (De Solo Bldg., Rooms 207, 208, 209, ST. LOUIS, MO. Hours: 9 to 1, and 3 to 8, Sunday, 10 to 12. Consultation and advice free. Call or write. NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAK MEN, exhaustion, loss of memory, loss of vitality, Excess or Indulgence, causing Self-Destruction, Melancholy, Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Business Inability, protracted illness, Blank 75c. BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases cured for life. Making \$10 per day. No experience necessary. Most liberal terms guaranteed. 20 days credit. Send 5c for circular. Write for details. Send 2 five cent stamps to pay postage. CHICAGO, ILL. MEDICAL DICTIONARY AND ADVISER. 50 Page Picture, in sealed envelope, 60c in stamps.

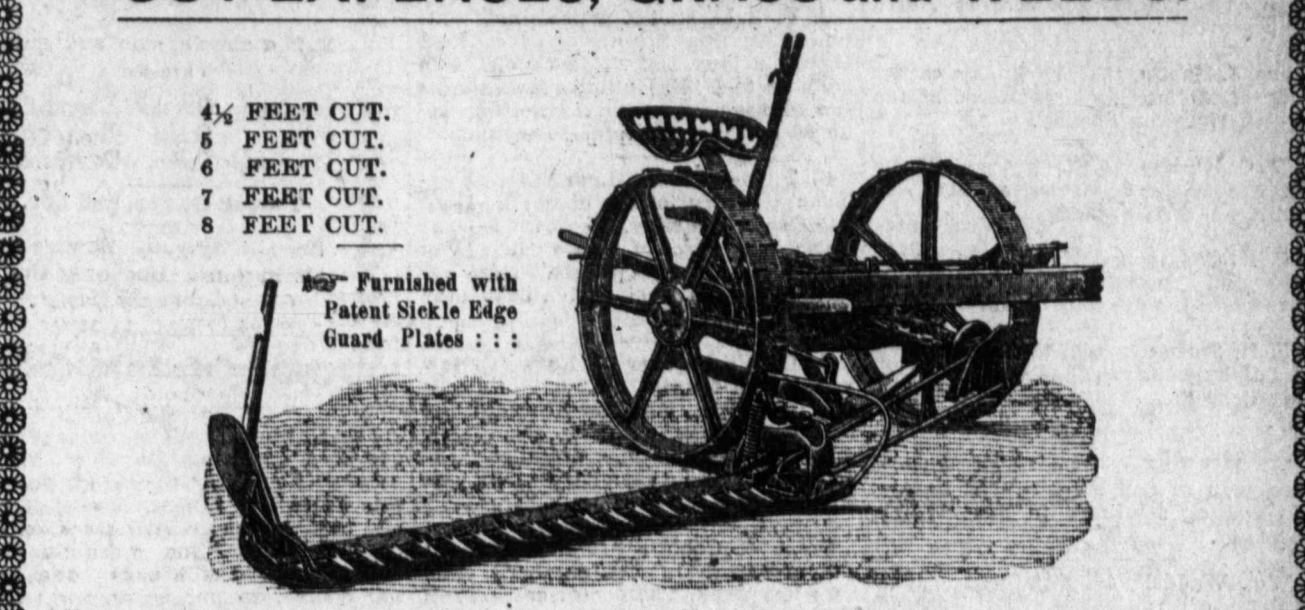
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WHY MAKE HAY AT MORE COST THAN NECESSARY?

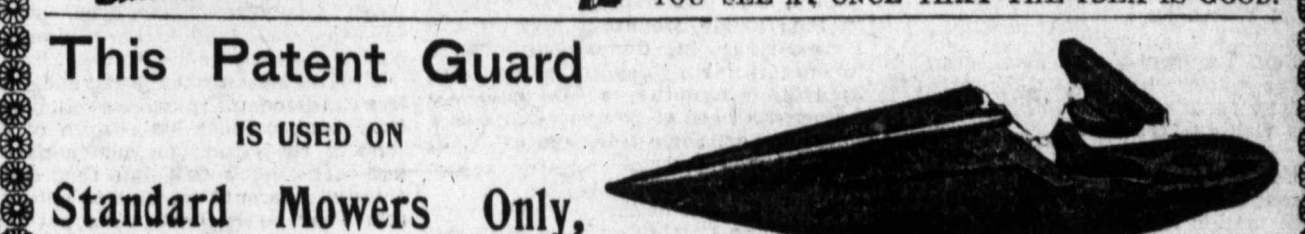
STANDARD MOWERS

CUT EXPENSES, GRASS and WEEDS.



A Mower that will do that and cut grass as well as any other Mower does, has an indisputable claim to your attention.

The Sickie Edge Guard Plate. KEEPS THE KNIFE SHARP. This Guard Plate is Used on all our STANDARD MOWERS. YOU SEE AT ONCE THAT THE IDEA IS GOOD.



This Patent Guard IS USED ON Standard Mowers Only, and is an important departure from the old way, which was good enough until a better was devised. The point is, when you are buying a Mower would it not be well to buy something better made, more easily handled, more durable and more attractively finished than any other? You can replace worn out Guard Rails for five cents each, instead of buying new Guards. This feature alone saves from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a year.



The Standard Foot-Lever, Used on 5 feet and 6 feet Machines. Foot-Lever for Lifting Cutter-Bar, Showing the bar lifted from the ground and held by the foot, as in turning a corner. The Foot and Hand Levers can be used in connection with each other, or Independent as desired. The operator can raise the Cutter-bar to its extreme height with the foot alone, and do it easily, without changing his position on the seat. It is raised to its extreme height as easily as it is raised the first two inches from the ground. IT DOES NOT GROW HEAVIER THE HIGHER IT IS RAISED.

FACTS KNOCK OUT PREJUDICE! Now and then a man will get a notion that he knows a thing is not so, because he does not know it is so, and is not therefore willing to be shown he is wrong. One of our men was at Columbus, Texas, with a 6 foot Standard Mower. Having set it up he was explaining its construction, stating forcibly that they required no more team, and were therefore more economical than the narrow machines. Several farmers in the crowd, of course, knew that it would be impossible for a machine cutting 6 ft. to need no more power to drive it than required in the same grass for an ordinary 4 ft. machine. The result was the crowd went into a field of heavy grass, and with a very small pair of mules hitched to a Standard 6 ft. Mower cut two acres in one hour, which, the grass being very thick, was equal to four tons of hay.

In this short time the prejudice of years was removed, and facts established that no amount of fluent talk would have done. A Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue Will be Sent on Application. Apply for prices to any dealer handling Standard Cultivators—or write EMERSON MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

When You Write to advertisers, always say you saw advertisement in TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

TEXAS MIDLAND R. R. For Transportation of Live Stock, Shortest and Quickest Line to Markets. WE HOLD THE RECORD—30 Hours Ennis, Texas, to National Stock Yards, Ills. Distance of 715 miles via Paris and El Paso Line. All shipments of Stock from points on Houston & Texas Central Ry., Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., Waco & Northwestern Ry., San Antonio & Aransas Pass, Southern Pacific Co., covered cars of Texas Midland Railroad at Ennis, Texas, will receive prompt and satisfactory handling. Our motive power and equipment are of modern construction, 70 lb. steel rails, and 40 feet long. Perfect haulage. Information promptly furnished upon application to W. J. BARRETT, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. E. H. GREEN, President and General Manager, 24 E. Lott, General Freight Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mansion Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. One of the best hotels in the center of the city. Rates very satisfactory. Meals 25 cents. Lodging 50 cents. Under new management. J. F. LUTHER, Proprietor.

THE SOUTHERN ANTHRAX VACCINE CO. Anthrax Vaccine, Blackleg Vaccine, Texas Fever Serum. A RELIABLE SINGLE BLACKLEG VACCINE NOW READY. HOG CHOLERA SERUM IN COURSE OF PRODUCTION. Write for circular.

HAT AND DYE WORKS. We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dyeing. Lowest prices for ray-stems work. Hosiery and other felt hats made equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed as latest styles. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dyeing. Agents wanted. WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

Wm. Harrell of Amarillo, was here Saturday.

C. W. Merchant of Abilene was in Fort Worth again Sunday.

Col. H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Burlington, was here Saturday.

Branch Isbell, a well-to-do cattleman of Lockhart, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Thos. J. Martin, the well known cattleman of Midland was registered at the Worth Hotel on Sunday.

F. C. Rhea, Live Stock Agent of the Katy with headquarters at San Antonio, was here Saturday.

S. R. Coggin and H. C. Ford, bankers and prominent stockmen of Brownwood, were here Friday.

J. H. Spence, a well-to-do cattleman of Sulphur Springs, had a car of cattle on the Fort Worth market Wednesday.

M. B. Pulliam, the well known cattleman of San Angelo, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Saturday.

Wm. Waddell, a prominent cattle dealer of Colorado City, passed through Fort Worth Friday, returning from Amarillo.

J. S. Todd, who has a large ranch near Checotah, Indian Territory, but who makes headquarters in this city, was here Friday.

E. T. Ambler of Dallas, president of the Llano Cattle Company of Garza county, was registered at the Worth hotel on Saturday.

J. H. Nail, a prominent citizen, banker and stockman of Wolfe City, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Friday.

Sam Lazarus of Sherman who is largely interested in cattle in the different parts of the State, was among the visitors here Saturday.

Col. J. L. Pennington, Live Stock Agent of the Santa Fe with headquarters in this city, has gone on a business trip to Kansas City.

D. B. Gardner of this city, Manager of the Pritchard Cattle Company of King county, returned Saturday after an absence of several weeks.

B. T. Ware, the well known cattle dealer of Amarillo and his brother, R. C. Ware of Colorado, were both registered at the Worth Hotel Sunday.

E. A. Gildemeister, a prominent cattle dealer of Council Grove, Kansas, returned from Colorado City Wednesday evening and left that night for Kansas.

Jno. Scharbauer of this city returned home Saturday after having spent several weeks looking after his ranching interests in the vicinity of Midland.

J. D. Houston, the well known citizen and stockman of Gonzales, spent Monday in Fort Worth and left Tuesday morning for his ranch near Midland, Texas.

E. S. Beck, a prominent cattleman of Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Saturday en route to Chickasha, Indian Territory, where he has pastured about 1500 cattle.

J. M. Daugherty, the well known cattleman of Abilene, who has about 20,000 cattle in the Indian Territory, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Friday.

L. B. Comer, Gen. freight and passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande, returned Friday from a trip to Brownwood and other points along the Rio Grande road.

J. H. Nations, a prominent cattleman of El Paso and a member of the Executive Committee of the Cattle Raisers Association, was here Monday in attendance at the meeting.

W. R. Moore, formerly a prominent cattleman in this city, but now manager and one of the principal owners of the cotton seed oil mill at Ardmore, I. T., was here Wednesday.

F. J. Pay, representing the Hicks Stock Car Company whose headquarters are at Fort Worth, returned Saturday from a trip to Southern Texas and left the following evening for Kansas City.

E. B. Carver, the well known cattleman of Henrietta, and manager in Texas for the Cassidy Bros. Commission company of St. Louis and Kansas City, was mixing among his many friends in Fort Worth on Friday.

Capt. J. C. Richardson, ex-sheriff of Tarrant county and for many years one of the leading cattle buyers and shippers of this city, but now engaged in the milling business at Clifton, has been in Fort Worth several days.

C. J. Larimer, General Live Stock agent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, returned Saturday from Midland and other points West on his line. He reports the country quite dry beyond Big Springs but says that grass is fairly good and cattle looking well.

John T. Shy of Kansas City, who operates very extensively in Texas cattle, spent Sunday in Fort Worth. Mr. Shy will be in Texas several days receiving two or three different lots of cattle recently contracted by him.

Jno. W. Light and J. B. Sparks, of Chickasha, I. T., were here Thursday and left over the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Friday for San Saba county. These gentlemen are on the market for three or four thousand aged steers.

Frank Weaver, the well known cattleman of Fort Worth, returned home a few days ago after having

completed the shipment of a large lot of cattle to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, President of the Cattle Raisers Association, was present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held at their offices in this city on Monday.

Fred Horsburgh, manager of the Esquepa Land and Cattle company, located in Dickens county, was here Thursday. Mr. Horsburgh reports splendid rains on his company's ranch and says his cattle are in fine condition.

J. U. Zuberbueher, a prominent cattleman of Big Springs, was in Fort Worth Friday. Mr. Zuberbueher sold his herd to M. B. Huling a few months ago, and is now on the market for cattle with which to restock his ranch.

S. P. Meyers of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the Louisville Land and Cattle company, who own a large ranch and herd of cattle in King county, was in Fort Worth Friday returning from a week or ten days' stay at the ranch.

C. B. Willingham of Roswell, New Mexico and Murdo McKenzie of Trinidad, Colorado, both members of the Executive Committee of the Cattle Raisers Association, attended the meeting of the Committee here on Monday.

Dr. J. A. Cobb, a prominent citizen and stockman of Leigh, I. T., was here last week. The doctor came down to attend the commencement exercises of the Fort Worth university and to take home with him a son who has been attending the university the past year.

C. A. O'Keefe, a prominent cattleman of Colorado City, was here Thursday night and left over the Denver Friday morning for Childress, where he expects within the next two or three days to turn over 2000 two-year-old steers sold by him to W. C. Quinlan of Kansas City.

Pete Scoggins and his partner, Roy Brown, who own a large cattle ranch in the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river in Garza county, were in Fort Worth Friday returning from Amarillo where they a few days ago delivered a herd of two-year-old steers sold by them some time ago to W. B. Mand.

Jno. T. Lofton of this city, Manager of the Llano Cattle Company of Garza County, came down from Amarillo Sunday. Mr. Lofton has just finished the delivery of his company's crop of yearlings, numbering about 2200 head, the buyers of which were sold to W. C. Quinlan and the heifers to Kansas parties.

R. D. Yoakum, general freight and passenger agent of the Houston, East and West Texas railroad with headquarters at Houston, was here Friday. A few years ago Mr. Yoakum was assistant live stock agent of the Santa Fe with headquarters at Fort Worth, consequently has many friends among the stockmen of the state.

D. G. Galbraith, one of the principal shareholders of the Llano Cattle Company and proprietor of the Hexagon hotel at Midland, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Galbraith says there are quite a number of visitors at the Wells now and that his new hotel, which is by the way, one of the finest in Texas, is doing a good business.

Robt. Burnett, a well to do cattleman of Kansas county, was here Saturday. Mr. Burnett says the range is in unusually good condition in his section of the country, corn has already been laid by and that the farmers are now feasting on roasting ears, while the cotton crop is looking splendidly and everything is in prosperous condition.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, came down Wednesday evening and returned Thursday. Mr. Waggoner has on his farm on Red river in Wichita and Wilbarger counties, between three and four thousand acres in wheat which he says is in good condition and promises good yield. Mr. Waggoner sold a few months ago his last year's wheat crop amounting to about 50,000 bushels, at \$1.00 per bushel.

Col. W. E. Bolton, editor and proprietor of the Live Stock Inspector of Woodward, Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth Monday. Col. Bolton says that notwithstanding the backward spring in his section of the country, the recent bountiful rains have put the range in splendid condition and that cattle are now taking on flesh rapidly, and will be ready for shipment to market much earlier than was at first expected.

Holstein Bros., the well known breeders of Hereford cattle, who have a ranch near Albany, Texas, and whose postoffice address is Wolfe City, Texas, offers in the "For Sale" column of this issue of the Journal, a five year old registered bull. It is claimed that this is a fine individual and a splendid animal. Any of the Journal's readers wanting a bull of this kind will no doubt find it to their interest to correspond with Holstein Bros. before buying.

C. A. O'Keefe, a prominent ranchman of Colorado City, was here Sunday returning from Amarillo where he recently delivered to W. C. Quinlan 2,000 one and two year old steers. These cattle were contracted some time ago at \$20.25 for the yearlings and \$25.00 per head for the two year olds. Mr. O'Keefe says that there are but few buyers along the Fort Worth & Denver, but that he was only able to hear of about two herds that had not been sold.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City has been in Fort Worth for several days taking in, among other things, the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cattle Raisers Association of which he is a member and which was in session here Monday. Mr. Robertson recently delivered to H. D. Rogers and his associates about 3,000 two year old steers from off the "Hat" ranch owned by Scott & Robertson and located in Eddy County, New Mexico.

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The Chicago Packing company that has been operating the Fort Worth packing house for a year or so, has shut down and announced that it will not buy any more live stock, either hogs or cattle. The Journal regrets that the company has determined on this course, but is glad to learn from reliable authority that arrangements have been made to have the packing house opened by another wealthy concern about September 1st. It is understood that it is the intention of the new company to operate the business on a more extensive scale and it is hoped by this arrangement to gradually improve Fort Worth as a live stock market.

Tom James, a stockman of Scurry County who was in Fort Worth on Saturday, says that crops in that section of the country are looking good and that the acreage in cotton is much larger this year than ever before. Says the corn crop is knee high and that the recent rains in that district almost insure an abundant yield. Mr. James seems to think that the only draw back now to his section of the State is the rapid increase in prairie dogs. He seems to think that something will have to be done to exterminate these grass destroying pests as the dogs, at the rate at which they are now increasing, will in the near future consume more grass than will be eaten by the cattle.

Col. I. T. Pryor, the well known cattleman of San Antonio who is also manager in Southern Texas for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company, was in Fort Worth Monday attending the regular quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association, of which he is an active and valuable member. Col. Pryor has just returned from Kansas City and other market centers, says money has for the last week loosened up until it can now be had in abundance for legitimate business enterprises by all those who are entitled to credit. He takes a very hopeful view of the situation and believes that the present year will be a very satisfactory one to the cattlemen.

IRRIGATION IN LA SALLE COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Last week when at Cotulla in chatting with Judge S. T. Dowe an old resident and leading lawyer there, I ventured the remark that that country never would amount to anything much except for stock raising. "Get in my buggy said the Judge and I will show you very soon what we can do here, with the help of a little water." Accordingly we drove out to the home and farm of Mr. George Copp, about a mile from town, on the banks of the Nueces River. There I was treated to a genuine surprise in the shape of a field where vegetables and farm products of all kinds were growing in the greatest abundance and luxuriance in a vegetable garden in the midst of the dense brush and cactus surrounding it.

Mr. Copp owns a section of land here of which 80 acres are now cleared and in cultivation. Not a lick was struck on this place until the first day of last June; and I am informed that Mr. Copp had already realized over \$1000 on his onion crop and \$2000 on other vegetables. Irrigation is the factor producing these results, the Nueces River furnishing the water. Mr. Copp has scraped out a large circular reservoir on the bank from which by means of a small engine it is pumped and distributed through a main pipe to a point in the field and thence conducted over little furrows wherever needed. Mr. Copp was away from home, having gone to San Antonio with a car load of onions, but his head man, Pablo Valdez, an intelligent Mexican who formerly worked on Col. Daniel Milne's irrigated farm at Laredo did the honors. Alfalfa, sorghum, corn, melons, onions, beets, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, peas, beans and cucumbers are among the growing crops. Two thousand El Paso, Mission and Tokay grape cuttings planted last December have made a splendid growth, and many of them have fine large bunches of grapes now. The onion seed were planted last October—El Paso and Bermuda being the varieties. The latter proved much the best of the two. Fig trees have also been planted and are doing well; in fact everything on the place seemed flourishing to perfection.

From the above it may be judged that this irrigated farm is a success, and what one man can do, so also can another, provided he has the proper qualifications. This country is not without its drawbacks, but it looks to me as if it presents many inducements to those desiring to engage in irrigation farming, and for stock raising it is up to the average of the South-western country. I am informed that plenty of land can be had of the same quality as Mr. Copp's fronting the Nueces and Frio rivers for \$1.25 to \$1.75 an acre. This soil is gray sandy very rich and well adapted to truck and fruit raising, as well as other farm products. The mesquite timber

on the land can be shipped to San Antonio where there is a ready market, and it will generally pay for clearing. Mexican labor is cheap and abundant—Mr. Copp pays his hands 30 cents per day, and gets all he needs; for irrigating work Mexicans can't be excelled; they can almost make the water run up-hill. Clearing of land as well as all other labor in that country is performed by the Mexicans, and if the White man treats them fairly and pays promptly he can get all the steady, reliable hands he needs. Fencing fields with brush piled sufficiently high and wide is common here and is cheap and effective.

I have not a dollar's interest in La Salle county and before last week, was unacquainted with any one there. In writing the above, I have therefore no axe to grind and no object except to call attention to the possibilities of that section. Judge S. T. Dowe or any other resident of Cotulla, will I feel sure, readily give interested parties any information in their power.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER.
Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, May 28, 1898.

Cattle receipts for the week 24,600. The offerings this week of coarse heavy steers were in excess of the demand and they are about 15c lower, while well finished heavy steers and all classes of butcher stock are selling about steady with last week. Prime heavy steers \$4.65@4.80; medium steers, \$4.35@4.60; light handy weight steers, \$4.00@4.80. Butcher cows and heifers, \$3.65@4.80. Canners, \$2.50@3.65. Veal calves, 6@7c. Bulls, \$3.40@4.50. Texas weas, \$3.30@4.45.

Stockers and feeders, while the supply has increased the demand continues good and prices are practically unchanged. Feeders, \$4.00@4.80; stockers, \$4.00@5.65. Hog receipts for the week 67,000. The decline in provisions has caused lower prices for hogs and although the receipts were nearly 40,000 less than last week, hogs are about 10c lower. Heavy hogs, \$4.25@4.35; mixed, \$4.10@4.25; lights, \$3.65@4.20; pigs, \$3.00@3.65. Sheep receipts 14,000. Trading at the sheep pens was brisk and prices are fully 30c higher than last week. Late sales, spring lambs, \$5.00@6.75. Colorado wool lambs, \$5.35@5.85; clipped, \$4.50@4.90. Wethers, \$4.40@5.00. Ewes and common wethers, \$3.75@4.40. Texas and Arizonas, \$3.75@4.40.

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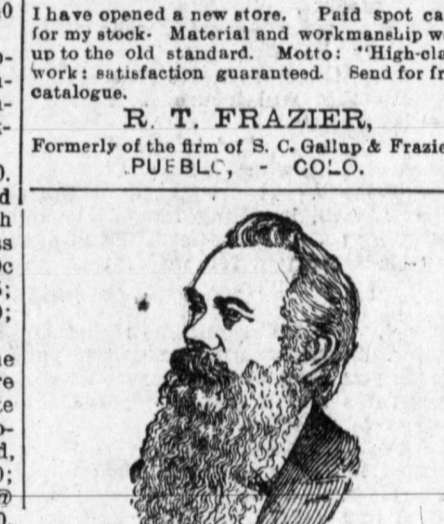
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