

# Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

NO. 47, VOL. 19.

DALLAS, FT. WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 11, 1899.

ESTABLISHED APRIL 1880.

## CATTLE.

There is now good reason to hope that cattle will have an early spring growth of grass and weeds to go on, the range having had a much better soaking than it usually receives during the winter.

In other states fewer cattle are being fed than at this time last year, due both to the higher price of feed and to the unfortunate results of feeding a common class of cattle last year. The demand for the commoner grades seems to grow less with the experience of each year and the margin steadily widens between the scrub and the offspring of registered bulls of the beef breed. Cattle feeding ought to be done with discrimination, and while it would give to the Texas farmer a profitable method of marketing his surplus feed crops it must be borne in mind that he must buy with judgment if he is to feed with profit. When feed stuff is high the expert breeder wants to buy only high grade cattle, and though these may come high he knows they can fit them up to command profitable figures when they are finished for the market. The value of the scrub steadily becomes relatively smaller.

While there have been fluctuations in the market for fat cattle there was on the whole a very satisfactory advance made during the closing period of 1897 and the year closed with features in the general situation not at all discouraging to the cattleman. Business conditions throughout the country are prosperous, all lines of trade are active and all the working men of the country are employed and able to buy an abundance of food. This means that there will come a demand from consumers larger in number and stronger in purchasing power than has been known for many years. At the same time the sources of supply have not been so replenished as to make production as plentiful as in former years. The Northwest will send fewer cattle from its ranges, the feed lots contain less than last year and nowhere have farmers stocked up to meet the demands that are made strong by range shortage. No one can point to any supply source that will meet the feeder demand that must come soon. Better methods are producing better grades of cattle for market and reducing the percentage of loss, but nowhere have these improvements yet shown up a supply in sufficient number of what the markets will require. It takes time to grow up a stock so reduced in numbers as the cattle stock of this country was permitted to become.

The general over-estimate of the number of cattle on feed in Texas is somewhat difficult of explanation. Somehow a statement was made that the number was about 250,000, nothing being shown to indicate why that figure should be given rather than any other, and so the statement seemed to be accepted as authority without question. It was, perhaps, not unreasonable to expect from the abundance of feed raised in the state that the feed pens would be filled to the limit of capacity. Yet it turns out that at some of the mills where cattle were fed last year none at all are now on feed and many others are feeding a smaller number than last year. On December 30 the Houston Post gave a list of cattle on feed along the line of the Santa Fe, furnished by Capt. James H. Polk, live stock agent of that road. The list includes something over 121,000, both in Texas and Indian Territory, but it must be remembered that the Santa Fe runs through the heart of the feeding district both in Texas and the Territory. Comparing that list with the one published in the Journal only goes to substantiate the correctness of the Journal's estimate that no more than about 150,000 to 160,000 head of cattle are now on feed within the state. H. K. Rice, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt, has given the subject long and close investigation and makes an estimate even lower than that of the Journal, placing the entire number up to Jan. 1 at 140,000.

It has been generally known that in portions of Texas afflicted by drouth during the summer and fall a good many cattle are being fed enough to carry them through the winter, but perhaps it has not been so well known that in other ranges the cattlemen are not depending entirely on the grass, but are supplementing the native pasture with some cultivated feeds. There is a wise economy in this and if every ranchman who could do so would raise sorghum or Kaffir corn, or some other forage plants that withstand drouth, he would bring his stock through not only without loss, but with such improvement, especially to his young, growing stock, as to convince him of the wisdom of preparing for such feeding every winter, no matter how favorable might be all the natural conditions. Cattlemen are conservative and are in no hurry to adopt themselves to changes in their methods, but the vital importance of improving their stock in quality and securing earlier maturity by breeding to pedigree bulls, is something that all of them have now come to recognize, and they are adapting themselves to this required change of methods quite as rapidly, perhaps, as is practicable, and certainly in no other section of the country has improved breeding been pushed with such enterprise, intelligence and liberality. The next thing our cattlemen have to learn is that the high grade young cattle they are producing are well worth taking care of during winter, and that it will pay well to keep them strong and growing without check at any time until ready for market. Such care will almost eliminate the factor of winter losses wherever it is given, and that alone, regardless of the improved spring condition of the whole herd, will mean the saving of a considerable per cent every year. The Journal may be pushing this subject to tireless repetition, but it is one the cattlemen cannot afford to ignore.

## HORSES.

The horse that shows intelligence and kindly feeling will always show to the best advantage in the sales ring.

In order to raise a spirited and intelligent horse there must be kind and judicious but firm management of the colt. Raise him so that he will be educated, not broken.

If you have any young horses to send to market—handle them kindly and carefully before shipment. Have harness every day and liberal feeding them in good flesh and well groomed. An hour or so of work on them with brush and comb, a little handling in will all make handsome returns when the animals are sold.

There is a shortage of good horses at all the markets but there are a great many more scrubs than can be sold. Get rid of the latter and quit breeding them. The profitable classes of horses are distinctly known and it will pay to raise no others. Breed good mares to standard bred horses and get in line for making money out of horse raising.

An association of horsemen has been organized at Lexington, Ky., to buy up inferior thoroughbred mares in that section and send them to the South to be sold without pedigree. The object is to weed out of the thoroughbred class animals that are discredited to it and make the fact that an animal that is thoroughbred an assurance of high individual quality. The breeders of this class can probably engage in this effort to advance its standard.

The export horse trade slackened as to numbers towards the close of the year 1898, showing that the foreign demand was lighter, probably owing to some extent to the season of the year. The demand, however, was strict as to quality, and the later consignments going abroad were very select and represented some of the highest requirements as to coaches and roadsters. Among the coaches was one pair, a black and a bay, 15.3 hands, trotting bred, bought for over \$5000 on a special order from France. Another pair, also of French origin, brought their owners an average of over \$400. Dealers think that the trade will soon have a considerable increase.

The Journal believes that one reason for the indifference of farmers in selection of stallions to which they will breed their mares grows out of the indifference of stallion owners to advertising. In England the services of stallions are advertised for months before the breeding season begins, but in this country advertising is very much neglected. Stallion owners should not take it for granted that the value of their horses is known to everyone who has a mare to breed. They should put the facts before the public persistently and prominently in order that farmers may be led often to think of the economy there is in breeding to really good animals. The agricultural papers do all within their power in advising farmers to always breed to the best and persistently grade their stock up to a higher standard, but the owners of horses should assist by keeping the merits of their animals well advertised.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has adopted measures looking to the suppression of an evil which an ardent supporter of the measure was pleased to refer to as "the senseless mutilation of God's most glorious animal," viz, the docking of the tail. A resolution was passed excluding, after 1899, any weanling, yearling or two-year-old whose tail has been docked from competitive entries at shows. Supporters of the measure pointed to the United States as being too considerate to thus torture wantonly this most useful animal, when they were promptly called down by the opposition, who backed up their statements by the reproduction in the live stock publications of cuts of American saddle and harness horses which had been docked. To casual observers it would seem that the United States would pay liberally for an exclusive right to the fad, which the society at least is anxious to banish from its boundaries. The impression now, however, is that the society must recede from its position finally. At all events the nocturnal visitors at Killkenney are industriously at work, and the end is not yet.

The breeding season will soon be on hand and it would be well for breeders to begin at once to consider the selection of stallions to which their mares should be bred. If this selection is judicious, the first step, and a vital one, has been taken towards making the horse department of the farm industry a profitable and interesting one. No one can take enough interest in scrub horses to make of them even the best they are capable of, but there are few men who will not take an interest in the foal of a standard bred sire of high quality and with prepotency sufficient to stamp his progeny with something of his own character, action and conformation, and who will not try to develop such a foal to all the excellence potential in him. To most men it seems an extravagance to breed anything but a highly bred mare to a stallion whose name is in the Journal does not advise that any sort of a scrub mare be bred to such a stallion, for there are too many mares in Texas that should not be bred at all. They should be the end of the family. But such mares no farmer should have. The only mare that can be profitably kept on the farm either for breeding purposes or for work is one that will do to breed to a high class horse. It is not at all necessary that she herself be highly bred, though she would be all the better for that, but she should be of fair size and of reasonably good form and action. Breed her to the best standard bred horse accessible, and keep all the best fillies from such breeding to themselves to become brood mares, and soon no other part of the farm industry will be as satisfactory in every way as this of raising serviceable and valuable horses.

## SWINE.

Arrange to have good pasturage for your sows when they bring their litters.

See that the hogs have dry, warm and clean sleeping quarters. They should have plenty of good life and plenty of exercise, but they should have places to sleep where they can have warmth and cleanliness.

Pigs which seem otherwise healthy, sometimes have an affection of the spinal chord, which, in lieu of a better name, may be called meningitis. The symptoms are the dragging of the hind feet, or perhaps the disease may not have reached that point which renders the hind legs wholly incapacitated. To effect a cure the pigs should be kept in a dry place and given a warm one if in winter, and given daily with each feed a teaspoonful of the following, mixed in equal parts: salicylate of soda, potassium sulphate, bicarbonate of soda and aniseed.

Prof. Shaw, in a communication to the Ohio Farmer, enumerates the following as among the causes of weakness and inferiority in pure bred animals: Lack of exercise, forcing feeds, in-and-in breeding and breeding too early. In selecting from registered families, inquires as to individuality as an important factor in the selection of males. Unless the bear individually is that he should be his progeny, resultant from purity of breeding, may be an actual disadvantage, for it makes him effective in the transmission of weaknesses which farmers want to keep out of their herds.

Only pure bred males should be used in the swine-herd, for without them there is no telling what may be the characteristics of the progeny, but discrimination must be exercised even in the selection of registered males. Good constitution is a matter of first importance, and though there is no reason why pure bred animals should not possess vigorous constitutions it is an unfortunate fact that many of them do not. They have been pampered and kept under hot house conditions very often for show purposes instead of being handled and reared for the development of their real usefulness. The pedigree should show to the buyer something more than that the bear is of a family that has won distinction in the show rings. It should show that the sires of the family wherever they have been used have stamped valuable characteristics on their progeny, have gotten strong, vigorous, early maturing litters, the kind that make money for the farmer who raises them. Don't look to the show ring boys to achieve the most satisfactory results in the breeding pens.

### THE BEST BREED.

Prof. Shaw appears in the Prairie Farmer as an advocate of the bacon hog for reasons which the friends of that animal have not heretofore sufficiently presented, but they are reasons that apply with more force in the corn states than in Texas. Characteristics have been developed in the favorite breeds of swine in the United States by persistent corn feeding to which he objects. He thinks that by a resort to bacon breeds, such as the Tamworth and Yorkshire, certain of the deficiencies in the favorite breeds in the corn belt will be remedied. He thinks the hogs will have better bone, better breeding qualities, and that they will breed more regularly and produce larger litters and will have good milking and nursing qualities.

To the Journal it seems that these things are to a great extent matters of environment. The best authorities on swine breeding and raising are agreed in thinking that the best in the world are those which recognize the natural requirements of the hog, and that they will produce the most satisfactory results. The Poland-China and the Berkshire may be in-bred, kept closely confined and shut up to a corn diet until they become fat and heavy, but with weak bones, faulty constitution, unsatisfactory as breeders or nursing sows. But give them good pasturage and range that will demand of them exercise and will give them plenty of pure air and water, and the surroundings and they will develop readily enough those characteristics sought for in what are considered the special bacon breeds. The hogs of Texas have not developed the best characteristics of which Prof. Shaw complains, or, at least, his complaint would apply to a very small proportion of the hogs of this state. Pure bred bears, mostly Poland-Chinas and Berkshires, have been used liberally for many years, but the hardy native sows and their offspring have grown up mostly on healthy feeds, ranging widely and retaining vigor and constitution to transmit to their young. Even the men who have the pure-breds on their farms have not indulged in in-breeding or in the forcing processes so common to other sections, so that the same breeds here develop vigorous stamina and are prolific breeders and good mothers, that in many parts of the corn belt lack these excellent qualities.

It is not improbable that the lean meat product of the bacon breeds may at some time pay for the added cost of its production, but after all it is really not as palatable a meat as that of the razor-back or native Southern hog. No one contends that it will pay the farmer to keep razor-backs of his farm, excellent as their meat is, but with the finer breeds he has and the pasturage conditions permitted to them he can, with judicious feeding, produce a far better quality of meat than that of the hogs that for generations have known only a corn diet. Recognize the fact that the hog is by nature a grazing animal, and give him such pasturage as will make but little supplemental feed necessary, and the Poland-China, the Berkshire or either of the other breeds heretofore generally preferred will be satisfactory enough in all the attributes mentioned by Prof. Shaw as belonging to the two breeds he recommends.

## SHEEP.

Feeding sheep on cotton seed meal and hulls is becoming somewhat of an important feature of the Texas sheep industry and feeders are hoping for profitable results.

Have the ewes in good condition while carrying their lambs and feed them so as to cause a liberal yield of milk while suckling. There is an economy in numbering the lambs saved in growth that makes this treatment profitable.

Men who are well informed as to the characteristics and requirements of the different breeds of sheep do not advise farmers to try to handle the English or mutton breeds in large flocks. These do best in flocks of forty or fifty head. The sheep of the Spanish stock can be well handled in considerable numbers and are the most profitable on extensive ranges. The farmer, however, should consider the importance of the important factor in his industry, and to make the most out of handling the mutton breeds involves care and abundant feeding, early maturity being of value in the mutton breed, interrupted growth. The care and liberal feeding that is best for the mutton development is also the best for quality and quantity of the wool product. Be liberal to the sheep herd if you wish liberal return from it.

It is well known that some of the finest products of the experience of experienced breeders have been the result of inbreeding, but it is a process that has not often resulted in interrupted growth. The care and liberal scientific breeders should attempt it. In other hands successful results must be exceedingly rare, and the general result will be the elimination of something of the vigor and stamina of some faulty characteristic. A diminution of stamina or weakening of constitutional vigor very often results even though in other respects the experiment may be successful. Breed always to pure bred rams, but don't keep them in the flock long enough to get lambs from their own offspring, and when the change is made see that the new breed, if of a different ancestry from those that have been displaced.

In the region about Fort Collins, Colorado, there are now on feed 235,000 lambs, or in the neighborhood of 50,000 more than last year. Jessie Harris of Fort Collins, in an interview published in the Chicago Drovers' Journal some days ago, said that lambs had never done better than they are at present. He says that he is ready to sell the middle of this month but that the bulk will go to market in March and April. He states that alfalfa with corn makes a fine combination for feed and can be used more freely and safely than any other feed. Especially he said that lambs can take more corn with alfalfa than with other kinds of hay. Barley, he says, is about as good, and can be grown wherever alfalfa can be grown successfully. The Texas sheep country in Texas and New Mexico will please stick a pin here.

The advancing price of grain has forced a great many unfinished sheep to market, which necessarily had the effect of dropping the price. Especially was this so during the holidays. This is a question which sheep feeders must study closely. Is it better to dispose of unfinished stuff simply because feed is so high, or to keep them until they contain that there has been time when they made more money feeding when corn was worth 60 cents per bushel than they made when they only paid 15 cents per bushel for it. Texas feeders have made it a rule to advise their friends that this is a fact. It depends wholly upon conditions at the time of feeding. Certain it is however, that a man should argue the matter thoroughly before sending his unfinished stock to market and before the price of feed stuff advances before the stock is finished.

### THE SHEEP FOR TEXAS.

It is not probable that any other breed will ever supplant the Merino on the ranges of Western Texas nor among farmers who subject their sheep largely to range conditions. Others the English breeds have the feed and care which have developed their excellent mutton qualities, and on the farms these should be given as far as practicable, it would probably pay the farmer better to keep them, as he has not to do with rams of such breed, than to keep the Merino or to breed to Merino rams. This, however, depends somewhat upon the accessibility of a market for his mutton sheep and lambs, as well as upon environment.

As a general rule, perhaps it is safer all around for the farmer to prefer the Merino. Although it is of Spanish descent its development and modification for constant pasturage and in American sheep. It will produce a profitable fleece or a profitable carcass. If it has to depend principally on the range it will do these things better than any other breed. It is a hardy sheep and a tenderer than the English breeds, and will thrive better on scanty fare and neglect than any other. Not that it should be subjected to neglect and scanty fare, for it will pay at some times to pay for the added cost of its production, but after all it is really not as palatable a meat as that of the razor-back or native Southern hog. No one contends that it will pay the farmer to keep razor-backs of his farm, excellent as their meat is, but with the finer breeds he has and the pasturage conditions permitted to them he can, with judicious feeding, produce a far better quality of meat than that of the hogs that for generations have known only a corn diet. Recognize the fact that the hog is by nature a grazing animal, and give him such pasturage as will make but little supplemental feed necessary, and the Poland-China, the Berkshire or either of the other breeds heretofore generally preferred will be satisfactory enough in all the attributes mentioned by Prof. Shaw as belonging to the two breeds he recommends.

Where, however, a good market for mutton or lamb can be always depended upon and the farmer will make provision for shelter and feeding so that the lambs will have steady, uninterrupted growth from the day they are dropped and can be fitted early for market it is probable that it will pay the Texas farmer best to raise the Spanish mutton breeds. No other state enables one to do this so cheaply as Texas, where cheap land, rich native grasses and favoring climate all combine for early maturity and cheap production.

## POULTRY.

Keep an account with each hen and get rid of the unprofitable ones.

Meat in some form should be one of the varieties of poultry food.

If you would be a successful market poultryman breed for both meat and eggs and let the fancy points alone—if you expect to enter the show ring, then you must consider the standard for beauty as well as utility.

It is poor policy to keep the surplus cockerels a day longer than necessary. Soon as they attain growth sufficient to market to advantage work them off if the market is at all good. A week or two's delay means a lessened profit. If the bird are of the large breed and have not put on flesh readily and are in poor condition it will pay to go to some trouble to get them in good flesh. Generally speaking two or three weeks' feeding of very fattening food and given in as large quantity as can be consumed will put ordinary fowls in market condition. But whatever the delay and expense may be do not market a skeleton but a plump, well developed customer, for you cannot do it. It is a good plan to confine the cockerels to a yard and house and prevent their taking too much exercise. A strong boiled mash of potatoes, animal meal or meat scraps, buckwheat and corn chop is a good thing to begin the day on. Later give some green stuff in some way unless the cockerels have a grass range and at noon and night give dry wheat and corn in equal parts.—American Poultry Advocate.

### WHAT IS A "STRAIN"?

What are strains? when applied to fowls is a question very often asked and but seldom answered for it is but indifferently understood. There are some persons, and good breeders too, who contend there is no such thing as "strains," and that it is folly to admit such a word into the poultryman's vocabulary.

While we are always ready and willing to hear discussions on both sides of the question, when hecily and pointedly put, we believe in "strains," and shall do so until we have heard arguments to the contrary, strong enough to convince us we are in error.

A strain is, as we would use the word, merely a term to denote a person's peculiar stock or, rather, a careful, systematic effort, a breeder has been able to produce uniformly fine birds of some special breed. As all breeders of any note have some particular points of difference, each breeder systematically breeds to develop his identity in his fowls till it becomes a fixture at the market, we believe in "strains," and shall do so until we have heard arguments to the contrary, strong enough to convince us we are in error.

### SIMPLE REMEDIES.

An old friend of the writers' lived for a number of years along side of a farmer who was continually feeding his sheep something to keep them healthy. If it was not salt, it was sulphur; if it was not sulphur, it was tar. He always had something, and was always feeding something to them. Desiring to go into the business himself, the first thing our friend did was to buy a medicine chest, as he called it. He bought the medicine as soon as he did his sheep. Some people manage poultry in much the same way as this man did his sheep. The fowls are constantly ailing, and they are constantly in need of some remedies. Most of the remedies needed in a poultry yard are to be found at home and are kept in every well regulated family. We do not believe in doing fowls that are in good health, and in case of disease some of the more common remedies are much better than a whole drug store with no knowledge of the kind of drug to be given. The man carrying on a business of this kind should be contented to do as the old Dutch doctor did. He had a number of small bottles of drugs in his office and had them all labeled for convenience according to the disease they were for. Measles medicine was labeled measles, and fever medicine, fever medicine, and all the long list were labeled the same way. When one of the small bottles for any reason became lost, he would empty the contents of the bottle into a great big bottle without any label. If a patient came in the office with rheumatism, he was given rheumatism medicine, but if the doctor did not know what was the matter with his patient, he would give him some of the medicine out of the large bottle, because he did not know what it was, and assumed that the medicine being unknown would cure any unknown disease. He was as near right as some quacks are betwixts.

As a rule not much medicine is needed in the poultry yard. If the fowls are sick they do need treatment that will correct the trouble, and not medicine that will aggravate it. Sometimes simple curatives will do as well as more complicated and expensive drugs. In olden times the camphor bottle cured almost all kinds of ill, and the ammonia jar would prevent them. To take the place of the camphor bottle in the poultry house, we will substitute the kerosene can. This is the panacea that cures all diseases that chickens are heir to, and may not cure all, but it is very helpful in many ills in the poultry house. It may not be good in roop, given internally or an external application. It cures swellings about the head if applied in time. It prevents and cures scaly legs, mixed with lard, it is a lice exterminator on the fowls, kills lice on the roosts, and is sure death to mites. Some poultry breeders employ it for almost every ill. In many ways it is harmless, and will do little damage if it falls to do good. In many houses the free use of kerosene could be made to advantage. It is better to have the fowls healthy and not need any medicine, but this is not always obtainable.—Poultry Farmer.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

CIRCULATION STATEMENT FOR 1898.

Showing Total Number of Copies Printed during the year to be 861,100, AVERAGE WEEKLY ISSUE, 16,559.

Table with columns for Weeks, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Monthly Totals, and Grand Total.

The Grand Total, when divided by 52, which is the actual number of weeks of issue, shows that the average number of complete copies printed per issue was 16,559.

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Dallas,



Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared H. L. O'Leary, Roy B. Simpson, Alice Caldwell and W. H. Norton, known to me to be respectively, treasurer, head mailing clerk, book-keeper, and president of TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, who being by me duly sworn, each deposes and says that the foregoing statement showing the average number of copies of TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL printed per issue during the year 1898 to be 16,559 is true and correct.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1898. H. J. MARYNE, Notary Public Dallas County, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Published Every Wednesday. THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO. Office of Publication 312 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Subscription, \$1 a Year. Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Texas, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

The directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas report that more than one hundred students had to be turned away this year because there was not space to care for them.

Some new features, important to Texas agriculture as well as to the export trade of Galveston, have lately appeared. A large quantity of wheat is going from that city to Mediterranean ports, a trade just begun.

After the McCormick decision against the Texas railroad commission the rates of cotton seed products were advanced from about 17 1/2 to 30 cents from common point territory to Houston.

under the present rates. In view of the general interests involved it would seem that the two parties might come together on a provisional agreement to do what each wishes to do and relieve a great industry of an intolerable burden.

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. The stockmen of Texas cannot afford to not attend the meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association to be held at Galveston next week.

Next in importance to the cotton interest is the live stock interest. Its men are progressive and intelligent. Now they need legislative help from the state.

THE DRESSED BEEF SCANDAL. The testimony of Gen. Miles in regard to the quality of the refrigerated meats sent to the army in Porto Rico and Cuba is, perhaps, the most sensational of the many sensational features that have been brought out by the committee which has been engaged in investigating the causes of disease and suffering among the soldiers engaged in active service or stationed at the military camps.

At the beginning of the war a prominent stockman of Texas went to Washington to offer propositions for the supply of beef on foot to the army which the government contemplated sending to Cuba.

When supplies of this meat reached Porto Rico Gen. Miles rejected them. He had previously protested against its shipment. A large quantity was returned to the United States, and 290,000 pounds were thrown overboard in New York harbor.

Some particularly ugly facts appear in dispatches sent from Washington Jan. 5. It is stated therein that some of the canned roast beef sold to the government was packed in 1892 and intended for the Klondike sufferers.

ouch, exhaustive investigation free from partisan or political influence. The sensational character of much that is being given to the public is having an effect infinitely damaging to the future export trade in dressed meats.

BUSINESS OF 1898 AND THE OUTLOOK. R. G. Dun & Company in a general summary of trade conditions of the year just past present a most interesting outlook for the prosperity of all the industries of the country for some time to come.

Concerning textile industries Dun & Company say: "These have been retarded by high prices of wool and abnormally low prices of cotton, both depressing machinery. In three months cotton reached 5.31c, the lowest price for fifty years, the greatest yield ever known being followed by receipts since September 3, 1897, have increased, but not as greatly as the cotton crop, recovery came with accounts of some destruction by storm, and the price reached 5.87c, giving a strong impulse to the manufacture, so the takings by Northern and Southern spinners in the cotton year ending in the close of 1898 have been a little greater than in any previous crop year.

In spite of enormous stocks held, wool was so lifted that buying, both of wool and of goods, was checked early in the year, but slow decline began in February. Sales have been only 232,451,123 pounds at the three chief markets, so that the mills have probably used less than a full year's supply and the stock of goods was also excessive a year ago.

In the South the low price of cotton has caused the Southern farmer to have less share in the general prosperity than any other class, but to offset this misfortune he has generally incurred less expense in production than ever before and has produced at home a larger proportion of his needs than in former years.

Some particularly ugly facts appear in dispatches sent from Washington Jan. 5. It is stated therein that some of the canned roast beef sold to the government was packed in 1892 and intended for the Klondike sufferers.

Four separate investigations, all official, have been set on foot. What the country should demand is one thorough, exhaustive investigation free from partisan or political influence.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords ESTABLISHED 1898. 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 our loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

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.

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS. INDIVIDUAL MERIT BY INHERITANCE.

Established 1839. Awarded 1000 Prizes. Send for "Star List," an illustrated "Merit Record" and history of the breed. An aid to the appreciation of Hereford character. Contains portraits and pedigrees of the Weavergrace sires and breeding cows, whose produce is now open to private treaty for the first time in five years.

T. F. B. SOTHAM, Livingston Co. Chillicothe, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

The Wood Dale herd of Shorthorns now numbers 125 head and contains more high-priced animals than any other herd in the state. Have now for sale 30 young bulls and bull calves, as well as females of all ages.

N. H. GENTRY, Scalia, Mo.

RANCHMEN, ATTENTION! I am prepared to furnish registered Devon cattle, bulls or heifers, aged from four to twenty months. Car load lots a specialty. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa, Editor American Red Polled Herd Book.

The Oakland Herd of red-bred registered Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackhead breed, imported from Scotland in 1854. Price \$1200.00. Car load lots a specialty. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Home Creek Hereford Ranch. Registered and High Grade Hereford Cattle. Young Stock for Sale at All Times.

RED POLLED BULLS. Broodstock raised in Southwest Missouri from imported stock. Address L. K. HASSETTINE, Dorchester, Miss. Co. Mo.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas. A. J. C. C. JERSEYS AND PURE BRED BERKSHIRES.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. W. S. KARD, Manager, Hereford, Texas.

N. R. POWELL, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Has more Crutcher's blood than any breeder in Texas. Bulls and heifers for sale.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM. Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Young stock for sale.

V. O. HILDRETH, Breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Aledo, Texas. Six good bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Red Polled Cattle. Largest herd of registered Red Polled in America—over 120 head. Imported and bred by S. A. CONVERSE, Cresco, Iowa.

J. W. BURGESS, Breeder of Hereford Cattle, Fort Worth, Texas. Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

Texas, September 3, 1856, so that he died in the prime of his manhood. His father, Gen. H. P. Mabry, was a Confederate soldier distinguished for gallantry and his mother was a woman of intelligence, cultivation and strong character.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

RED POLL CALVES of either sex for sale by B. W. LANGLEY, Dallas, Texas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. Bulls and females for sale at all times, at ranch in Jack county. Address, W. P. STEWART, Jacksboro, Texas.

B. A. HATHAWAY, Hereford Breeder and Breeders' Agent. For the furnishing of any kind of blooded cattle. Fine Bulls a Specialty.

HOVENKAMP & McNATT, Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn Cattle.

The Rockwall County Herd of Shorthorns. Head in Texas below quarantine line. Three acclimated bulls for sale. One registered, 11 months price \$225. One thorough, 7 months, price \$125. One high grade, 3 months, price \$125.

COLD WATER WATER HERD OF Registered Shorthorn Cattle. The Crutcher's Bull Lord Warden 18942 heads herd. Yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

J. W. SANDIDGE, Coldwater, Miss. HORSE.

Shetland Ponies. I have a herd of 100 imported Shetland ponies and offer a few for sale. I also breed Electric horses and Durham and Holstein cattle.

SWINE. Blue Grove Herefords. W. H. MYERS, Proprietor. Breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Hereford cattle. Lord Wilton, Garfield and Anxiety strains preeminent.

TURKEY CREEK HERD OF Poland China swine. G. E. KING, Prop., Taylor, Texas.

OAK HILL HERD OF REGISTERED Poland China Swine. Represents the best families of the breed. Price not related.

FANCY BERKSHIRE PIGS. The very best quality, by each price \$1.00. Show pigs at Dallas, winter prices at Dallas. Show pigs at Dallas, winter prices at Dallas.

BERKSHIRE PIGS. OF FASHIONABLE BREEDING and Unsurpassed Quality. My hogs won a number of the best prizes at the Texas State Fair in 1898. Write for catalogue and prices.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE and FINE POLY. My herd is headed by Wilton's No. 2337, weighs 100 lbs. Both 900 lbs. sired by Young Whisper, assisted by Best of 1895, No. 2741, sired by the King of Poland China, Bonville Wilkes, No. 25,750.

White Plumbe Poultry Yards. M. Pleasant, Texas.

10 White Cochins. Cockerels that are beautiful and ready for service now—\$200 each will buy them. Pullet all sold.

White Plumbe Poultry Yards. M. Pleasant, Texas.

Post Oak Poultry Yards.

I have quite a number of R. F. Rock cockerels of the A. C. Hawkins strain now for sale at low prices. Don't fail to see our Cornish Indian Game; also a fancy lot of silver-faced Wyandottes. Correspondence solicited and no trouble to answer questions. Eggs for sale \$4.00 per setting. Stock for sale at all seasons of the year—Address, W. L. HUNTER, Hantley, Tex.

EX BOAZ, Breeder and Shipper of THOROUGHBRED POULTRY. Benbrook, Texas.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahma, Guaranteed Eggs in Season.

THE NORTON POULTRY YARDS, Breeders of Single Comb, White Leghorns, Black Leghorns.

J. E. LAWYER, Autocrat Light Brahms. A SPECIALTY. We raise show chickens. Choice Fowls for breeding and show purposes.

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN. Best strains of Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, C. R. Leghorns and C. J. Game. The fact that Davis prize winners are bred here is a proof of the quality and reputation. My show record is all that could be desired. Price of eggs \$1.00 per setting. A fair hatch guaranteed.

J. F. HENDERSON, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeder of Autocrat Light Brahms, 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.

Ackley's Stock. Is known from Ocean to Ocean; from Canada to Panama. Best strains of Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, C. R. Leghorns and C. J. Game. The fact that Ackley's prize winners are bred here is a proof of the quality and reputation. My show record is all that could be desired. Price of eggs \$1.00 per setting. A fair hatch guaranteed.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. Birds that will generally win for sale. One cock that won \$25.00 at \$1.00, with five hens, good for \$1 each. \$10.00 per set. \$1.00. Score card with all. Illustrations. H. L. LAMB, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

BUFF POULTRY FARM. Circleville, Texas. PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LEGHORNS, COCHINS. . . . .

Winners Everywhere Shown. Send stamp for Catalogue and Record of Wins.

C. & A. McANULTY, Proprietors, Circleville, Texas.

One Hundred Pure White Holland Turkeys. For sale clean until January. I have bred fancy poultry five years. Write your wants. Catalogue free. JOHN R. GARDNER, Hillings, Mo.

Benbrook Poultry Farm. J. W. FITZMAN, Prop. Benbrook, Tex.

VICTORY. I have bred the best for fifteen years. My breeding pens this season are the best I ever owned and are the following varieties: Buff Cochins, Buff Leghorns, B. Rocks, C. C. B. Leghorns and C. J. Game. All pure bred stock and all reasonable prices. Correspondence and inspection invited. Write for catalogue. Mention the journal.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS. Of the best English strains in America; 25 years experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Write for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

WOLF HOUNDS FOR SALE. Tamed, untrained, and pups. Also Coonies, Setters, Pointers, Fox and Open Hounds, and Blood Hounds. All pure bred stock and satisfaction guaranteed by the breeder. FARM KENNELS, JAS. BETTIS, Prop. Send stamp for prices.

GOATS. FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to F. FUCHS, Tiger Mill, Texas.

FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS. Of the best English strains in America; 25 years experience in breeding these fine dogs for my own sport; I now offer them for sale. Write for catalogue. T. B. HUDSPETH, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo.

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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, ground floor North Hotel building where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have moved the Fort Worth office of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, together with our Land and Live Stock Commission business, from the Scott-Harold building to the ground floor of the North Hotel building. Our friends and patrons will please remember the change and when in Fort Worth call and see us at our new quarters.

THE GEO. B. LOVING COMPANY.

J. T. Trammell of Sweetwater, was here Friday.

Frank Miller, a prominent cattleman of Vinita, I. T., was here Saturday.

E. L. Halsell, a prominent cattleman of Vinita, I. T., was here Saturday.

E. D. Farmer, a well known cattle feeder of Aledo, was here Wednesday.

John T. McElroy, the well known cattleman of Pecos, was here Friday night.

W. S. Mabry, the well known land man of Channing, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

W. R. Curtis of Henrietta, spent the greater part of last week in Fort Worth.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, spent the latter part of last week in Fort Worth.

Geo. E. Brown, who manages a fine stock farm in Wise county, was here Thursday.

John Kritzer, traveling agent for the Kansas City Stock Yards, was here Thursday.

J. T. Dickson of Quincy, Illinois, live stock agent of the Wabash railroad, was here Sunday.

Richard Walsh, manager of the famous "J A" herd in the Panhandle, was here yesterday.

W. D. Jordan, quarantine inspector for the general government, was in Fort Worth Monday night.

B. E. Houston, a prominent cattleman of Roger, Mills county, Okla., was in Fort Worth Monday.

S. W. Norwood and H. H. Hunt of Dozier, M. Brittain and Hugh Vickers of Keller, were here Monday.

D. B. Gardner, manager of the Picher Cattle company in King county, returned from St. Louis Sunday.

J. W. Knight, a well to do cattleman of Palo Pinto county, who lives at Mineral Wells, was here Friday.

Henry Lowe, one of Tarrant county's well to do stockmen and farmers, who lives at Mansfield, was here Saturday.

Col. Wm. Hunter, Texas manager for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, returned from St. Louis Saturday morning.

John Laird of Baird, representative at that place of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth.

C. C. Leonard, a prominent stockman of Aurora, Wise county, favored the Journal office with a friendly visit Saturday.

Wm. Harrell, the well known cattle dealer and commission agent of Amarillo, arrived in the city yesterday morning.

E. G. P. Kellum, Vallejo Mills, and Jas. S. Ryser of Meridian, were among the prominent stockmen in this city on Monday.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, president of the Cattle Raisers' association, came in from the West Monday evening.

J. R. Bryson of Comanche, Lee York of Palo Pinto, both prominent stockmen of their respective counties, were here Monday.

D. L. Knox, cashier of the First National bank of Jacksboro, and a prominent cattle dealer of that locality, was here Friday.

Sam Young, a prominent stockman and farmer of Stoneburg, Tex., was among the visitors in the live stock center on Saturday.

Geo. T. Reynolds, the well known banker and cattleman of Albany, returned home Thursday after spending several days in this city.

L. T. Weaver and A. L. Nall, both prominent cattlemen of Chickasha, I. T., were among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Friday.

L. A. Wilson, a well to do cattleman of Jacksboro, and W. R. Green, a prominent cattleman of Jack county, were here Friday night.

Col. Jas. A. Wilson, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton with headquarters at St. Louis, came down from that city Monday.

John G. Whitlow, a prominent stockman and farmer of Parker county, was among the visiting stockmen in the live stock center on Saturday.

H. H. Halsell of Decatur, G. S. White of Weatherford, and P. S. Roberts of Childress, were among the visiting stockmen in this city on Wednesday.

J. K. Zimmerman of Kansas City, who has large cattle interests in Hall county, came up from Marlin Thursday and spent a few days in this city.

Lum Hudson, a prominent cattleman of San Angelo, and W. L. McCauley of Maverick, Runnels county, were here Saturday.

Hon. J. N. Browning of Amarillo, lieutenant governor-elect, passed through Fort Worth Saturday evening en route to Austin.

John Savage, one of the Journal's Dublin subscribers, was in Fort Worth Thursday, returning from Kansas City, where he had gone with a shipment of calves.

E. C. Wellesly of Dallas, who has a ranch in Archer county, together with Richard Carrow, a prominent cattleman of the same locality, spent Thursday in Fort Worth.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, W. C. Caldwell of Denton, and J. T. Black of Limestone county, all prominent cattlemen, were among the visitors in Fort Worth Saturday.

H. L. Griffin, a well-to-do stockman of Henderson, Texas, in a letter renewing his subscription to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, like a great many others, says, "I can't do without it."

Hon. Jas. F. Miller, ex-congressman and a prominent banker and stockman of Gonzales, took an active part in the Masonic ceremonies on Saturday and spent several days in Fort Worth.

W. J. Callahan, formerly inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association at Midland, but now engaged in the cattle business in New Mexico, spent Saturday in Fort Worth returning from Kansas City.

W. T. McCampbell, a prominent cattleman of Victoria, who owns a large cattle ranch in Jeff Davis county, also J. W. and Bow McCutcheon, who also have a large ranch in Jeff Davis county, were here Friday.

B. W. Fears, a prominent citizen of Waxahachie, who operates quite extensively in live stock, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Fears is thinking of establishing a cattle ranch somewhere in Western Texas.

John T. Moore, live stock agent of Frisco, returned Friday from a business trip to Paris, from which place several shipments of cattle have recently been made over the line represented by Mr. Moore.

Charles L. Ware of this city, manager in North Texas for the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, left Wednesday night for St. Louis, presumably to assist his company in outlining a programme for the ensuing year.

W. E. Washington, a prominent cattleman of Marietta, T. F. A. M. Lester, Jack county, Jones Keith of Ryan, I. T., and T. F. Maston of Grandview, were among the prominent stockmen visiting in Fort Worth on Saturday.

W. S. Purley of Plattesburg, Missouri, who is largely interested in a cattle ranch in Montana, spent several days during the past week in Fort Worth, leaving for Colorado City and other Western points Tuesday morning.

J. H. Nall, banker and cattleman of Wolfe City, Frank Miller of Henrietta, Lee Good of Runnels county, J. B. Mosley, Berwyn, I. T., and George Richardson of San Angelo, were among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Friday.

F. M. Divers, a prominent cattleman of Midland, was here Saturday en route to Missouri. Mr. Divers is thinking seriously of locating in Fort Worth and will, perhaps, become a permanent citizen of this place some time during the coming spring.

J. T. Stribling, Jr., a well known cattleman of Llano, was in Fort Worth Thursday en route to the Indian Territory to look after his cattle interests in that locality. Mr. Stribling says there is short in Llano county, but that cattle have so far gone through the winter without loss.

Charles L. Ware of this city, returned from St. Louis Monday morning. While Charles is a little reluctant as to the programme for the ensuing year, yet is leaving the impression with his friends that the Evans-Snyder-Buel company will represent him again this season.

Col. W. L. Black, the well known stockman of Fort McKavett, was here Thursday. Col. Black will deliver an address at the Galveston convention on "The Sheep interests and Wool Industry." The colonel has made a special study of these subjects and will no doubt do full justice to them.

Pat Dooling of Amarillo, live stock claim agent of the Fort Worth and Denver railroad, came in Monday evening. Mr. Dooling says there is still some snow on the ground at Amarillo but that cattle have not suffered to any great extent but says too much of such weather may cause considerable loss on certain ranges in the Panhandle country.

Sam Davidson, manager at this place for Rosebaum Bros. & Co. of Chicago, returned Wednesday from a week's visit to Chicago. Mr. Davidson says that there is in the markets a good demand for good cattle, which are bringing satisfactory prices. He says that the prospects are good for a continuation of satisfactory prices.

Brooks Lee, the Journal's correspondent at Midland, was here Saturday. Mr. Lee has perhaps not had as much experience in writing for newspapers as some other men in the country, but he knows how to make himself understood and has, perhaps, gained more reputation over one printed letter than any of the Journal's other correspondents.

F. G. Oxshier, a well known cattleman of Fort Worth, is spending a few days at home. He reports that recent advice from his ranch are to the effect that the lobos are unusually destructive this winter. His foreman reports the loss of five calves in one night and has asked Mr. Oxshier to provide him with at least two good wolf dogs immediately. Any one having a surplus of these dogs can find a purchaser in Mr. Oxshier.

The two splendid oil paintings, one of John Schabert's register herd and the other of his high grade herd, that are on exhibition in the rotunda of the North Hotel are attracting considerable attention. They are splendid works of art and a splendid advertisement of one of the best registered herds in the United States.

R. P. Pyron, a well to do cattleman of Sweetwater, who is feeding 400 cattle at Cisco and a like number at Weatherford, was here Sunday. Mr. Pyron has recently shipped part of his cattle and realized a very satisfactory profit on them. He feels very much encouraged, as he expects even a better market on the shipments yet to go.

S. B. Burnett of this city, returned Sunday evening from a visit to Benjamin, Knox county, where his brother, P. M. Burnett, was lying dangerously ill. The Journal is glad, however, to be able to state that the sick brother is thought to be passing the danger point before Mr. Burnett left him and is now in a fair way to recover.

Richard Conley, a well known breeder of blooded sheep of Marshall, Mich., came in Thursday from a trip through the Western country, extending as far as Arizona. Mr. Conley says this has been the coldest winter that has ever been known in Southern Arizona. When he was there a week ago there was a foot of snow on the ground.

Sol Mayer, a prominent cattleman of Sonora, Sutton county, and senior member of the dry goods firm of Mayer Bros. & Alexander of this city, came in from Sonora Sunday. Mr. Mayer says the cattle in his range are in fine condition, as are nearly all the cattle in his section of the country; says the indications are that there will be no loss, but that the cattle in that part of the state will go through the winter in good shape.

Wm. Powell, a well known breeder of registered Hereford cattle of Channing, was here Wednesday, returning from San Antonio, where he recently delivered a carload of young bulls sold by him to different ranchmen in the Southern part of the state. Mr. Powell made a similar shipment a year ago which proved very successful, as none of the bulls sold by him had so far died of Southern fever. Mr. Powell owns quite a large herd of Hereford cattle, as good perhaps as can be found in the United States.

A BIG SALE. Richard Walsh, manager of the J A herd in the Panhandle, closed the sale a few days ago of the entire crop of two-year-old J A steers, numbering five thousand head. The purchasers were D. Rankin & Sons, of Tarkio, Missouri. The sale covers the entire crop of two-year-old steers, to be paid for in June and delivered at the shipping pens in October, at \$30 per head. This is the first big sale of two-year-olds for the season, and does not look much like there would be any reduction in prices, especially in good cattle.

W. T. McCampbell of Victoria, Tex., closed the sale in this city on Saturday of his ranch and cattle in Jeff Davis county. The purchasers were J. W. McCutcheon & Bro., who formerly owned this herd, but sold it about a year ago to Gibson & Parkinson of Wagoner. Mr. McCampbell is now buying that part of the herd known as the J E F brand. The sale aggregated about \$125,000, and while it was considered that the herd for much less than its actual value, yet it is considered that Mr. McCampbell in a little over twelve months realized a net profit of something over \$40,000 on the deal.

Hon. B. P. Ayres, representative of Tarrant county in the state legislature, met with a serious accident about the middle of December. The nature of the accident was the penetration of the eye-ball by a silver about one-sixteenth of an inch in length. The wound was a painful one and Mr. Ayres for a time despaired of seeing out of the eye at all. Dr. Frank Mullins, the skillful surgeon, was given charge of the case and under his treatment the silver was cut out and stitches taken in the eye-ball. After this delicate operation the patient began to improve and his eye is now practically out of danger. Mr. Ayres hopes to be able to attend the opening of the legislature on the 9th of this month.

E. A. Paffrath of this city, returned Thursday from a ten days' trip through Bee, Live Oak, Atascosa and McMullen counties. Mr. Paffrath says: "I found the counties visited very dry, with scarcely any grass. The cattle, however, considering the unfavorable conditions, are looking wonderfully well. They are living mainly on prickly pears and brush. They seem to have stood the late cold spell pretty well. In the country north of Fort Worth there were quite heavy rains recently. This will insure early grass. Among the majority of steer owners in the section I visited the feeling for better prices is strong. Stock cattle are high and indications point to better prices, as ranch owners are short on cattle and will after spring grass comes be long on range."

Col. Greenleaf W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, has been awarded by the government the contract for supplying beef to the United States army in Cuba. It is understood that the contract requires the delivery of these cattle in Cuba on foot, where they will be slaughtered by the contractor and supplied to the army as the necessities will require. These cattle will necessarily be supplied from a low altitude and will no doubt be furnished mainly from that part of Texas below the quarantine line. It is understood that Col. Simpson will visit Fort Worth at an early date and begin at once arranging for the delivery of these cattle. The requirement of the government for the Cuban army is estimated at from 500 to 600 cattle per week.

The attention of the readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal is called to the large display advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue of "The Columbia." The proprietors of this mammoth dry goods establishment are well known to the cattlemen of the state, Mayer Bros. being among the largest operators and ranchmen of Texas, their ranches being located in Sutton and adjoining counties. Mr. Alexander has been a prominent merchant for several years at San Angelo and is, therefore, quite familiar with the wants of the dry goods trade, especially of the stockmen and their families. "The Columbia" carries a large and well selected stock of all kinds of dry goods and is prepared to furnish their customers with anything in their line as cheap as can be bought anywhere in the state. They give special attention to mail orders. Such of the Journal's readers as cannot call in person are, therefore, requested to correspond with "The Columbia" and send in their orders by mail.

L. H. Hill, of the well known cattle and commission firm of Webb & Hill of Albany, was married in Cisco on Wednesday and spent the remainder of the week at the North Hotel in Fort Worth. Mr. Hill, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, said: "The demand for second feeders to consume the products of the oil mills, the cattle of which have already been shipped, is assuming lively proportions. The mills have been steadily emptying out their fed cattle on the markets, and the reaction of consumers of necessity creates a surplus in the stock of milks and hulls at the mills. For instance, at the Cisco mill there are but 2000 cattle left to consume the product, and these are being depleted each week. The section of the state from which I am now being traversed by the mill looking for available feeders, and the demand within the next thirty days will be quite brisk. Stock cattle, in my opinion, though sales have not been very frequent of late, are low when the excellent prices prevailing in the Northern markets are only considered. I look for advances in stock cattle in the early spring. Our cattle are thriving and thus far no ill effects of the late snows have been noticeable."

Col. Greenleaf W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, who was recently awarded the contract for furnishing to the government beef for Cuba, was in Fort Worth Monday, direct from Boston. It is given out that Col. Simpson obtained his contract as follows: He had previously secured a contract from the government to supply beef to the United States army in Mexico and Venezuela, where cattle are cheaper than they are in this state, but that he prefers to buy cattle with which to fill the government contract in Texas, provided they can be bought as cheaply here as elsewhere; the inference being from his published interviews in the morning papers that in figuring on the cattle which to supply the government contract, Texas ranchmen will be required to compete with the cattlemen of Mexico and Venezuela. The Journal had hoped that the United States government would require that all beef furnished to feed the United States soldiers would be required to come from our own country. It seems, however, from Col. Simpson's published interviews, that he has the world as a field to select from at his bidding, and he can get them for the least money.

If Terrible Out of Sorts, Depressed in Spirit, Have a Little Headache, Take a few doses of Dr. A. S. Simons' Liver Medicine for quick relief.

Loans made on real estate at lowest rates. Vendor's lien notes purchased. Farms and ranches for sale on easy payments. Address

C. H. SILLIMAN, Fort Worth, Texas.

\$1.95 BUYS A \$3.50 SUIT. 3,000 CELEBRATED "NEW-WARRANT" suits in all sizes and colors. Regular \$2.50 boys' 5-piece knee-pant suits sold at \$1.95. Send No Money. Cut this ad out, stick it on any suit you like, and send to us. We will send you the suit you want, subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office, and if you are not satisfied, we will send you another. Equal to suits sold in your town for \$3.50. Send no money. Cut this ad out, stick it on any suit you like, and send to us. We will send you the suit you want, subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office, and if you are not satisfied, we will send you another. Equal to suits sold in your town for \$3.50. Send no money. Cut this ad out, stick it on any suit you like, and send to us. We will send you the suit you want, subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office, and if you are not satisfied, we will send you another. Equal to suits sold in your town for \$3.50. 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