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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL has
the largest guaranteed circulation of any agri-
cultural or live stock publication in Texas.

Communications addressed to either of our offices
will receive prompt attention. As a matter of con-
venience to our subscribers, we would ask that all
communications as well as those intended for pub-
lication, be addressed to our Dallas office.

C. C. Rook, E. L. Primm, Dr. A. H. H. Tolar and D.
C. Brown are traveling in the interest of Texas Stock
and Farm Journal and are authorized to contract, re-
ceive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements.
Any communications as well as those intended for pub-
lication, should be addressed to our Dallas office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given the public that only persons
holding written credentials signed by an officer of the
journal, or by the publisher, are entitled to represent Texas
Stock and Farm Journal in any capacity.
This notice is published for the information of the
public, and is not to be construed as a limitation.
The publishers.

All the apprehensions of Texas farm-
ers and stockmen caused by the long
continuance of drouth have been re-
moved by the generous rains of the
15th and 16th, which seem to have
reached every portion of the state and
to have everywhere fallen in sufficient
quantity to meet the needs of crops and
live stock.

A new trust which will affect cotton
planters is a consolidation, completed
last week, of the hoop iron and cotton
interests of the country. The cap-
ital stock of the new company is \$33,
000,000, consisting of \$14,000,000 pre-
ferred and \$19,000,000 common stock.
All the plants in the United States are
said to be included.

The experience of Texas cattlemen
during the unusually long and severe
winter through which they have just
passed will be of great advantage to
them in the future. It is not likely that
any cattleman able to procure feed will
ever hereafter try to pass through a
winter without it, after witnessing the
fact that providing it last fall has saved
from death so many thousands of
cattle. Even in the mildest of winters
liberal supplies of feed can be used
profitably.

Ex-Gov. William R. Merriam of St.
Paul, Minn., who has been appointed
director of the census by President McKin-
ley, basing his calculation on the
previous percentage of growth of popu-
lation in Texas, is of the opinion that
the enumeration of 1900 will show a
population of about 3,750,000. He will
endeavor to secure a more correct enu-
meration than that of 1890. When the
last census was taken Western Texas
was divided into three districts, and
the enumerators were paid two cents
for each name. This did not pay
enough to induce them to fully do the
work, except in counties that were
thickly settled. Director Merriam will
have that portion of the state divided
into four or more districts and is
thinking of making the pay of enumer-
ators \$3 to \$5 a day. Some have esti-
mated that the census of Texas when
completed will show a population of at
least 4,000,000.

The secretary of agriculture is mak-
ing a wide amendment of the system
of free seed distribution, although a
very considerable part of the congress-
ional appropriation will still be used
in courting the favor of the voters. The
old appropriation amounts to \$130,000,
and of this Secretary Wilson is using
\$39,000 for the introduction of such
new seeds and plants as may seem
likely to become of value to farmers or
stockmen. Very much attention has
been given to new grasses and the sec-
retary hopes that some of them will
prove very valuable on the Western
ranges, being drouth-resisting pas-
ture in their native homes. Among the
seeds that promise to be of use are
those of sugar beets and Asiatic musk-
melon, and there are many others that
promise good results. It is to be hoped
that the effort at reform instituted by
Secretary Wilson may result in time
in directing this branch of his depart-
ment work to its legitimate objects.

The commissioners sent by President
McKinley to the Philippine islands
have issued a proclamation to the na-
tives announcing the kindly intentions
of the United States government and
that it will concede to them "the larg-
est measure of home rule and the am-
plest liberty consonant with the su-
preme ends of the government and
compatible with those obligations which
the United States have assumed

toward the civilized nations of the
world." The effect of the proclamation
upon the disposition of the people to
whom it has been addressed yet re-
mains to be seen. Military operations
have not been suspended, and while
there has been no important engage-
ment the American troops have occu-
pied several positions that will aid ag-
gressive movement and render the op-
erations of the enemy more difficult.
There is reason to apprehend a long
and vexatious struggle with elusive
guerrilla forces, but some of the ablest
Indian fighters of the American army
are in that field, and much is hoped of
their experience in just such warfare
as that in which they are now engaged.

It seems that it will be impossible
to secure from the legislature approval
of any measure that will give to the
people of the portions of the state in-
fested by prairie dogs any relief from
these pests. It was urged against the
bill introduced in the early part of the
session, providing for the extermina-
tion of the dogs at the expense of the
land-owners, that there were constitu-
tional objections that would render it
ineffectual if passed. A few days
since, under a suspension of the rules,
Mr. Tucker introduced a joint resolution
proposing that the constitution be amended
so that commissioners' courts may be au-
thorized to levy an ad valorem tax, not
to exceed five cents an acre, on lands
infested by prairie dogs, for the pur-
pose of paying the expenses of destroy-
ing them. The lower house, however,
voted an amendment to the resolution
exempting university and state school
lands and all lands belong-
ing to the state or to any
county. This, of course, would render
useless any method of extermination
which commissioners' courts might
adopt. It would be of little use to
destroy the dogs on any section of land
while adjoining sections are left to
them as breeding grounds.

THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.
The announcement that Prof. F. W.
Mally of Hulon, Texas, has been ap-
pointed by the directors of the Agri-
cultural and Mechanical college to fill
the position of state entomologist, a
position created at the early part of the
present session of the legislature, will
be received with approval throughout
the state. The position is one of the
utmost importance to the agricultural
interests of Texas, and no better man
than Prof. Mally could have been se-
lected. The other gentlemen whose
names were considered are all men who
have high reputation for scientific ac-
quirements and native ability. They
were F. M. Webster, state entomologist
of Ohio, C. H. Townsend, state
entomologist of New Mexico and H. E.
Weed of Georgia.

Prof. Mally was graduated at the
agricultural college of Iowa in 1887, oc-
cupied the position of assistant ento-
mologist in that state and completed a
post-graduate course in 1889. In 1890
and until 1892 he was assistant ento-
mologist of the United States depart-
ment of agriculture and was assigned
to a special investigation of the cotton
boll worm. His two bulletins on this
subject are important contributions to
the literature of his special department
of study. For some years his duties
have given him special opportunities
for acquiring information that will ma-
terially aid him in the work to which
he has been assigned.

FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.
In a recent letter to the Dallas News
written by Hon. W. R. Cavitt of Bryan
Texas, some statements of the aid
given by several states to agricultural
education have at this time special in-
terest and might well be considered by
the legislature. It is shown that pre-
vious to 1897 the amounts expended
for agricultural and mechanical college
buildings by several states named were
as follows: California, \$635,000; Min-
nesota, \$984,000; Wisconsin, \$1,000,000;
Ohio, \$605,000; Massachusetts, \$650,
000; Pennsylvania, \$750,000; New York,
\$1,682,000, "while Texas, the greatest
agricultural, horticultural, and live
stock state of them all, to say nothing
of her immense, fertile, undeveloped
territory, has expended for this purpose
only \$371,000," less than one-half of
the least amount above named.

But liberal as has been the provi-
sion before 1897 for buildings adequate
to the needs of these schools in most
of the states it was seen that the need
for greater space and better equipment
and that at first provided was impru-
dent, and during that year the amounts ex-
pended for equipment alone were, in Il-
linois, \$193,000; in Minnesota, \$105,
000; in Montana, \$113,000; in New
York, \$168,000; in Nebraska, \$82,000;
in Ohio, \$147,000; in Rhode Island,
\$55,000; "while the state of Texas,
large enough and fertile enough to feed
an average for 10 years should be tak-
en." Every cotton raiser in Texas,
however, knows that the cost of his
production has for years been so great
that but little, if any, margin between
that and its market price has been
available for the support and educa-
tion of a family. It is an appreciation

purpose of showing the reasonableness
of the request made by the college au-
thorities for means to construct build-
ings for the accommodation of a larger
number of students. It is needless to
say that he has succeeded in showing
that it would be an unwise and narrow
policy to refuse the appropriations re-
quested. It is simply shameful that
in a state possessing the wealth of re-
sources which belong to Texas her
youth by hundreds should be turned
away every year from the only school
in the state established for the purpose
of teaching the scientific and practical
work in live stock and agricultural in-
dustry. Mr. Cavitt is undoubtedly
right in saying that there is present
need for room to accommodate 750 stu-
dents. It is reasonable to expect that
within the next decade twice that num-
ber will be seeking admission every
year. At present the school has dormi-
tory space for not more than 250,
while about as many more were turned
away at the opening of the session.

There are other needs as imperative.
During the early part of the present
session the legislature was asked to
create the position of state entomologist,
and with little delay the request
was granted. The gentleman appointed
by the directors of the college to fill
that position, Prof. Fred W. Mally, is
well known, and his training, experi-
ence and ability encourage the hope
that his services will be worth very
much to Texas agriculture. In the crea-
tion of this position and in the ap-
pointment to fill it the horticulturists
and cotton growers were principally in-
terested. It is to be regretted that
the views of the appropriation commit-
tees in the lower house were not as liberal
in regard to the needs of live stock in-
dustries as the legislature was in the
creation of the office in which cotton
raisers and horticulturists are interest-
ed.

Men interested in live stock indus-
tries are not all Western cattlemen,
living in sparsely settled portions of the
state. The farmers all over the state
are owners of live stock, and their in-
terest in and ownership of the various
animals of the farm and range are in-
creasing every year. Every year the
interests of the breeder of stock and
the farmer are becoming more inti-
mately blended. The trend of the two
industries is ever bringing them closer
together. There is no question as
to the interest of the producer of
feed, and the cotton grower is the pro-
ducer of the most important feed, that
does not affect the stockman, and a
measure that protects the stockman
from loss will increase the demand
for the products of the farm. The dis-
ease that attacks the live stock of the
one does not spare the live stock of the
other, and the horse or the cow or the
sheep dies just as readily
on the farm as on the range. The ap-
propriation asked for veterinary
equipment and work would serve to
equip the position of the experiment station
for investigation of feeding questions
would lead to a knowledge of all the
economies in feeding the produce of
Texas farms that would surely ben-
efit the farmer who owns a few cattle or
sheep or hogs, or who can procure them
to consume his surplus feed, even
more than it would benefit the ex-
perienced cattleman who has had his
teaching from many seasons of prac-
tical tests. The Journal believes that
the appropriations committee of the
house made a serious mistake in not
recommending the appropriation of all
that has been asked for veterinary
work and for feeding tests. The mis-
take may yet be corrected by the house.
Little, indeed, has been asked in view
of the great importance of the live
stock interest, and of the fact that Tex-
as is rapidly becoming one of the prin-
cipal feeding states, a fact important to
the farmer and the stockman alike.

COST OF COTTON PRODUCTION.
Bulletin 16, issued by the United
States department of agriculture, gives
an estimate of the cost of producing
an acre of cotton in Texas in the year
1896. The statement is made that
"the average cost of producing lint
cotton in all the states and territories
for the year 1896 is 5.27 cents per
pound." In regard to Texas produc-
tion the department's estimate is that
a farmer planting 50 acres of cotton ex-
pends upon it, up to and including the
sale, \$675, or \$13.50 an acre. Assum-
ing one-third of a bale as the average
production of an acre of cotton land
in Texas this would make the produc-
tion cost the farmer 4.5 cents a pound,
to which should be added the living
expenses of himself and family. As
Mr. Julius Runge of Galveston says in
Dallas News, "a considerable percent-
age of the statistical information fur-
nished our government for the year 1896
is misleading for most readers, because
an average for 10 years should be tak-
en." Every cotton raiser in Texas,
however, knows that the cost of his
production has for years been so great
that but little, if any, margin between
that and its market price has been
available for the support and educa-
tion of a family. It is an appreciation

of this fact that has led those farmers
who are able to make a choice to the
production of home supplies, feeding
stuffs and marketable live stock. This
road leads to independence, comfort
and prosperity, and Texas farmers are
getting into it as fast as their circum-
stances will permit. The tendency is
to make cotton entirely a surplus crop,
but even in that position it will con-
tinue to occupy a place of large impor-
tance in Texas agriculture and a quan-
tity at least normal in its relation to
consumption will be produced—and
will be produced, probably at less cost
and will bring a better price.

Mr. Runge, who has given the sub-
ject much intelligent study, further
says in the News:
"My experience, supported by very
reliable information from the courts,
indicates that when the average price
of cotton in Texas is 7 cents or high-
er, we have satisfactory trade every-
where, and as prices decline trade de-
clines, and general conditions become
less satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, when
cotton sells at 4 1/2 to 5 cents. It does
not pay to raise cotton at 5 cents,
taking an average of ten years; but
Texas can produce cotton at a living
price, taking an average of 10 years,
at 7 cents."

"With the proper system of diversi-
fication of crops Texas may be able
to produce cotton at a profit at 6 cents,
or even at 5 cents a pound; but before
Texas can raise cotton below 7 cents
we must learn to raise: (1) enough
wheat for our consumption of flour;
(2) enough oats and corn to support
teams for cultivating our lands and to
feed cattle for all markets; (3) enough
hogs to keep in Texas the \$20,000,000
which we are now importing to large
packing centers for hog products."

Mr. Runge has undoubtedly indicat-
ed the only remedy for the evil of low
prices. The farmer who owns his land
and cultivates it with his own and hired
labor can avail himself of it. Before
the remedy can be made available
to the tenant farmer obstacles must
be removed, their removal requiring
the co-operation of the land owner
and the merchant. The tenant who is fru-
gal, industrious, careful of the inter-
ests of his landlord, as well as of his
own, will generally receive all needed
aid in engaging in diversified produc-
tion and stock raising. The landlord
will see the value of such a tenant, and
the value of his varied production in
preserving and improving the fertility
of the land, but unfortunately there is
in Texas a very large tenant class
content to live from hand to mouth,
to whom neither land owner nor mer-
chant can safely tender the aid that
would bring profitable returns from
the land, and to whom the landlord, un-
less one will doubtless long continue
the system of unprofitable cotton pro-
duction, perpetuating their poverty
and bringing rich lands year by year
to almost absolute sterility.

CATTLE.
You can easily build up a high class
breed of sheep by the off-colored and
inferior stock of the range, and you
can yet stock up your range soon
enough. In the long run there is big
money in giving the range plenty of rest.

The continuance of cool weather has
made grass backward in Indian Terri-
tory and cattlemen of experience in
handling cattle upon Territory pas-
tured have sounded a note of caution
as to early shipments. A heavy move-
ment of Southern Texas cattle has al-
ready commenced, earlier, perhaps,
than it would have done but for ap-
prehension as to the effect of a contin-
uance of the drouth, which has un-
doubtedly ended by the rains of the 5th.

The market reports show that Texas
feeders are putting on the market a
larger proportion than usual of cattle
and sheep weighing from 45 and betw.
It is perhaps unnecessary to add that
the steers that have been bringing
these prices are pretty highly graded
animals, improved by the blood of some
of the best breeds. The experienced
feeders who have been getting big fig-
ures when they took their stuff to mar-
ket knew what to buy for their feed
lots as well as how to feed.

The Miles City, Montana, Stock
Growers' Journal says the loss in the
calf crop there this year has already
become considerable and advises that
the appropriations committee of the
house make a serious mistake in not
recommending the appropriation of all
that has been asked for veterinary
work and for feeding tests. The mis-
take may yet be corrected by the house.
Little, indeed, has been asked in view
of the great importance of the live
stock interest, and of the fact that Tex-
as is rapidly becoming one of the prin-
cipal feeding states, a fact important to
the farmer and the stockman alike.

from February 15 to April 10, 1899.
They weighed on the market from 1300
to 1500 pounds and were sold at prices
ranging from \$4.80 to \$5.25.
For these cattle at Dallas and Kauf-
man, Texas. They were started
on cotton seed meal and hulls, fed 5
pounds of meal the first 40 days, and
finished on 12 pounds of meal and
crushed corn, equally divided."

THE SANSON STEERS.
The Journal has received from Mar-
tion Sanson of Alvarado, Texas, a let-
ter regarding his premium steers
which averaged about 1640 pounds and
were sold in Chicago for \$6 per 100
pounds, in which he says:
"These cattle I raised and bought in
the (Ellis) and adjoining counties.
Their breeding was high-grade Dur-
ham, their age, three years at the time
they were marketed.

"They were put on feed September 1,
1898. The first ration was cotton seed
meal and hulls, and for two days
two pounds of cotton seed meal was
substituted for the oats, gradually increasing
until they were on 5 pounds by Janu-
ary 1, at which time I began to feed
two pounds of crushed corn, increas-
ing rapidly until 5 pounds of corn meal
was reached. This made the ration for
the last 60 days practically 10 pounds
of corn meal and cotton seed meal,
equally divided, mixed with all the
cotton seed hulls they would eat from
start, amounting to 30 to 38 pounds.
They were fed prairie hay for last two
months."

MADE GOOD BEEVES.
Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:
Yours of April 6th received, making
inquiry in regard to the high priced
cattle we had sold in Chicago and St.
Louis last week, and in reply will
say the four cars of cattle sold in Chi-
cago were of the Black Polled and
Red Durham families, were four and
five year old steers, raised by
J. S. Eliff at Banqueta, Texas,
which is twenty miles from the coast.
We paid Mr. Eliff \$40 per head for
these cattle, shipped them to Taylor
and sent them to Chicago on March
30th. They were fed 130 days, the
first forty days on cotton seed meal
and hulls and the last ninety days on
corn and hulls, and crushed corn.
These cattle were not weighed until
they were sold in Chicago. One car
weighed 1605 pounds, one car weighed
1507, one car weighed 1470, one car
weighed 1462. The total weight was
\$5.10 and \$5.00. The two cars sold in
St. Louis were coming three-year-old
steers, of the Black Polled family
and are of the same high quality as
near San Antonio. We bought them
by weight in San Antonio in the early
part of December for \$3.25 per hundred
pounds; they weighed 991 pounds at
that time. They were shipped to Tay-
lor and sent them to feed here from
the 15th and shipped them to St. Louis
the first day of April. They were
fed 165 days, the first forty days
on cotton seed meal and hulls and the
remainder on corn and crushed corn
was added. They sold in St. Louis for
\$5.15 and weighed 1252 pounds.

WRIGHT & KENNEDY.
Taylor, Tex., April 11, 1899.

PREVENTION OF BLACKLEG.
The veterinary department of the
Kansas Experiment station, Manhattan,
Kansas, has issued a second bulletin
on blackleg. The bulletin discourages
the employment of what is termed so-
called remedies, such as belladonna, asa-
foetida, nitre and sulphur, applications
to and under the skin and surgical op-
erations, and says that quite as many
recoveries from the disease have been
obtained by the use of no treatment
was given as in cases that had been
treated with these remedies. It also
calls attention to the fact that thrifty
calves are more liable to be attacked
than unthrifty ones, and that the for-
mer, once attacked, have the least
chance of recovery. The bulletin evi-
dently considers preventive treatment
all that science has yet accomplished
to relieve the cattle owners of losses,
and says:
Blackleg is caused by the blackleg
bacillus and by no other germ. On the
other hand, the blackleg bacillus
causes blackleg, and no other disease.
By controlling this bacillus we would
have one solution of the question of
prevention.

Blackleg is a wound infection dis-
ease, i. e., it is produced by infection
through a wound, by the entrance of
the blackleg bacillus through a wound
into the body tissues. This wound
may be in the skin or in the mucous
membranes of the digestive tract
(mouth, stomach, intestine).
Blackleg bacilli are found in two
places—in the bodies of dead or diseas-
ed blackleg victims, and in certain low
damp holes, near the bottom lands. In
both places these germs grow and multi-
ply. Infected soil, or food plants
grown on such soil, serve as means to
carry the germs into the animal's tis-
sues. Worms that burrow in the animal's
skin or digestive membranes, by
their ever so slight, serve as ports of
entrance for the bacillus. The hoofs
of animals and their coats of hair, even
their droppings, carelessness in attend-
ants, serve to carry the germs from
place to place.
These statements point out two possible
methods of prevention:
(1) Changing animals from infected
territory to uninfected grounds (high,
dry places).
We can further prevent the spread of
the disease by burning the dead bodies
of animals that died of blackleg, and
the practice of burying such carcasses,
which amounts practically to pre-
venting the disease germs for future
harvest.

(2) The disease can, in a measure,
be prevented by proper feeding. Feed-
ing digestible grasses and root crops,
avoiding rough cornstalks and other
crude, hard foods which can produce
small intestinal or external wounds or
abrasions and thus provide a point of
entrance for the disease germ. The
germ always enters the body through
a wound. Suckling calves do not have
small intestinal or external wounds or
abrasions, and these are the reasons why
a well known fact that they are rarely
afflicted with this disease.
However, this is not the only explana-
tion for that fact.

SHEEP.

You can afford to pay a big price for
a good ram.

Oats and peas cut early make good
fodder for sheep.

Set breeders claim that their
stock will breed earlier than other
sheep.

Don't try to keep more sheep than
your farm will provide with feed and
pasturage.

Something more than weight and
size is needed in good mutton. The
mutton form must be developed in or-
der to get good prices on the market.

The farmer who buys western sheep
should dip them as soon as they are
received. There is said to be more than
the usual amount of scab in the West
this season.

Your ewes may not be as good as
you like but that is the very poorest
reason for putting grade rams with
the flock. The lower the grade of the
ewes the greater is the need of a regis-
tered ram.

In selecting the breeding animals
that are to continue the flock keep in
consideration the value of early matu-
ring animals, and select those ewes
that mature most rapidly. Try to ob-
tain the same quality in the ram.

No farmer is utilizing all the re-
sources of his farm unless he keeps a
flock of sheep. They will make a big
part of their living on what, without
them, would be mere waste, and will
add to the fertility of the land as no
other animals do.

The "baby mutton" market is sup-
plied with lambs eight to ten weeks
old, and city buyers take them at
prices that pay well for their produc-
tion. Of course such lambs must be
fed well and pushed along as rapidly
as possible. They require dams in good
condition and liberal in their yield of
milk.

The lamb that does not carry in his
wings the blood of a long line of an-
cestry on both sides marked by excel-
lence cannot be depended upon to pro-
duce satisfactory lambs. The cheapest
sire is the one that reproduces himself
uniformly. It is waste of money and
time to attempt to grade up a flock
by the use of grade sires. Even the
result of a cross of pure breeds of dif-
ferent breeds, while it may itself be a
good wool producer or a good mutton
animal, will seldom transmit to off-
spring the valuable qualities possessed
by itself.

California has suffered so much from
drouth that sheepmen of that state
are said to be selling their flocks at
exceedingly low prices rather than meet
certain and heavy losses. Most of the
flocks sold are to be taken to New
Mexico, where there has been a good
rainfall and the pasture is rapidly
improving to extent conditions, large
numbers will go to the south slope
of the Raton mountains on the Max-
well grant, where they will be grazed
until in condition for market. Of
course there will be an insignificant
lamb crop from these sheep.

Sheep feeders had good reason for
feeling blue over the prices that ruled
in February, but are, or should be,
very much encouraged by the prices
made in March, more than \$1 per 100
pounds within about three weeks. The
advance has been made in the price
of good mutton, fed Mexican lambs
having sold in Chicago March 22d, as
reported by the Drovers' Journal at
\$5.90. The Journal attributes the con-
siderable advance partly to the scarci-
ty of good feed and partly to the fact
that the sheep and lamb offerings lat-
ely have been exceptionally good. The
latter fact alone is enough explanation
of a good market, considering how rap-
idly the liking for good mutton has
grown in the United States during re-
cent years.

RAMBOUILLET.

That Rambouillet are highly es-
teemed in the West is well under-
stood, and they are taking a prominent
position wherever sheep are subjected
to range conditions as well as in some
of the leading farming districts of the
country. The following taken from the
Shepherd's Bulletin gives briefly an
account of some of the valuable quali-
ties of the breed:
A Rambouillet ram should be well
covered with wool, particularly on the
belly and legs, if he is a true representa-
tive of the breed in its present ad-
vanced stage. The value of the Ram-
bouillet ram to the rancher depends
in its large frame and strong constitu-
tion which it imparts when crossed
with the native or grade Marino ewes
of the western states.

Not only are the large frame and vig-
orous constitution important on the
range in the young lambs, but also
when they reach that age when they
are to be fed, and fed so that only the
strongest constitution can stand it,
that is, if they come up to the expecta-
tions of a western feeder who is accus-
tomed to feeding Mexican lambs and
wethers. Particularly are a strong
constitution and large frame necessary
in sheep intended for export, which
must be large as a first consideration,
and very fat as a second. Not only do
the best lambs make a most satisfac-
tory feeder, but as yearling wethers
they can not be excelled for feeding
while the ewes make excellent breed-
ers and shear a heavy fleece of superior
wool as fine as that of the Merino
cross.

It was only recently that we saw a
bunch of 400 of these wethers sold at
a top price averaging in weight about
135 pounds. The sheep had been well
fed and were in prime condition.
There has been a great demand for
Rambouillet rams during the past
year, and the prospects indicate an in-
creased call for them another season.

HORSE.

There are about 300,000 less horses
and about 10,000,000 more people in
the United States now than in 1893,
and the people have much more money
to buy horses now than then, while
horses show and the elevated fancy
desire of owning harness and saddle an-
imals. Does it not look like there
would be money in raising them?

American Stock Farm, published at
Lexington, Kentucky, gives the names
of a number of owners who have made
entries in the Kentucky Futurity, purse
\$20,000, and says: Hon. J. W. Bailey,
Gainesville, Tex., also names mares,
bred to his horse, Electric Bell, brood
to Chimes, Bow Bella, etc., including
nine producing mares, Hattie B. Neomi
C. Bianche T, etc., being dams of Fry
for four each. Misses Mable and
Mary Mapes by Wilton out of the dam
Searchlight 2:04 1/2, Galeta 2:25 1/2, and
Griselda 2:29 1/2, both sisters to Lottie
Lorraine 2:06 1/2; Winsora, dam of
King Albert 1:16 1/2, and others of merit,
are named.

A not infrequent mistake in feeding
is that of giving to a horse that has
little or no grain a heavy grain feed
just before starting on a rather long
or severe piece of work or travel. This
often causes a serious case of indiges-
tion, and as the food has not had time
to become assimilated it really adds
nothing to the strength of an animal.
It is much better to commence the
grain feeding a week or more before
the horse is called upon for the service,
commencing with a light feed and in-
creasing it so as to have him on full
feed the day before the travel begins,
and then not to start him out just after
eating with his stomach full of undig-
ested grain.

Don't break the colt. Educate him.
Breaking is one of the relics of barbarism,
or that is true, at least of breaking
as it is generally practiced. The
teaching should begin at an early age
of the animal, and it should learn and
always feel that man is his friend as
well as his master. With kindly, pa-
tient and firm handling it is possible
to develop in the colt an intelligent un-
derstanding of what you wish him to
do and a willingness always to do it.
Some animals inherit an incurable vil-
lousness, but they are few in num-
ber, and most of the vices that are
found among horses are the result of
ignorant and unreasoning methods of
handling them when they are young.
Horses average up much better than
men to kind, intelligent and patient
training, so as to have him on full
generally when you find a vicious horse
his faults have been caused by the neg-
ligence or the brutality of the man to
whom his training has been entrusted.

NEWS NOTES.

There are yet about 1000 head of
cattle on feed at Wabashite.

A. H. Moore of Hamilton, Texas, sold
to Harold & Harold of Fort Worth,
1000 head of two and three year old
steers at \$25.

John H. Ryburn of San Angelo has
sold to Sol Mayer 1500 steers, three
and up, and 1400, two and up, at pri-
vate terms.

A dispatch of the 15th from Denton,
Texas, says: Capt. Ed. Stiff shipped
Tuesday a car of blooded Durham cat-
tle from Pilot Point to Mexico.

West Texas Stockman: Dr. P. C.
Coleman bought from H. C. Beal 100
head of coming two-year-old he

THE FARM.

If your grain has been injured by smut do not plant the same crop on the land the following year. Get rid of it by planting the land on which it appeared in some other crop. It will increase if opportunity is given by continuing the same crop.

A farmer can have money coming in several times a year by feeding cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. The wool and the steers will find a spring market, the hogs and the mutton can be sold in the fall, while good horses are marketable whenever ready to be offered.

There is said to be a great shortage in the supply of broom corn and it is now reported to be worth \$150 per ton, with a probability that it will go still higher. Even at a much smaller price it would be more profitable than any ordinary farm product. Wherever raised, however, arrangements should be made to ship to broom factories in carload lots.

To the Western ranchman the lesson of the winter has been, raise feed; to the farmer, raise live stock to consume the feed you have raised. Work of stockman and farmer, pay best when conducted together. One man receives the profits of both industries, and each is more profitable because of the presence of the other.

MANURE VALUE FROM FEEDING BRAN.

Prof. W. A. Henry of Wisconsin Experiment Station, whose work on manure and fertilizer has made him standard authority on such subjects, has recently given to Breeders Gazette an answer to a farmer near a city who asks if he can profitably use wheat bran directly as a fertilizer. In this he shows that the fertilizing constituents in 1000 pounds of bran have a value of \$6.74, while the fertilizing value in a ton of corn is only \$3.77, rating them according to the commercial value of the three constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

Prof. Henry says in his letter: "If he could feed the wheat bran the manure from the stock getting it would be almost as rich in fertility as the bran itself, and thus there would come two values. Wheat shorts and middlings are as rich as bran in protein and about half as rich in phosphoric acid and potash. Certainly our correspondent could keep pigs and feed them largely on middlings, carefully saving all the droppings, and in this way he would have a manure providing nutrients instead of one. If it is still necessary to buy fertilizing material and some feeding stuff is handled, damaged cotton seed meal will probably be the cheapest than bran. It contains more than twice as much nitrogen, fully as much phosphoric acid, but only half as much potash."

TESTS OF COTTON SEED AND FERTILIZERS.

Bulletin No. 59 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, sent out by Director J. H. Connell, reports experiments conducted by B. C. Pittcock, agriculturist at the college station farm and the Beeville sub-station of varieties of cotton seed and fertilizers. Of the seeds tested at College Station the bulletin says: "The five varieties making the largest average yields of seed cotton during three years—1894, 1895 and 1898—were:

- (1) Beck's Big Boll 1219 Pounds.
 - (2) Dixon's Improved 1199
 - (3) Peerless 1136
 - (4) Sure Fruit 1114
 - (5) Cochran's Prolific 1174
- The five varieties making the largest yield of seed cotton per acre during 1898 were:
- (1) Dixon's Improved 1390 Pounds.
 - (2) Beck's Big Boll 1328
 - (3) Peerless 1296
 - (4) Lowry's Prolific 1296
 - (5) Peerless 1282
 - (6) Bohemian 1221

The five varieties making the largest money value per acre during 1898 were:

- (1) Beck's Big Boll (2) 25.87
- (2) Dixon's Improved (3) 24.34
- (3) Peerless (4) 23.20
- (4) Bohemian (5) 22.36
- (5) Sure Fruit (6) 21.37

* Yield, and value of yield, with Bohemian cotton represents an average of three plots—1, 6 and 13.

At the Beeville sub-station: "The five varieties making the largest yield seed cotton per acre were:

- (1) Nancy Hanks 711 Pounds.
- (2) Gilbert's Lamb Wool 701
- (3) Hawkins' Prolific 687
- (4) Gilbert's Drouth Proof 678
- (5) Duncan's Mammoth Prolific 642

The test of fertilizers was begun in 1897, fertilizer applications being made in January of that year. The applications were not repeated in 1898. Prof. Pittcock desiring to observe the cumulative effect of each application through a period of several years. He says in his bulletin: "The crop following the application of fertilizer did not show a great difference in yield between fertilized and unfertilized plots, as did the crop grown on same plots one season later. During 1897 no applications gave gain in money value from the use of fertilizers, but the following season (1898), which was distinctly favorable to large yields per acre in this section, showed a gain in money value in several instances. Averaging the yields of the two seasons (1897 and 1898) and computing the values at varying prices (1 1/2-8, 1 1/2-8, 1 1/2-8 and 2 cents per pound for seed cotton) we find that under average conditions in this section we can make profitable applications of nitrogen and phosphoric acid in the form of cotton seed meal or stable manure; phosphoric acid in the form of bone black; potash and lime in the form of wood ashes or cotton seed hull ashes; also combinations of phosphoric acid and stable manure. The average of two years work shows a net loss in yield of seed cotton from the use of lime alone."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Perhaps no work can be done about an orchard during an ordinary heavy fruiting season that will be more profitable than thinning the crop of fruit until only so much is left as will mature as perfectly as conditions will permit. Every ordinary fruit crop is a heavy tax upon the vitality of the tree producing it, a tax that can be much reduced by judicious thinning, which will not only improve very greatly the quality and value of the crop so treated, but will very much extend the period of the usefulness of the tree. It is better to do the thinning when the fruit is small, in order that none of the vigor of the tree may be wasted upon the growth of what is to be discarded.

Spraying should be commenced early in the vineyard as a preventive measure and all the dead fruit, dried leaves and trimmings of the vines should be burned in order to destroy whatever insects harbor. Use a spray of Bordeaux mixture when the buds begin to open, repeat it in ten or twelve days, and give the third spraying when the fruit is well set. Should the buds be late in opening, the leaves leaves the spraying should be repeated at intervals of about two weeks until the fruit begins to ripen. Six sprayings are generally considered enough for the average season, but if the season is unusually rainy one or two more may be needed.

American Agriculturist recommends cool and ash as a mulch for trees and shrubs during a drouthy season. They contain fertilizing element which all trees and fruits need. The matter of a mulch retarding the development of buds in the spring is a disputed question. It is admitted, however, by most horticulturists that little can be expected from this source, as experiments show that but very little benefit has ever been derived by attempting to retard the swelling of the buds in spring by means of mulch. Give the trees good cultivation and feed the soil liberally if it needs it, have the plant then in its new wood early in the fall and then if the season is at all favorable you will have plenty of fruit.

Where fruit growers who will have a surplus to dispose of have not already organized, they should get together and arrange at once to be preparing for all to ship to market at the same time, so that they may be able to send their fruit off in carload lots. The same advice will apply to raisers of apples, peaches, and other fruit crops in any community. It is only by community action that enough can be given to the railroads at one time to secure the lowest rates. The railroad companies of the State seem to appreciate the benefit that will accrue to themselves by developing the two industries of vegetables and fruit production; but nowhere will the transportation rates be more favorable to the producer where the shipments are in small quantities. When a whole carload can be sent in one shipment it will reach market sooner, as a general rule, and will consequently arrive in better condition, and the transportation charges will be reasonable. Where only small lots are sent they are almost always carried by an express company, at charges for transportation being about three times as large as those made by the railroad companies. For large shipments arrangements can generally be made for suitable cars and a quick haul to market.

J. W. McClure, China Springs, Texas, writes: "Have used Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicines 10 years, and I can testify to their efficacy. Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, I think it no far superior to Zainin's and Black Brand's. I would not use them if free of charge."

RELATIONS OF FARMERS AND CATTLEMEN.

Paper of R. K. Irwin Read at the Galveston Meeting of the Texas Live Stock Association.

What is meant by the prosperity of the farmer, and what connection have they with the cattle people? To be prosperous one must be contented. You must be doing well and laying by a share of your money for old age, or what is generally termed "a rainy day." The farmer and cattlemen are so closely allied that it is folly to say their interests are not in a common cause. The same adverse winds that threaten the farmer's crops threaten the cattleman's stock. The same adverse winds that threaten the farmer's crops threaten the cattleman's stock. The same adverse winds that threaten the farmer's crops threaten the cattleman's stock.

Holland was once a large importer of meats. They induced their farmers to go to Germany and learn how to raise their meats and now to-day they are large exporters of the same class of meats that only a few years ago they were importing. Why? Because the farmers and stockmen are both prosperous. One furnishes the food for the animal and make him fit for the market and the other furnishes the livestock.

It is the same in England to-day—and Ireland, which lies near her—she never hauls their grain to market, but buy stock from other countries and drive it on foot to their market. And it is being done in our own country, only on a smaller scale. Why will the cattlemen of our country receive large benefits by farmers being prosperous? Because the farmer with his straw stack, his stalk fields and his surplus of grain can fatten a steer for less than they can be when they are in close pens and in large herds. A large part of the feed, which is fed to small bunches of stock on the farm, would have been wasted or not otherwise utilized; hence the economy in feeding on the farm. The cattlemen, to obtain the fullest and best results, must encourage the farmer to feed small bunches of stock, and they will find a market that can afford to pay a price which it would be impossible for a large feeder to do. When the farmer utilizes the waste from the farm in making good beef he will be prosperous, and in time he will divide the same profits with his friends on the ranch.

In discussing the subject that the farmers are largely beneficial to the stock raising industry, we must not consider Texas alone. It is my opinion that Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, and, in fact, a great many of the Southern states, will in the near future be cattle raising centers. Texas is going to be the home of the cotton industry, naturally so from the climate, the amount of soil that can be easily cultivated, and also for the reason that the crop is easily gathered. Some of the older states, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, will have to seek

other crops more adapted to them, and Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana are bound to drive these other states into new industries. Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee are grain and grass countries, and naturally, when this result is brought about, these states, being so well adapted to the cattle industry, the people will engage in it. You will see farmers feeding from 50 to 100 head of cattle on their little farms; retaining their off-sets, and thereby improving their farms. To illustrate that we can go to England, where they are compelled to raise grain and where the people have small farms and feed a small herd of cattle, never selling a particle of grain; and they buy cotton seed meal from the cotton countries and mix it along, and produce an animal that will bring a fancy price in the market. If our people would follow in their footsteps they would benefit themselves and secure a good market for our cattle.

We can not longer depend on the grass. It is becoming a thing of the past, and will be used only as breeding grounds, which are the finest on earth and sufficiently large to produce enough cattle to absorb the product of an equal amount of fine farming lands, being so close they can be utilized to best advantage. Then, it is very necessary for the farmer to prosper in order to make the cattle business what it should be, and what I predict it will soon be. I do not think it will be long before you will see half of the cattle fed in small bunches by the farmer, and both farmer and the cattle people will be greatly benefited.

The cattle interest and the farm are dependent to a great extent upon each other, especially since the black land belt has been put in the farm and no longer furnishes the wild grass that it once did. And we must conform to the new order of things. I am of the opinion that 4-cent cotton will drive many thousand farmers into raising grain, and the grain can then be fed successfully to cattle, and the people who raise this grain and beef can and will build packing houses and feed themselves with the choices. As it is now, we only use what our more prosperous brethren of the North and West will not buy. The farmers and cattle people should pull together to build up more and better packing houses, and should at least give them the preference. It will result in their mutual benefit, and will do it quickly.

There are many other enterprises that are interested and that will be built up as a result of the mutual prosperity of the farmers and cattlemen; tanneries, shoe factories and fertilizer factories, and as a consequence the offal of both farm and cattle could be used to the best advantage. They will furnish more people to eat beef at home. There will be a vast saving in freight and in shrinkage, which is now enormous.

There is to-day something like 300,000 cattle in the pens fed from the products of the farm, and there will be at least 100,000 more put on feed later. Improving the farmers and you can not hope to feed over half that number, improve the farmer's condition, make him prosperous, and you can double that amount, consequently fattening a larger per cent of cattle now being raised in our section. We are going to send more finished cattle to the markets to-day than ever before, and we are sending better grades of cattle. The difference between what is termed Texas cattle and the more cattle is greatly narrowing, and in some instances our Texas cattle, when they are well finished, rank almost as good as the cattle of the North.

Never bred a grade bull on your herd. Grade to grade always produces inferior stock. If you are a breeder of some distinct breed, a mistake is often made by breeding a half-blooded bull on the herd, and the crop of calves is so good that the best of them are used for breeding purposes, which results almost every time in disappointment. One of the great difficulties in breeding cattle, is we breed too many; we want to make a fortune at a single leap. We overstock with animals with a lot of half starved cattle. Abe Renick, when a mere lad, was once attending a sale and bought two heifer calves from which he amassed a fortune. When he was asked how he started with less than 1000 head, even if we had to starve half of them to death.

Cross breeding means breeding two distinctly different breeds together, which has generally resulted in a failure, only a few exceptions ever having been noted. Henry Clay brought some Herefords into Kentucky. In an early day and undertook to build up a new herd by crossing them with the Short horns, but the result was, that the cattle were soon neglected and lost sight of. In crossing breeds, many good cattle have been produced, yet the percentage of a cross animal compared with the number produced by line breeding. The selection of good breeding animals suited to your herd, should be made with great care, and you feel that you must have some practical experience, or that you are in any way incompetent, you would find it very profitable to go to some one whom you know is not only qualified, but honest, and pay them to make the selection for you, and in order to give you the proper advice, it would be necessary to see your herd. The leading breeders of the West are the Herefords, viz: Durhams, Herfords and Angus, all of which are good. Select one of them, and you will make no mistake, but when you have made your choice, do not let any one talk you out of it. Individual merit and pedigree are two things necessary for you to know. Animals most suitable for the range, must have good constitutions, indicated by a broad, square head, thick through the heart, heavy bone, a broad back, large scale, short legs, and one that will mature early. Their pedigrees should show no inbreeding, no bad crosses, and the more prize winning dams and sires the better. It requires years of experience and study, to know a good from a bad pedigree. The unlearned on this subject will be best advised to pay attention to what they feel that they are able to judge for themselves. Some one of you may say, what ranchman would be able to purchase 200 purchased bulls at one time for \$1000.00? You can, by your own counsel, select one this year; try next year to get a better one. When you have made your selection of breed, you have made your choice of the method of conducting business, which is to sell direct from the manufactory to the consumer. This system possesses

GOOD THOUGHTS ON BREEDING.

J. F. Green's Address to Texas Live Stock Association on Best Methods of Breeding Beef.

The banker sits all day long through the winter in his office, counting over and over again the interest upon his mortgage, while you of South Texas may ride through pastures, across valleys and over hills, gazing upon your fat and sleek herds of cattle, as they lazily feed upon the green grass. You no doubt oftentimes forget that you have far more reason to be happy than men engaged in any other pursuit; surrounded by kind and loving domestic animals of all kinds, the sun sending down upon you its warm rays and the soft gentle breeze of the Gulf, fanning your heated brow. Joaquin Miller has poetically described your life thus:

"And I have said, and I say it ever, 'As the years go on and the world goes over, 'Tis better to be content and clever In tending of cattle and the growing of grain. Than a strong man striving for fame and gain.'"

The importance of this subject is greater to our association than any other. Than a strong man striving for fame and gain."

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels. The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result. Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.

market, by their uniformity in size and shape. Marion Sanson's bunch of cattle, topped the market in Chicago, for Texas cattle, at \$3.25 no longer being a desirable commodity. The study of the laws of heredity, natural selection and proper mating, are subjects that require mental ability, judgment and an experience. A short time ago I met a son of a wealthy commission man, who had recently gone into the ranching business in Oklahoma, inquired why this wealthy man's son was going into business. The reply was that his father had started him in several different businesses and he had failed in each and had now concluded to try him in breeding cattle. How soon some one will be condemning the cattle business owing to the failure of this young man!

Warfield says: "The breeding of cattle, if rightly followed, is a true art. The artist may be only a caricaturist, but if the knowledge and the power which are free to ever man who chooses to make them, are properly applied, the breeder will not be unworthy of the name." One of the most successful cattle raisers in this state, has frequently insisted that good cattle were not produced there by raising in South Texas, and could not stand the drouth. The same gentleman has said: "If you want to wear diamonds, stick to the old-fashioned Texas cow." The comment at Fort Worth is changed, for he made his fortune, there were no cattle fed in this state, and the quarantine regulations were so severe that none could be fed in any other state. He is now a millionaire, and his sometimes mavericks were free also.

Among the many things to be avoided in breeding for beef are in-breeding and grade-breeding. Our cattle are not so good as those of the North, and the demand we have. The average weight of cattle in England has increased from 450 pounds in 1700, to 1200 in 1800. It has been said that big cattle could not be raised in South Texas, yet within fifty miles of the coast cattle are now being raised on the range that weigh 1100 pounds at three years old, without feed, other than grass and brush. Upon many ranches the cattle reasonably well bred have been inbred until a three-year-old will now weigh to exceed 600 pounds in market. Perhaps the most serious danger to the breeder is inbreeding. A glance at his pedigree shows that he is bred by that very successful young breeder, Geo. P. Henry of Chicago. An analysis of the pedigree shows it to be one of the best in the world, and an admiral trace to Lord Wilton 407, a bull that sold in England for \$200.00. The sire also traces to The Herod 3d 2490 (Imp.) that gave the herd of Adams and the world reputation, and sold at eleven years of age for \$7000. You also find on the side of the dam Imp. Anxiety 2238, another grand bull whose descendants have done very well in the Herfords of America. There are several reasons that make this sale a happy event at Fort Worth. But when that general and grand breeder of Herfords, Mr. M. S. Gordon of Weatherford, stepped into the ring and rapidly raised the bids from \$25 to \$50, it was then that the sport began, and \$475 was soon raised in the market. It was then that Mr. Gordon stepped in and offered an even \$500 and he instantly responded. Competition here ended, and Mr. Gordon became the owner of one of the most valuable young Herfords in the world.

With continued good wishes for Texas, I am, very truly yours, S. A. SAWYER, Fine stock auctioneer, Manhattan, Kansas.

ANOTHER NEW EDITION. Another new edition of Drs. S. and D. Davison's book, "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility," is just out, and it is in most attractive form. The style is pithy and to the point, and it is written so that the lay reader may thoroughly understand. On chapters in the book gives a vivid account of the wonderful results to be seen in Drs. Davison's Grand Museum of Anatomy, and is well worthy of study. Drs. Davison have built up a vast and have been established in St. Louis for 25 years. The little book is sent, in a closed envelope, upon application. Direct, Drs. S. & D. Davison Museum of Anatomy, St. Louis, Mo.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Opens For the Season Feb. 23.

"The Crescent" will be opened for the season on February 23rd, under the management of Mr. J. O. Plank. This is the best and most elegant hotel in the West, situated on the summit of Crescent Mountain overlooking the city. It is thoroughly fireproof and handsomely furnished, the service is of the very best, and no expense has been spared to maintain its past popularity. Excursion tickets of 90 days' limit at greatly reduced rates are on sale daily, via the Texas Midland, Midland and Paris. For full information call on any ticket agent or address, J. E. LEITH, G. P. A., Texas Midland Railroad, Terrell, Texas.

FCR PIANOS OR ORGANS Write the great Jesse French Piano and Organ Co., 231 Elm, Dallas, Tex.

The Commercial Club of Austin, Texas, is making an effort to have a packery established in that city.

Thompson's Eye Water

Send for the Journal's premium list. It has attractions for every man, woman, boy and girl in the land. The premiums have been selected with a view to usefulness and all they cost is a few hours work.

BUYING FOR CASH. The advantages of the cash buying principle are much more highly appreciated than formerly. Present indications point to the fact that no very distant day the long drawn out interest bearing account will be a thing of the past. Cash buying is a business short cut, it is the little path that leads across the burning business. It is not only that, it is a money making principle. Buying for cash saves interest, interest—money—money—money. Cash selling and buying has gradually led up to another method of conducting business, which is to sell direct from the manufactory to the consumer. This system possesses

so many advantages that we cannot stop to enumerate them here. It is really the carrying out of the cash buying plan upon an extended and enlarged form. Goods are sent upon receipt of cash or are shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination. Take for instance the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind. They sell everything they make direct from the factory to the consumer. Their terms are either cash order or C. O. D. with fullest privilege of examination, and their experience is that the cash buying principle is growing upon the people. By far the greatest percentage of their orders contain cash remittance. This is very complimentary to the Elkhart people and their fair business methods. They are undoubtedly the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the consumer.

A GRAND YOUNG BULL. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: It is always a pleasure to me to sell a good bull at auction, but when the great young Hereford bull Lord Nelson 58189 walked under my hammer at Fort Worth last week, I was by no means a personage than Col. Scharbauer, I felt that I stood in the presence of a grand young bull and a great good man, whose name is as well known in Texas as that of any other made by men of sterling character and great business ability. Texas is a great state with resources yet but little known. "She is a diamond in the rough," and the time is not far distant when she will be a power in American politics and the commercial world. It is a very great pleasure to me to sell stock at auction. I met no nicer people on earth to deal with than the breeders and stockmen of this great state. The Fat Stock Show was one of the best I ever saw.

When Lord Nelson came into the ring to be sold at public auction I learned that he had been purchased by Nelson Doyle of Kansas City, to the Midland Rural Association, and his pedigree showed that he was bred by that very successful young breeder, Geo. P. Henry of Chicago. An analysis of the pedigree shows it to be one of the best in the world, and an admiral trace to Lord Wilton 407, a bull that sold in England for \$200.00. The sire also traces to The Herod 3d 2490 (Imp.) that gave the herd of Adams and the world reputation, and sold at eleven years of age for \$7000. You also find on the side of the dam Imp. Anxiety 2238, another grand bull whose descendants have done very well in the Herfords of America. There are several reasons that make this sale a happy event at Fort Worth. But when that general and grand breeder of Herfords, Mr. M. S. Gordon of Weatherford, stepped into the ring and rapidly raised the bids from \$25 to \$50, it was then that the sport began, and \$475 was soon raised in the market. It was then that Mr. Gordon stepped in and offered an even \$500 and he instantly responded. Competition here ended, and Mr. Gordon became the owner of one of the most valuable young Herfords in the world.

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"The Crescent" will be opened for the season on February 23rd, under the management of Mr. J. O. Plank. This is the best and most elegant hotel in the West, situated on the summit of Crescent Mountain overlooking the city. It is thoroughly fireproof and handsomely furnished, the service is of the very best, and no expense has been spared to maintain its past popularity. Excursion tickets of 90 days' limit at greatly reduced rates are on sale daily, via the Texas Midland, Midland and Paris. For full information call on any ticket agent or address, J. E. LEITH, G. P. A., Texas Midland Railroad, Terrell, Texas.

FCR PIANOS OR ORGANS Write the great Jesse French Piano and Organ Co., 231 Elm, Dallas, Tex.

The Commercial Club of Austin, Texas, is making an effort to have a packery established in that city.

Thompson's Eye Water

Send for the Journal's premium list. It has attractions for every man, woman, boy and girl in the land. The premiums have been selected with a view to usefulness and all they cost is a few hours work.

BUYING FOR CASH. The advantages of the cash buying principle are much more highly appreciated than formerly. Present indications point to the fact that no very distant day the long drawn out interest bearing account will be a thing of the past. Cash buying is a business short cut, it is the little path that leads across the burning business. It is not only that, it is a money making principle. Buying for cash saves interest, interest—money—money—money. Cash selling and buying has gradually led up to another method of conducting business, which is to sell direct from the manufactory to the consumer. This system possesses

so many advantages that we cannot stop to enumerate them here. It is really the carrying out of the cash buying plan upon an extended and enlarged form. Goods are sent upon receipt of cash or are shipped C. O. D. with privilege of examination. Take for instance the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind. They sell everything they make direct from the factory to the consumer. Their terms are either cash order or C. O. D. with fullest privilege of examination, and their experience is that the cash buying principle is growing upon the people. By far the greatest percentage of their orders contain cash remittance. This is very complimentary to the Elkhart people and their fair business methods. They are undoubtedly the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world selling direct to the consumer.

A GRAND YOUNG BULL. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: It is always a pleasure to me to sell a good bull at auction, but when the great young Hereford bull Lord Nelson 58189 walked under my hammer at Fort Worth last week, I was by no means a personage than Col. Scharbauer, I felt that I stood in the presence of a grand young bull and a great good man, whose name is as well known in Texas as that of any other made by men of sterling character and great business ability. Texas is a great state with resources yet but little known. "She is a diamond in the rough," and the time is not far distant when she will be a power in American politics and the commercial world. It is a very great pleasure to me to sell stock at auction. I met no nicer people on earth to deal with than the breeders and stockmen of this great state. The Fat Stock Show was one of the best I ever saw.

When Lord Nelson came into the ring to be sold at public auction I learned that he had been purchased by Nelson Doyle of Kansas City, to the Midland Rural Association, and his pedigree showed that he was bred by that very successful young breeder, Geo. P. Henry of Chicago. An analysis of the pedigree shows it to be one of the best in the world, and an admiral trace to Lord Wilton 407, a bull that sold in England for \$200.00. The sire also traces to The Herod 3d 2490 (Imp.) that gave the herd of Adams and the world reputation, and sold at eleven years of age for \$7000. You also find on the side of the dam Imp. Anxiety 2238, another grand bull whose descendants have done very well in the Herfords of America. There are several reasons that make this sale a happy event at Fort Worth. But when that general and grand breeder of Herfords, Mr. M. S. Gordon of Weatherford, stepped into the ring and rapidly raised the bids from \$25 to \$50, it was then that the sport began, and \$475 was soon raised in the market. It was then that Mr. Gordon stepped in and offered an even \$500 and he instantly responded. Competition here ended, and Mr. Gordon became the owner of one of the most valuable young Herfords in the world.

With continued good wishes for Texas, I am, very truly yours, S. A. SAWYER, Fine stock auctioneer, Manhattan, Kansas.

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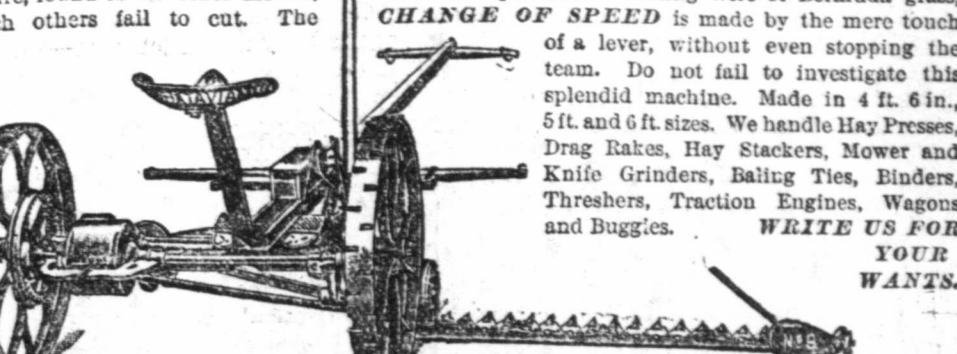
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The GRANDEST MOWER ever placed before the farmer. The changeable speed solves the question of cutting Wye or Bermuda grass, CHANGE OF SPEED is made by the mere touch of a lever, without even stopping the team. Do not fail to investigate this splendid machine. Made in 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft. and 6 ft. sizes. We handle Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, Hay Stackers, Mower and Knife Grinders, Baling Ties, Binders, Thrashers, Tractor Engines, Wagons and Buggies. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS.



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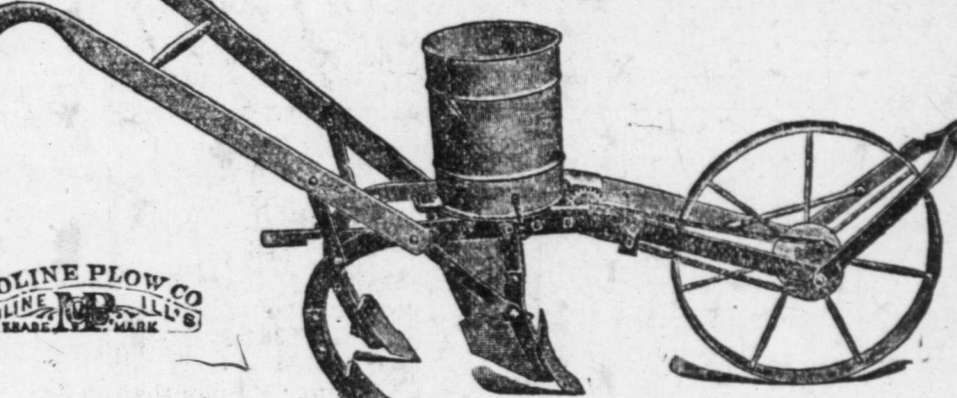
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Something for the farmer who can do his own threshing with his own power. The Columbia Thresher is a new machine, and can be run by light power, and is the best of its kind. We also make a full line of Sweepers and other farm implements. Write for our catalogue, giving testimonials.



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The Pitts Traction Engines are recognized as being at the head of the list, but the Double Cylinder Engine is the best of the kind, and is the best of its kind. Every thresherman will at once recognize what it means to have the best of its kind. Write for our catalogue.

The Buffalo Pitts Niagara Separator

stands without a successful competitor, there being a growing demand for a Thresher that will outlast the old style Winthrop Machines. The Niagara is the only machine on the market that can lay just claim to having the lasting qualities of the apron machine, without having any of the disadvantages of the apron or vibrator machines. It is a new and excellent principle, and has made a record having no parallel. Don't fail to examine it before buying.

The Old Reliable Pitts Horse Power which we have handled with such eminent success for many years is made in 8, 10, 12, and 14 horse-power sizes. Our Horse-Power Engines are giving universal satisfaction. We make a specialty of all kinds of THRESHING BELTS, both attached canvas and rubber. We handle none but the highest quality, and guarantee fully every belt. Write for prices.

We are prepared to attach Wind Stackers to any make of Separator, old or new. We go to your home and attach stacker without expense to the purchaser. Write for further particulars and price. We make a specialty of all kinds of threshing attachments, such as Automatic Band Cutters and Tractor Engines, etc. We

SWINE.

Get good pure-bred boars to use as sires, but after selecting the breed you prefer, don't expect to improve by changing the breed.

If you want to keep your hogs from raiding your own or your neighbors' fields, let them have feed enough to keep them contented.

The surplus squash, pumpkins, turnips and beets should be reserved for the use of the brood sows when they farrow. They aid digestion and increase the milk yield.

There may occasionally be a season when there is no profit in raising hogs, but it probably never occurs that it will not pay the farmer to at least raise enough to supply all the meat he can use in his own home.

When a sow is so careful of her pigs that she will never lie down without knowing they are safe from being crushed you may know she is a good mother and worth keeping to the utmost limit of possible usefulness.

A farmer can keep one brood sow and her litter on the farm, and if he utilizes all such waste from the kitchen and garden as is useful to them and gives them pasture range he will scarcely feel the cost of keeping them.

Pigs when three weeks old are able to eat and an excellent feed for them is a thing not meal mush fed to them about milk-warm four or five times a day. They can be weaned better if accustomed to eat before weaning time.

In raising hogs for the market it is not necessary to have pure-bred sows as a foundation stock. Good brood sows, grades or common sows, and in a short time by selecting the best of the sow pigs for breeding purposes you can have a herd of high-grade animals that, for all practical purposes, will be worth as much to the farmer as pure-breds would be.

One boar will be enough for twenty sows, and he should produce at least six pigs. If he cost \$15 it would make the improvement in the pigs, coming from his blood, only 15 cents a head, but he can be castrated and fattened at the end of his work for nearly as much as his first cost, making the cost of his blood in each pig probably not more than four or five cents.

The National Stockman has a letter from a farmer who has a sow that he calls a razorback, two years old and weighing not over 225 pounds, that has given three litters of nice, large, thrifty pigs. She was bred to a Poland-China boar. He has also a pure-bred Poland-China boar, bred to the same boar, that has produced an equal number of pigs, but they were small when farrowed and are still small. Another sow, a half-blood Poland-China, produced very small pigs, which at the age of two or three months were still smaller than those of the razorback sow. When a year old there was less difference in the weight of the sows than there was six months old. The three litters had the same treatment and feed. The difference in the three different litters doubtless results partly from the difference in the milk yield of the sows. The scrub sow probably had a better constitution than the full-blood and half-blood dams, and was in better breeding condition when mated and while carrying her young, the others having too much fat for the maternal duties.

The value of corn as a hog food cannot be questioned and in the corn-raising states, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and some others it will doubtless always hold its place as almost the entire feed because it is the most economical one. In Texas, however, it will be desirable to use it a much less important place in the development of the hog for market and for home supply than that which it has generally occupied. The native pastures, eye in the spring, turn of oats, sorghum, etc., can be employed to advantage in rearing the pigs, and peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes may be used later in feeding. Pumpkins, too, might well be placed on the bill of the hog, as more concentrated foods are given. It is not improbable that corn prices hereafter may be better sustained than generally they have been in former years, partly because of the wide variety of uses which scientific investigation has revealed, and partly because of the large and growing demand of the export trade. It will surprise many to learn that the shipments of corn from Galveston alone during the present season have reached more than three and one-fourth million bushels, while Mexico is an increasing customer and probably will become a much better one. There is reason for believing that trade demands and the demands of cattle feeders will at times make such a demand for Texas corn that producers near the great transportation lines will see more advantage in selling the grain than in feeding it. It is well then for Texas farmers to become prepared for a dependence upon other feeding supplies than corn for the consumption of their swine. The Journal believes that even at present prices it is better to feed the corn crop to hogs than to sell it, but there will be many who raise hogs to take its place.

COW PEAS FOR HOGS.

A recent United States agricultural report contains the following: When cow peas are planted for green manure it is an excellent practice to turn hogs into the field about the time that the first peas are ripening. Young pigs thrive amazingly on the succulent foliage and well filled pods, and the quality of pork raised on such a healthy nutritious diet is very fine. This is a profitable method of fattening hogs or of preparing them for topping off with corn or sorghum for market. An acre of cow peas will pasture from fifteen to twenty hogs several weeks, and the gain in fertility from the droppings of the animals during that period will more than counter-balance the fertilizing value of the forage eaten. The rapid increase in weight of this breed represents so much clear profit, and the farmer is richer by half a ton or more of prime pork for every acre planted.

POULTRY.

Don't disturb the sitting hen except when necessary. She is generally pretty well informed as to her duties, or "on to her job."

Pigeons may carry with them on their feet the germs of roup or other diseases. They should not be permitted to alight in the poultry yard or about places frequented by the fowls.

Hens that are infested with lice can not be expected to become satisfactory egg producers, and if you want the poultry yard to be a profitable part of your business begin fighting the lice now.

Poultry houses should be cleaned at least once a week, and two or three times a week in hot weather. They should be whitewashed inside and outside, every spring, using a little carbolic acid in the whitewash, to destroy lice and to serve as a disinfectant.

Poultry will do better from having plenty of milk, either skim milk, buttermilk or they being good for them. But the vessels in which the milk is fed should not be allowed to remain dirty, and should always be clean when the milk is put in them.

If there is enough space to have two poultry yards it is better to have two, instead of having the entire space in one. The reason for this is that it will permit the grass to grow in the one that is at rest, and the growth of grass will take up the droppings.

Early pullets that have fully matured may be used for breeding, but they will produce better chicks if mated with a cock not less than eighteen months old. A few generations of the use of cockerels for breeding will result in serious deterioration of quality in the flock.

The best success in breeding will be attained by the man who handles only one breed, because one breed is about that the average man can learn to take care of properly. This, perhaps, can not be said of the man who makes a poultry raising his sole occupation, and who is well as much intelligent study, but it is certainly true in the ordinary farm breeding of poultry.

One of the most annoying diseases that is found among fowls is that of scaly legs, and the whole poultry yard may be infected from one fowl having it. It is caused by a small insect which burrows under the scales, and should be destroyed and the disease thereby cured by washing the feet and the legs up to the feathers with kerosene, applying the kerosene so that it will enter under the scales.

Charles T. Koepfel of Safford, Nebraska, gives in the Poultry Keeper the following good advice as to feeding for egg production: Corn is fattening and should be fed in small quantities if eggs are to be expected, the shortage to be made up of some other food less fattening. They should be given wheat, thrown in some litter, and well kicked under, for their morning meal, and a pound of good meal, meal, wheat bran or the other grains and concentrated feeds in common use. The experiments with cotton seed and corn for egg production. The Mississippi station has been working for two winters on the relative milk and butter producing powers of cotton seed and corn for egg production. The Mississippi station has been working for two winters on the relative milk and butter producing powers of cotton seed and corn for egg production. The Mississippi station has been working for two winters on the relative milk and butter producing powers of cotton seed and corn for egg production.

THE BUFF ORPINGTON.

This breed is of English origin, and is thus described by C. E. Vass of Washington, New Jersey, in Poultry Culture:

"The breed we have reference to is the Buff Orpington. In form it is a symmetrical, upright bird, with a graceful carriage. The plumage is a soft, even buff with a fine under-color; the legs are free from feathers, white, strong and of medium length, four toes upon each foot, white toe-nails; the face is red, comb single, not large, and less liable to freeze than the Mediterranean breeds; the eyes are brown, the breast is broad and full, with a long, straight breast bone; the skin is thin, white and fine in texture; the meat is juicy and fine grained; and pronounced by epicures to be far superior to other breeds for table use. The standard weight of the cock is eight to ten pounds; that of the hen is six to eight pounds. The chicks are hardy and mature early.

"The object in forming this breed was to combine prolific egg producers with superior flesh for the table, hardness of constitution, rapid growth and fine form and plumage. Possibly when reading the description you come to the white legs, you will think 'I don't want any white-legged chickens about my place,' but the old adage which runs something like this: 'Vice is a monster of such frightful mien'

"That to be hated needs only to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace!" covers this case nicely, and this makes the Orpington hold a unique place in poultrydom in this country. There is a widespread prejudice against white-legged fowls here, a very unreasonable one at that. It has prevented a great many breeds from becoming popular, but the Orpington has overcome this with all that it has come in contact with. It has overcome it because you cannot keep a good thing down, and that they are good, the following will show:

"I imported at one time four couples of the Orpington. These fowls came from the interior of England, and of course crossed the Atlantic. They were then again shipped a distance of nearly one hundred miles by rail. On the day of their arrival, March 8, 1898, one of the pullets laid, and in the remaining twenty-three days of March the pullets laid fifty-seven eggs; the following month the egg total footed up seventy-seven, and in May these same birds rolled up the grand total of eighty-two eggs. This is a remarkable showing owing to the circumstances, but it is characteristic of this breed, and we must venture to predict that they are destined to become popular with both farmer and fancier in a short time."

DAIRY.

FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

Prof. T. L. Hecker in Farm, Stock and Home, writes instructively of corn as a feed for dairy cows. For this purpose the advice is to plant the corn in the hills, so that it will not produce ears of corn, and cutting it before frost. He says corn so planted that would have a feeding value of \$14 would, if planted in hills, have in both grain and stalk a feeding value of only \$8.61. He prefers for this planting the varieties of corn that have small, slender stalks, and thinks the fodder the corn produces is better for dairy animals than sorghum, having a larger proportion of protein. An especially interesting portion of his article is in regard to silage feeding.

"Silage is the ideal feed for cows, both for winter and summer, but unfortunately few farmers have provided themselves with silos and a fodder cutter. The farmer who can open a silo for his cows about the first of July has nothing to fear of droughts and short pastures. During 300 days a cow will take about five tons of silage, and one acre will provide for from 10 to 20 cows, according to soil and method of planting. In planting corn late in double drills we have raised as high as 30 tons per acre, while corn planted in single drills will yield only about 10 tons of green fodder. There is no other crop that will provide so much feed, do so surely, on so little land and with so little labor as corn planted so thickly that it will not form ears. And in this direction farmers should look for pasture and fodder the year of seeding or planting."

Winter hay, pastured in the spring, makes a better feed for dairy cows, and peas and oats are also recommended, both as green feeds and as hays.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS FOR MILLS.

B. W. Kilgore, chemist of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, some time since made tests of various feeds of cotton seed and its products for beef production, and later of the effects of the same feeding stuffs in promoting milk yield. Upon this latter subject he has said:

"Cotton seed and its products are a valuable milk and butter producer. They do not injure the milk for drinking purposes, but when fed in too large quantity, they produce a curd of the butter produced, giving it a higher melting point, and making it firm, which is an advantage in a warm climate, but at the same time the texture is injured, the butter being sticky and the flavor poor. When, however, seed and meal are properly combined with grain and hay feed, so that the cotton seed products do not form over a fourth of the grain ration, this curd is a serious objection to the quality of the butter produced, giving it a higher melting point, and making it firm, which is an advantage in a warm climate, but at the same time the texture is injured, the butter being sticky and the flavor poor. 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SAN ANTONIO.

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

J. B. Wells of Gonzales, is putting up at the Southern.

Col. Wm. Hunter has been in the city the past week.

A. P. Blocker of Cotulla, was doing business here Thursday.

Col. I. T. Pryor spent a couple of days at Columbus this week.

Geo. West left Thursday for his ranch in Live Oak county.

T. M. Harwood, stockman from Gonzales, is registered at the Mahanke.

Maj. Harry Landa of New Braunfels was circulating amongst the boys Wednesday.

Davis Stoner of Victoria, returned home Thursday after a short trip to this market.

S. P. Jones of Gonzales, is here investigating the market and trading prospects.

Jao, W. Kokernot has come to Austin and North Texas on a several days' business trip.

Capt. Jas. H. Polk, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, is again quartered at the Menger.

Jao. B. Pumphrey, of Taylor, a prominent feeder, is here in the interest of live stock.

L. T. Green came up from his ranch and was represented on Change Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Rufe Walker has returned from a trip to the Dull ranch near Cotulla and is registered at the Menger.

J. N. Brooker, a cattle buyer of Rogers, is back in San Antonio again after an absence of two weeks.

John Franklin, a cattle buyer of Vinita, is here on a tour of investigation, and quartered at the Southern.

J. P. Burns, a well-known cowman, with cattle on feed at Taylor, was taking in the situation here Monday.

Henry Edde, a cattlemaster of Floresville, was notified around the Cattle Exchange the first of the week.

E. S. Nance and A. Mitchell from Kyle, returned home Tuesday after a day's sojourn in the Alamo city.

S. J. Blocker of Eagle Pass, has been here for several days and left Thursday on a business trip to Austin.

W. H. Davis, a prominent ranchman of Wrightsboro, was registered at the Southern Thursday of this week.

M. Hall & Bro. have sold to A. S. Gage at Marathon 30 Whitefaces and 30 Durham bulls, two cows and past.

H. T. Timmon, a cattlemaster of Mathis, is registered at the Southern on the lookout for something good in his line.

P. N. Blackstone and P. Fancient of Muskogee, I. T., were here on their way to Pearsall to receive the Sanders cattle.

John K. Rosson, live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, has returned to San Antonio from a trip to Alice.

A. E. Mitchell, a well-known feeder of Kyle, is in the city keeping in touch with the latest news from the cattle markets.

J. M. Campbell, whose ranch interests are down near Del Rio, was a caller at the Journal headquarters Wednesday of this week.

Joe Cotulla, one of the best known stockmen of this section, came up from Cotulla Saturday and was registered at the Southern.

L. W. Krake, the general representative of the National Stock Yards, Ill., is here on one of his periodical visits, stopping at the Menger.

J. O. Brickston of Deerfield, Wis., owner of the Lopez Hacienda, in Tamaulipas, Mex., was here Sunday and Monday en route to his ranch.

The genial Capt. Jim Brooks of the "Sap" reports the cattle movement from off his road to the nation nominally heavy this season.

J. M. Nichols, stockman of Kenedy, and H. S. Tom, of Floresville, were investigating the trade markets in San Antonio the early part of the week.

G. N. Dilworth of Gonzales, and W. E. Halsei of Vinita, I. T., well known and prosperous cattlemen of their respective localities, are guest in the city.

E. B. Flowers of Lockhart, was on the local market here this week arranging for the shipment of a train of cattle from the Union Stock yards to the Territory.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Port Arthur route have put on a contracting agent, Mr. Chas. W. Steers, with headquarters in San Antonio, 216 Main Plaza.

A. D. McGehee of San Marcos, has returned from a trip down the International and Great Northern, where he has been shipping out cattle to the Territory.

A. G. Merintz, a stockman of Victoria was here hunting up the latest news in live stock markets. He evidently found nothing very encouraging judging from the brief stay he made in the city.

Col. W. L. Crawford, "the sage of Dilley," returned from Texarkana Wednesday. While absent he shipped out part of his feed cattle and reports results satisfactory.

C. H. Skidmore, a well known and good looking young stockman of this city, was called to Encinal on "press-

ing" business Monday, the outcome of which the Journal readers will get later.

C. C. Cox, a cattle buyer of Minco, I. T., has been here for several days and left Thursday for Oakdale, where he goes to inspect a bunch of cattle.

W. W. Miller, general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, came in with the push from Fort Worth and is a guest at the Menger.

Jot Gunter of Sherman, is at the Mahanke on his way back from Laredo, where he has been loading and shipping the Gunter & Jones cattle for the Territory.

J. W. Carter, general live stock agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas railway with headquarters at Fort Worth, was a welcome visitor in our city this week.

T. J. Gwaltney of Carrizo Springs, was in San Antonio Wednesday. He reports that the one thousand head of heaves he has on feed at Corsicana are putting on flesh rapidly.

Joe. L. Lovins, manager for this end of Geo. B. Lovins Company business, reports that there will go up into the Childress country to be absent about ten days.

J. M. Doble of Lagarto, was here this week. He is still busy rounding up, loading and forwarding his cattle to the Territory and has made some very heavy shipments during the past ten days.

W. K. Irwin, well known in live stock circles, who ranches down near Cotulla, was here Saturday on the lookout for pasture so we are told, but since the rain has decided to go back home and trust the elements for the rest.

Capt. John Peter Moore, live stock agent of the Frisco, has been in the city for several days looking after cattle shipments from this territory to points in the nation via his line and reports a very heavy movement.

Joe Keyes, assistant manager of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, has returned from Llano where he supervised the loading and shipment of 2500 head of cattle, belonging to Rogers & Smith, to the Territory.

Collin Campbell, an old-time and successful cattlemaster of Riddellville, was in San Antonio en route to his old home in Vermont where he goes to spend a few months in pursuit of pleasure.

Bud Hildebrandt is in receipt of a telegram stating that a train load of cattle which he shipped on the 8th inst., to Davidson, Kas., had arrived there and a single loss. He made another shipment on the 11th to the same place.

Col. Homer Eads, general live stock agent of the International and Great Northern, has been a busy man since the first of this month looking after cattle shipments over his road to the nation and to inform you the movement heavier this year than for many years previous.

Truxton Davidson, prominent in live stock circles, with ranch interests in the Alice districts, was here Monday, says that cattlemen in his section are pushing preparations for shipping their stuff as rapidly as possible and that cattle shipments from that section will be enormous this year.

S. H. Merchant of Abilene, a well known North Texas buyer, is prospecting in San Antonio. Mr. Merchant says that when he left the Territory on Monday there was still no sign of spring and that the new grass had not yet started. He says that cattle arriving there now, unless strong and in good condition, are bound to sustain loss.

A. M. White is back from a trip to Cotulla and reports that Coleman & Keeran have shipped 5000 head of cattle from Cotulla and Millett to Red Rock and Bliss, O. T. Mr. White says they were strong and in fairly good condition when loaded and that reports of their arrival at destination are to the effect that they have gone through without loss.

We are in receipt of a letter from one of the Journal's good friends, Josiah Turner, of Galveston, dated the 9th inst., in which he says: "I am happy to inform you that the heavy rain that we have had for the last year which seems to have been general in this section. Hope it has extended to San Antonio."

F. S. Hall, a well to do stockman of Gainesville, spent the early part of the week in San Antonio on the lookout for something in live stock. In speaking of the condition of stock in his section Mr. Hall said, "We have had more rain down in my country than you have had in these parts and cattle are looking comparatively well. Besides there has been a good deal of feeding done this winter. Mr. Hall left Friday to look at a bunch of cattle on the line of the Aransas Pass."

Gus Witting was jubilant Friday over the good news that his first shipment had reached its destination, Tulsa, I. T., without the loss of a single animal. He has shipped 2500 head of cattle—2000 two to Tulsa and 500 steers to Elgin, Kansas. He left for Coleman Friday to receive and ship 1000 three and four year olds during the Fort Worth convention and on his return will ship out his recent purchase from Furnish Bros. His Territory shipments will amount to 5000 head and all in good condition.

D. P. Gay, a cattle buyer of Ballinger, is down here prospecting in regard to the present outlook for cattle in his vicinity he says, "stock generally has wintered well but on account of the tameness of the spring rains our ranges are in rather a discouraging condition and stockmen have been brought face to face with new conditions which has given birth to some serious thinking. It is not too late, however, and a good rain just at this time would have a wonderful effect in brightening up the cattle trading prospects for the present season."

NEW BRAUNFELS.

I left San Antonio this morning on company with H. K. Rea of the Cotton Belt, for a visit to this place, Rea coming up for a string of young steers, but has decided to not buy until fall, believing he will at that time be able to buy for as little money and possibly less, than is now being asked.

Dick Slaughter, son of Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, was also on the train en route to Canyon City where he will turn over to Kansas people the "Long S" steers, sold some time since.

After arriving here I met Judge Fries, Frank Collinson, Gid Rowden and a number of other friends. Mr. Collinson is ranching about fifty miles south of this place. Says all the cattle in this country wintered very well and he believes the losses have been less than in any other part of the country through. Says the rain a few days since was not as good as it might have been, yet it helped some, and if the weather continues good, grass will soon get a good start.

Gid Rowden also tells me that the winter's losses have been reasonably light, and that with good weather for a short time, grass will be up and the cow and calf country shortly srambol over the green seeking the place where the hell fly abideth not.

I hope the weather will continue good; I want the grass to grow and I want fair weather in which to chase my delinquent. JOE LOVING, Childress, April 11, 1899.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Southwest Texas Gleaners' association will hold a meeting at Yoakum April 25.

Stiles & Gibson shipped on the 11th and 13th four car loads of cattle from Sinton, Texas, to Lalletta, I. T.

Guy Borden of San Antonio bought from Asher Richardson of Carrizo Springs 3000 head of steers, three and up, delivery at Encinal.

A report from Leander, Texas, says that A. W. Hall, a cattlemaster of that place, has sold 15 head of cattle from blackleg.

Rogers & Smith shipped April 12 forty-six cars of cattle from Llano to White Eagle, Oklahoma. There were at that date about 125 carloads of cattle at Llano awaiting shipment.

Gus Witting shipped last week 2000 two and three year olds to Tulsa, I. T., and 500 young steers to Elgin, Kansas. Altogether Mr. Witting's Territory shipments will amount to about 5000 head.

The Santa Fe people have just put up a large shipping house near the freight depot at Alvin to shelter produce of gardens, orchards and truck crops, brought to that place for shipment.

Flato & Son shipped 600 head of cattle from Belclair to Muskogee, I. T., last week. Lucas & King shipped eighteen cars of steers, two, three and four, to the Territory from the same place on the 13th.

Over 300 cars of cattle were shipped from Cotulla to Indian Territory last week. The principal shippers were John R. Blocker, J. T. A. Cole, J. T. Dillard, F. M. Shaw, John Dillard, G. G. Cavender, J. T. Maltberger, A. Armstrong, Sr., and A. Armstrong, Jr.

The Sabinal Sentinel of April 13 says: The cattle shipping season has opened with a rush. L. B. Moreledge and McCommon & Woodley shipped to the Territory this week, and Dates says, "Will be shipping a truck load of steers, will ship a train load each next week. Jennings bought the Johnson & Matthews cattle."

Large shipments of cattle are going to the Territory from below San Antonio and from near Beville, Alice and Brownsville, to Creek Nation pastures. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas people expect to carry from 160,000 to 175,000 head. The Santa Fe is carrying from fifteen to twenty loads daily from Southwest Texas and the San Angelo country, and the road will probably move 250,000 head.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dratted disease that is not to be feared in all its stages, and that is Catarh. Hall's Catarh Cure is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is a constitutional treatment, and requires a constitutional treatment. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is a constitutional treatment, and requires a constitutional treatment. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy. It is a constitutional treatment, and requires a constitutional treatment.

After seeing the many interesting sights, the Major took me for a boating trip to the head of the river, after which we enjoyed an hour's sport among the birds and managed to bag a dozen after I had burned \$1.00 worth of powder. I shall close by saying that New Braunfels is the center of the rich agricultural country, which is settled principally by a good class of sturdy, hard-working people, who are celebrated for being peaceable, prosperous and law-abiding citizens.

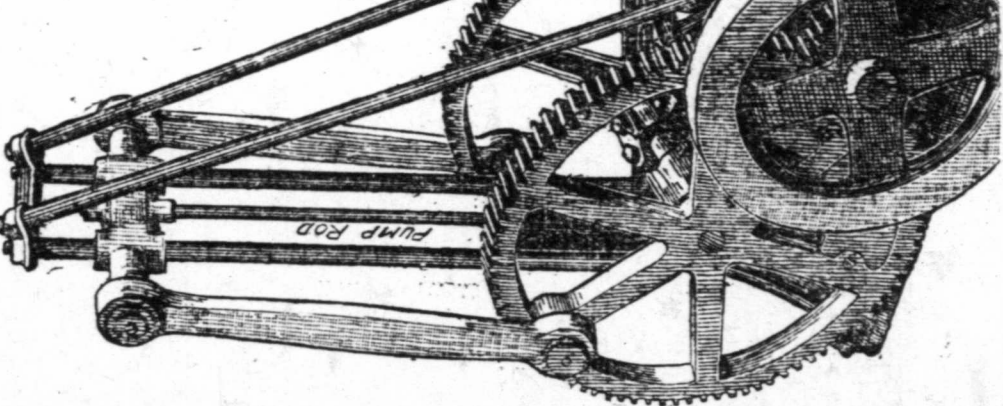
The county court house is a model of architectural beauty, as indeed are all the buildings of the place. I shall always look for an excuse to again visit here and will tell the Journal readers more about the place in my next. JOE LOVING, New Braunfels, Tex., April 7, 1899.

JOE ON THE GO. In response to telegraphic instructions from the "boss," I left San Antonio last night and on arriving in Fort Worth this morning was told to come here to look up one of the Journal's delinquent subscribers. I have heard that he has the start of me and gone south. I shall be on his trail in the morning, and if my arm, the whip and train hold out, hope to overtake him by the time I reach Lubbock, if not before.

I was very much pleased to meet up with my old time friend, C. T. Herring, on the train this morning. On route home to Vernon from a trip to his ranch near Ashland, Kas. Mr. Herring says the winter's losses all over the range country have been heavy and that cattle have not even yet quit drying. This is a deplorable state of affairs, he says, and adds that there is no use in denying it. "Of course the losses have been principally confined to the stub and Eastern or Southern cattle moved into the Northern ranges in bad condition. Spring, too, is very backward," said he, "and the cattle have nothing to eat. In our country the feed is already all gone, and unless the cold weather lets up and gives the grass a chance to grow, we may have a little more experience before spring comes."

Mr. Herring has a ranch on the Clearcreek river near the Kansas line and also has an individual ranch near Gage, O. T. In addition, Herring &

DUPLIX BELT POWER JUMPING JACK.



Well Drilling and Pumping Machinery, Pumping Jacks and Horse Powers, Gasoline Engines. ALAMO IRON WORKS, San Antonio, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have for sale a large list of all kinds and classes of cattle which we are authorized to sell at their market value. This list is being added to almost daily, consequently, if buyers do not find in our advertised list just what they want, they are requested to write us fully and we will make a special effort to supply them. The following is a partial list of the cattle we are offering:

- Steer Yearlings. 1,000 good, Trinity River yearling steers, at \$11.50. 2,000 high graded Southern Texas yearlings, at \$15. 1,500 high graded Southern steer yearlings out of one of the best bred herds in the Southern Panhandle, will be delivered on board the cars on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, with a ten per cent out, at \$19 per head. Two-Year-Old Steers. 500 Palo Pinto county two-year-old steers, at \$20. 1,500 Southwest Texas two-year-old steers, at \$18.50, delivered at Kerrville. 1,200 two and three-year-old steers in Frio county, at \$19 for the two and \$23 for the three. 420 two and three-year-old steers, all natives of Young and Jack counties, de-horned and on feed all winter, at \$23.50. 600 two-year-old steers, of which 100 are coming threes, in Tom Green county, delivered at San Angelo at \$20. 5,000 two-year-old steers, all well bred, on good range and in fine condition. Nothing better below the quarantine line, at \$21. Delivered at Beville.

- Three-Year-Old Steers. 1,000 Panhandle three-year-olds, at \$30. 400 Callahan county three-year-old steers at \$25. 1,000 good, Southwest Texas three-year-old steers, at \$24. 800 three and four-year-old steers in the Southern Panhandle, at \$28.50.

- Heifer Yearlings. 1,000 choice highly graded Shorthorn heifer yearlings, natives of the Southern Panhandle, delivered on board the cars on the Denver Road, at \$17. Two-Year-Old Heifers. 1,000 two-year-old heifers, all in one mark and brand and a choice lot, at \$16.50, delivery to be made at Brownwood. 2,000 heifers, half two and half threes, all in one mark and brand, well bred, good class of cattle. Will be delivered on board the cars at Llano at \$17 for the two and \$21.50 for the threes.

- Cows. 300 Palo Pinto county cows, at \$20. 8,000 good, Southern Texas cows, at \$17. 2,000 good, Southern Panhandle cows, not sellers' pick, but an average of the herd, at \$24. 1,000 choice, well bred three-year-old cows, located near Abilene, at \$25, throwing in the calves. 3,000 choice, well bred cows, located in Southwest Texas, highly graded and bred to good bulls, at \$26. 1,000 three-year-old cows, in one mark and brand; a well bred, good lot of cows, delivered at Beville, at \$30.50. 600 cows and calves, located in McCulloch county, will be delivered at Brownwood or any point west of Brownwood, on the Santa Fe railroad, June 1st, at \$25.50 per cow and calf.

- Mixed Bunches. 7,000 mixed stock cattle in the Southern Panhandle county, well bred, at \$20, throwing in the calf crop of the present year. Cattle and Ranches. 3,000 highly graded cattle in Jack county, with 30,000 acres of patented land, at their market value. A well bred herd of 4,000 cattle, located on free range in Arizona, will be sold at their market value, throwing in the range. 1,000 mixed stock cattle on a leased range in Kerr county, at \$18 per head for the cattle and \$2,000 for the leases and improvements. 3,000 mixed stock cattle and 42,000 acres of leased range, divided into three different pastures, well watered and improved, located in Kinney county. Will sell cattle at \$18.25 per head, with reasonable price for leases and improvements.

- Bulls. 300 high grade three-year-old Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, located in Young county, at \$75. For further particulars call on or address

The George B. Loving Company, Fort Worth, Dallas and San Antonio, Texas.

Simington Seed Cotton Distributor and Feeder, SIMINGTON MANUFACTURING CO., 902 E. 5th St., Austin, Tex.

Southern Pacific, "Sunset Route." Double Daily Train Service, With Buffet Sleepers, New Orleans and Galveston, San Antonio and Galveston. Only Standard Gauge Line Running Through Sleepers to the City of Mexico. Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans With Lines to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago. For full information call on or address the undersigned. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS, G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

Worth \$100 to You. Every man should send for this book today. It is full of facts. FREE FOR MEN. Three Classes of Men. For men who want to be stronger, younger and free from the effects of past errors, this is free upon request. Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 255 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, Near City National Bank.

TAKE THE Santa Fe Route FOR THE East, West, North and South. On its own rails from Chicago to the Gulf and the Pacific Coast. Best Through Car Service, Connections and famous Harvey Eating House Service. Steamship and Railroad Tickets sold to all parts of the world. S. A. KENDIG, P. A., Fort Worth. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS. Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas. BETWEEN HOUSTON and DENVER, Via Ennis and Fort Worth. GALVESTON and DENISON, Via Houston and Dallas. GALVESTON and ST. LOUIS, Via Houston, Ennis and Paris. HOUSTON and AUSTIN. The H. & T. C. reaches Galveston, Houston, Breham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana, Waxahatchee, Fort Worth, Dallas, Ft. Worth, McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service. M. L. ROBBINS, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

A GOOD RAILROAD. The judgment of travelers throughout the country throughout the year places the Burlington Route among the best of the world's carriers, because of its general high average of track, equipment, organization and good train service all the year round.

THE TEXAS-COLORADO CHAUTAQUA opens at Boulder, July 4, 1899. An attractive forty day program. Superb music. America's greatest platform entertainers. A complete Chautauqua Summer School has been supplied with the latest faculty money can buy. New Electric Railway now connects Boulder with the Chautauqua grounds. THE DENVER ROAD gives you choice of routes to the N. E. A. and to the Chautauqua. For Chautauqua literature address A. A. Gilsson, Art-Gen'l Pass. Dept., or D. B. KEELER, Traffic Manager, Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, Fort Worth, Texas.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK VIA THE MKO AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

IF YOU WOULD TRAVEL to the EAST, NORTH or SOUTHEAST in comfort, purchase your tickets via the COTTON BELT ROUTE. The BEST TIME, the BEST SERVICE, and the BEST connections are assured. The only line operating PARLOR CAFE CARS (seats a la carte). Pullman Sleepers, Elegant Wide Vestibuled FREE Chair Cars.

THE ONLY LINE FROM TEXAS Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City and St. Louis. which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities of the North, East and Southeast. For maps, time tables and other information, write your nearest Cotton Belt Agent, or S. G. WARNER, D. M. MORGAN, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, TRULY, TEX. FT. WORTH, TEX.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE. For information write or call on S. J. Williams, I. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. E. Rosson, I. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.; R. Jones, G. L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, Via MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST. Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.) Only Line Running Through Coaches and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change...

CHICAGO Great Rock Island Route. C. R. I. & T. RY. ONLY DEPOT ON THE LOOP. S. B. HOVEL, V. P. and Gen. Pass. Agent, CHAS. B. SLOAN, G. P. and T. A., East Ward.

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.

DALLAS.

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

Duncan G. Smith of Quanah, is among the visitors to Dallas this week.

R. K. Erwin of Waxahachie, interested in stock farming in Ellis county, was in Dallas Wednesday.

J. T. Anderson and Henry Saylor, prominent citizens of Abilene, Texas, were in Dallas Friday.

M. S. Swearingen of Childress, accompanied by his wife, was registered at the Windsor Monday.

C. Hightower, traveling passenger agent of the International and Great Northern railway, was in Dallas Thursday.

W. A. T. Murray, editor of the Texas Fruit Grower, of Myrtle, Texas, was among the visitors to Dallas Wednesday.

Dr. Wm. Folsetter, veterinarian, has again been called to Wharton county to investigate a disease which is killing horses in that county.

R. E. George, traveling passenger agent of the Houston and Texas Central railway, returned to Dallas Thursday after a long absence.

Through this section of the state the farmers have replanted much of their corn, and will have a larger acreage in that crop than ever before.

Bruce R. Morton, passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, headquarters at San Antonio, was in the city Thursday and Friday last week.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas had a car of two year old grade Herefords at the St. Louis market Wednesday, which averaged 1037 pounds and brought \$4.75.

A. Silberstein of Dallas, has recent reports that his Oklahoma cattle are doing well. The general rain in Oklahoma last week insures abundant grass and cattle will improve rapidly.

The Journal has received from the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, office at Brattleboro, Vermont, a report of official tests of a number of Holstein-Friesian cows.

L. S. Thorne, vice-president and general manager, and C. E. Satterlee, secretary and treasurer of the Texas and Pacific railway, returned to Dallas Thursday from a tour of inspection over the Rio Grande division of the road. Mr. Satterlee has gone by way of New Orleans to his headquarters in New York.

Geo. M. Slaughter, manager of Col. C. C. Slaughter's Running Water ranch, is spending a few days in Dallas, having come down with his brother, Dick Slaughter, from Canyon City, where they were visiting the 8000 of long S steers sold to Sells & Peters of Kansas. Mr. Slaughter says the Running Water ranch had the smallest percentage of loss of any ranch in the Panhandle.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received from H. W. Wilson, secretary of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association, Lexington, Ky., the announcement that the Kentucky Trotting, to be trotted at the fall meetings of 1900, 1901 and 1902. Among the entries of foals of 1899, purse \$20,000, are fifteen by Congressman J. W. Bailey, of Gatesville, Texas. Among the entries are mares having the blood of Eleezator, Nutwood, Gambetta Wilkes, Almont and other great stallions. Ten of these mares were bred to Electric Bel, the others to Wiggins 2-1874, Simmons 2-28, Oratorio 2-13, Terrett and Senator Coke 2-214. No other Texas entries for this event were made.

The Journal has a recent letter from Mr. F. M. Bailey of Oran, Palo Pinto county, in which he says that on account of unfavorable weather the wheat crop will be cut short one-half and the fruit crop is destroyed. Corn was needing water, as was everything else at that time. Mr. Bailey says that George M. Lassater has sold his stock cattle, 460 head, all high grades, at \$25 per head, calves thrown in. They were bought by D. H. Lassater and his partner of Sweetwater. Several small lots of steer yearlings had been sold at \$12 to \$15. Men who had steer cattle to offer as feeders were decorating them on account of the better prices obtained for hornless cattle from feeder buyers.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed honorary vice presidents for the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition from the several congressional districts of the state: First district, B. N. Powell, Huntsville; second district, J. H. Ketchum, Beaumont; third district, Ed W. Smith, Sr., Noonday; fourth district, H. B. Henderson, Sulphur Springs; fifth district, J. Q. Cheronow, Bonham; sixth district, C. J. Harris, Waxahachie; seventh district, J. J. Moody; eighth district, Charles Rogan, Brownwood; ninth district, J. C. Rankin, Brenham; tenth district, Jonathan Lane Lagrange; eleventh district, Lon Hill, Beville; twelfth district, H. C. Carter, San Antonio; thirteenth district, W. T. Andrews, Throckmorton.

M. Zollner, of the city of M. & C. Zollner, Fate, Rockwall county, breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle, passed through Dallas on his way to attend the meeting to organize a breeders' association at Fort Worth on the 12th. Mr. Zollner said that grass was backward in his section and small grain was not looking as well as it does in Dallas and west. The farmers had finished planting corn, and cotton planting was going on. He thinks the country east of Dallas poorly adapted to small grain and that it is advisable to continue raising a considerable amount of cotton. He said that much of the work in that crop is done without attention, and the feeding value of the seed gives the crop an importance to the farmer who has live stock to care for.

Col. C. A. BIG SALE.

Col. C. A. Slaughter told the Journal Monday that he had sold to the Kansas feeders, Sells & Peters, 3000

head of long S three and four year old steers from the Running Water ranch, delivered at Cannon City April 13 and 14. These cattle were rather thin in flesh, but strong. Most of them were born last year. The prices may seem high, but the steers are well bred, have large frames and are strong and vigorous. Col. Slaughter has intended 6000 head of these steers on his Running Water pasture with a loss of only eight head. The buyers know the long S cattle well, having seen many on them on feed in Kansas, and are confident that they will make a large gain in flesh and will bring a good price. Col. Slaughter has no fear that they will lower the record of the long S herd.

Col. Slaughter also said that he had sold 700 more of the Running Water three and four year olds at the same price to Frank Lower of Council Grove, Kansas, and to well known buyers, delivery May 1; and has also probably sold 500 spayed long S cows, three and four years old, at \$27.50.

There has been a good rain on the Running Water ranch. On the pure bred and grade Hereford ranch, carrying 10,000 head of cattle, the winter loss has not exceeded one per cent. There was a slow rain on this ranch April 20, and it started a good growth of grass and to insure against further loss. The other ranches of Col. Slaughter have also had good grass rains.

Sir Bredwell, the great Hereford bull recently bought by Col. Slaughter, he says, is still on Weavergrace farm, but will probably visit Texas soon in a private car, coming by way of Portals, N. M., which is about 40 miles from the Whiteface ranch.

Malaria cannot find a lodgment in the system while the liver is in perfect order. Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine is the best Regulator

EAST TEXAS A GOOD COUNTRY. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: By every token "winter has lingered in the lap of spring," in this latitude and section and season at least. We are one month late and the backwardness of vegetation and of crops are evidence of this.

East Texas shared liberally in the rains widespread over the state a fortnight since; but they fell short of the real demands of the season. About midnight of the 14th inst. a heavy rain began falling here in most copious and plentiful showers and has continued with slight intermissions for sixteen hours. The precipitations have passed the inch line, and still it rains. The farmers and gardeners are jubilant and say that a good stand of everything planted is assured and that pastures will soon sustain the herds and flocks turn upon them from the barns and feed sheds. This section of our greatest of the union of commonwealths is as nearly as exempt from drought and famine as is any portion of the American union your correspondent has ever visited. While the soil is not so fertile as that of the Mississippi belt of the state, yet when taken in yearly routine and average, the yield is as great, if not greater, than any other portion of Texas. Land remote from fair commerce and principal municipal railway stations, fertile and well and plentifully watered, can be bought in large tracts at from \$3 to \$5 per acre. With cheap land and never failing forage and fountains of water, the surprise is that some at least of our Western cattlemen do not drive their herds to this refuge from the famine and drought-stricken plains and feed and fatten them for the Kansas City and St. Louis markets, direct communication with which is had easily over the great Cotton Belt route.

D. C. BROWNE, Tyler, Tex., April 16, 1899.

Terrell, Tex., July 12, 1898. Dear Sirs—I will say in regard to the "Bonnie" Binder that it did its work very satisfactorily to us in all kinds of grain in which we tried it. It is a success. Its light draft, low seat and right-hand cut make it very desirable in my estimation.

LEONIDAS CARTWRIGHT.

WILL FARMING PAY? George D. Bowers of Caldwell county, Mo., writes upon this subject to Columbia Rural World as follows: "The above question has been asked and answered many times, but an answer admissible a score of years ago is not so now. One will say, 'Yes, if you have good land'; another, 'Yes, if you have a good season'; 'Yes, if you get good prices for your products', etc. But these are only factors, and are not the real ones. The real ones are season and good prices; or he may succeed without all, or I was going to say, without any of these.

"It depends more on the man than upon any condition. In all ages we have seen the soil who became wealthy; we also find those who are struggling along debt-ridden and dissatisfied. We often see these extremes separated only by a road or even a fence. The rain and the sunshine are practically the same; wherein then, is the difference? Evidently in the men whose brains or will power directs the operations of the two farms.

"There can be no fonclard rule laid down for farming which will insure success. We have extremes in seasons of wet and dry. It is the man who is able to adapt methods of work to these extremes who will make farming pay. We have seen the man who has a fine rainy season method will invariably fail. The day has passed for careless, slipshod methods.

"I know a man who last spring sowed corn on corn ground, or in corn stalks. He cultivated them in, or pretented to, but he only cultivated every other row (on the cut and cover plan) and harvested once. He harvested about three bushels per acre. He then plowed, or rather scratched, the ground about three inches deep and sowed rye. He will have no rye. Such farming will not pay. Such men will fail at farming. You may place such a man on a good 150-acre farm, give him stock and implements to run it, and in ten years he will be bankrupt and the farm poorer than when he began. You may place another man on an adjoining 150 acres of equal quality, give him a team and tell him you will deed him the farm in ten years if he pays you the present price of land and improve, and he will pay the debt and interest on the farm besides. The soil, the rains, sunshine, temperature, etc., were prac-

tically the same. What, then, constitutes the difference? The man. There can be no question about it. We have all known such cases; we see it demonstrated in all vocations of life—the teacher, the lawyer, the minister, the physician, etc., etc. The day has passed when men falling in other business enterprises can fall back on farming, expecting to make farming successful on the principle 'that any fool can succeed in farming.'

Reader, if you don't possess a good deal of brain and will power, and love good, hard work, healthy surroundings, etc., don't make farming your vocation."

FREE SEED. White Eagle, O. T. April 11, 1899. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We planted 500 acres in watermelons last year and saved more seed than we need. To any of your readers who will send stamps to pay postage, we will send some of our Mammoth Oklahoma Gem melon seed free. Our melons are pronounced the finest that ninety-five pounds.

On my way out I stopped over night with a farmer down on the line of Hood and Erath counties. Next morning he bawled me to trade for my horses. Said he had the finest pair of steers in all Texas and dead matches; that they were gentle as cats and would work any way or anywhere. I told him if I could better myself I was always ready for a trade. He soon had the steers in the lot; they were nice black mules, fat and sleek. He told me they would not bite, kick or horn me and had no bad habits and would not jump fences and would live on very little feed. I would give them a chance to rustle for themselves. We soon made a deal, he giving me fifteen dollars to boot. We soon had the harness on them and hooked to the road. I was proud of my trade. I laughed in my sleeve as I drove off, to think what a good advertisement it would be for me in the Journal work.

Yes, it was no trouble to get men to haul to come to a trade, or to get them out from their work anywhere. They would come on the trot to see Jim and George (my steers' names). All went lovely until last night and this morning. Last night I halted here at this county and asked the landlord if I could spend the night with him. He replied that he could not take me in, as some of his family were grunting a little and were liable to be grunting a great deal before morning. I was almost dark. He pointed to a little grove of trees about 75 yards away and said I could camp there if I liked, and he would sell me some feed and some cold grub for myself. I told him I had a big lunch in the buggy and a few cotton seed for Jim and George. I soon struck camp and fed my steers a handful of cotton seed apiece. I determined not to buy a nickel's worth from him. Got out my wagon sheet and bed quilt, laid my hat, coat, vest and pants in front of my buggy to keep the loose hogs from tearing them up and the sheep from eating them. I was in the dream-land, and had many visions during the night of hot coffee, ham and pumpkin pies.

When I awoke it was broad daylight. The landlord had chawed the halter straps in two, eat up my good straw hat, coat, vest and pants, money and all, and had got into the man's yard. I heard a terrible racket up towards the house and to behold I saw Jim and George coming at full speed with their tails over their backs, bawling every jump. They did not stop for fence or anything else—just right through the fence. I called them loudly, "su-uck, su-uck, su-uck," but they would not "su-uck" worth a cent. The proprietor soon made his appearance on the front gallery. I called to him to get my rifle. When I related to him my sad misfortune and that I wanted to borrow some of his clothes until I could get to town, he soon returned with some of his garments, but could not get into any thing he had. He was just about the size of F. M. Burns of Colorado. His pants would not reach half way around. He suggested that I might get into one of his wife's Mother Hubbard's. I told him "anything, Lord." He soon returned with the sun bonnet and Mother Hubbard. After getting it on it struck me about four inches below the knees. All this time I could see a boy in the back yard laughing to kill.

About the time I had kindled a fire to make a pot of coffee the man came back again with fire in his eye, and demanded twenty dollars for damages. Said Jim and George had eaten up all his shuck horse collars, torn down his sweet potato bank and demotched three 'Bessams' in the mad flight. I reasoned with him to no avail. Told him all the money I had was in side of them steers. He is now gone for an officer to have me arrested, and it breaks my heart to be pulled into court in this suit of clothes. I called one of the little boys to me and told him I would give him two dollars if he would get my steers for me. He replied, it is no use to hunt them; you will never see them any more. I asked him why he thought so, and he replied his brother John had poured a bottle of high life on their backs for eating his sock of popcorn. Said he: John poured some high life on the back of one of their neighbor's mules last year and he had never been heard of since." As I was ready to drink my coffee I saw two men coming on horseback and I turned my back on them and pretended to be very busy. They halted near me and inquired if I had noticed any loose horses that morning. I pitched my voice to a high key-note, about like a pig fast under a gate, and told them no. As they turned to ride away one said, "Did you ever see such feet on a woman, and she's got on meef's socks," and the other one chimed in, "Yes, she's as broad across the back as an eighty dollar mule."

I'll tell you it made my blood boil to hear such slighting remarks made about a woman. When I got some men's clothes on I intend to hunt them up and settle with them. I'll recognize their voices. Send me some money, and send it quick by wire, for I am in an awful fix. You know who I am. BILL.

BROOM CORN. The present high price of broom corn (a trust-made price, by the way, and made after all corn was out of grower's hands) is creating a great interest in that crop, and there are indications of a disposition to plant it very largely this year. But it is hoped that the greater will not be overcome, or done in expectation of realizing anything like present prices. The price of this crop is now controlled by a trust, and it will be disposed to buy it as cheaply as possible while others have it for sale; and to put up with it after it is out of grower's hands. It is hazardous to grow anything under such circumstances, and one may be sure that the large quantities are grown the price will not be so high as it is now. In connection it may be well to say that broom corn manufacturers say that broom corn in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin or the Dakotas is not of a desirable quality. The dry atmosphere makes the brush stalks brittle, and the soil and sun make it overgrown as to size. Still, if one wants to try it, it ought to be done on a small scale at first, and demonstrate by experience what his particular soil will do. Broom corn is best grown about as to soil, time of planting and cultivation, but harvesting the crop, curing and getting it ready for market is another matter, but one that Farm, Stock and Home will be glad to give instruction about later on, if there is any demand for it.—Farm, Stock and Home.

EXPANSION. That excellent weekly publication, the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, has been compelled to expand. It was a healthy sort of expansion. Its advertising patronage has so increased and the publishers never losing sight of the fact that subscribers pay for fresh reading matter, that the publication is now eight columns wide. "Texans are a progressive people and they have a progressive newspaper in the Journal.—Jenver Stockman.

OUR BIG MAP. The large reversible map offered by Texas Stock and Farm Journal for two new subscribers, for a year each, has proven a very popular proposition. This map has the United States on one side and Texas on the other and is printed in 11 beautiful colors. It comes with sticks ready for hanging and at retail would cost you \$3. Send two new subscribers and \$2.00 and we will send it to you postpaid.

TEX. STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL. Dallas, Texas.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS. We are preparing an extensive premium list for the Journal, which will include articles for every day use on the farm, ranch, and in the home. If you are not already at work for a premium, drop us a card so we can send you our proposition as soon as it is completed. We will have something of value to you and all it will cost you is a few hours work. Address, TEX. STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Dallas, Texas.

THE WONDERWORKERS WITH-OUT MEDICINE. Dr. Duncan's Sanitarium, 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas, where every known disease is cured without the use of any drugs by means of the combined use of osteopathy, Swedish movement, massage treatment, magnet treatment and the combined use of heat and all other sciences that have any value in healing disease. This is certainly the most powerful remedy and certain in beneficial effects of any yet offered to the suffering public. Dr. Duncan says that no one yet has ever left the Sanitarium who was not perfectly satisfied in every particular. Patients are received for treatment, room and board and all attendance furnished if desired. Persons who have any nervous diseases affecting the mind or any part of the body or any kidney, liver or bowel difficulty of any kind are soon relieved. Absent treatment by mail also is given to those who are not able to go to the Sanitarium. Rheumatism or paralysis and deformities are removed as well as speech and hearing restored. When writing in- close stamp for prompt reply, addressing Dr. Duncan's Sanitarium, 300 East Fourth St., Fort Worth, Texas.

NEWS NOTES. Coleman Voice: John Lovelady bought of Spillers 150 three-year-old steers at \$23.

Alice Echo: A. P. Rachal shipped 12 cars of cattle Tuesday and D. R. Fant 44 cars.

At Weimar, Texas, the rain of the 15th was accompanied by a heavy hail and demanded twenty dollars damages to crops, gardens and fruit.

Mules are dying in Fort Bend county of some disease not yet identified. Dr. Burkey, a veterinarian of Galveston, has gone to Fort Bend to make an investigation. Henry Hamilton of Cooke county sold last week 1100 bushels pears, and demanded twenty dollars damages to crops, gardens and fruit. Runnels county Ledger: A. M. Miller sold to Tom Richards 100 hinders, two, at \$19. Tom Shaw bought 1000 cows from A. M. Miller, the stock to be cut by the seller from his herd, at \$19. El Paso Times: Arizona cattlemen are buying a large number of young cattle in Mexico with which to stock their farms, claiming that stock can be purchased in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua at half the price it can be in this country.

Saba News: Riley Harkey is proud of a Shorthorn Durham bull which at the age of one year and one day weighed 900 pounds. Sam and Walter Walker bought Tuesday from W. L. Bannister 300 mixed cattle at \$19. This was Mr. Bannister's home herd of Galloways and Durhams. This Spring calves were thrown in. Uvalde News: Monday last Mr. Wallace, for Collins and Wallace, received

1017 head of cattle at the depot from various parties, and shipped them to Waggoner, I. T. L. C. Davenport delivered 190 head of two; A. and H. Canham delivered 51 head; A. B. Dockery, about 270 three; W. A. Mangum, 60 head of grown steers; L. Schwartz delivered the others. These cattle were generally in fair condition, though thin, and will be used on the Territory range, until ready for market. Mr. Wallace will later receive the Smyth cattle contracted for, and may buy a few more.

Ballinger Banner-Leader: Lots of cattle trades and sales are taking place this week in Ballinger. Mr. Jap Adams returned Thursday from Hamilton county with 149 one and two-year-old steers for sale. A few of these are from town. About 200 empty cows have been ordered for Talpa, which is the shipping point for some of Ballinger's biggest ranchmen. Something like 1000 head of cattle were shipped from Miles Station last week to Jap Adams Bros. are leading about 3000 head of cattle at Talpa to be shipped to their Territory ranch.

"On Again" April 30, The Katy Flyer.

HIDDEN BEAUTY is often revealed in the human face by the removal of some disfiguring skin disease, pimples, corns, freckles, or wrinkles. To do this quickly and make the skin smooth and healthy use Heiskell's Ointment. To keep the complexion clear, fresh and healthy, removing all minor blemishes, use Heiskell's Soap. It is soothing and healing in all its effects. Sold by all druggists. Heiskell, Halloway & Co., 253 Commerce St., Phila., Pa.

Heiskell's Ointment. Heiskell's Soap.

Syphilis and Blood Diseases. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ring of the Hair, Ulcers in the Mouth, Ulcers on any part of the body? They are symptoms of Syphilis. Do not get married, if you have Syphilis, until cured. Heiskell's Ointment will cure you. Brown's Syphilis Cure drives Syphilis from the system. FULL TREATMENT \$10. Sent to any address prepaid. No good sent. Write for catalogue. DR. B. L. BROWN, 835 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown's Capsules. Cure Men Permanently of Gonorrhoea and Gleet in 7 days. By mail \$1.00. DR. B. L. BROWN, 309 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLACK LEG VACCINE. Vaccinate your cattle with PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S BLACK LEG VACCINE. It will prevent the disease "Black Leg" among your cattle the same as vaccine virus prevents smallpox in the human family. If your druggist does not keep it in stock, ask him to write to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., or any of their branch houses in New York, Baltimore, Md., Kansas City, Mo., or New Orleans, La., and secure a supply, with full directions for using.

PIANOS and ORGANS. \$175.00 will buy a good Upright Piano with stool and scarf. \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 for Organs, \$50.00, \$75.00 and \$100.00 for Square Pianos. Bargains in Upright Pianos, and good organs. Sold on easy terms. We save you agents' and teachers' commission. Correspondence solicited. Reference as to standing—any bank in Fort Worth. CUMMINGS, SHEPHERD & CO., 700 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.

The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., Pueblo, Colo. Makers of the Genuine Pueblo or Gallup Saddle. Send for New Catalogue, illustrating 35 new styles and many improvements.

NATIONAL CATTLE REGISTER. Shortest Route From Range to Market. WANTED—All classes of stock and ranches registered with us. These registers are for the benefit of buyers, and are open free of charge to them at the following stock yards: Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, South Omaha, St. Joseph, Denver. Stock exchanges: Chickasha, I. T., and Woodward, O. T.; Hotel Worth rotunda, Fort Worth, Tex. Branch offices in all states and territories. Correspondence solicited.

E. F. Mitchell & Co., W. H. Bradrick, State Agent, Hotel Worth Rotunda, Fort Worth, Texas.

IF YOU WISH AN "Up-to-Date" Saddle, Made strong and of durable leather, send for one of my late styles; they are numbered as follows: 42, 67, 70, 75, 85. If you wish photographs and prices write for them. These goods will not fail to please you.

C. J. E. KELLNER, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. ESTABLISHED 1874.

DRS. S. & D. DAVIESON, Grand Museum of Anatomy. 11 S. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO. Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Physical Exhaustion, with Synopsis of Lectures by Drs. Davieson. Can be consulted by correspondents in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, Lost Manhood, and Diseases of the Nervous system resulting from early errors. Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary, treated by new infallible method, by which patients are saved months of suffering. For very moderate charges. Practical observations on above diseases in English or German sent free and sealed on application. Correspondence invited.

LYON'S OINTMENT. CURE FOR ITCHING, SORES, RING OF THE HAIR, AND ALL SKIN AFFECTIONS. SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

R. T. FRAZIER, MARKER OF THE FAMOUS PUEBLO SADDLE. I make the Highest Grade of Stockmen's Saddles of Genuine California Leather, all made by hand, under my own supervision. All Saddles Fully Warranted. Send for Catalogue. R. T. FRAZIER, Pueblo, Colorado. When writing advertisements please mention the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment. Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow Worms and will cure Foot Rot. It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895. It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Please send for 4-cent booklet, No. 1, 11th, 12th and 13th streets. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers. CARBOLIC SOAP CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. B. THOMPSON, Treas., R. T. CITY.

THE LEADER WIND MILL. For several years we have been manufacturing the LEADER WIND MILL, which is in every respect an exact counterpart of the ELLIPSE, in putting out the LEADER we have broken up the monopoly on the Ellipse and are offering to the trade a Wind Mill which is in every respect the equal of the Ellipse at a greatly reduced price. We make Louisiana all Iron Cypress Tanks, Tank Structures, Cylinders and everything pertaining to WATER WORKS and RANCH Supplies. Write for Catalogue and prices. T. M. BROWN & CO., FORT WORTH, TEX.

FOR SALE. A Few of the Choice Bargains which we offer for sale: 1500 acres within 4 miles of Weatherford, enclosed, well suited for a dairy, feeding or fine stock farm. Price \$5.00 an acre, on easy terms. 2637 acres, covering 3 large, never failing springs, in Pecos county, and controlling range enough for 5000 cattle. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. The V V N ranch, containing 158782 acres in Bailey county, in a solid body, fenced and otherwise well improved. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. 5700 acres in a solid body, enclosed, in the southeastern corner of Jones county, near Abilene, splendid grazing and first class agricultural land. Price \$3.25 an acre, one-third cash, balance on easy terms. 52520 acres, nearly solid, in the center of Castro county and within 3 miles of the county seat. This is an exceptionally good tract of plains land. Price \$1.25 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. 25000 acres in Wheeler county, 15000 acres of which are patented, 8000 held by title and 5000 by lease enclosed with a good fence, plenty of living, lasting water, good shelter, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. 7000 acres in a solid body, enclosed, located in De Callos county, within 6 miles of Brady city, county seat. About one-third of this is splendid agricultural land, and all is well grassed, with plenty of winter protection for cattle. 17712 acres in a solid square body in Upton county, 40 miles south of Midland; good ranch houses, wells and fences. Will be sold at a reasonable price, on the payment of 25 cents an acre, balance can run 30 years with 5 per cent interest. 6000 acres in a solid body, all enclosed, and divided into 3 pastures—located in the northwest corner of Stephens county. This whole tract is first class agricultural land, and is well suited for a fine stock farm. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 8530 acres in Lampasas and Mills counties, near the town of Lometa, a station on the Santa Fe railroad. This property is well improved; a large percentage of the land is well suited for agricultural purposes, and all good grazing land. Price \$4.00 per acre, on usual terms. 80000 acres in a solid body, enclosed and well improved, immediately on the Texas-Mexican railroad, in Duval county, a splendid stock ranch, is divided into seven different pastures; the fences and improvements are first class. Will be sold cheap one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. 80000 acres in a solid body, enclosed, immediately on the Denver and Rock Island railroads, only 12 miles from Fort Worth, well suited for feeding and fine stock farm, 25 per cent high agricultural, balance fine grazing land. Price \$5.00 an acre, which if desired can be paid one-tenth cash, balance in equal annual payments at 7 per cent interest. 7600 acres in a solid body, enclosed and otherwise well improved, adjoining the town of Ringgold, in Montague county, immediately on both the Rock Island and M. & T. railroads, 60 per cent good agricultural and all good grazing land, well suited for colonization purposes, or for a feeding or fine stock farm. Price \$10.00 an acre, easy terms. 15000 acres in a solid body, enclosed and well improved, in southern part of Jones county, near Merkel, a station on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and within fifteen miles of Abilene. Fine grazing and nearly all good agricultural land; well suited for either ranching or colonization purposes. Price \$4.00 per acre, 25 per cent cash, balance on time to suit at a low rate of interest. 56000 acres, enclosed and otherwise well improved, in Frio county, near Pearsall, which is the county seat and a thriving town on the International & Great Northern railroad. One of the best grazing ranches in Texas; a large percentage of this tract is also well adapted for agricultural purposes. This property is divided into 11 different pastures. If interested write for price and terms. 70000 acres, nearly solid, enclosed and well improved, located on the Nueces River in Live Oak and McMullen counties, 25 miles from Beville, a flourishing town on the Arkansas Pass and a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. This is one of the best grazing ranches in Southern Texas; a large percentage of the land is also well adapted for agricultural purposes. Will be sold cheap. Price, terms and full particulars will be furnished on application. For full particulars write or call on THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Commission Dealers in Land, Cattle and Ranches. Offices: FORT WORTH, SAN ANTONIO, DALLAS.

FORT WORTH.

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

C. W. Merchant of Abilene, was here Friday night.

D. F. Stokes, a well to do cattleman of Cleburne, was here Thursday.

J. E. Emberson, a prominent stockman of Pilot Point, was here Sunday.

H. G. Williams, the well known cattleman of Austin, was here Monday.

E. L. Halsey, a prominent cattleman of Vinita, I. T., was here Wednesday.

Berry Gatewood, a well known cattle dealer of Ennis, was here Wednesday.

W. R. Curtis, a prominent cattleman of Memphis, Texas, was here Saturday.

M. B. Sloan, a prominent stockman of South McAllister, was here Wednesday.

Geo. E. Brown, fine stock breeder of Wise county, spent Sunday in Fort Worth.

W. D. Jordan of Quanah, United States quarantine inspector, was here Saturday.

W. R. Green, a prominent cattleman of Jack county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

B. T. Ware of Amarillo, took in the conclave of the Knights Templar on Wednesday.

Wade Atkins, a prominent cattleman and banker of Bowie, was in Fort Worth Friday.

Ben Brewer, the well known stockman of Caddo, I. T., spent last week in Fort Worth.

J. B. Dale a well known cattle feeder of Bonham, was here Sunday en route to San Angelo.

R. H. Brown, a well known cattle feeder of Calvert, Texas, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Burke Burnett of this city, has recently shipped to his ranch about 3000 steer yearlings.

W. A. Poage, representing the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company at Waco, was in the city Tuesday.

Wm. Harrell, the well known cattle dealer of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth Sunday and Monday.

O. H. Nelson, breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle, spent Sunday in Fort Worth.

A. W. Hudson of Kansas City, who owns a large cattle ranch in Kent county, was here Saturday.

Ben VanTuy, a prominent stockman of Colorado City, spent several days of last week in Fort Worth.

Frank Collinson, a prominent cattleman of Cleburne, who owns a ranch in King county, was here Monday.

P. C. O'Loughlin, a well to do cattleman of Stephens county, was here Sunday returning from St. Louis.

E. B. Carver, of Henrietta, Texas, manager for Cassidy Bros. Commission Company, was here Monday night.

G. H. Conner, a prominent cattle feeder and manager of the cotton seed oil mill at Dublin, was here Thursday.

Major W. W. Watts of Richmond, Kentucky, who owns a large ranch in Crosby county, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company of this city, shipped a carload of hogs on Thursday to Havana, Cuba.

D. S. Newman, a prominent cattleman of El Paso, was in Fort Worth a few hours Monday evening en route to Kansas City.

Phillip Palmer, a prominent stockman and farmer, recently of Kinney county, but now of Montague, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Willis Holloway, a well to do cattleman of Minco, Indian Territory, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Thursday.

Col. Jas. A. Wilson, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters at St. Louis, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

Col. Wm. Hunter, manager of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company of this city, spent the latter part of last week in San Angelo.

P. C. Clark, the well known cattleman of Newburg, Comanche county, returned home Friday after having spent several days in Fort Worth.

R. B. Masterson, of this city, who owns cattle ranches in both King and Wheeler counties, left for the last named place Tuesday evening.

M. L. Meritt, cattleman of San Angelo, was here Thursday en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Meritt has just finished shipping 6000 cattle to Elgin, Kansas.

Sol Mayer of the firm of Mayer Bros. & Alexander, proprietors of the Columbia store in this city, and a prominent cattleman of Sutton county, was here Friday.

Sam Davidson, the well known cattleman of this city, who is also Texas manager for Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., returned Sunday from a business trip to San Angelo.

S. H. Merchant, a well known cattleman of Waggoner, I. T., was here Wednesday en route to Cuero, where he will at once receive and ship about 3000 cattle to his ranch in the Territory.

M. Sansom of Alvarado and Col. S. E. Moss of Cleburne, bankers and stockmen of their respective cities, were having a good time with the Shrimers in Fort Worth Saturday.

R. R. Smith and Mr. Rountree of Norman, Oklahoma, were here Thursday en route to Coleman. These gentlemen are on the market for several thousand young steers.

G. H. & W. E. Connell, of this city, bought a few days ago from Scruggs & Wille, of Taylor, 2000 steer yearlings. It is understood that the price paid was a little less than \$13.

A splendid rain, the best in six months, fell in Fort Worth early Saturday. The indications are that the rain has been general all over Northern and Western Texas.

Gen. H. T. Stoddard of Bryan, for many years one of the leading cattlemen of Texas, was a delegate to the conclave of the Knights Templar in Fort Worth last week.

H. C. Harding, formerly of Stanton, Texas, but now in the employ of the Cattle Raisers' association as inspector at Denver, was here Monday en route to the last named place.

Jno. W. Gamel, the well known cattleman of Mason, Texas, spent Thursday and Friday in Fort Worth. Mr. Gamel has recently shipped 1500 steers to his pastures in the Indian Territory.

F. M. Weaver, cattleman of this city, returned a few days ago from his ranch in the Indian Territory. Mr. Weaver says the conditions have improved very much during the past few weeks in that locality.

J. W. Kokernot, a prominent cattleman of San Antonio, who owns a large ranch in Brewster county, spent the last half of last week in Fort Worth, attending the conclave of the Knights Templar of the state.

W. D. Reynolds, a prominent banker and cattleman of Albany, was in attendance at the state meeting of the Knights Templar held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week.

A. C. Cunningham, M. Dawson, H. C. Campbell and H. O. Riggs, all prominent cattlemen of the Indian Territory, were in Fort Worth Monday. These gentlemen want to buy several hundred young steers.

Marsh Parker and Wm. Stewart, prominent cattlemen of Nebraska, came in from Midland Friday. While in the Midland country they bought about 3000 yearlings which will be shipped at an early date to Nebraska.

L. M. Barkley, formerly a prominent cattleman and merchant of this city but now connected with Rosenbaum Bros. & Company, live stock commission merchants of Chicago, has gone on a trip for his company to Southern Kansas.

N. G. Lane, a prominent cattleman of this city, returned from a trip to the San Angelo country. He reports two inches of rain at San Angelo; in fact, says a good rain has fallen all over the San Angelo and Coleman country. Mr. Lane has bought on his ranch, of cattle, says he cannot handle them at present prices, consequently has abandoned the idea of buying for the present.

W. M. Hurst, a well known cattle buyer of Kansas City, was here Monday, returning from a trip to the San Angelo country. He reports two inches of rain at San Angelo; in fact, says a good rain has fallen all over the San Angelo and Coleman country. Mr. Hurst has bought on his ranch, of cattle, says he cannot handle them at present prices, consequently has abandoned the idea of buying for the present.

Among the prominent fine stock breeders of Texas who took an active part in the organization of the Blooded Stock Exhibit association in this city on Wednesday, were: M. S. Gordon, breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle, Weatherford; W. S. Icard, the well known Hereford breeder of Henrietta; J. Kimberlin, breeder of registered Shorthorn cattle, Sherman; Wm. Hudson, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Gainesville; Capt. B. C. Rhome, breeder of registered Hereford cattle, Fort Worth; and U. S. Weddington, breeder of registered Hereford cattle, Childress.

J. R. Lewis, a prominent breeder of registered and high-grade Hereford cattle, of Sweetwater, was here Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Lewis says that out of nine head of registered cattle shipped by him from Kansas City a few months ago, he has not lost any. On their arrival here he had them inoculated, both as a preventive of black leg and Texas fever. The result was that at least five of them were given the fever in a mild form and in this way Mr. Lewis thinks the entire lot have been thoroughly immunized. Mr. Lewis took an active part in the organization of the Blooded Stock Exhibit association in this city on Wednesday, of which he was elected a director.

The Texas Blooded Stock Exhibit association was organized in this city on Wednesday for the purpose of perpetuating the fat and blooded stock show at this place. It was decided to at once get out a charter with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000 to be divided into two hundred shares of \$50 each. The directors chosen for the first year were: J. B. Wilson, Dallas; M. Sansom, Alvarado; I. J. Kimberlin, Sherman; Wm. Hudson, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Childress; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth; J. W. Burgess, Fort Worth; M. S. Gordon, Weatherford; J. R. Lewis, Sweetwater; W. G. Turner, Fort Worth; R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth; S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth; and V. O. Hildeth, Alamo. The officers elected for the first year were: S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, president; W. S. Icard, Henrietta, first vice president; R. H. McNatt, Fort Worth, second vice president; B. C. Rhome, Fort Worth, treasurer; and D. G. Livestock, Fort Worth, secretary. It is the intention, as soon as the necessary amount of funds are secured, to build pens, sheds, show rings, grand stand and otherwise improve the ten-acre tract of land donated by and adjoining the Fort Worth Stock yards. This is a move in the right direction, one that can do

much towards encouraging the improvement of all kinds of live stock. The Journal hopes it will meet with the encouragement both from the citizens of Fort Worth and the fine stock breeders of the state, that its important demands.

A torpid liver causes depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache. Use Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine to stimulate that organ.

OKLAHOMA CATTLE CONDITIONS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We have had a cold backward spring, grass starting very slowly. On March 27 we had five inches of snow, and twice since a little cold rain. After grass had started, it was killed by frosts that different times. Indications of better weather are now at hand and in one week cattle will be doing all right. Most men have turned their stock loose, as feed is all gone. The loss during the winter have been the greatest for a number of years.

From the best information I can get, and based on my own knowledge and judgment, I place the loss as follows: Cattle, 5 per cent; on all other kinds, of which there are not many, 20 per cent. The above does not apply to steer calves, two and up, among which there was little or no loss.

No trading in cattle at present, though good prices are expected. J. C. Williamson, a neighbor who resides in this district in the Oklahoma legislature, has returned home. While absent he attended the Cattle Raisers' convention at Fort Worth and had his name enrolled as a member. Members of the association here are pleased at the selection of Mr. Kleberg for president.

J. C. DENISON, Caple, Okla., April 10, 1899.

LIVE STOCK ON PECOS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: The coming week promises to be an active one among the cattlemen on the Pecos river in the vicinity of Eddy. There will be a round-up in which it is estimated there will be nearly 20,000 head of cattle, including calves. Stock on the river between Black river and Eddy and thence up the river to the Reddy district. Cattle have done remarkably well this season and the losses are hardly worth mentioning. Several herds are now being improved by the introduction of the best Hereford bulls, notably the Benson herd now on alfalfa some eight miles below Eddy. There has been more fancy stock introduced into the valley during the past year than during all the preceding years of its history put together. Most of this fine stock was purchased in Texas.

The past week has seen a number of cattle breeders, in Eddy looking after alfalfa pastures on which to place small herds. The usual rental paid for alfalfa pasturage is \$5.00 an acre for the season and it appears now that the demand will be far in excess of the supply as only comparatively a few farmers care to make these contracts, as alfalfa hay brings readily \$6 in the stack and \$8 and \$10 per ton. Besides this, nearly every farmer, large or small, has during the past year placed stock of his own on his land. Hereafter appear to be the favorites, they outnumbering the Shorthorns to one.

The experiment will be tried here next fall of feeding cattle on sugar pulp. Should the mill here be able to secure anything like beets enough to run to its full capacity (200 tons daily) the beet pulp to be disposed of will exceed 120 tons every day. The price goes from twenty to twenty-five cents a ton. A number of sheep men are already making contracts with the mill for pulp for next fall and winter. Sheep in this neighborhood have wintered well and are now in good condition. The ranges on the open lands to the west of the canal towards the mountains are supporting now over 200,000 head, and this number is being augmented daily by the arrival of small bands driven in from the south and southeast. However, lands of all sorts, susceptible of irrigation, are being rapidly taken up in tracts of from 40 acres to a section and the range country is gradually being curtailed. A few years will undoubtedly see much of the land, now an open range, in alfalfa and supporting many herds of sheep.

G. H. H. Eddy, N. M., April 9, 1899.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. This genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HEREFORDS NEXT WEEK. Public Sale of 105 Head Next Monday, April 24, at Belton, Cass Co., Mo.

The attention of the beef cattle breeders is again called to the public sale of registered Hereford cattle that will take place at Belton, 30 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The offerings will consist of 42 bulls and 63 heifers. The owners, Messrs. Scott & March, have made provision for a special train via the Memphis route, which will leave the Kansas City Union depot at 8 a. m., reaching Belton at 9:20. Train will leave Belton on return at 7 o'clock p. m. and reach Kansas City 8:15 p. m. This is the latest public sale of registered Herefords announced to take place in the West at this time. Individually and collectively it is the best offering yet made by Scott & March. Keep in mind the date.

W. P. BRUSH.

HEALING WITHOUT MEDICINE. Every disease has no worse foe than the combined scientific treatment being practiced by Dr. Duncan and wife, 300 East Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas. These noted healers have a large building adapted to the use they are making of it, well ventilated and commodious. It is claimed that not one invalid has been treated in the building who did not rapidly improve and go out of it perfectly restored. The healers use every science that has any value in healing disease in any form, acute or chronic. It is wonderful how submissive the worst diseases are to this treatment. When all other doctors fail these healers step in and in a few hours have full control of the disease, and patients improve rapidly. The sick with every known disease go to them for relief and find it to their entire satisfaction. Many who have sought relief for years by every other means find surprising relief in a short time, coming for five hundred miles to receive the treatment. This method seems to come

near curing everything than anything yet offered the suffering public. Patients can find room and board in the city. When writing, please enclose a stamp for prompt reply. Offices, 300 East Fourth Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

AMERICAN HORSES APPRECIATED IN SCOTLAND. Professor Williams, the famous Scotch veterinarian, said recently, at the annual meeting of the Scottish Metropolitan veterinary society, "What is coming over our home horse breeding? Four out of five horses I am now called on to examine are foreigners." This, considering that Professor Williams enjoys a very large practice, is a statement that means much for the Scotch breeder generally. The Scotch agriculturist is nothing but a not strictly practical—and economical—and if he has found that he can buy American horses cheaper than he can raise the same sort of horses on his farm, he will not be slow to get into horse breeding until the conditions are reversed. In the Lothians, the great wheat raising districts of Scotland, there was one great draft horse breeding industry. Now, though, steam plows are doing the work of turning over the ground in the level fields, and what is left, quicker moving sort of a horse than the ponderous Shire and Clydesdale. The sort of horse that suits best is the American "vanner," and immense quantities of these animals, weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds, are now in use. The farmers who use them say they do more work, cost less to buy and keep, and can get around more quickly and pleasantly than their legs, feet, wearing qualities and endurance are far superior to horses of the same sort that he can raise themselves. According to Professor Williams, horse breeding must be in a bad way in Scotland, but it is safe to say that the canny Scot is not losing any sleep over the situation. If he cannot breed horses at a profit, he will put his money into some other business. The people are as a nation, the best judges of horses on earth, and their preference for American horses is merely a practical endorsement of the fact that our horses are better than theirs at the price. There is not much sentiment in the make-up of the average Scot. He knows a good thing when he sees it, and if he can buy it for less money than he can raise it, he will get out of the raising business as quickly as he can. The American horse has made a place for himself in Europe that no other will ever fill.—The Horseman.

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"On Again" April 30, The Katy Flyer.

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I have recently sold pumps to the following well knowledgesmen: F. R. Deane, Dallas, Texas; Slaughter, Dallas; Ben Van Tui, Colorado, Texas; Johnson Bros., Fort Worth; John Schaefer, Fort Worth; and John B. Slaughter, Fort Worth. If you are not sure of your goods, write to me and mention the Journal. Address: A. T. AMES, Galt, California.

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Table with 4 columns: Official Receipts for 1898, Sold in Kansas City, 1898. Rows for Cattle and Calves, Hogs, and Sheep.

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