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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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One-half inch one time 1.00
One inch one time 1.50
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TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL has
the largest circulation of any stock and farm journal
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will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience
to our readers, we would ask that all notices, advertise-
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otherwise directed.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given that only persons
holding written credentials issued by an officer of the
Geo. B. Loving Co., are entitled to represent Texas
Stock and Farm Journal in any capacity.
THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

Land Commissioner Rogan has
announced that no more patents will
be issued for homestead or preemption
surveys filed since the adoption of
the constitution of 1876 until authorized
by legislation. Under the existing
status it is believed that there is less
unsurveyed and unpatented land than
the school fund is entitled to under the
provisions of the constitution. In the
case of Hogue vs. Baker the court held
that there is no public domain, all
that was so classed really belonging to
the state school fund.

The rains continued until after the
middle of last week, visiting nearly
every portion of the state. In South-
eastern Texas and in some of the coun-
ties along the Brazos on and below the
International and Great Northern rail-
way the corn has been injured by
drouth, but only a small per cent of
the crop throughout the state has suf-
fered. Reports indicate that some of
the Western Plains counties are
still dry. The rains have fallen over the wheat
growing section and have delayed har-
vesting, but little injury from that cause
has been reported. Altogether condi-
tions are generally more favorable to
farmers and stockmen than they have
been for many years.

An important meeting of the inter-
state commerce commission was held
in St. Louis last week for the consid-
eration of transportation rates both
foreign and domestic, and the competi-
tion of the Gulf with the Atlantic ports
formed the principal subject of exami-
nation. In answer to questions Mr. F.
A. Drew, general freight agent of the
Missouri, Kansas and Texas had this
to say as to the rapidly growing ex-
port trade of Galveston: "There is no
question that Galveston is the coming
point for export business. New Or-
leans is the strongest competitor, but
Galveston has been growing in impor-
tance right along. The Louisiana Pacific
proposes to build two large elevators
there, and other improvements are
contemplated that will make its ex-
porting facilities unsurpassed." After
the construction of the Nicaragua
canal Galveston will have few points
in the entire country to compete with
it in importance.

Relative to school land interests the
legislature would have made a wise
and much needed provision had it ap-
pointed a commission of competent
lawyers to make a complete digest of
the state school land laws. At nearly
every session of the legislature for
more than twenty years important
change has been made in the laws re-
gulating the disposal of these lands.
Upon questions arising under a num-
ber of these laws the supreme court
has passed, some of its decisions giv-
ing constructions that were materially
different from those under which sales
or leases had been regulated, and too
often legislation has so ignored what
had been previously done as to make
"confusion worse confounded." A
commission of lawyers is needed to
prepare an intelligible school land
code. There are other complications
than those which can be adjusted by
legal construction. Imperfect and
careless surveying has had its natural
result in erroneous and conflicting sur-
veys, and often the purchaser of school
land has discovered that within the
boundaries he can hold there is much
less land than he had supposed he was
buying. It was to remedy errors of
this class wherever the alternate sur-
vey had not been patented, that the

act above referred to as approved by
Governor Sayers was adopted.

SCHOOL LAND LEGISLATION.
Among the several acts intended by
the legislature recently adjourned to
adjust school land complications is the
bill approved June 15 by Gov. Sayers,
providing for the correction and divi-
sion of unpatented alternate surveys
between the individual owner and the
state school land in conflict with older
valid surveys, and to protect the own-
ers of school land in conflict there-
with, and for patenting the same.

THE FAIR AT SAN ANTONIO.
The management of the San Antonio
Fair association has been at work with
an energy and intelligence that has
already brought definite promise
of excellent results. The people of San
Antonio are not working alone in this
matter. All Southwestern Texas—and
it is a big and opulent territory—feels
interested in making the first meeting,
to be held next October, a commenda-
ble exposition of the varied resources
of that part of Texas. There are sever-
al excellent local fair associations in
Southwestern Texas, and a very large
portion of the exhibits at these will
appear at the San Antonio exposition.
Applications for space are coming in
rapidly from local manufacturers and
merchants, and exhibits of these
classes from abroad will require a large
space.

Every product of Texas agriculture
is produced within the San Antonio ter-
ritory, and it is a section well
supplied with pure-bred stock of
all kinds. The display of prod-
ucts of field, garden, orchard and
vineyard, of sheep and hogs, of well-
bred and handsome horses of all the
different types, of poultry of all varie-
ties, of most of the different dairy
breeds and of all the beef breeds of
cattle, would, if the San Antonio coun-
try alone were depended on, make a
most commendable agricultural ex-
position, but there will be in addition to
the stock show from this section many
herds represented from other portions
of the state, and some from other
states. Besides all the ex-
hibits from different portions of
the United States arrangements are
being made for the collection of many
from different parts of the republic of
Mexico, and the interest in these alone
would be sufficient to attract many vis-
itors.

Liberal purses have been provided
for premium lists and racing contests.
The latter will probably secure a very
liberal proportion of the horses that will
have competed for prizes at the Dallas
track. To many this will be the most
interesting feature of the meeting. In
this department everything will be
managed, and it will do much to insure
the success of the whole enterprise.
The San Antonio fair is evidently des-
tined to become a big annual event in
Texas.

CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.
There has been no interruption of
the fighting in the Philippines and
some of the fiercest battles of the cam-
paign against the rebels have occurred
in the last ten days, nor is there any-
thing to indicate a reason for believing
that we are near the end of it. Gen.
Otis has pushed the campaign north-
ward as vigorously as the force he
commands has permitted, and Gen.
Lawton has done some hard and suc-
cessful fighting south of Manila. One
of the most brilliant actions of the
war was that at Zapote river, where
Lawton's troops under Wheaton and
Overshine crossed the river, many of
them swimming it under a heavy fire,
and captured a position believed to be
impregnable.

Some of the captures prove that the
blockade of the island has been imper-
fect, and that the insurgents have had
no trouble in keeping supplied with
arms and ammunition. President Mc-
Kinley has sent orders which are in-
tended to make the blockade effective.
The Filipino junta at Hong Kong
boasts that the forces under Aguinaldo
are being supplied with food from the
fields cultivated by the natives in the
rear and under the protection of the
American troops.

Orders have been issued from the
war department for sending to Gen.
Otis reinforcements enough to increase
his army to 35,000 men. The reports he
has sent to that department stated
that with about 20,000 he would have
all he needed. Gen. Lawton, however,
whose experience in Indian warfare as
well as in Luzon, where he has kept
his command extended out so as to be
well qualified to measure the demands
of the campaign, has said that 100,000
men would be needed before the insur-
rection could be crushed, and there are
many military men in the United
States who endorse that opinion.

Gen. Luna, the ablest and most ac-
complished of the insurgent leaders,
has been assassinated by the body-
guard of Aguinaldo. This leaves the
latter practically the only leader of
ability connected with the insurrec-
tion. It has been suggested that this
fact makes an arrangement of terms of
surrender more probable, but no one

knows enough of the intricacies of the
Filipino policy to know the effect of this
upon the situation.

EDUCATION ON THE FARM.
The value of agricultural education
until a few years ago was depreciated
by the mass of the people and in the
general opinion of men the distinction
between practical farming and what
was styled "book farming" formed the
subject of many witticisms. The
"book farmer" was popularly supposed
to be a sort of harmless lunatic who
squandered money upon hopelessly
visionary methods which only inspired
the ridicule of his "practical" neigh-
bor, who was supposed to be always
right and generally successful simply
because he was content to do as his
father had done before him.

In the meantime the land of the
"practical" farmer was gradually los-
ing its elements of fertility. It was
"wearing out," and without taking the
trouble to ascertain what would pre-
vent this wasting away of his capital
the "practical" farmer simply took
in some new land. There was plenty of
it and it was cheap. Other troubles, how-
ever, were at hand. Insects infested or-
chard, vineyard and garden. Disease
came upon his live stock and into his
poultry yard, due largely to unsanitary
quarters and improper feeding. All
these things began to suggest that
there might be something valuable in
study and investigation—for the Amer-
ican farmer, while eminently conserva-
tive, is not tied hopelessly to ancient
ways—and, as a general thing, he is
very far from being afraid.

There were various ways of learning.
The one that would most naturally
suggest itself was to compare his own
experiences with those of other farm-
ers. This was always more or less
done in the casual meetings of neigh-
bors. Farmers' societies began to be
formed and agricultural papers became
better appreciated. Then the estab-
lishment of agricultural schools and
the experiment stations in all the
states and the enlargement of the
work of the agricultural bureau at
Washington gave rapid and wide exten-
sion to ideas and experiences that
"book farming" in a higher apprecia-
tion than it once enjoyed. State and
county fairs also did a laudable share
in the process of educating farmers in
better methods.

That the farmers are learning in
Texas as well as elsewhere has abun-
dant evidence, one of which is that agri-
cultural and other papers are more
extensively read than ever before, and
that the farmers throughout the state
are to such a notable extent, taking
advantages of opportunities heretofore
ignored. They are learning how to
fight insects pests in their crops and
diseases among their live stock. They
are learning the value of improved
breeds and of scientific feeding and
care. They are learning the impor-
tance of producing at home all the land
will yield for home support, and of in-
creasing their income by raising early
products for the Northern markets—and
very many other things they are
learning, having learned the most im-
portant thing—that there is really a
practical way in learning.

In this education of the farmer to
better methods the Texas Experiment
Station has done and is still doing a
most important work. Its experiments
have been along the lines most impor-
tant, and immediately important, to
the farmer and stockman.

The men in charge of the experiment
work from time to time give out
through the press of the state the re-
sults of their investigations, and be-
yond question their labors excite far
more interest and meet with far more
appreciation than was the case a few
years ago. It is perhaps not too much
to hope that even the politicians may
in time learn the great importance to
every department of the farming in-
dustry of the experimental work done
at the Agricultural and Mechanical
college, and strengthen the hands of
the able body of men in charge of that
work with such aid as will enable them
to develop its highest potential utility.
This before many years the farmers
of the state will resolutely demand of
them.

THE REAL ESTATE MEN'S CONVENTION.

It was expected that the meeting of
Texas real estate men held in Waco
last week would be largely attended
and that the proceedings would be full
of interest, and certainly no one who
was present or who has read the re-
port of the meeting has been disap-
pointed. A number of excellent papers
relating to the industrial and trade in-
terests of Texas and suggestive of
methods for the development of those
interests were read, and they were in-
teresting because they were practical
and addressed to the active "intellig-
ence of the practical men who heard
them, but there were no superfluous
talkers to waste the time of the con-
vention with mere oratory.

opment and prosperity, and that it has
set about its work in an earnest and
effective way that must achieve re-
sults which will be of signal benefit
every interest in the state. It is the
recognition of this fact that drew to
Waco last week the alert and progres-
sive representatives of diverse, but not
conflicting interests. The real estate
men had started a movement which
meant good to all, a movement in
which all could pull together most
heartily. And hence it was much
more than a real estate men's con-
vention. It was, as Texas Stock and
Farm Journal weeks ago said it would
be, a Texas Development Congress.

This is why the merchants and man-
ufacturers, the associations, men and
bankers, the farmers, the stockmen,
the great transportation companies, as
well as owners of and dealers in real
estate were so well represented, for
the interests of all were involved.

The resolutions adopted constitute a
platform which all can and will heart-
ily sustain. They declare it to be the
purpose of the association to promote
and develop the resources of Texas agri-
culture, stock raising, manufactur-
ing, mining, railroad construction and
every other branch of industry to
which the soil, climate and resources
of Texas are adapted, by encouraging
the investment of capital here and by
inducing the immigration of a desir-
able and thrifty class of people. They
advocate liberal appropriations for the
improvement of Texas harbors and
waterways. They endorse the action
of the administration relative to the
construction of the Nicaragua canal,
a measure of vast importance, and
which will more directly benefit Texas
than any other state. They deprecate
the shipment from Texas of its im-
portant raw materials, such as cotton,
wool, timber, instead of manufacturing it
here and receiving the value of the
finished commodity. They favor such
constitutional amendments as will per-
mit the establishment of a water and
beneficial system of irrigation. They
recommended the re-establishment and
proper maintenance of a state agricul-
tural department. And they ask, and
doubtless will receive, the cooperation
of the press and the railroads of Texas
in the great mission in which the as-
sociation is engaged.

A permanent organization was effect-
ed, and an executive committee was ap-
pointed with authority to frame a con-
stitution and by-laws which shall be
of force until the next annual meeting,
when a constitution will be adopted by
the association. The committee de-
cided to establish an initiation fee of
\$2 and monthly dues of \$1, the latter
payable quarterly, to meet the expenses
of the association. The papers pre-
pared for the meeting and such other
literature as may serve to promote the
development of any important Texas
industrial or trade interests will be
sent to the association, and the associa-
tion has entered upon an active campaign,
and will do very much to teach the
world what variety and wealth of re-
sources Texas holds within her broad
domain.

Fort Worth was selected, with but
little opposition, as the place for the
next meeting to be held six months
hence on a date to be selected by the
executive committee. It is under-
stood that Secretary Skaggs, to whose
unwearied energy much of the success
of the meeting last week was due, will
establish his headquarters in Fort
Worth.

CATTLE.

It is now not an unusual thing to
read reports of sales of Texas feed
steers at \$5 and upwards. The market
is good but breeding and judicious
feeding of Galveston Texas feed sup-
plies to the front.

Have you plowed your fire guards?
Grass is having a rank growth on a few
of the ranges this season, and in a few
weeks more it will begin to dry, and
if fire once started will be hard to
check than on the short ranges of a
few years ago.

The prospect of a big corn crop gen-
erally over the corn belt and consequent
cheap feed is encouraging to the
feeder buyer. The crop, however, may
have to undergo some vicissitudes that
will disappoint the present expecta-
tions.

Flies are reported to be more annoy-
ing to cattle and horses this season
than they have been for many years,
enough so to affect their condition.
Cotton seed is reported to be dry, and
this will give them protection. This
can be done with the home animals.

It is generally conceded that the ear-
ly maturing steers are the most profit-
able to raise for the market, but good
breeding is the necessary initial step
in producing them, and good feeding
is the necessary process for their de-
velopment of such beef form as secures
good prices.

The extent of the cattle losses dur-
ing the winter and spring is becoming
definitely known, and in all parts of
the range country the cotton seeders
testimony that the losses were insignif-
icant among the cattle that were
properly cared for. The money spent
for feed was the best investment the
cattle owner could make.

Next winter may be nearly or quite
as severe as the last one, but no mat-
ter how bad it may be, most of the cat-
tlemen of the state have it yet with-
in their power to determine whether
their losses will be quite heavy or near-
ly nominal. If all who can provide
abundant forage will do so, the cattle
losses of the winter of 1898 and 1899
will be a smaller per cent of the total
cattle in the state than has been known
at any previous time in its history.

Generally over the range country in
Texas pastures are in the best condition
that has been known since first the pas-
ture system of handling cattle has been
employed. This excellent condition
can be maintained, and even improved.
What is necessary to this is provision

for water on every four sections, sub-
division of pastures, avoidance of over-
stocking, and the use of the range
at rest, and relieving any pas-
ture before it is grazed too closely. The
grass throughout all the pastures
should be permitted to seed the ground
as under the conditions that prevailed
when only wild animals roamed
over the range.

With the warm weather it is natural
to expect that the demand for heavy
cattle will somewhat decrease and the
lighter weights will meet with more
favor in nearly all the markets. The
heavy cattle, however, have been in
small supply for some time, and for
such a price as to go to the market
there has been great demand to sus-
tain prices. The feeding pens next
fall promise to draw so heavily on the
younger stock of the country as to in-
definitely postpone the time when
there will be a liberal supply of three
and four years in any part of the country,
and light stocks must form the prin-
cipal supply for a long time.

Dr. Victor A. Norgard of the bu-
reau of animal industry in his pam-
phlet on blackleg and preventive inoc-
ulation, advises:
"Vaccination and castration should
not be performed at the same time.
Castration is always a severe operation,
and in some cases decreases the vital-
ity of the animals to such an extent
as to make them unable to resist the
effect of vaccination. The same prin-
ciple applies to surgical operations, such
as the removal of horns, docking, etc.,
as well as to those cases where the con-
stitution of the animal has been im-
paired from injuries external or inter-
nal. Castration is not to be performed
before any surgical operation is un-
dertaken, and if performed before vac-
cination, ample time should be allowed
for the part to heal and for the animal
to regain its lost strength."

HORSE.

Breed to the stallion that looks like
a stallion from ear to toe; not to one
that has the head, neck and general
look of a gelding.

The appreciation of the saddle horse,
beyond question the handsomest and
most intelligent of all high class types
of horse-flesh, seems not to have yet
reached Texas, and so far as the Jour-
nal has been informed none of the fair
associations in the state have invited
the breeders of these splendid animals
to enter their stock for exhibition. In
other states the saddle horse rings are
the most interesting events at any
horse show except to those who have
more pleasure in the speed contest
than in any other feature presented.

No one can reasonably expect to
achieve success in breeding who can be
tempted by the desire to sell his best fillies.
The difference of twenty-five dollars or
more may seem to be much more than
the excess in value of the better one,
but that higher value is one that can
be repeatedly obtained if she is kept
in the breeding stock on the farm. To
sell such fillies is to sell off the stock
in trade and is discounting the future
of a prodigal heir discounts his suc-
cession of inheritance. There would be
no more recklessness in a farmer sell-
ing off part of his land with the crop
every season in order to get a nominal-
ly better price for the products of his
fields. If the breeder does not keep
the best fillies to develop higher qual-
ity with each generation he had better
quit horse-breeding and go to raising
mules.

CARE OF THE COLTS.

Very sound advice relative to the
care of young colts is given by a writer
in Country Gentleman, who says:
"In the rearing of young horses, two
extremes would seem to suggest them-
selves for avoidance, namely—too
much coddling and too little care. It
must never be lost sight of that the
horse as we use him is reared in an
under quite artificial conditions. In
his original state he lives entirely out-
doors, finds his own shelter or does
without it, and ranges over a wide ex-
tent of country to pick up his living
as he can—lives in short a natural and
therefore a healthy life. Subjected to
the restraints of civilization all these
conditions are changed. He is confined
in stalls or boxes, put to繁重的
heavy and continuous work, and fed
on a diet of a highly stimulating char-
acter. He must, therefore, be reared
accordingly.

LICENSE LAW FOR STALLIONS.

Under date of May 17, Mr. Geo. E.
Brown writes on "License Law for
Stallions," and like it ring thorough-
ly. In this letter Mr. Brown says:
"Texas has long been the dumping
ground for bogus breeding stock of all
kinds."

It reminds me that last spring I wrote
some twenty miles to see if "fine-blood-
ed stallion" I had heard of, and what
was my surprise to find an old, half
Clyde that was raised in a Missouri
county where I had lived, and shipped
to Tennessee some eight years ago.
Missouri used to be the dumping
ground, especially of the draft breeds.
What was the result? The head bone
and gait of the draft stallion and the
size of the common mare. That state
passed a law requiring owners of stall-
ions to bill the same, giving descrip-
tion restricted to absolute facts; also,
giving a six months' lien on the foal
for service money. These two points
of law coupled together, did much to
improve the grade of stock on the one
hand, and to reduce the cost of season
on the other, owing to the fact that
there was but a trifling loss of service
money.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Have plenty of pure water and shade
in the sheep pasture.

There will be more pure-bred rams
brought to Texas this season than ever
before.

It is a wasteful extravagance to buy
a grade ram when a pedigreed ram can
be secured.

DIPPING VATS FOR SHEEP.

John A. Craig of the Iowa Experi-
ment Station, says in Breeders' Gaz-
ette:
"I cannot speak from experience as
to the value of the different kinds of
apparatus in which the sheep are im-
mersed in the dip, but I can say
that the use of a tank where the sheep
swim (ten or twelve feet is quite suffi-
cient) is the best, and the shearing of
the sheep swim through a tank the
dip seems to work into the wool bet-
ter than if they are simply held in it
and then taken out. The wooden vat
form a wooden tank twenty-five feet
long, twenty inches wide at the top,
four feet deep and six inches wide at
the bottom. We made it out of plank
and covered the bottom with a heavy
sheet of iron. It is about ten feet
high. If I were going to put in another tank
I would prefer one of the steel vats
that are now made, as they are much
more durable. The trouble with the
wooden vat is that it soon rots where
the ground touches it.

LEARNING THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

The shepherds are having their in-
nings now and there are plenty of
men, some of them altogether unpre-
pared by previous experience, who
think they are going to succeed. There
is little danger that the business will
be over-done for many years, but it is
not improbable that there will be a
number of individual failures, simply
because the untried men will make
blunders fatal to success. These men
frequently ask advice from agricul-
tural papers. The best advice, given
briefly, would be: Go and live on a
sheep ranch—working on it as one of
the hands. Quite a number of young
men, well able to buy considerable
flocks, have done this, and those of
them who have remained in the busi-
ness have generally achieved success.
Those who cannot or are unwilling
to do this should start with a small
number of grade ewes of good constitu-
tion and suitable age, one and two
years, but none above the latter age. Get
them as uniform as possible, and by
all means have them grades of one
breed, not some part Shropshire
and others part Merino. Employ, even
though his wages be high, some good
man who has had experience in hand-
ling sheep, and have his aid in select-
ing the ewes for the foundation stock.
Very much depends on this selection—
and keep him for the future manage-
ment of the flock.

The range should have been
secured before the sheep are bought.
This should be such as will give all
ways abundant pasturage and water,
and conditions favorable for raising
sheep. It should be made to have it
plenty of cultivated forage and other
needed supplies for winter. Plenty of
shed room should also be provided for
winter shelter.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Beville Bee: G. W. Black purchas-
ed last week from J. M. Davis of La-
crosse 100 cows at \$25. About 100
calves go with the lot.

The Denton County Blooded Stock
and Fair association has prepared an
excellent program for its five days'
meeting, September 12 to 16 inclusive.

Corseana Sun: Every shipment of
cattle from Corseana to the Northern
markets made during the spring and
summer shipping season this year has
paid the shipper.

Hamilton Herald: Nine wagons left
Hamilton Monday morning for Hico
laden with wool. There is a consid-
erable quantity yet that is awaiting
transportation.

Blackleg is causing considerable loss
among calves and yearling cattle in
Parker county. Mr. W. C. McFall,
county clerk, reports the loss of 150
head on his ranch in the southwest
part of the county.

Ozema Live Stock Review: T. G.
Hendrick is buying yearlings for Na-
braska & Nebraska and is expected to
Monday of 100 from L. V. McElroy at
\$16, and 120 from Toll Dawson at \$16.
They want many yearlings.

Haskell Free Press: We are in-
formed that a number of our sheep
men closed a deal this week with buy-
ers at Albany for their entire spring
clip of wool, aggregating about 150,-
000 pounds, at 12 cents per pound.

Charbon has appeared in the lower
part of Jefferson county and about fifty
head of cattle and some horses have
died. The flies are either a form of murrain
or germs of the disease, some think, is
carried by them from the diseased to
healthy animals.

Orange Leader: A disease, supposed
to be charbon, has made its appear-
ance among the cattle in some parts of
the county and there have been a
good many deaths among both horses
and cattle. There is a difference of
opinion, however, among the farmers
as to what the disease really is, some
claiming that it is charbon, while oth-
ers think it is either a form of murrain
or the choking quincy. Whatever it is,
it is proving very fatal and some of the
farmers have suffered serious loss.

Devils' River News: John Rae of
Schleicher county, sold 200 yearling
steers to M. Z. Smisson at \$15 per
head. . . . William Grinnell of Schleicher
county, sold to M. Z. Smisson 50
yearling steers at \$15. . . . The Roanoke
herd selected yearlings from the fol-
lowing parties last week at \$15 per
head: J. E. Mills, 15; Ed Lehne, 18;
Joe Parker, 4; S. I. Nicks, 13; B. M.
Fisher, 20; C. C. . . . 1000 fat muttons from J. H. Coleman
and 1000 from Dobbin Bros., of Ed-
wards county, this week at private
terms.

A dispatch of the 17th from Den-
ton, Texas says: Tobe Palme, the
horse that won the Windsor hotel
stakes of \$1100 at Montreal, Canada,
this week, is a Denton county three-
year-old and was bred on the Roanoke
stock farm, of which J. W. McElroy is
the owner. There were five starters in
the race, one of them being Martinus,
last year's winner of a four-year stake,
but the Denton county horse won
out handily, causing much joy among
race men here. Besides winning the
race Tobe Palme equaled the track rec-
ord for a mile, 1:41 1/4. . . . 20
pounds up to Martinus' 122. Tobe
Palme is by Grayson out of Bonnie Lee
by Baltic.

Ozema Courier: J. M. Shannon sold
1000 muttons to Allan Richardson at
\$2.10 a head. . . . J. H. Wilson sold 150
steer yearlings to J. M. Shannon last
week for \$15 a head. . . . Claude Hud-
sboth bought Henry Coker's horse
interest in the Raifer Cross brand of
cattle, owned by Strickland & Green,
for \$500. . . . Ed Corbett recently bought
30 head of Hereford and Durham
milk and bulls from the latter associa-
tion county at \$25 a head. He sold two
of them to Phil Perner of Ozema. . . .
We learn that John Perry recently
bought from E. B. Haggard 200 two and
three-year-old steers at \$20 and 200
and about 225 yearlings at \$15.50; de-
livery June 20th. . . . Phil Perner bought
last week from Joe Moss three year-
ling Devon bulls for \$25 a head. . . .
Moss passed through town Thursday
from John Rae's ranch en route to his
ranch in Pecos county with about 125
head of Devon cattle, which Mr. Rae
recently had running on the range in
this county. . . . C. J. Broome sold Wm. Grin-
nell's yearlings, about 100 head, to M.
Z. Smisson at \$16.

The supreme court of Iowa rendered
a decision April 7, 1899, in favor of the
Red Polled Cattle Club of America, or-
ganized in Illinois, and against a cor-
poration of the same name organized
in Iowa, denying to the latter associa-
tion the right to use the name under
which it had incorporated. The syl-
labus of the decision says: "The
Iowa corporation had no right to take
and use a name similar to that al-
ready in existence, where it was cal-
culated to deceive the public dealing
with it." The Illinois society was or-
ganized in 1885 but did not become a
corporation until 1888. In 1884 it was
authorized and provided for the publica-
tion of a herd book which was pub-
lished in 1887. In 1890 the Illinois cor-
poration issued the first volume of its
herd book. The first two volumes of
the first herd book were assigned to the
Iowa corporation, which was organized
in 1885. This, the court decides, was
without right, as the compiler of the
book acted for the unincorporated as-
sociation, merely as secretary and edi-
tor, not as proprietor of the book.
The association was therefore enjoined
from using the name under which it
acted. The court held that where an in-
corporated society, by unanimous
consent, decides to incorporate, the
former organization is dissolved, and
the individual rights of members of the
club when unincorporated, are trans-<

THE FARM.

It is probable that Mexican June corn will meet with very great favor in Texas both as a grain and as a forage plant. In some cases it has been planted on land that had produced an oat crop, the corn being planted after the oat harvest, and has produced well. In the lower part of Texas there has been some talk of planting in the middle between the rows of Indian corn, putting it in the ground after the Indian corn has about made its growth. It is said to make the best of roasting ears, and though the grain is very light when ripe, stock will eat it about as well as ordinary corn, though it would be better digested if ground into meal. It can be planted any time now up to about the middle of July. It needs but little rain, being a much better drought-resister than any other corn, grows rapidly and matures early. It produces two to four ears to the stalk and a liberal supply of forage, and the meal made from it will doubtless make excellent corn bread. All the reports of it, so far as the writer has seen, indicate that it is destined to occupy an important place in Texas, especially in the western counties where its ability to withstand drought will give it considerable value.

OATS AND BLACK SMUT.

James S. Doty has given to Wisconsin Agriculturist the following as a method of ridging out of smut: "It is estimated that in some states fully one-tenth of the entire oat crop is lost by ravages of smut every year, and the only method of stopping it is to treat the seed oats with the hot water or the Formaldehyde remedy. In view of the fact that farmers are trying to stamp out the spores of the disease, which is on the increase in this country, the methods best employed for killing the germs should be accurately understood. The hot water method is adopted by many, but the Formaldehyde remedy is just as effective and easier of application. Go to the drug store and purchase sufficient Formalin to apply to the oats. One pound of Formalin should be used to every fifty gallons of water, and one or two gallons of water will be enough for ten to twelve bushels of oats. "To apply the new remedy the oats are spread out on the floor about two inches deep right after they have come out of the fanning mill. The Formalin has meanwhile become diluted in the proportions mentioned. Then sprinkle the water over the oats with a common garden sprinker. Enough water should be sprinkled over them to dampen the oats pretty well, though it is not necessary that every grain should be wet, for it is the gas and not the moisture which kills the spores. Then the oats should be shoveled up into a canvas pile and left there two or three days. The gas in this way penetrates to every part of the pile, and destroys all the germs that have been lodged in the seed. Do not live sowing of the smut will escape this treatment, and when the grain has dried it is ready for immediate sowing. The gas generated from the Formalin is perfectly harmless to the oats, and there is less danger in injuring them than by the hot water treatment. "This Formaldehyde treatment is just as effective for the wheat smut, and it should be applied to all wheat seeds where there is any suspicion of the smut. But the remedy, while effective for wheat and oat smut, is useless for the smut balls in corn or for the black heads in wheat. In the latter it is only good for the stinking smut. There are various other microscopic organisms on the grain that it kills."

GRAIN FEEDING ON THE FARM.

American Cultivator in a recent article discusses the mistaken economy of farmers who hold their grain for sale and winter their stock on straw, corn-stalks and other coarse, bulky fodders. As during winter a considerable proportion of the food supply goes to keeping up the stock, the elements necessary to that purpose being small in quantity in the fodders, the stock is pretty certain to lose materially in flesh before the coming of the spring grasses, and the young stock will certainly not maintain the vigorous, continuous growth essential to their development of proper size and form. To the farmer, also, the manure product of the animals fed should have a recognized value, and the manures of grain fed animals are worth very much more to land than are those that are the result of keeping stock on a fodder diet alone. Besides an addition of a proper quantity of grain to the diet, will cause the fodder to be better digested and assimilated, which, of course adds to its value. Relative to this the Cultivator says: "Concentrated nutrition is necessary if we would dispose of a large amount of rough, coarse feed with profit. On most Eastern farms corn is the grain that can be most easily and profitably grown, and that furnishes in its stalks a great amount of roughness. The farmer acquires all the grain grown with it to dispose of it to the best advantage. But we believe it possible with good stock to purchase for feeding to supplement the corn grain that will be of even greater advantage. Linseed and cotton seed meal are so rich feeds that great care is required in feeding them. They are nitrogenous feeds, and are therefore better fitted to supplement most of the coarse feeds, like straw and corn stalks, together there is not wide enough difference between them to make the best ration of them. We add a small proportion of linseed or cotton-seed meal, most of whose increased cost will be returned in the manure pile, it enables the animal to digest the whole ration more profitably. "Where the policy of purchasing these concentrated meals to feed with coarse fodder is generally adopted, it will greatly add to the value of the stock, as it is generally fed, does not cost so much as its own owner much good. The farmer instead of throwing it out as if it is of little value, will care for his corn fodder and straw as he has never done before. While they are of little value to be fed alone, they become invaluable as an adjunct to feeding a large amount of oil or cotton seed meal that could not be disposed of without them. "The appreciation of the value of concentrated feed by Northern farmers is worth noting. Besides what is said above it is probable that no other feed makes a manure that returns more to the soil—and some day manures will be appreciated in Texas.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Level culture of cabbage is better than culture in ridges unless the soil is very wet.

A few years ago over a large portion of Texas almost all the fruit eaten was brought here in tin cans. Now Texas is known as the best fruit country in the United States.

Fruit and vegetables that have a bright, fresh, clean appearance can be sold more readily and at a better price than that which is carelessly handled being offered. It pays to pack such products so as to keep them from being bruised and to keep them as fresh looking as possible.

In Prof. Connell's address to the Truck Growers' association at Beeville May 1 he advised that certain sections be devoted to specialties to which they are best adapted, in order that each by having large shipments of one product could obtain easier rates of transportation and also have them handled better in transit and at market. This is a great advantage. At the same time he advised that each produce on his land all the needed home supplies that soil and climate would permit him to raise.

GARDEN ENEMIES AND HOW TO DESTROY THEM.

Farmers' Voices says that during recent years the insect enemies of garden crops have become much more numerous than formerly, largely on account of the ravages of imported varieties which seem to thrive in their new environment, and this makes the knowledge of how to meet these garden enemies absolutely necessary to success. "The best way to begin is to give the various garden crops the best possible chance by providing good soil, proper plant food and cultivation that will keep them vigorous and better able to resist destruction from insect pests. Where these the crop will not be worth the trouble of preventing attack from these destroyers. After these come the means of destroying them. There is hardly an insect pest but can be destroyed with little trouble if taken when it first puts in an appearance. "Cutworms are hard to catch, as they keep hidden during the day. Usually they do but little damage if the garden is plowed very early in the spring and allowed to freeze and thaw a few times. A good way to kill them is to sprinkle Paris green on slices of potatoes and lay these pieces near freshly set-out plants. "The Paris green also kills potato bugs in a very short time. Most people use the mixture too strong. Two ounces to fifty gallons of water is effectual if the mixture is kept constantly stirred. Striped cucumber bugs are about the most common and most troublesome. They come in a night and destroy the vines in a day. Usually they send a scattering advance guard, which should be a warning, for thousands are certain to follow. Mix 5 pounds of arsenical lime and a quarter of an ounce of Paris green very thoroughly and dust the leaves with this while the dew is on in the morning. Do this before the bugs come, and they will be no trouble. The same mixture will be used until danger is past, which will be the last of June usually, although sometimes they come later. Do not leave any clods around the hills. Make the surface smooth, so there will be no hiding place for the bugs, and sprinkle the mixture on the ground pretty freely. Soot from the chimney where wood is used is good, and we have driven them away with road dust sprinkled freely on the leaves, as they seem not to like it. Be sure to get the remedy, whatever is used, on the under side of the leaves, as there is where they feed. "Squash borers are becoming worse every year, seemingly, and in some sections they have made it almost impossible to grow squashes. They work in the vines, beginning at the roots. The eggs are laid early in the season on the stems just where they come from the ground and the borer hatches and works inside. The lime and Paris green will be a good thing to use early in the season, as they seem not to like it. Be sure to get the remedy, whatever is used, on the under side of the leaves, as there is where they feed. "Cabbage worms are certain to be with us, and they are so easily destroyed that they should not be a great alarm. Take common Persian insect powder, being sure to get that which is fresh, and put it into a common powder gun, or in the absence of that, a pepper box with a perforated top, and early in the morning sprinkle a little of the powder over the inside of the leaves on the worms that are on the leaves. In five minutes every worm that is touched will be dead, and a few such treatments are all that is necessary in a season. The insect powder is not poisonous to anything but insects and may be used with safety.

FARMER POOLE ON THE WING.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On the morning of June 6th I boarded the Texas and Pacific car for Baird and the other towns on that road east of Baird. When we reached the Brazos river we encountered a tremendous rain which, I understood, reached as far west as Abilene. All the low and flat lands were flooded and the creeks were all full to overflowing. Crops along the line are very promising. I met a number of farmers and stockmen in the towns and one and all report crops in fine shape, and grass never better. All the stockmen are smiling and all the farmers are bringing good prices. I also met on the cars a number of West Texas stockmen who report the ranges in fine shape and the outlook for fat stock in West Texas was never more flattering at this season of the year, and the farmers will have abundant crops, hence every one is in fine spirits. "I met a number of friends and many old friends greeted me. The first man I met was J. H. Laird, who smiled and remarked, 'I know what you are after, and the best way out of it is to produce.' Said Laird and added, 'we are all too rich out her to work.' That is the first time in life I ever heard it put that way. If I had to name it I would name it the 'Baird' effect. Laird is a nice gentleman with a pleasant word for everybody. It may be possible that 'he was born tired.' I counted two days there in addition to the usual five days. The total expense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 148,231.261 bushels of wheat and 15,349,942 barrels of flour, the aggregate being valued at \$210,000,000. Here I met the old boys again, several of whom chipped in towards the support of the Journal. The merchants are enjoying a big trade. After spending two days there I again pulled out for Eastland where district court was in session, and a number of the Journal readers made my heart glad by dropping in my hand from one to forty dollars each. I am under many obligations to James A. Hale & Bro. and C. C. Hale for so many nice attentions. And Hale was not slow to loan to some of his neighbors a dollar to buy any short here, it will be only a fair one in Europe. Prices should consequently advance, and the returns from the 1899 farms may not be so greatly diminished after all.—Courier-Journal.

Receipts of wheat were very large last week, showing great increase over last year. This would indicate that stocks in farmers' hands are large, but still our exports are bound to be greatly increased. Good authority places domestic requirements for bread and seedling at 400,000,000 bushels which would leave us an exportable surplus of 100,000,000 in addition to that part of the reserves of old which holders may be willing to sell. We have already exported 215,228,455 bushels of wheat and flour, counted as usual, since July 1. The total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 148,231,261 bushels of wheat and 15,349,942 barrels of flour, the aggregate being valued at \$210,000,000. Here I met the old boys again, several of whom chipped in towards the support of the Journal. The merchants are enjoying a big trade. After spending two days there I again pulled out for Eastland where district court was in session, and a number of the Journal readers made my heart glad by dropping in my hand from one to forty dollars each. I am under many obligations to James A. Hale & Bro. and C. C. Hale for so many nice attentions. And Hale was not slow to loan to some of his neighbors a dollar to buy any short here, it will be only a fair one in Europe. Prices should consequently advance, and the returns from the 1899 farms may not be so greatly diminished after all.—Courier-Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN NEWS.

Cotton choppers are in demand in the North Texas counties. The boll weevil has appeared about Chappell Hill, Washington county. The corn crop on the uplands in Milan and Robertson counties is reported to be short. The Greenville Banner says that tomatoes are rotting to some extent in that section. Lancaster (Dallas Co.) Herald: M. C. Johnson shipped a car of new Irish potatoes this week. Granbury News: "Another rain at this time will make plenty of corn for the farmers. County correspondents of Comanche Chief report fine condition of crops in every portion of the county. Army worms have made their appearance about Marietta, I. T., and are doing some damage to cotton. The rains last week in Gollad county were beneficial to all crops except corn that was planted early. The Mason county News says much of the wheat that has been harvested in San Saba county has been ruined. The corn in Gonzales county has been damaged by drought and only about half a crop will be made. Caldwell county has had a good rain which, the farmers think, will give the corn crop average 20 bushels to the acre. A stock company with \$12,000 capital will soon begin construction of a mill and elevator at Aubrey, Denton county. Henderson Times: Henderson will get a heavy rain in a short time and will not stop until it ships more than a half of a hundred cars of melons. The Parker County News tells of the shipment from Weatherford of a carload of Irish potatoes a day for eight days. The producers received good prices. The Bastrop Advertiser tells of some overflooded corn and sugar cane in Colorado valley in that county that is all the better from having been under water. A Denver, Colorado, dealer has wired to Waco that he can dispose of a train load of potatoes in the mining towns and that he can handle Texas potatoes in the Philippines. Market Mail: Crops of all kinds have never been better or more promising in any county than can now be seen in the Market county. This country is in the swim just now. Ennis Weekly Budget: The crop prospects in the vicinity of Ennis were never finer and if a rain comes in the next ten days the farmers will have to rent land to stack their corn. A number of trainloads of watermelons have been shipped northward from Texas during the past week. Most of them were raised along the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway. Hearse Democrat: The several showers of rain during the past week have done much good. Crops are growing nicely in this section and prospects were never better for everybody to have money to spend this fall.

IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN THE DESTRUCTION OF BOLL WEEVIL.

The Business Men's Association of Cooke county, reports a good wheat crop and says his oat crop will average 75 bushels to the acre, and part of it will make 100 bushels to the acre. Capt. A. C. Thomas of the Wolf Ridge neighborhood in Cooke county, reports a good wheat crop and says his oat crop will average 75 bushels to the acre, and part of it will make 100 bushels to the acre. Seguin Enterprise: The rains during the last ten days in the county have been very partial in their favors. Some sections will make unusually good corn, some fair, some a one-third crop and some none at all. Over 600 bushels of new wheat was received at Denton Friday, the wheat classes well. One farmer near Krum, who had in 400 acres, will make 200 bushels to the acre. Grandview Graphic: J. W. Ross' farm threshed 17 1/2 bushels of wheat per acre. At present prices this makes about \$11 per acre. He is now putting the stubble in June corn and is betting on making 30 bushels per acre. Jasper News-Boy: Good rains have fallen in nearly every part of the county and the farmers have been looking a little more cheerful. The corn crop was badly injured already, some estimating the yield at half a crop. The rains of the latter part of last week in the Waco country ensure a big corn crop. Wheat and oats have been harvested and the yield was excellent. With a decreased acreage the cotton crop promises to be unprecedently large. A mass meeting was held at Gatesville June 16 and organized the Coryell County Good Roads and Commercial association. J. D. Brown was elected president and Don C. Curtis secretary. A committee was appointed and subscription was appointed. Corpus Christi Caller: Good rains have been reported in many parts of the interior lately, but so far only light showers have fallen here. A solid carload of vegetables was shipped from Corpus Christi to Laredo on Wednesday. Karnes County News: Cantaloupe growers have been getting down to business this week and have shipped out over 100 crates, most of them of the bushel and a half size. Charley Hoate says the price is a fair shipper, so far with M. P. Schorre a close second. A carload will be shipped out to-day in a refrigerator car, the car having been placed yesterday evening. The National Cotton Oil company of Houston has sent to Columbus, Texas, twelve tons of cotton seed to be distributed in that town, but what farmer river bottoms who had their crops destroyed by overflow, the Southern Pacific Railway company carrying the seed free of charge. Former experience shows that the seed is better planted now on the fields that have been submerged will make a big crop. Beeville Bee: Local farmers are finding out that they can get \$50 per car beats cotton at 10 cents. Two acres produce a car of melons and it only takes about ninety days to realize on them from the time of planting. The first entire train of watermelons, so far shipped from this section this season went up the Aransas Pass Saturday. It was made up of consignments from Beeville and points south. Several other train loads have been shipped during the past week. Gonzales Inquirer: Mr. J. M. Mangum of Rancho, reports rain needed in his section very bad for corn. He says there is some talk of boll weevil being found in his section. Messrs. Charlie and Ed Lee brought in yesterday 15 pounds of punctured bolls and squares from their cotton. The bolls and squares were from a small patch of timber land. Nearly every square and boll had a worm or a pupae of a weevil in them and would soon become poole. Ranger Success: Col. C. C. Poole, representing Texas Stock and Farm Journal, was here Tuesday and Wednesday in the interest of that paper. He estimates the wheat yield of Texas at about a half crop this year, which, he says, is far ahead of the yield in either Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma in that Territory, a year of which he has lately made. Col. Poole is a leading farmer of Parker county when at home, and by the way, when not at home, is the representative of the stock and agricultural journal of the South. A dispatch of June 18 from Beeville, Texas, says: There is no abatement in the shipment of watermelons from this section. Cars are being loaded night and day and a full train passes up the road every few hours. The yield of the crop far surpasses the sanguine estimates of the most enthusiastic raisers, and it is only possible to reckon on the revenue it will bring into this country by having the amount, which, if it is not very close to \$100,000,000, will be limited only by the capacity of the farmers to plant and cultivate. A worm, as yet unidentified with any previously known species, is doing serious damage to the wheat crop in Missouri, Illinois and elsewhere in the wheat belt. It is described as having the form of a currant borer, is about one inch long, the head light yellow and the body greenish brown, with yellow longitudinal stripes. It bores a small hole in the stalk near the first joint, goes up the inside of the stalk and sucks the milk from the plant, leaving the heads hollow and chaffy, though having a plump appearance. After the destruction of the wheat it enfolds itself in a web from which it emerges as a fly, migrating to other fields. Milford Courier: J. M. Coffee was in town Monday morning and said he had threshed 628 bushels of oats from seven acres, making a yield of 75.3

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS. We are preparing an extensive premium list for club raisers, 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. Read "Notice to Club Raisers" elsewhere in this issue and cut out our premium offers.

BEECHAM'S PILLS. Cure Indigestion, Sick Headache, 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

FARM SEED. SPANISH PEANUTS—A bunch pean. can grow on any soil; 75 bushels per acre and two tons of hay. WHIPPOORWILL PEAS—The best of all pea peas; bush peas, very productive, and make a fine hay; it is a good table hay. AFFER CORN—The best of the best. 50 to 75 bushels per acre. 8 day White Duro Corn. For prices write to H. H. MILLER, Bowie, Texas.

THE FASTEST "HOSS" on the track may not be the "swiftest" either. Don't buy until you can see the ad. and record. PAGE WOMEN WIRE FENCE CO., DUBLIN, NICH.

LUMP JAW NOW CURABLE. Surely, quickly and for good. Remedy for all cases of Lump Jaw, Swelling of the Jaw, and all other diseases of the mouth and throat. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Write for particulars to F. F. E. and Co., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO HOUSE-WIRING CO. GALVANIZED WIRE—100 POUND ROLLS—SHORT LENGTHS—RUN FROM 65 FEET UP—WRITE FOR PRICE LIST. ANY GAUGE. 8/16. CHICAGO HOUSE-WIRING CO.

RECIPES OF A FAMOUS LOCAL. Many Nervous and all kinds of ailments cured by a simple and reliable remedy. Write for particulars to Dr. H. J. Whittier, 10 W. 8th St., Dallas, Texas.

VARICOCELE. A new and reliable cure for all cases of Varicocele, Hemorrhoids, and all other ailments of the rectum and anus. Write for particulars to Dr. H. J. Whittier, 10 W. 8th St., Dallas, Texas.

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FOR WORTH WELL MACHINES, Tools and Horse Powers. Write for catalogue.

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IMPROVED GRAIN RECEIVER AND DISC AND BACK OF THE BIRDS CAN'T PICK IT UP AFTER DROPPED OATS.

connections, on the convex center. Not a waster of seed. livery. Absolutely certain to sow bearded oats.

THE IMPROVED KENTUCKY LISC DRILL. Metal Frame. Perfect For a Feed. No Twisted Lag Bar. No Skip in Feed. No Heavy Draft. Automatic Feed Shifter. Broad Wheels.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dallas, Texas, FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

THE NEW CANTON DISK PLOW. The best in the world. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas.

FIFTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DENTON COUNTY BLOODED STOCK AND FAIR ASSOCIATION, AT DENTON, TEXAS.

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 ECLIPSE. In putting out the LEADER we have broken up the monopoly on the Eclipse and are offering to the trade a Wind Mill which is in every respect the equal of the Eclipse at a greatly reduced price. We make Louisiana all Hears Cypress Tins, Tanks, Straps, Uppers, and everything pertaining to WATER WORKS and RANCH SUPPLIES. Write for Catalogue and prices.

T. M. BROWN & CO., FORT WORTH, TEX.

THE CONTINENTAL CHANGEABLE SPEED MOWER. The GRANDEST MOWER ever produced by the farmer. The changeable speed solves the question of cutting wire or Bermuda grass, which others fail to cut. The CHANGE OF SPEED is made by the mere touch of a lever, without stopping the machine. Do not fail to investigate this splendid machine. Make in 4 ft. in 5 ft. and 6 ft. sizes. We handle Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, Hay Sticks, Mower and Knife Grinders, Balting Ties, Binders, Thrashers, Tractors, Engines, Wagons and Buggies. WRITE US FOR OUR WANTS.

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Our Premium Cultivator. A boy can do more and better work with this Cultivator in a day than three men with common hoes. It plows deep or shallow, by raising or lowering handle. Size of shovel, 12x4 inches; handle, 1 1/2 inch by 4 feet; weight, 3 1/2 lbs. It has these advantages over the hoe: It will do three times as much cultivating. It stirs the soil more thoroughly, thus increasing productivity. It does away with much of the stooping necessary when using a hoe. It saves the strain and time lost in the up and down motion in hoeing. Send four new yearly subscribers at \$1 00 each. cash to accompany all orders, and we will send you this Cultivator, express charges prepaid, to your nearest express office. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR WORTH IRON WORKS COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Send for catalogue.

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THE NEW KENTUCKY LISC DRILL.

Improved grain receiver and disc and back of the birds can't pick it up after dropped oats.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dallas, Texas, FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

THE NEW CANTON DISK PLOW. The best in the world. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas.

FIFTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DENTON COUNTY BLOODED STOCK AND FAIR ASSOCIATION, AT DENTON, TEXAS.

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 ECLIPSE. In putting out the LEADER we have broken up the monopoly on the Eclipse and are offering to the trade a Wind Mill which is in every respect the equal of the Eclipse at a greatly reduced price. We make Louisiana all Hears Cypress Tins, Tanks, Straps, Uppers, and everything pertaining to WATER WORKS and RANCH SUPPLIES. Write for Catalogue and prices.

T. M. BROWN & CO., FORT WORTH, TEX.

THE CONTINENTAL CHANGEABLE SPEED MOWER. The GRANDEST MOWER ever produced by the farmer. The changeable speed solves the question of cutting wire or Bermuda grass, which others fail to cut. The CHANGE OF SPEED is made by the mere touch of a lever, without stopping the machine. Do not fail to investigate this splendid machine. Make in 4 ft. in 5 ft. and 6 ft. sizes. We handle Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, Hay Sticks, Mower and Knife Grinders, Balting Ties, Binders, Thrashers, Tractors, Engines, Wagons and Buggies. WRITE US FOR OUR WANTS.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Our Premium Cultivator. A boy can do more and better work with this Cultivator in a day than three men with common hoes. It plows deep or shallow, by raising or lowering handle. Size of shovel, 12x4 inches; handle, 1 1/2 inch by 4 feet; weight, 3 1/2 lbs. It has these advantages over the hoe: It will do three times as much cultivating. It stirs the soil more thoroughly, thus increasing productivity. It does away with much of the stooping necessary when using a hoe. It saves the strain and time lost in the up and down motion in hoeing. Send four new yearly subscribers at \$1 00 each. cash to accompany all orders, and we will send you this Cultivator, express charges prepaid, to your nearest express office. Texas Stock and Farm Journal, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FOR WORTH IRON WORKS COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Send for catalogue.

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THE NEW KENTUCKY LISC DRILL.

Improved grain receiver and disc and back of the birds can't pick it up after dropped oats.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dallas, Texas, FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

THE NEW CANTON DISK PLOW. The best in the world. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that will work on any soil.

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SWINE.

For the weaning of pigs, from eight to ten weeks old is the proper age...

Wouldn't you pay more for a thoroughbred pig than you would for a common one...

Clean wallows are good for hogs, but as these are seldom to be had it is better to do without any.

The controversy as to whether it would be a good business policy for farmers to produce...

INOCULATION THROUGH THE DAM. Investigations by the Department of Animal Industry and by private veterinarians have pretty thoroughly established the efficacy of inoculation...

CHICKEN CHOLERA. G. C. Watson of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers Bulletin, thus treats of this disease: This is an exceedingly fatal contagious disease, which is widely distributed over this country...

NON TUBERCULOUS MILK. It means that, after all, much of the public alarm as to the danger of the spread of tuberculosis through the drinking of milk is unnecessary. For some years the station officials at the New Jersey Experiment station have been observing several tuberculous cows...

PARKER COUNTY CROPS AND CATTLE. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On every hand the hum of the binder can be heard and harvesting season is the order of the day.

Don't Believe It. If an agent for a competing separator condemns the Sharplies, He is not telling you for your good but his own. It's the way of the world.

THE DENVER ROAD. Information of Stock from points on Houston & Texas Central R.R., Fort Worth & Rio Grande R.R., was a report...

POULTRY.

On the ordinary farm it is well to raise all the different domestic fowls...

It is more troublesome to give young turkeys the care they need than to properly care for young chickens...

Farmers have a big advantage of people in the suburbs of cities in raising poultry, but the latter generally have more interest in their flocks...

Advice as to which is the best breed for you to handle must be taken with due consideration of the possible part that the first ration should be given to that breed...

Ducklings should be given no food at all for the first twenty-four hours, and after that the first ration should be bread crumbs soaked in milk.

TEST OF JERSEY COWS. The seventh annual butter test competition for the English Jersey Cattle Society's medals of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society's show at St. Heliers, the capital of the island of Jersey, was conducted by Mr. E. J. Mew...

FLATULENCE CURED BY BEECHAM'S PILLS. Flatulence is cured by BEECHAM'S PILLS. It is not safe to say that the milk has never contained any. The germs may be found in unsuspected corners and in one milking and not in another.

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DAIRY.

See that the dairy cows have plenty of salt. This is especially important when the grass is green and sappy...

No matter how good the range may be it will pay to give the cows a few cotton seed on the grass during the entire season.

So far there has been plenty of rain for grass throughout Texas, but there are some localities in which the rainfall has been extremely light...

The recent discovery of tuberculosis in an advanced stage almost throughout a dairy herd that to a few days of the inspection of the animals had been supplying customers in Chicago...

A large proportion of the butter sold in the cities is made at large creameries of the North or by the more extensive dairymen who supply the city milk market.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when introduced into the system...

DOES NOT THINK TICKS CARRY FEVER. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I have read very much for years in your valuable paper about tick fever, and while I have given the subject much careful thought...

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"ALPHA-DE LAVAL" CREAM SEPARATORS.



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANGLAND & CANAL STS., 74 CORTLAND STREET, CHICAGO, N. Y.

chopping is a thing of the past in our neighborhood. It is the weather for a few miles most of the cotton growers had to replant their cotton during the last few days on account of heavy rains...

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY. Sunny Slope Herefords.

The combination of the Sunrise Herd of Herefords with the Sunny Slope Herd, Emporia, Kas., is complete making one of the greatest herds of Hereford cattle in the world.

I have on hand June 1st, at Denver and Pueblo, Colorado: 5 carloads very high grade Herefords, 12 to 16 months old.

JOHN W. LOWELL, Denver, Colo. GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS. Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river, is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strain of Herefords.

NELSON & DOYLE, Breeders of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle, and the largest dealers in the world in thoroughbred and high grade Herefords and Shorthorns for the range.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords EST. 1813. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. MY HERD consists of 400 head of the best Herefords, individuals from all the well known families of the breed.

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS. INDIVIDUAL MERIT BY INHERITANCE. Established 1839. Awarded 100 Prizes. Send for "Star Line," an illustrated "Merit Record" and history of the breed.

T. F. B. SOTHAM, Livingston Co. Chillicothe, Mo. Brookside Shorthorns. This space belongs to BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kas.

Bulls for Sale. I have for sale, three miles from Beville, a fine lot of one and two-year-old Hereford and Shorthorn bulls...

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

FOR SALE—30 HEIFERS. 25 high grade and full blood Durhams and 5 three-quarter Hereford and one-quarter Durham. These are all from high grade and pure blood cows and registered bulls.

Breeding Scrubs Don't Pay.

My Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are egg machines. They are profitable. My Light Brahmas are auto-cars, massive in size, beautiful in shape and color.

Red Polled Cattle. Buy where you can find a selection. Four largest herds at Maquokette, Iowa. Several carloads registered calves on view.

White Plymouth Rox. At Austin, in January, 30, on one estate we won five regular and two special prizes, including one grand prize of \$1000.

Shetland Ponies. I have a herd of 100 imported Shetland ponies and offer a pair for sale.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK VIA Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Take the C. & O. when you visit SUMMER RESORTS IN THE Blue Ridge and Alleghenies IN Virginia.

For Sale. S. A. J. C. C. cows and heifers; 5 young A. J. C. C. bulls; 25 pairs Berkshire pigs; 25 H. F. Fock fowls.

PRIZE WINNING POLAND CHINA SWINE and FINE POULTRY. My herd is headed by Whisper No. 20, 20074, we get in good 800 lbs. sire, sired by Best of Show...

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SAN ANTONIO.

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

J. N. Wilkey of Hondo, was here Monday. H. S. Tom of Wilson county, was here Thursday.

Neville Fleming of Victoria, is spending several days in San Antonio.

Ed Buckley, a well known Maverick county cattleman, was here Friday.

J. C. Malone of Bee county, was among the visiting cattlemen here Friday.

E. B. Flowers of Lockhart, was here this week en route to his ranch near Willett.

J. A. Brown of Brownsville, was here Wednesday en route to Austin on business.

O. G. Hugo of Frio county, was here Wednesday en route home from a trip west on the Southern Pacific.

T. A. Coleman of this city, accompanied by his family, have gone to Corpus Christi, where they will spend the summer.

T. W. Herbst of Val Verde county, was here Monday; says his section is in good shape and everyone feeling good.

D. A. Nance of San Marcos, visited San Antonio this week. He says stockmen and farmers in his section are all in good shape.

W. A. Lowe of this city, left here today for a trip to his mining properties in Northern Mexico, where he expects to spend ten days or two weeks.

J. U. Zuberhuler of Medina county, has purchased of Henry Rothe of the same county, one car of blooded bulls, which he has shipped to his ranch on the Pecos.

Wm. Gersfers of Shabano, R. J. Kennedy of Sabinal, T. W. Lanier of Pierce, J. C. Poulton of Kyle, and Charles Scrimmer of Kerrville, were here Thursday.

Willis Hunter of Oakville, was here Monday; says Live Oak county was never in finer shape than now and that the live stock and agricultural interests are all that could be desired.

W. C. Irvin, the well-known LaSalle county cattleman, spent a part of the week here; says the rains have been general all over his section and that an abundance of grass is now assured.

W. W. Wilkins of Crockett county, was here Monday, returning to Dilley from Hondo, where he shipped the first train of the stock cattle recently purchased by him from O. G. Hugo. He is now receiving the second train lot of them.

L. B. Allen has just returned from a ten day's trip to the territory, where he says cattle are doing well. While up there he tried the market with a shipment of cows and calves. The cows brought \$3.25 per 100 pounds and the calves \$5 per head.

A. D. McGehee of San Marcos, was here the other day en route home from a trip to his Wilson county ranch; says cattle are doing the very finest kind down there and he could not possibly make things better by staying with them so came away.

W. A. Mangum of Uvalde, is authorizing for the statement that rain has been falling in his section for the past three weeks and that it is now the prettiest country on earth. Mr. Mangum has just bought the H. W. Dockery ranch and here in Uvalde county at \$20 around for 1450 stock cattle.

J. K. Burr of Eagle Pass cattle and sheepman, was here Saturday; says the rains throughout his section have been something unheard of and while much damage was done in many ways still the country has received benefit which cannot be correctly estimated. He reports live stock of all kinds in splendid condition.

Manuel Guerra of Starr county, was here Monday; says the lower Rio Grande country is in good shape and has had its share of the recent rains. He thinks the shortage in cattle in his section will be very apparent this year and that before the year is gone it will be conceded by all that the shortage is even greater all over Texas than is now anticipated.

John W. Gamel of Mason county, the big-hearted, popular cowman, spent Friday here, meeting his old friends. Mr. Gamel has several thousand very fine steers on pasture in the Territory which were wintered there last season. He says there is too much rain in the Territory again this year, but that he expects to see the markets for grass cattle the good all the year, and he thinks Territory cattle will all make plenty of money.

W. Benton of Alice, J. B. Armstrong of Cameron county, H. T. Keenan of Fort Worth, E. G. Polley of Floresville, L. C. Britte of Abilene, O. G. Morris of Kerr county, E. G. Liebhold of Bandera, Robert Stevens of Inola, I. T. E. M. Wright and Lee Anderson of Muskogee, I. T. Wright among the cattlemen who met here at the Southern hotel last Wednesday and told yarns about how much rain was falling all over the country.

W. W. Miller of Fort Worth, general live stock agent of the "Katy," spent Wednesday here looking after the interests of his road. He says the country along the lines of his road is in fine condition and crops promise a bountiful yield. In the Territory they have been having rather too much rain and grass is a little rank and cattle are soft, but look well. The Territory run will not begin till the last of this month. Mr. Miller did not know what progress was being made by his road toward an entry into this city. He had heard many rumors and hoped it would soon be an accomplished fact.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of this city, returned Wednesday from a trip to his Frio county ranch; says everything is flourishing down there; plenty of grass and water, a good growth in the country and cattle improving all the time; says there is no trading going on around Pearls on account of cattle being so high that no one can reach them. Col. Pryor thinks the cattle market will continue good for some time to come, and also anticipates that trading in cattle on the ranges will be rather lively during the present year.

T. A. Coleman of this city, has recently returned from his Dimmitt county ranch; says he has had an abundance of rain and his ranges are now in very fine shape. So encouraged is Mr. Coleman over the outlook of the cattle business that he closed a deal with Jinks Blocker last week by the terms of which he bought Mr. Blocker's herd and ranch in Maverick county. Mr. Coleman has 75,000 head of stock, fully stocked with a splendid herd of stock cattle. Mr. Coleman has about 10,000 cows and steers in the Indian Territory which will soon be ready to go to market.

H. K. Rea of this city, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt railway, arrived in San Antonio Thursday morning from an extended trip throughout the state; says conditions everywhere are favorable to both the agricultural and live stock interests and that everyone is feeling good except himself. The only thing wrong with him is that he is kept so busy and that he has to come home so often that he often needs some one to introduce him to his wife. Mr. Rea only remained here thirty minutes, leaving on the Aransas Pass for points on the Houston branch.

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Dud Hildebrand of this city, has recently returned from a trip to Havana, Cuba, where he spent two weeks; says Havana is the finest city he ever saw, and he never tires in telling of its beauties and attractions; says Cuba and Puerto Rico are exceptionally fine cattle countries and the cattle of the last named island are the finest he ever saw, and while they are usually of a brown color, yet they get fatter and weigh heavier than the native grasses of Puerto Rico than our Texas cattle weigh when fed on meal and hulls. He saw a shipment of the cattle on the Havana market which weighed more than 1400 pounds and a number of them were two-year-olds. He says he thinks the Texas cowmen should send there for some bulls. He doubts if any great cattle trade will be worked up between the United States and those islands because of the United States cattle dying when taken there except they be taken from the Texas coast. This applies to stock cattle, beef finding ready sale at good figures. Mr. Hildebrand says the grasses there are the most luxuriant he ever saw and the country will carry any number of cattle. He thinks the islands will undoubtedly enter upon an era of unprecedented prosperity.

"Sage" W. L. Crawford of Dilley, spent most of the week in this city; said he came to town to get out of the rain. It has rained at Dilley now for nearly two weeks and everything is flooded. He is very jubilant over prospects and says \$25 around for a cow, would not now buy his cattle. He claims to have refused \$30 around for his crop of heifers which are now two years old; says the time has come when he will have more than 2000 steers of the same age, and he knows that he will have plenty of opportunity to refuse \$25 for his two-year-old steers before this year is gone, and as surely as he is offered that price he will refuse it. Mr. Crawford says that steers on the ranges have never sold so low that a man could not make money raising them, provided he stopped all "leaks" on his place, carefully cared for his ranges and never let his cattle suffer for grass. He can show conclusively that a good ranch, properly and economically managed, is the best paying and safest investment to be found anywhere. He would not trade his cattle and ranch for any man's gold, as he is convinced that cattle prices will not go lower for years to come and he could not find such a good investment for his money anywhere else.

J. P. Burns of Taylor, a well known cattle dealer and feeder, was here the other day en route west, where he goes to investigate a herd of steers which he contemplates buying for feeding this year. Mr. Burns is much gratified to hear of the splendid rains which have fallen all over the country, even though his condition is likely to make the price go up slightly on steer cattle, but he feels that he can stand a slight rise since the country will be necessarily better than a big strong horned animal and get such a general benefit. Mr. Burns contemplates feeding some 2000 steers the coming winter.

George Sanders of this city, of the firm of Sanders & Peal, well known cattlemen of Frio county, was seen by the Journal representative a few days ago and asked his opinion of the future for the cattle business. "I think that each and every indication points to higher prices for some years to come, and in the face of all this, I believe that cattle are now too high. At the same time the whole country is enjoying an era of almost unprecedented prosperity. Every one is at work and every working man is earning good money, causing a greater demand for beef than has been enjoyed for some years past. I firmly believe that owners of cattle in the Indian Territory will, one and all, make money this year, and I also expect to see a lively trade in feeding steers this coming season. All the three and four will be contracted early, then the biggest end of the well-graded two and even some yearlings together with a very large number of calves, dry cows and all the bulls and stags available for that purpose will go to the feed lots. Even with this, I doubt if the demand for feeding cattle will be fully supplied. These cattle will find good markets, and it may be that the next year, being a presidential year, will see a slight and temporary decline, but immediately after the election the market will turn and an upward tendency will at once be assumed in prices of cattle on both market and range. I am much gratified to know of the good rains which have recently fallen over so much of the state as it gives ample assurance of fine ranges all this year and inexhaustible supplies of good stock water."

THE FLOOD AT BRACKETT.

Thursday night, in five hours' time, more than eighteen inches of rainfall was measured at Brackett, Kinney county. The country was flooded and property of all kinds damaged beyond estimation. Nearly the entire town of Brackett was washed away though no lives were lost. However, every business house in town was submerged and all merchandise almost totally ruined. Probably not more than five families out of a population of 1000 escaped without damage of some kind. Pinto, Elm and Lutz creeks traverse the country, in a general south-westerly course, each being separated by about seven miles. These three streams united and formed a raging torrent of an average width of fourteen miles, carrying everything in its way. The people of Brackett are left in destitute circumstances, to a large degree, and the people of this section are sending them supplies and necessities as fast as possible.

A BIG GARDEN.

Ben Darlington of this city, Southwestern representative of the Barse company, has recently returned from a trip over all the Southwest, and in an interview in the Express says: "I went from this city to Alice over the Aransas Pass railroad and thence across Texas-Mexico to Laredo, and from Laredo back to this city, and will say without reservation, that I have never seen brighter prospects for our ranges in the section referred to than those that exist today. The country along the line of the Aransas Pass railroad from here to Alice is all looking well, crops are promising a heavy yield and pastures are green and the grass is growing rapidly. Along the Texas-Mexican railroad from Alice to Laredo the country is as green as in early spring. While the grass in that section is not very long, it has got a good start and recent rains have continued growth and a good stand. "At Laredo yesterday they had one of the heaviest rains known in that section for years and the country from Laredo this way all along the Indian and Great Northern was looking splendid and was again receiving a thorough soaking, yesterday's heavy rains extending west towards Carrizo. In fact it is safe to say that it has rained everywhere and that the prospects ahead for an abundance of grass for all the cattle in the country were never brighter. In fact, for this year the range is assured. "There is a very active demand as a result of the exceptional range conditions for stock cattle and the prices are so high on cows and heifers for the purpose of stocking ranges that there is very little probability that any of this class of cattle will be shipped to market, so that the Territory cattle will not need to fear any competition from the market from this source. What the feeders are going to do is coming fall lam at a loss to see, unless they have all gone through the port of Galveston. "With the present splendid range condition every effort will be made on the part of stockmen to increase their herds of stock cattle and the outlook for the ranchmen is very flattering. "The present prospect is that Southwestern Texas will be a garden spot this year."

TRADE WITH CUBA

E. J. Ashburn of Waco, live stock agent of the Illinois Central, was here Thursday and has the following to say in the Express: "The Cuban trade does not appear to be creating very much stir just at present, and still from all I can learn there is considerable being done in a quiet way, and Texas is getting a good portion of the business. "For the first time in my life I met and talked with a Cuban yesterday. He was a cattle buyer, and a sharp, shrewd intelligent fellow, who knew pretty well what he wanted. He, in company with a well known Texas stockman and feeder, has been going quietly around among the feed lots and picking up desirable bunches of cattle for shipment to the Havana market. Their purchases thus far have all gone through the port of Galveston. "As near as I could learn they had bought and contracted for somewhere from 10,000 to 15,000 head, paying from \$25 to as high as \$3.90 per hundred pounds weight at point of shipment. The latter figure was paid for a very desirable bunch of fed cattle belonging to R. H. Brown of Calvert. I believe they are now abandoning the idea of buying by weight and buying by the head instead. The purchases thus far made have been for slaughtering purposes, but it would seem that they are also getting ready for the restocking of Cuban pastures. The Cuban buyer showed me a letter from his house, instructing him to be on the lookout for 5000 head of cows to be shipped to Cuba for that purpose. "He said that there were very few cows in Cuba, the interior being almost entirely devoid of live stock. A good many are coming in from South America, both for range and beef purposes and the principal competition to Texas cattle is coming from that source. "One thing that I observed was that the Cuban buyer has not yet learned the virtue of the short or small horn in beef breeds. Everything with a big horn seemed to attract his fancy most, and he explained by saying that on the island steer cattle were trained and used to do all the farm work, the animals being hitched up to pull with the horns instead of with the yoke. For this reason a big strong horned animal acquired an additional value. The Cuban did not seem to understand that progress in beef breeding was tending toward the complete elimination of the horn."

COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

Hold Their Fifth Annual Convention in San Antonio. The Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' fifth annual convention was called to order in this city Monday morning, June 12, by President J. W. Allison. The following mills and firms, among the old members, were represented and answered roll call: Planters Oil Mill, Alvarado; Austin Oil Manufacturing Co., Bowie Cotton Seed Oil Co., Blooming Grove Cotton Oil Co., Milliken Cotton Oil Co., Cleburne Oil Co., Corsicana Oil Co., Ennis Cotton Oil and Ginsing Co., Grandview Oil Mill Co., Groes-

beck Cotton Oil, Gin and Compress Co., Hillboro Oil Co., Itasca Cotton Seed Oil Co., Jefferson Cotton Oil and Refining Co., The Martin Oil Co., Landis Cotton Oil Co. of New Braunfels, San Antonio Oil Works, Empire Oil Mill Co., Temple; Waxahachie Cotton Oil Co., Whitewright Cotton Oil and Refining Co., Dallas; Metz & Co., City; H. W. Caldwell & Son, machinery, Chicago; Eichenberg & Co., buyers, Galveston; J. W. Walker & Co., brokers, Houston; Mungler Import and Export Co., Dallas; Metz & Co., bags, New Orleans; F. W. Brode & Co., brokers, Memphis; A. R. McCollum, Waco, editor Cotton Ginners' Journal, honorary member; Clarksville Cotton Seed Oil Co., Wortham Cotton Oil Co. The following members arrived later: S. A. Kavitt, McGregor; Carl Eichenberg, Galveston; Herbert Godwin, Memphis; J. C. Weaver, Rockdale; E. D. Hip and wife, O. E. Dunlap, Jr., Waxahachie; R. K. Erwin, Miss Lena Parker, Miss Cora Lowe, Waxahachie; W. W. Boyd, Hillboro; W. L. Hawkins, Midlothian; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Cheatham, Clarksville; B. A. Dinwiddie and wife, Miss Nora E. Light, S. S. Sively and wife, John W. O'Neill, Clarksville; George Wolf Holstein, Wolf City; Richard Moore, G. E. Light, Pilot Point; J. B. Dale, Jr., either the proper Cotton Oil Co.; Merle J. G. Falls, Memphis; A. Allison, Ennis; W. C. Hargrove, Pittsburg; J. H. Watson, Blooming Grove; Harry Landis, New Braunfels; F. W. Brode, A. H. D. Perkins, Memphis; Lou Hudson, Rockdale; P. D. Discher, Whitewright; J. Cooper, Georgetown; W. R. Moore, Ardmore; John Woodhead, Victoria. The following names were enrolled as new members: Rockdale Cotton Oil Co., by B. Lowenstein; Mungler Oil and Refining Co., Mexico; Pittsburg Cotton Oil Co., Pittsburg, Tex.; Italy Cotton Oil Co.; Midlothian Cotton Oil and Gin Co.; McGregor Cotton Oil Co., S. A. Cavitt; Celeste Oil and Cotton Co., Dallas; P. D. Discher, Whitewright; J. G. Falls, Memphis; A. Allison, Ennis; W. C. Hargrove, Pittsburg; J. H. 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DALLAS.

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

Major Harry Landis of New Braunfels, a mill owner and breeder of pure bred cattle, was in Dallas Thursday.

H. P. Hughes, traveling passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, headquarters at Fort Worth, was in Dallas Saturday.

J. A. Montgomery of Memphis, Hall county, Texas, renews his subscription and says, "We are having plenty of rain, grass fine and stock doing well."

Marion Sansom of Alvarado, banker and cattleman, was in Dallas Wednesday, returning from the commencement exercises of the Texas A. and M. college.

E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent, and W. H. Abrams, land commissioner of the Texas and Pacific, attended the real estate men's meeting at Waco last week.

Randolph Daniels, chief clerk in the passenger department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company, was in Waco last week, attending the convention of real estate men.

Col. Jot Gunter of Grayson county, was in Dallas Saturday on his way home from his ranch in Southwest Texas. He says there has been enough rain there to put the range in excellent condition.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received from Secretary J. H. Glasgow of Seymour, Tex., the programme of the fourth annual meeting of Texas Cattleboys' reunion, to be held in Seymour, Tex., Aug. 15, 16 and 17. The programme promises big entertainment to all who attend.

At Thomas & Rannels' stock yards during the past week F. E. Laughlin of Dallas, had one car from the market; Mr. Wilson of Denton, brought in a carload of good cows; E. A. Dean and J. A. Pulaski of Mesquite, each had small bunches of cattle; J. B. Wilson and P. B. Hopkins, both of Dallas, were on the market with cattle.

Entries for the races at the State Fair will be closed September 20. In addition to the regular program, which is now ready for distribution, there will be prepared a special program for Texas horses. Texas owners are requested to notify the association at once what races they want, so that the program may be issued as early as possible.

J. W. Browder of Browder Bros., Memphis, Tex., spent several days in Dallas during the past week, having brought one of his celebrated "Red" horses for treatment. He reports live stock as in good shape up his way and during a visit to the Journal office expressed himself as not averse to buying something as soon as he found it.

E. T. Goodwin of Thalia, Ford county, Tex., in a private letter to the Journal on the 15th inst., says: "Big rain fell here on the 14th, beginning at 5 p. m. and lasted until next day. The waters have been very high in the streams. Crops are looking fine to be so late. Grass is getting good and cattle are looking well. A large calf crop is promised."

W. G. Urton, manager of the bar V ranch at Cedar Canyon, in New Mexico, writes the Journal that they now have a postoffice on the ranch known as Glen and requests his paper changed accordingly from Koster to that place. Mr. Urton is in good spirits for he says, "We have had a splendid rain all over the range." The Journal extends congratulations and wishes that many more rains will grow to such an extent that the bar V range may be right in the heart of the city.

Tom Frazier, a Durco Jersey swine breeder of Kopper, Bosque county, Tex., writes the Journal, under date of June 16: "We had a magnificent rain this morning nearly two inches, and slow and steady, will insure average corn crop, as corn is in the silk and tassel. Threshing now going on. Oats will be very light and wheat possibly a ten bushel crop; heavy loss due to shattering, some estimating loss at three bushel to the acre. This emphasizes the necessity for farmers to raise hogs and arrange their fields so the hogs can glean them, thereby saving labor, feed and expense, and better still, keeping down a great many noxious weeds."

FROM THE COAST COUNTRY.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Portions of the coast country have had good seasons in the past ten days, which has caused a buoyant feeling among farmers and gardeners. The country between Alvin and Galveston and southwestward to Velasco and Anneton, however, is still without sufficient rain to relieve anxiety for corn, cotton, bean and late cabbage crops. The country from Houston southwest to Sandy Point and embracing the Blue Ridge region for Missouri City to near Marvel, has had good rains through the spring and summer months and crops of corn, cotton, cane, etc., are very fine. Stock in the lower coast country are suffering some in places for lack of a supply of surface water.

The plum crop is now being harvested and is very fine. The grape crop promises above an average and the Kleffer pear crop will be below average. The LeConte pear, the coast country favorite, is in market and will be the late freeze in winter. They will be on the market by July 10th.

The experiences of the past two years have convinced low coast country farmers that Irish potatoes, cabbage and onions are among the surest crop for good profit. More attention is being given feed crops than in the past. Red clover, alfalfa and millet all do well, yielding heavy crops and the acreage is being increased every season.

On the high land rice does well and is an inexpensive crop to grow. The greatest diversification of crops attained in any part of Texas is in the Alvin country embracing the country between Houston and Galveston.

Here they grow pears, plums, peaches, figs, apricots, cherries, quince, bananas, oranges, persimmons, strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, gooseberries, all of vegetables, such as, turnip, truck, corn, peas, beans, oats, millet, clover, peanuts, radishes, beets, potatoes, carrots, lettuce, mustard, onions, garlic, spinach, celery, asparagus, cucumbers, squashes, cantaloupes, melons, all sorts of cress and many other vegetables not enumerated, all of which do well and yield good profits to growers.

To the man wanting to engage in truck farming this country offers great advantages and opportunities with other advantages in one of the most healthful locations to be found in the South. ALF. H. H. TOLAR, Houston, Tex., June 20, 1899.

VETERINARY.

SALT AND SULPHUR DURING BREEDING SEASON.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: On the 15th of May, 1899, I sold to Searcy, Jordan and Hedges, a head of cattle for \$600; 49 head were yearling steers, the balance were largely low huffer yearlings. They averaged about \$140 per head. Hurrall, for Lamar county yearlings, J. W. Lovren also sold 32 head at \$12 per head. Harris Brothers sold 312 head at \$12 per head to same party. R. T. HA YDOCK, Halesbarney, Tex., June 17, 1899.

A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Dr. Duncan's Combined Science Without Medicine. Miss Rosa Bernstine's case of ten years' standing of female difficulties and rheumatism of one side, resulted in a severe attack of typhoid fever in February last, followed in quick succession by a severe attack of meningitis, with a severe relapse in two weeks again with paralysis of one side, collapse setting in soon after. Dr. Duncan, the scientific and magnetic healer, was called in to the case when meningitis set in, and closely followed by typhoid fever. His development of the case proved a complete master over each and every complication as it came up, and to the surprise of all, Miss Bernstine, now 22 years of age, is completely cured and is very particular as any person could be. She has not a mark left to tell the story of her fearful race for life. Her address is 518 Broadway. There is probably no other case on record like it, and we would advise no other that ever recovered from this disease, to try Dr. Duncan's method. It is a simple matter to see it and, we say, for many to see it and they, us her many friends, were astounded to note such a complete recovery of one who had been given up as hopeless. As fifty people saw her during and since her affliction has disappeared, and can testify to the truthfulness of the above. While the above case is so remarkable because no medicine was used by Dr. Duncan and none was required, yet every few days there are others who go away from Dr. Duncan's drugless sanitarium who are much elated over their miraculous recovery as anyone else would be afflicted could be. There never has been one who used any kind of remedy for diseases in any form who has proven himself as successful as Dr. Duncan with his drugless healing.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION IN AUSTRALIA.

The Journal is pleased to give to its readers to-day the letter below, written from Brisbane, Australia, by Mr. C. J. Pound, director Queensland Stock Institute, to Capt. Jno. T. de Gouspius Christ, Tex. manager of the Laureles ranch. Mr. Pound has probably had a larger experience than any other person in the practice of inoculation for the prevention of splenic fever, and as it is a subject of very great importance to Southern cattlemen in the United States his experiences, as given in his letter, will be read with interest. The letter is as follows: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 12th of January and 3rd and 10th of February. I have been prevented from replying to you in consequence of my frequent absence from home on matters relating principally to tick fever and inoculation. I therefore trust you will accept my apology.

In the first place, let me thank you sincerely for your kindness in sending me the enclosed journal, etc., with articles on the subject I am so particularly interested in. I have had a letter from Dr. Connoway, and am well pleased with his remarks on the subject, and glad to hear that he has met with such success since he commenced carrying on inoculation experiments. I have also received attention from Dr. Francis of the Texas college, and several other veterinary surgeons in the state and California, all asking for pamphlets and any available information on tick and tick fever, and especially preventive inoculation.

At three years ago, a Mr. Nnull, a large stock owner of Queensland in correspondence with Dr. Francis in regard to dips and dipping cattle for ticks, which, according to numbers of reports and letters we get from the United States, was going to be an absolutely perfect method of saving our cattle. The government here must have spent some \$100,000 in dips, yards, washes, etc., with the necessary attendants, etc., but the results were, as you are doubtless aware, an absolute failure; in fact in many instances, it was shown, that numbers of cattle died, which if left alone, would probably have acquired immunity from tick fever.

It seems so very strange, although so much valuable work has been done in the United States in connection with the disease, and the field experiments and the microscopical pathology of the disease worked out in the laboratory, etc., etc., that I should be continually receiving letters not only from the States but from the Argentine, S. A., South Africa, India, Austria, Java and other countries where the true cattle tick has been found, all asking for details of the method of preventive inoculation for tick fever, and the results of our extensive experience; and in fact, any information whatever on the subject.

Dr. Connoway sends me a paper (which I suppose you have seen) on "Immunizing Breeding Cattle Against Texas Fever." He speaks about his failure with sterilized or filtered blood. This method, I tried over two years ago, in fact, during the Indooprooply experiments in January, February and March, 1897, and the Muddoohum experiments in April and May, in 1897. I inoculated a large number of cattle of both sexes and various ages, from a yearling calf to eight-year-old cows with varying quantities up to 100 C. C. of filtered or sterile blood. Some animals receiving the inoculation and others blood from fever stricken animals. No reaction followed this, as indicated by the thermometer, and I have seen no protection whatever, for half of the animals were inoculated subsequently, some with unfiltered recovered blood and others with fevered blood, and all showed a pronounced reaction. Several of those inoculated with fevered blood died.

About three months afterwards, three of the remaining animals, (a cow, six years old, a yearling bull, and a heifer) which were inoculated with the filtered blood, were sent to the permanent tick infested and fever stricken country at Inkermun, North Queensland, within 21 days all became very sick indeed, and the cow died.

We then tried experiments with gall from recovered and fevered animals but the results were identically the same as the filtered or sterilized blood. All these experiments were being conducted at the same time and under the same conditions as our first inoculation experiments with ordinary recovered blood at Muddoohum, which, as you have seen in my previous letters, were a pronounced success.

The question of rendering cattle immune by placing ticks upon them cannot be considered here, for this is a matter that all over the coastal districts of Australia conditions are found favorable for the requirements of the cattle tick all the year round.

Since I last wrote, several large mobs have been inoculated under my immediate supervision. In some cases there has been loss, but when they have been unusually heavy, we have succeeded, after going carefully into the details of the cases, in preventing the loss. It is remarkable how some undue and unnecessary treatment of the animals during the fever stage.

The following cases are not only interesting to Queensland stock owners but to people in your Southern States, who intend purchasing bulls after inoculation from the North. In a letter from New South Wales to Brisbane Queensland (clean country) and inoculated (each animal receiving the standard dose, 5 c. c. of recovered blood). After about 14 days, just when the fever produced was getting rather high, the bulls were rounded up in a paddock to see how they were getting on, and then removed to another paddock with the result that three died the following day; they were again removed to another paddock, and three more died from this date on the following day. From this date they were left undisturbed and the remaining twenty completely recovered in four weeks.

In the Indooprooply experiment paddock, I have at the present time about 40 immune animals from which we are continually drawing blood to be sent away, packed in ice, into various districts to be used for protective inoculation purposes.

No animals used for supplying blood unless it has passed the tuberculin test. During the last twelve months over 34 gallons of blood has been extracted from 28 animals.

Of course, more blood has been taken from them than is pronounced safe. From one animal No. 7 from Rathdowney, a steer, over 3 gallons of blood has been extracted and it is particularly interesting to note that the last 4 ounces of blood drawn about three weeks ago, when injected in several susceptible cattle (bulls, cows and calves) gave rise to a pronounced reaction. The first blood drawn over 15 months ago, thereby proving that it has not become impaired in its protective qualities.

Some people have an idea that by passing the blood from one animal to another through several successive generations it does not matter what this is not the case, for we have repeatedly proved that after passing it from one to another through successive generations it retains its original properties.

I have a staff of 12 assistants to help me in the work of inoculation. All the small farmers and owners of small dairy herds, have their cattle inoculated by an officer from this station, with from 5000 to 40,000 head of cattle we either let them have an animal or supply the necessary immune blood to inoculate say 30 to 50 young stock (quiet milkers and cows) and those that have the highest reaction are used for supplying blood to inoculate the general herd. My assistant stays on the station for perhaps two or three days and those interested he gives all the up-to-date information on the subject of tick fever and its prevention.

In order to stimulate stock owners (on the permanently tick infested or non-tick districts) to improve their herds by the introduction of fresh blood from Southern clean districts, we give every possible facility for the inoculation by an officer from this institute of all stud or herd bulls, or cows intended for the North. During the present season, I have supervised the inoculation of over 2000 bulls, Devon, Shorthorn and Herefords.

The following is a particularly interesting case: About 18 months ago, a consignor of Rosedale, a stock lotter having about 140 mixed of his own cattle and managing a small property (adjoining his own) consisting of 1000 head of cattle, had a small drop of immune blood, He proceeded home, and not having the necessary inoculating syringe, inoculated his calves by means of a needle and running the blood under the skin with a funnel.

I examined microscopically the blood of each animal, and two of them were specially good. This proved to be right, for ten calves inoculated from these, all gave, with the thermometer, a pronounced reaction. From one of these calves, 120 mixed cattle, including milking cows, bullocks and young stock were inoculated, and a few days later the mortality showed sickness but only one died, which was extremely satisfactory. At the same time, six cows, heavy in calf, were inoculated, and one of these, as the owner thought it would be too risky to do them.

Some two months after this, ticks appeared in the districts, and a few and a few more were eventually got into the fattening paddocks among the bullocks, of which there were 446 all told, and 450 of these ticks were inoculated from several of the tested calves. A number sickened, but only seven died, a very small percentage of loss. From this time onwards, the mortality increased, and on the selection, the uninoculated six cows and the bull became very sick and eventually three of the cows and the bull died, fully recovered.

The manager thought it was now time to inoculate the balance of the herd, and accordingly these 46 bullocks, most of which were fat or in forward condition, were driven slowly about five miles and every possible care and attention bestowed during the inoculation, after which they were allowed to travel back. Within 24 hours five died and deaths occurred each day until the 13th day after inoculation.

Altogether, a total of 42 bullocks died out of 56. It is very evident as the manager points out, that although he did not observe anything wrong with the bullocks, the fever was in the incubative stage just before they were inoculated and the driving, etc., caused the fever to become more acute, hence the heavy losses.

Although this took place some ten months ago, and no more deaths have occurred, all the 572 inoculated cows as well as the few that had acquired immunity naturally, are now in a splendid condition and are not even troubled by the ticks. I consider the above most valuable information.

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ing the proper blood is used) is not so much in the operation but really depends on the after treatment of the cattle.

In the case of dairy cattle, I have often noticed that as soon as the cows get sick from the effects of inoculation the boys in charge will expect them to walk as fast from the paddock to the milking balls, as though they were in their normal condition, and because they cannot do so, they are unduly driven, with the assistance of dogs and whips. What is the result? Invariably the cattle get extremely sick, numbers go off their milk and several die.

In contradistinction to this I may briefly describe the inoculation of the government herd at St. Helena. St. Helena is an island of about four square miles and situated about six miles from the mainland in Moreton Bay. It was used as a water establishment and in conjunction with various kinds of cultivation and general agricultural work, the prisoners have to continually receiving letters not only from the States but from the Argentine, S. A., South Africa, India, Austria, Java and other countries where the true cattle tick has been found, all asking for details of the method of preventive inoculation for tick fever, and the results of our extensive experience; and in fact, any information whatever on the subject.

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SUMMER CATARRH. Catarrh of the bowels, because it is most prevalent in the summer months, is called Summer Catarrh. It surprises many that bowel trouble is catarrhal. Dr. Hartman's books make this plain. Write to the Per-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O. for them. They tell all about catarrh and how Per-na cures it wherever located. "I had chronic diarrhea for fifteen years," writes Mr. J. W. L. of Pacific, Tex. "I tried many medicines and doctors in vein. At last Per-na cured me. It relieved and cured me at once."

Mr. John Harting, 633 Main St., Cincinnati, O., writes: "I myself took your Per-na for chronic diarrhea and it cured me. I had been troubled by it for three years and I tried before helped me."

Mr. Edward Wornack, Leebetter, Tex., writes: "I have been troubled by it for three years and I tried before helped me."

Mr. John Edgarton, 1020 Third Ave., Altoona, Pa., says: "I suffered from dysentery for three years I took Per-na and am now well."

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A NOTED HOSTILITY. The Lindell, St. Louis, famous as one of the world's greatest hotels; noted for its spacious, clean and airy rooms, polite attention and beautiful table. Located on Sixth street and Washington avenue, in the midst of the great retail and wholesale stores and principal places of amusement. Electric cars pass its doors to all parts of the city and Union station. Recently improved by lavish outlay of money, and made equal to the most modern and up to date hotel. Steam heat, electric light, sanitary plumbing, cold and hot water in every room. Patronage of Texas and Territory cattlemen especially solicited. Rooms, European plan, \$1 per day and upwards. Write for tariff of rates.

IF YOU ARE THINKING of going anywhere, consult the I. and G. N. excursion rate list in another column of this paper.

REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER TRIPS. Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1899, The Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin at a considerable reduction in rates.

See the nearest Ticket Agent for full information, or write E. P. Turner, G. P. T. A., Dallas, Texas.

COTTON BELT ROUTE EXCURSIONS. To Cincinnati, O.—Convention National Association Music Teachers, June 17th to 21st. Rate one and one-third fare on certificate plan. Return limited to July 15th with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

To St. Louis, Mo.—Annual Reunion B. P. O. E. June 18th and 19th. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to July 31st with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

To Los Angeles, Cal.—National Education Association, June 28th to July 3rd. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to July 15th with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

To Richmond, Va.—International Convention Baptist Union People's Union, July 29th and 30th. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to July 31st with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

To St. Louis, Mo.—Fall meeting Interstate Merchants Association, July 22nd to Aug. 2nd. Rate one and one-fifth fare. Return limited to Aug. 12th; 5th to 10th, return limited to Aug. 28th; Aug. 5 to 16, return limited to Aug. 28; Sept. 9th; Sept. 2nd to 15th, return limited to Sept. 25th.

To Little Rock, Ark.—Account closed Emancipation excursion, June 15th. Round trip tickets \$5.00, selling for train.

To Atlantic City, N. J.—June 19th, 24th, for meeting American Institute Moneoparty. Rate of one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan. Special rates via Cotton Belt route. The Cotton Belt Route, with its connections, operate double daily fast trains with superior service to all above points. All details cheerfully given on application to any Cotton Belt Agent. S. G. WARNER, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Texas, D. M. MORGAN, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

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Syphilis and Blood Diseases. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Ulcers, Old Sores, Pulling of the Hair, Itching of the Scalp, etc., or any of the above? If you have Syphilis, until cured, never take a course of treatment. Brown's Capsules cure Syphilis from the system.

FULL TREATMENT \$10. Sent to any address. Full particulars on request. Dr. B. L. BROWN, 333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown's Capsules Permanently Cure Men of Gonorrhoea and Gleet in 7 Days. By mail \$2.00. Dr. B. L. BROWN, 333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL ROUTE. VIA LAR DO TO MEXICO. Shortest Line. Quickest Time. Excellent Service.

ST. LOUIS. — TO — AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, LAREDO, HOUSTON, GALVESTON. Through Sleepers and Day Coaches. — Without Change. —

Write for particular information about Texas and Mexico. D. F. PRICE, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Elgin, Texas.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment. Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula 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 malle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/2 lb., 5 and 8 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take another. Sold by all druggists and grocers. CARBOLIC SOAP CO., G. E. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

BLACK LEG Pasteur Vaccine. Successful Remedy. Write for proofs covering four years' use in U. S. A. on nearly one million head. Pasteur Vaccine Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Texas, Oklahoma Territory and P. W. E. RYAN, General Agent.

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

