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to our subscribers, we will accept of publication
orders, in advance, at the following rates:
C. C. Paul, E. L. Johnson, Dr. A. H. H. Taylor and
C. F. Brown are traveling in the interest of Texas stock
and farm interests, and are authorized to receive
orders and receipts for subscriptions and advertisements.
Any correspondence from them will be appreciated by the
management.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given that the publisher of this journal
has been changed from the George B. Loving Co. to
The George B. Loving Co., Publishers.
THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

There have been frequent notices in
the press of the entire country of the
active campaign carried on by the
kissing bug, but little has been heard
of its operations in Texas. The Journal
does not allege that this is entirely
due to the influence of its
Household department, but
cannot feel that something of the
freedom from this pest which Texas
has enjoyed is due to the active
campaign which the contributors to
the Household have carried on against
such alleged evil practice.

It has been announced from Wash-
ington that the government in its pur-
chase of several thousand head of cav-
alry horses has decided definitely not
to accept any horse weighing less than
800 pounds. This will make the num-
ber purchased in Texas very small. It
is suggested in one dispatch that not
over 350 will be bought in Texas. The
Journal believes that the government
could have obtained in Texas the en-
tire supply needed of quality better
fitted for the service for which they
are intended than in any other state
and that it would be of distinct ben-
efit to the new cavalry to be mounted
upon such horses as can be selected
from the range stocks of Texas.

**LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF FARM-
ERS.**

It is to be hoped that every mem-
ber of Texas Farmers' Congress will
at once interest himself in organizing,
in his own neighborhood, a local farm-
ers' association embracing as wide a scope
of country as will enable the members
to hold frequent meetings. The papers,
discussions and interchange of
experiences at the meetings of Texas
Farmers' Congress have a valuable edu-
cational effect, but much more fre-
quent benefit will be received from the
frequent meetings which might and
would be held by these neighborhood
associations.

Such organizations were recom-
mended by President Council of Farm-
ers' Congress, as associations that
would be of great use to the farmers
themselves and would very materi-
ally advance and solidify the inter-
est in the state organization
and formed one of the important
recommendations in his
annual report. In the frequent meet-
ings such interest would be excited as
would last from one meeting to another,
and the members would soon find
themselves looking forward to the
meeting with pleasure and interest.

As has been frequently recom-
mended in Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
such meetings should have social as well
as educational objects in view. The
wives and the daughters should attend
to discuss their own affairs and would
give interest and attraction to the
meetings. One of the objects that
should be accomplished by having
such organizations generally distributed
throughout the state, is that
through them full and accurate statis-
tics of live stock and crops should al-
ways be placed at the service of the
Texas Farmers' Congress and with
such information in existence all the
farmers who might have a surplus of
feed-stuffs to dispose of and the
stockmen who purchase feed could
come together as in an open market.

THE WOOL MARKET.
The conditions of the wool market
for many weeks have been of great
interest especially to the producers of
sue wools. These are confined most-
ly to the United States and Australia.

For some time it has been known that
for several years in both countries
there have been a great shortage in
production. Just before the present
tariff law went into effect very large
supplies of fine Merino wool were
brought from Australia to the United
States, very much of it having since
remained in bonded warehouses, but
recently a considerable proportion of
this wool has been taken out of bond
and sold to European buyers.

Although the condition of supply
was known and that its relation to
the demand that must be made upon
manufacturers was such as would not
only justify, but would insure a con-
siderable advance in market values,
the manufacturers continued taking
only such small quantities as were
needed for short temporary supplies,
and the bulk of the sales in the East-
ern markets until during the last
three weeks were made to speculators
instead of to consumers, and even yet
the consumers seem to be taking only
in quantities sufficient to meet im-
mediate demands.

Yet they have been forced into the
market and compelled to pay from 15
to 25 per cent more for the wools need-
ed for factory use than the prices
which ruled some time ago and the
price already reached has so nearly
touched the importing point that the
re-importation of Australian wool late-
ly sent to England may be expected
in a few weeks.

There is nothing to indicate that
prices will not continue to advance.
The conditions of the flocks in the
United States have not been such as
to indicate any considerable increase
of the home supply for some time. As
to conditions in Australia the Ameri-
can Cotton and Wool Reporter of July
27, says:

"Late advices regarding the Australi-
an wool clip are as follows: In Vic-
toria, they are having a splendid sea-
son all over the colony. Lambing is
good and food abundant. The western
district will have the best season ex-
perienced for many years. South Aus-
tralia is perhaps not quite so good as
Victoria, but in any case, there is nothing
to complain of. New South Wales
has had another bad drought and
mortality of stock has been enormous.
Statistics of several states keeping a
total of 600,000 sheep, show that out of
that number, 100,000 have been lost
since last shearing. It is estimated
that New South Wales carried 44,000,
600 sheep last year, whereas this year
the number is 35,000,000, or a loss of 20
per cent. New England is the least
affected district in New South Wales,
but for the rest of the colony the pros-
pects are very poor indeed. Shipments
from Australia up to June 30, 1899,
were 1,665,000 bales, against 1,719,000
bales for the corresponding time last
year, a decrease of 54,000 bales."

These conditions, coupled with the
facts that all branches of industry are
enjoying an unusual degree of pros-
perity and the advance in wages in al-
most every employment has increased
very much the purchasing power of the
masses, insure a very large demand
and one that must maintain prices at
a standard profitable to the producer for
a considerable length of time.

**PREVENTIVE INOCULATION A
SUCCESS.**

Two letters came out in Texas
Stock and Farm Journal last week
from men who have for many months
been giving to the practice of inocula-
tion for the prevention of splenic fever
much time and practice. They have
acted independently of each other,
but upon the lines that have been
followed in this experimental practice
in the United States and in Australia.
Though acting independently of each
other, both were guided largely by
their experiments by Professor M.
Francis of the Agricultural and Me-
chanical college, who has given
nearly twelve years of study and ex-
periments to this process.

It is rather singular that both of
these gentlemen, one from the extreme
northern border, the other from the
extreme southern border of the state,
should have been prepared to render
definitely their unhesitating endorse-
ment of preventive inoculation. It
was expected that at the same meeting
at which Captain Rhea's paper was read
there would be a very full report
from Dr. Francis, who it is understood
is ready now to say that inoculation is no longer
an experiment, but a demonstrated
success. Prof. Francis was prevented
from attending the meeting. A report
is given this week in Texas Stock
and Farm Journal from Dr. Conaway,
a distinguished investigator of Mis-
souri, who has been co-operating with
Dr. Francis, in which report he gives
unqualified recommendation to the
process considered.

All this means very much to the cat-
tle industry of the South, much more
than can be expressed. Before the
discovery of this process of the pedi-
grees bulls brought to the Southern
ranges for the improvement of the

native stock, the losses during the
process of acclimation ran all the way
from 30 to 100 per cent.

A very large proportion of these
losses occurred before the imported
animals had accomplished any service
in the herds into which they were in-
troduced. It would be a low estimate
to state that the improvement of
blood in the South had cost cattlemen
from three to four times as much as
improved breeding by the same pro-
cess had cost in Northwest Texas. One
can readily see from this why so large
a proportion of the cattlemen had
preferred grade bulls in their herds
to the pure-bred animals brought from
farms above the fever line. The use
of these grades simply grew out of the
fact that owners did not feel able to
incur the losses that seemed to be the
inevitable result of the introduction of
the pure-bred sires raised above the
line.

The process of inoculation obviates
this loss and it seems that as a general
rule the losses resulting from inocula-
tion or from practical neglect of its
requirements do not average as much
as 5 per cent. It has been ascertained
that by careful and quiet treatment
of the animals the losses can be
reduced to 2 per cent, and in some
cases no loss at all occurs, and that inoculation is
an effective preventive is now un-
questioned. Undoubtedly it will re-
ceive very general adoption through-
out the South and will result in the
substitution in the Southern herds of
pedigreed for grade bulls. The demand
for such pedigreed bulls will grow to
be a very large one and it is doubtful
if the breeding farms will be able to
satisfy the demand. But there will
soon be seen a more rapid improve-
ment of Southern cattle than has ever
been witnessed heretofore, and the
Southern cattlemen will reap
more largely the profits from their
rapidly improving herds than
the have ever before
received. Considering the large area
below the quarantine line devoted to
the cattle industry, some idea can be
obtained of the enormous benefit of
these preventive processes which in
the hands of Captain Tod, Captain
Rhea, and others directed by Prof. M.
Francis have proven so successful.

CATTLE.

The alfalfa fields along the Pecos
valleys are going to become more
important to cattlemen each season. As
cattle are improved in grade owners
recognize the economy of keeping them
growing from the start. In these two
important matters, better breeding and
continued growth, lies the secret of
production of animals of such quality
that feeder buyers know they can take
them with an assurance of profit.

Cattle prices have climbed to the neigh-
borhood of 6 cents lately, and there
seems no probability that there will be
any important decline on grain fed ani-
mals. Grass fat cattle are now going
to the market and from now until late
fall will form a big part of the
supply, and, considering their compar-
ative quality, they may bring better
prices than the steers that have been
going from the feed lots.

Not a few Texas fed cattle have late-
ly been sold at the Northern markets
at prices considerably beyond the \$3
mark. Much of this was due, of course,
to the high grade of the cattle, but
a little of it was due to the fact that
the cattle feeders here have learned
how to feed as well as what sort of
animals to select for feeding. The most
successful feeders, however, are men
who buy the best bred cattle for their
feed lots.

The Denver Stockman says the Texas
stockmen sent North this season 110,000
head of cattle, mostly two-year-olds,
and that "the Northwest could
hardly have taken twice the number re-
ceived and there is a large and un-
satisfied demand at the prices that pre-
vailed." The Texas cattlemen them-
selves have a big lot of pasture in
proportion to the cattle upon it, as well
as the Northwestern stockmen, and
were not in a position that justified
them in eagerness to part with their
stock. The shortage is too extensive
for the ranges to be replenished for
several years, and breeders here expect
good prices to continue.

Cattlemen are growing all the time
stronger in the belief that there is lit-
tle money in raising poorly bred cattle,
and very often a loss in feeding them.
Above the quarantine line, where
registered bulls could be introduced
without risk, some of the herds con-
sistently sell so high that the market-
able surplus is practically as good
as pure-bred stuff for feeding pur-
poses, and the sales of young steers
out of such stocks have been a valu-
able lesson to other breeders, who have
been so much impressed with it, that
it is said, that a very large proportion
of their income for several years will
go into the purchase of registered bulls.
Nor will this improvement be confined
to the Panhandle and other sections of
the state above the quarantine line.
So successful have been the experi-
ments in inoculating for the preven-
tion of splenic fever that the South-
ern cattlemen can hereafter use regis-
tered sires in their herds with almost
a certainty of a loss of not over 5 per
cent, which will enable them to make
such improvement that in a few years
the steers going to the feed lots or the
markets from the lower country will
be as profitable animals to their pro-
ducers as are those of the Panhandle.

The Southern cattlemen have learned
a lesson which it took their Northern
brothers long to learn, that
it takes a registered or
pure-bred bull to make
the right sort of impression upon his off-
spring, and that there is too much loss
of time and money in using grade sires
for those who can buy the pure-breds
to have the former on their ranges.

The new stock law of Colorado which
is meeting such general approval prac-
tically prohibits the use of scrub bulls
or any bull less than half blood. Over
a large part of the range region of Texas
there has been for some years an
unwritten law that has kept the herds
protected from scrub bulls. In a recent
number of Breeder's Gazette, Mr. T. F.
B. Sothard writes of the new stock law
of Colorado and says that the use of
grade bulls should be generally abandoned.
This is good advice, if practical. The
Journal thinks that the cattlemen will
never advance the standard of their
herds until they are brought up to the
requirements of the market until they
breed only to registered bulls of the
several great beef breeds, but are
there yet in the country enough regis-
tered bulls to go around for some time
if the use of grade bulls must continue.
There must be remembered that the regis-
tered establishments upon which the regis-
tered stocks are kept up
and developed to higher type
are comparatively few in number.
They have so far met the demands of
the range breeders, but there are yet
hundreds of range breeders who depend
principally upon grade bulls, and if all
these were to once enter the market
for registered sires the shortage of
supply would be found very great. Texas
cattlemen are continually becoming
more appreciative of the value of pure-
bred sires, and the demand for them is
going to have enormous growth. The
men who will devote themselves to the
production of such animals in Texas,
providing they have sufficient knowl-
edge to obtain to find the business
profitable. Texas has a few excellent
breeding farms now, and the extent of
their work is being developed as rapidly,
perhaps, as is consistent with the
high standard of breeding to which
they are being brought. The men who
most of other states find a very im-
portant part of their business in Texas.
It is probable that there are
many breeders of pure-
bred cattle who have not considered
what heavy drafts the Texas cattlemen,
educated by their own experience and
that of the most successful men engag-
ed in the industry, will for many years
make upon the supplies of pure-bred
bulls produced in this and other states.

HORSE.

There are certain feeds that are bet-
ter for horses than any others, but as
the horse, like his owner, relishes some
variety, it is well to make an occasional
change in the diet.

Give the horse water frequently
during these long hot days. He should
be watered before each feeding, enough
to satisfy his thirst, but in order that he
may not become too thirsty give him
small amounts of water at the morning
and afternoon work.

Remember the advice so often given,
but too often neglected: Don't let the
horse get too hot. The horse that
is small and a big draught of water
will carry the undigested food on
through into the intestines, causing
danger of inflammation or other trou-
bles of the bowels.

There seldom occurs such an ex-
igency in the work on the farm as will
justify the farmer in not giving his
horses at least two hours rest at noon.
They should have the harness taken off
and be rubbed clean and permitted to
stand in a cool stable or shed while eat-
ing and while digesting their food.

A Missouri horseman recommends
the following treatment for the preven-
tion and cure of sore shoul-
der: "Use wool-faced collars that fit neatly.
When you harness horses lay the front side
of collar on a sill or manger and pound the
face thoroughly with a smooth, round
stick of wood to make it soft. Keep the
hair on the shoulders, and the collar,
rubbed off well every hour or two while
at work. In the evening put a table-
saw line of soap on the neck and
bathe the shoulders well. If the
shoulders get chafed rub a little tal-
low or axle grease on the collar."

Writing to the Boston Journal from
Chicago, Allen Lowe sums up the horse
situation in the West as follows: "I
say without the slightest fear of contra-
diction, that we are on the verge of a
horse famine, and that the next three
or four years will only accentuate the
demand. If any one doubts the state-
ment, let him go out to the West, the
great supplying district of all the mar-
kets in this commodity. In Chicago
the men of horses is something un-
known before. Now and then there
would be a shortage, but a supply was
always in sight, and it was only a ques-
tion of waiting a day or two to handle
almost any kind of an order. Recently,
being in Chicago, I took a thorough
survey of the situation, and saw most
of the men prominent in the business
in all its branches. It was the same
story from all. The supply of all kinds
was in no way equal to the demand. Dealers,
hardly believing the reports of the
scarcity of horses, had taken trips
through the producing districts and had
had seen for themselves that their regu-
lar buyers had told the truth; that it
was impossible to get marketable stock
at anything like market prices. If that
is true in the Western country, what
chance has the East got to get a sup-
ply, for in addition to the regular de-
mands on the West for our own use
comes the enormous export demand?"

A very large proportion of the work
horses on Texas farms are simply na-
tive horses, raised on the range, and
while they have some excellent qual-
ities they do not possess the size and
weight which a good farm horse should
have. The Journal has seen a recom-

mendation that sires of some of the
draft breeds be used in order to give
the requisite size and weight, but be-
lieves this advice injudicious. There
are many uses for the farm horse
which would make the use of the charac-
teristics of the draft animal very unde-
sirable. The former often wants to use
his horse under the saddle or in light
harness, and very frequently when his
main hitched to the wagon the wagon
is empty, and he wants to go over the
road at a more lively gait than would
be possible if there was in the team any
strong infusion of draft blood. There
are plenty of standard-bred sires that
have all the weight and size needed for
the heavier work on the farm, and
have, besides, quick movement, alert-
ness, style and beauty of form, fitting
well for a number of uses which
often are of importance to the farmer,
and which give special value outside
of the value which belongs to the horse
that is simply a strong worker in the
field. The Texas farmer is certainly
quite entitled to feel that he has a right
to style, fine action and speed, and these
he can develop, as well as excellent
working quality, by breeding to some
of the big, handsome, standard-bred
stallions of the country.

THE HORSE THAT WILL RACE.

From every point of the training com-
pass some astonishing reports of trials
are being made. It is not surprising
that a conservative person is constrained
to think that some of the watches
are out of joint, or the timers stand at
wrong angles from the poles.
Still a great many surprising
things are occurring at the end
of this century, through the in-
genuity of man and the advances made
by science, which has extended to the
trainer's art. But, after all, fast quar-
ters, halves, and even miles by untried
animals are misleading from a racing
standpoint. The race is the thing to
weigh the merits of the trotter or pacer.
Dan Mace's exclamation, "Is that all
you can do?" is as true now as when he
uttered it, under the following circum-
stances. In the fall of 1871, the chestnut
gelding Joe won a 3:00 race in 2:54 1/4,
which was the fastest record in the class
up to that time, and the horse was sold
for 25,000. Shortly afterwards a stranger
came to Mace's stable and referring to
Joe's record, said: "I can produce a
trotter to beat that. 'Is that all he
can do?' is Dan's standard. He is a
game one to catch and choke the
sprinters down the home stretch. When
you have that kind of a trotter bring
him to me. I can make money for you
selling him, and I'll make you a bet
that he'll be worth."—Veritas, in
Trotter and Pacer.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Canadian Record: Col. A. G. Boyce
sold to Purton, Reese and E. F. Popham
of Kansas, 300 two-year-olds at \$10 each.
They were delivered at Channing Tues-
day.

Chicago Review: W. P. Stewart, man-
ager of the Jacksonboro mill, was in
town this week and arranged with C.
Wells to buy cotton seed for his
mill this fall.

Judge E. H. Vasmer, county judge of
Harris county, has issued a proclama-
tion to stamp out charbon and kind-
red diseases. The proclamation re-
quires that bodies of diseased animals
be cremated.

Galveston Tribune: The farmers at
College Station memorialized the
legislature to create the office of state
veterinarian. With such an officer and
a system of condemning diseased live
stock, South Texas in the last three
years would have saved a hundred
thousand dollars.

Merkel Mail: D. W. Godwin has
about completed a telephone line from
this place to his ranch, using the barbed
wire fence most of the way. When
completed he will be in communication
with all places connected with the
telephone line from here to Abilene
and to other places.

Childress Budget: Sport Newman,
a cattleman of this place, was killed
Greer county Sunday morning by Pole
West. West and Newman had been
partners in the cattle business for a
number of years and were seemingly
close friends. The affair was unex-
pected. West shot Newman twice,
once in the forehead and once in the
breast, killing him instantly.

The Wise County National Bank of
Decatur, has gone into voluntary li-
quidation, appointing the National
Bank of Decatur liquidating agent.
The First National Bank assumes the
payment of its deposits, and will col-
lect all obligations owing said li-
quidating bank. Messrs. Greathouse
and Simmons sold their stock in the
Wise County National Bank to D.
Wagoner.

As a result of the tuberculin tests
which have been made on the dairy
herds supplying milk to Fort Dodge,
La., the city council has taken vigor-
ous action toward protecting the citi-
zens from danger of contracting the
disease from tuberculous cattle. Thus
far 121 cows have been examined. Of
these 21 have been condemned. If the
same proportion of other herds, 75 cows
would be found to be suffering with
tuberculosis.

THE COST OF RUNNING SHEEP.

I have been asked several times re-
cently what is the cost of running sheep
on the range. It depends entirely on
the individual who contemplates en-
gaging in the business. It is hard to
learn a family to aid him the expense
will be comparatively small, but if he

must hire all of his help then the busi-
ness is like most others—there is not
much left. Let us take for considera-
tion the man who is compelled to hire
all his help and an average flock of
stock consisting of 2,000 head. They will
shear four pounds a head and one ranch
will be sufficient to maintain this band
if they are kept away from home
during the summer on the government
range. We will take charge of this
flock on the first of July. Just after
shearing and will run them one year.
We must employ two herders. The
Mexican element is employed for this
purpose and herders are paid \$15 to \$18
a month with board. We must furnish
them with camping outfits and provisions.
The bill of fare usually consists of
second grade flour, coffee, salt bacon,
Mexican beans, some kind of dried fruit
and nutron killed out of the flock. The
camping outfit consists of a tent, Dutch
ovens, pots and pans for cooking pur-
poses and two burros for pack animals,
to carry water, wood, etc. It will cost
\$3 to \$4 a month to feed a flock of 2,000
they are very wasteful and provisions
are high. In July we must dip the sheep.
As the wool has just been clipped it
does not require much dip and this is
the time to get next to each sheep. No-
vember we must dip twice, twelve to
fifteen days apart, to prepare the flock
for winter and if we can keep scabby
sheep off our range they will go
through all right. Now comes the long,
cold winter and there is not anything
to do but keep them on the grass, early
and late. About the 10th of December
the rams are turned in. Three to the
hundred are used. They are called out
at night and morning and fed corn on a
spot swept clean. This is better than
feeding in troughs, as in this case the
strong ones cannot crowd the weaker
ones away. They are allowed to re-
main in the flock thirty-five to forty
days. When the winter has passed and
the lambing season draws near it is
best to cut the flock into two bands for
lambing and we must employ extra
men—six men to the band for thirty
days. Then there is the expense of
shearing, which varies considerably all
over the range country. Let us sum up
the year's profits and losses and see on
which side the balance lies. For the year
one, twelve months, \$500; ten men, one
month, lambing, \$250; three dippings,
about \$50; shearing and board, \$75;
salt, \$600; total, \$1,275. Total expenses,
\$1,000. One ranch, with stock, sheds,
stables, fences and general improve-
ments, \$1,000; 2,000 ewes, \$5,000; six
rams at \$5 a head, \$300; team, wagon,
harness, etc., \$200; total, \$7,500. Now
let us see what the balance is. The
flock will shear an average of 170,000
pounds, at present time worth \$2 a head,
\$340,000; total, \$378,750; less our ex-
penses, \$2,250; balance \$1,440. Thus
we find a balance in our favor of \$1,440.
Will we get rich at this rate? Will this
pay for our time and the chances we
must take? I have given the results of
average years. Sometimes a blizzard
will visit us. Sometimes a long winter
with a dry spring will appear and
the stock will die and there is no help
for it. One will not get rich in a year,
but perseverance, honesty and industry
will win. Frank D. Hubbard, in
Field and Farm.

Denver Stockman: The rains in Io-
wa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri
the past forty-eight hours have settled
the destiny of the corn crop. A bumper
crop is assured beyond any doubt, and
the cattle business may be expected to
move right along from now on. The
rains yesterday and last night extend
all over Colorado, Utah, Arizona, lower
Nevada, South Dakota and Wyoming,
and about half (north and west) of
New Mexico, putting both the cattle
grower and the feeder in the best of
spirits.

The new pasture law provides that it shall be an
unlawful act, punishable by a fine of
not more than \$200, to hunt upon any
land enclosed by a fence of any char-
acter, or the entrance or exit of any
which the owner or person in posses-
sion has given a sign in a conspicu-
ous place with the word "posted" in
plainly marked thereon. This in-
cludes all closed pastures, but it
allows actual travelers the right to
shoot seasonable game within 400
yards of a public road in an enclos-
ure.

Weatherford Democrat: W. C. Mc-
Fall bought of Dougherty & Little of
Hood county 500 head of Angora goats
at \$2 per head. He sold the same party
six head of cows at \$3 per head.
John Braxton of the framed twenty cows
to J. A. Leach for his place in south
Weatherford. White & Gough bought
some calves of Jesse Eddleman at private
terms. About the largest local
deal of the week was between H. H.
Wulfin of this place and Jno. L.
Chadwick of Cresson. The former
sold to the latter 480 head of two and
three-year-olds. The price was private,
but we learn that about \$15,000 changed
hands in the deal.

San Diego (Duval Co.) Sun: Duval
county is considerably slower now than
last week from a curfman's point of
view, three of the fastest race animals
having been sold and shipped to Laredo
on Saturday. Dr. Strickland sold the
race mare known as the "Laredo mare,"
Sheriff Carrigan sold his sorrel mare,
and Alice Westman sold his famous
grey, twelve months, \$600; ten men, one
month, lambing, \$250; three dippings,
about \$50; shearing and board, \$75;
salt, \$600; total, \$1,275. Total expenses,
\$1,000. One ranch, with stock, sheds,
stables, fences and general improve-
ments, \$1,000; 2,000 ewes, \$5,000; six
rams at \$5 a head, \$300; team, wagon,
harness, etc., \$200; total, \$7,500. Now
let us see what the balance is. The
flock will shear an average of 170,000
pounds, at present time worth \$2 a head,
\$340,000; total, \$378,750; less our ex-
penses, \$2,250; balance \$1,440. Thus
we find a balance in our favor of \$1,440.
Will we get rich at this rate? Will this
pay for our time and the chances we
must take? I have given the results of
average years. Sometimes a blizzard
will visit us. Sometimes a long winter
with a dry spring will appear and
the stock will die and there is no help
for it. One will not get rich in a year,
but perseverance, honesty and industry
will win. Frank D. Hubbard, in
Field and Farm.

Carlsbad (N. M.) Argus: The
Bank of Carlsbad has just
issued a statement which shows
that institution to have individual de-
bits of \$101,548.96, and
otherwise to be in a most prosperous
and healthful condition. An official
circular sent out from the Bank of
Roswell announces that John W. Poe
of North Carolina has retired from that
institution on July 31st, and that W. H.
Godair is now president and A. Pruitt
vice president. The Argus is not ad-
vised as to whether or not the name
has been changed to the First Nation-
al Bank. The cattle shipping season
has not yet opened, but a few cars are
going over the road almost constantly.
Three cars were shipped from Here-
ford Tuesday, billed to Kansas City,
and one from Carlsbad, which went
from Portals to Amarillo, Sunday.

Stock Growers' Journal: Inquiry
among stock growers discloses a
probability that range beef in the
Northwest will be ready for shipment
much earlier than was anticipated,
even a month ago. Every condition
for the rapid development of feeders
has been noticeable during the pre-
sent season. Range pasture affords
more than usual supply, and there has
been no trouble about water so far.
Cattle can be ranged near water, as
grass is fairly abundant everywhere.
The result is that cattle are making
a rapid gain, and some of them
will finish off for the markets
to make the early runs if nothing hap-
pens to impede the current improve-
ment. It should be said that not a
large percentage of range cattle were
"spring poor" in March. These, of
course will finish later.

Midland Live Stock Reporter: Live
stock interests in and around Midland
are none in the best condition for
years and the prospects are favor-
able for continuance of same. The
time for the delivery of the yearlings
sold this spring will soon be here.
Some will be shipped and some de-
livered to the pens. The number of year-
lings this year completely beats the
record. On some ranches water is a
little scarce. This should not be. Cattle,
to make any kind of progress,
must have plenty of water, and ranch
owners must improve their watering
places. Everything promises fair
for the Cowboy Carnival and Fine
Stock show at Midland, August 25th to
September 1st, and will surpass anything
of the kind ever before attempted in
West Texas. Two great roping con-
tests for purses of \$300 and \$150 will
be features of the entertainment.
Many new and novel attractions will
be introduced.

A dispatch from Kansas City says:
Thousands of Texas goats have been
marketed in Kansas City during the
past few weeks. The goats had all
been slaughtered in Kansas City, and
the Times to-morrow will state all
this goat meat has been put upon the
market as mutton. The animals came
into the stockyards as goats, but
before being shipped out or sold
to local meat dealers as mutton. United
States inspectors at the stockyards
have passed the goats without ques-
tion, but have not marked the car-
casses in any manner. All other car-
casses examined and passed by inspec-
tors are marked as being all right,
separate marks being used to dis-
tinguish beef, pork or mutton. An in-
spector explained to an interviewer to-

THE FARM.

It is not the farmer who works hard with his hands who makes the greatest success, but the one who has had enough to keep himself and others profitably at work. It is easier to hire muscle than brains, and a man who relies himself on body strength, in heavy work may be saving at the apogee to waste at the bung hole.—Chicago Drivers' Journal.

The farmers of Texas are increasing the number of live stock they are handling, and are raising more feed crops than formerly, and before many years have passed many of them will be regularly engaged in stock farming. This will render a good supply of pasturage more important than it has been. Most of the native grasses are unsatisfactory where the pasturage area is very limited, though their grazing capacity can be improved if the grass has opportunity to seed each year and if the farmer will occasionally go over the ground with a heavy harrow so as to give a shallow surface to the grass. The pasturage, however, will be generally necessary. Bermuda grass would be excellent, and has good grazing capacity. Alfalfa is, however, the best pasturage that could be raised. The alfalfa farmer who lives where it will grow should be without a field of it, and when cut for hay it should be handled so as to be fed with the least handling possible. In order to prevent loss of the leaves which form a valuable part of the hay, attention should be given also to the fraying of the stems, such as sorghum, millet, field peas, etc. These can be produced almost anywhere, perhaps everywhere in the farming districts of Texas, and will make a valuable adjunct to the grain feeds. They may be used, also, to give relief to the native pastures, which will need rest and should have opportunity to re-seed the ground every season.

TREATMENT FOR PRESERVING CORN AND WHEAT IN STORAGE FROM INSECT ATTACKS.

The following paper was read by Fred W. Mally, state entomologist at Farmers' Congress:

There are three principal insects which attack stored grain. These are the black weevil, the red grain beetle and the Angoumois moth. The habits and transformations are in all cases much the same. The eggs are laid within the grain, both before and after gathering. The eggs hatch, the worms feed and mature on the inside of the grain, and then eat out and escape as adults. The time occupied in the transformation from egg to adult again varies from three weeks to six, owing to the temperature which may prevail at any specified time.

The best remedy against all of them is the use of bisulphide of carbon, or "high life," as it is popularly called. It will be economy in the end to build close, as nearly airtight as possible, granaries with tight openings. The amount of high life will depend somewhat upon the tightness of the bins, though the latest tests have shown that the same quantity of results are obtained even with the ordinary open bin. It has been customary to use one ounce of the bisulphide to every hundred pounds of the grain. More recently tests have shown that if the bisulphide is simply poured over the grain at the rate of one pound per hundred bushels, as the bins are being filled, the insects will be destroyed with the usual open bin. On this basis, the sulphide costing about ten cents per pound wholesale, the grain can be preserved from injury at a cost of ten cents per hundred bushels.

PROTECTING FARM CROPS FROM INSECT ATTACKS.

Address by Fred W. Mally, professor of Entomology, and M. College of Texas, before Farmers' Congress:

In another address to this Congress, I have already discussed the preliminary fundamental principles which need attention in a general way. Being thus supplied, you are ready to await developments. This being the Cotton Growers' association, I shall discuss briefly the injurious pests which usually attack the cotton crop. My principal work thus far this season has been directed against the boll weevil, and as press notices have been issued on the progress of the work from time to time, my suggestions therein made must yet be fresh in the minds of all those interested. As there are some, however, who are always ready to argue that they by way of encouragement that numerous reports from committees that they have had good results from a systematic application of the recommendations made and used. Many extensive planters having thousands of acres of cotton have found the recommendations practicable and are satisfied with the situation. I call attention to this because there are still a few who have been overcome with the apparently burdensome task, and if reports from their fellow planters can be an argument that they should begin at once to protect their crops not only for the rest of this season, but prevent the multiplication of the pest this season to such an extent as to protect their crops for the next season also.

The female weevil deposits her eggs in the young squares or forms and soon after the affected square falls to the ground. The remedy suggested is to systematically collect these fallen squares during the egg-laying period and burn them. This method has proven much less expensive than any others thus far, and has the desirable feature of being absolute in its results. If systematically followed up, it cannot help but result in the early and entire eradication of the pest, for the reason that so far as known the weevil feeds on no other plant and the boll weevil larvae leaves the square in which the egg was laid until it matures and

comes out as a weevil again. There is therefore no chance for overlooking any of the larvae at gathering time. The larvae are positively all in the fallen squares. These gathered and destroyed, there can be no later generation of weevils to deplete later in the season. Many of my field tests are as yet unfinished, and may make additional recommendations for a fall campaign. Later, furthermore, I came into office too late this spring to make tests on late winter or early spring methods, and may have more to add at that time by another spring season. In any case nothing can be added to make the fight more effective, but it may, perhaps, be expedient so as to require a considerably less period of time.

THE BOLL WORM.

This pest is perhaps, next in importance. As explained in this association last year, corn is the choice food plant for this pest. As long as green corn in silks and roasting ears are offered the pest does not attack cotton. As soon, however, as the main crop of field corn matures, the larvae mature also, and go to the ground, transform and re-appear as the boll worm moth. Then not finding green corn to lay their eggs on they go to cotton, and you all know the result. The method which I found most satisfactory is to leave vacant rows at planting time for every hundred rows of cotton. In one row plant June corn, and in the next row plant South Texas, and the second about the 15th of June. This corn grows vigorously during the hot summer and is in fine condition as the main crop matures. The worms deposit their eggs in the corn in great quantities, the eggs hatch, and the young larvae being so crowded in the young corn, turn cannibals and feed on each other until, as a rule, only one remains in an ear of corn. This brings about such a wholesale destruction that it is not necessary to cut out or burn the trap corn. What few mature and escape will be caught by the later stand soon to produce a minimum quantity of corn, in order to produce the maximum of cannibalism. Those leaving the corn will be attracted to the cow peas and the cotton is again safe. Both the corn and the cotton as food plants for this pest. This method has been tested repeatedly by Texas farmers and should become the general method of planting the cotton crop in spring.

The cotton leaf worm, which defoliate the cotton fields in such a short time can be easily destroyed by the application of Paris green. There is nothing new to add with reference to this pest except to state that many times more poison is used than is absolutely necessary if the planters would poison early and catch the first brood they would be saving thousands of dollars of expense later in the season. The most economical way to apply the poison is as a liquid, using a pound of Paris green to 150 gallons of water with one quart of kerosene oil, made into a whitewash, strained, and added to the poisoned water. The addition of lime will prevent the scouring of the foliage. This quantity of the solution will spray an acre of cotton at a cost for materials of about 20 cents per acre. The usual practice so far as I have learned from actual experience with planters is to use about five to eight pounds of Paris green per acre. This means an outlay of not less than 75 cents to \$1.25 per acre. This is a useless expenditure if the planters will follow the suggestions made. When used in the powder form a pound of Paris green will spray an acre of cotton with one quart of kerosene oil, and the mixture dusted on in the usual way. In the uplands and on the prairies where cotton does not grow so rank as to make it impracticable to straddle the rows with a wagon, a barrel force pump, spraying outfit, with potato sprayer attachment, should be used and three or four rows sprayed at one time. Only one man is in the case with the knapsack outfit. The knapsack sprayer is strapped to the back of the workman and as the latter rides he can spray down the rows he sprays on either side. This method will have to be used in the bottom where cotton grows too tall for a wagon to straddle. To insure the best results in using the liquid method, take the pound of Paris green and mix it well in half a gallon, or more of water making a uniform paste. Then add water and stir until it makes a thin solution. This can then be added to the 150 gallons and well stirred. The poison will then be evenly distributed throughout, otherwise it may ball up and not mix well.

A report from Wichita Falls, says: The wheat crop is at present an unusual quantity. The early spring rains were spotted. Some localities, notably the Red River valley near Thorsberry, received an abundance, while other portions of our country were dry or received only partial showers. Consequently it will require a canvass before a correct average per acre can be reported. Late rains during harvest damaged the wheat in shocks, and no estimate of the loss can be reported until it is threshed.

A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of **Tutt's Liver Pills.** A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

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An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation, bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The mistake is sometimes made of spreading straw over the ground to act as a mulch. A much better way of mulching is to go over the ground with a heavy harrow or giving it other shallow cultivation. This preserves moisture and prevents its coming to the surface. By keeping the moisture down in the soil the roots will grow deeper and the trees will be better able to resist drought. A straw mulch keeps the surface of the ground damp and causes the roots to grow and extend out too near the surface of the ground. There are other objections to the straw. Such as that it gives harborage for mice, which may injure or destroy the trees if they are young, and also prevents the sun and, to some extent, the air, from penetrating the ground, both of which have some beneficial effect upon the soil.

The Texas farmer who has not had plenty of good garden truck for his table this season has only himself to blame. The weather has been propitious throughout the season and with a little labor he might have had every variety of vegetable which soil and climate permit. Generally, it may be said, the attention given to garden products for the home table has increased very much during the last few years. This is due to the fact that farmers have learned to appreciate the comforts of home and has understood better how to provide them. Some of the summer crops in Texas are too dry to be favorable to the production of vegetables, but nearly any farmer can provide now for the irrigation by windmill pump of a garden large enough for all home requirements. The same power can supply water for troughs in the barnyard, saving a great deal of labor.

ABOUT SPRAYING AND SPRAYING APPARATUS.

The following paper was read by Fred W. Mally, state entomologist, at Farmers' Congress:

My experience among farmers, fruit and vegetable growers during the past year has thoroughly convinced me that we have fallen in with the average man sufficiently with a few of the fundamental principles of spraying. The average person fails to understand the matter of spraying, spraying apparatus and materials in his general estimates for the season's operations. The result is that neither materials nor apparatus are at hand when the time for warfare comes, and the injurious insect can attack and often destroy a crop before the producer is able to prepare and equip himself for the fight. Another result is that if any spraying is done at all, it is done so late that the best results cannot be obtained, and the next thing that you hear is that spraying is a failure, or at least only a partial success. In this time of warfare comes, and the injurious insect can attack and often destroy a crop before the producer is able to prepare and equip himself for the fight. 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MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported by Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company for week ending Aug. 7, 1910.

The receipts on our market the past week have been limited, but we have a strong demand for good, fat cows and steers.

DALLAS MARKET. Reported by A. C. Thomas, live stock commission merchant, for week ending August 7, 1910.

CATTLE—Choice fat steers, weighing 800 to 1200 pounds, \$3.60 to \$3.85 per hundred; fair to good steers, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 7.—Cattle receipts, 2200 head, 2400 Texas.

Galveston Market. Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock company for the week ending August 5.

New Orleans Market. Report for week ending August 4. Receipts, Sales, On hand.

Kansas City Market. Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. Cattle receipts for the week, 35,000; corresponding week last year, 32,000.

Grain Market. Chicago, Ills., Aug. 7.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet.

Wool Market. Taken from American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., Aug. 3d.

Live Stock News. Col. Jot Gunter received from Rosenberg Junction two buffaloes, a male and female, which he will take to his ranch in Grayson county.

Extermination of Prairie Dogs. Few persons realize the amount of damage done by the prairie dogs, and hence no organized force has been exerted against them.

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W. G. Newby, cashier of the Traders' National bank of Fort Worth, has been selected president of the American National Bank of Fort Worth.

Sioux Stock Journal (St. Pierre, S. D.): Many of the ranchers are getting ready to go on the beef roundup, which will commence now in a short time.

The heavy runs of grass cattle that have been thrown on the markets the last few days have caused a break in prices on that kind of cattle.

Large number of cattle purchased this summer in the states of Sonora and Chihuahua for shipment to the eastern markets.

Among the poisonous gases used in the most efficient method of extermination, the results of which are to be published to enable the farmer to inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

Rate of one and one-third fares on the certificate plan, under S. W. P. B. rules, is authorized for the following occasions:

Chicago, Ill.—American Association for the Advancement of Science, August 15th to 26th, 1910.

Reduced Rates for Summer Trips. Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1910.

OUR CLUB LIST. Atlanta Constitution, \$1.50; Arkansas Weekly Gazette, \$1.50; St. Louis Globe Democrat, \$1.50.

"Samantha at Saratoga." Josiah Allen's wife, of Jonesville, heard there were great "goins on" during the summer at Saratoga.

Wilson's Cowboy Stirrup. Malin's legs steered. The only stirrup ever invented that does not hurt the leg.

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CULTIVATION OF CORN FOR CONSERVATION OF MOISTURE.

A test of the relative values of deep and shallow cultivation of corn on the station farm beyond doubt the superiority of the latter method.

The cultivators used were the Moline Corn Plow, the Moline Corn Cultivator, the Moline Spring Tooth Cultivator and the Superior Cultivator.

Women never half take care of themselves. Early decay and wrinkled lines abound, mainly through neglect.

Will A. Watkin Music Co., DALLAS, TEXAS. PASTURAGE TO LET. For a few hundred young steers for a year.

Geo. M. Gaither & Co., Dealers in Live Stock. Bought on commission or salary. Prices low. Small ranches, removal from Texas.

Mexican She Cattle. Steers for Sale. 2000 head of good and choice natives of Crockett county.

Hogs for Sale. Want to sell a few ears of hogs, in good shape to fatten for market.

Ranch and Cattle for Sale. 100 sections of land all under good fence, 17,700 acres of land.

Sheep and Cattle for Sale. 1200 head of sheep, 200 head of cattle, all in good shape.

FOR SALE. 100 head of one-year-old steers, 300 long two-year-old steers.

A Fine Ranch FOR SALE. The finest, most beautiful cattle ranch of 3000 acres.

BARGAIN IN HORSES. Owing to ill health I have decided to close out my horse stock.

FOR SALE. 100 high grade Durham and Jersey cows, for particulars, address, C. E. KNEBELBARGER, Detroit, Tex.

IT SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY. YON'S PATENT. ANTIMONY OVAL. CURE FOR POITROT.

A GOOD JUDGE OF A FINE SADDLE. Acknowledges that our stock of improved, well made and up-to-date saddles show the same article ever made from leather.

R. T. FRAZIER, MAKER OF THE FAMOUS Pueblo Saddle & High Grade Harness. Syphilis and Blood Diseases. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Acne, Old Sores, Falling of the Hair, etc.

WOMEN

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FOR SALE. 100 head of one-year-old steers, 300 long two-year-old steers.

A Fine Ranch FOR SALE. The finest, most beautiful cattle ranch of 3000 acres.

BARGAIN IN HORSES. Owing to ill health I have decided to close out my horse stock.

FOR SALE. 100 high grade Durham and Jersey cows, for particulars, address, C. E. KNEBELBARGER, Detroit, Tex.

IT SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY. YON'S PATENT. ANTIMONY OVAL. CURE FOR POITROT.

A GOOD JUDGE OF A FINE SADDLE. Acknowledges that our stock of improved, well made and up-to-date saddles show the same article ever made from leather.

R. T. FRAZIER, MAKER OF THE FAMOUS Pueblo Saddle & High Grade Harness. Syphilis and Blood Diseases. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Acne, Old Sores, Falling of the Hair, etc.

Wilson's Cowboy Stirrup. Malin's legs steered. The only stirrup ever invented that does not hurt the leg.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS. ONE HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE

Thirty-two Bulls, from 12 to 18 months old; 21 2-year-old Heifers, the get of Wild Tom 51592, Kodak of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 1314 42397, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom 51592, Archibald V. 54433, Java 60405, Imp Keen Bro 76015 and Imp Scam 76062, also 40 one-year-old Heifers and 7 Cows. These Cattle are of good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country.

C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

BULLS! BULLS!

I have on hand June 1st, at Denver and Pueblo, Colorado: 5 carloads very high grade Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload pure bred Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload registered Herefords, 12 to 16 months old, 1 carload registered Shorthorns, 11 to 20 months old, 1 carload pure bred Black Polls, 11 to 20 months old.

These cattle are all finely selected, no culs, well marked and in splendid condition for immediate use. No other dealer in the west has so large a bunch of bulls of such excellent quality. Write for what you want or come and see them.

JOHN W. LOWELL, Denver, Col.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

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Room 222 Exchange Building, Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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ESTABLISHED 1888. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS. MY HERD consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand a lot of bulls at all times, and a few cows. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 bulls for sale this spring and 100 head of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by car loads a specialty.

WM POWELL, Proprietor.

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JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

Breeder of pure bred SHORTHORN CATTLE. Whole herd open to view. Handle strictly my own raising. Correspondence solicited.

Drummond Farm Herd.

Registered Crutchfield-topped Shorthorn cattle, headed by Orion 12837, May 1918. Young Gustavus 13412, Texas bred bull for sale. Registration papers furnished with each animal sold. Address: GEORGE W. HUNT, Dallas, Tex. Young Co., Tex.

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On Tuesday morning, July 18, at a few minutes after 6 o'clock, I boarded the stage, headed for San Angelo. This line runs daily each way, except Sundays, and is one among the best lines in all Texas, and is operated by High-tower of Ozona and Cochran of San Angelo. They have good rigs and spanking good teams, and go flying. The distance is about ninety miles from Ozona to San Angelo; passes through Sherwood and Knickerbocker. The drivers are gentlemanly and courteous to all passengers over their line; carry

EGGS.

Barred P. Rocks, Golden Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmans, Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes, 21 per doz. E. EDWARDS, Iowa Park, Tex.

Benbrook Poultry Farm.

J. W. FITZMA, Prop. Benbrook, Tex. Breeder of M. B. Turkey, Cornish Game (show birds), Blue Wyandottes, Rock Eggs, etc. Also, 21 per doz. per doz. Correspondence solicited. No return for stamps. Mention the Journal.

J. E. LAWLER, Dallas, Texas.

Autocrat Light Brahmans. A SPECIALTY. Choice Fowls for breeding and show purposes. Satisfaction guaranteed. For your return, please send \$3.00 per pair. A fair batch guaranteed.

DAVIS PRIZE WINNER AGAIN.

Victor of the Dallas and Dallas Exposition, 25 premiums all firsts, and first on all breeds. These birds are bred and raised on the Davis farm, near Dallas, Texas. They are bred and raised on the Davis farm, near Dallas, Texas. They are bred and raised on the Davis farm, near Dallas, Texas.

HORSE.

Shetland Ponies.

I have a herd of 100 imported Shetland ponies and other. R. H. H. Burnett, 271 10th St., Oak Cliff, Dallas Co., Tex.

DOGS.

Wolf, Cat and Fox Hounds FOR SALE.

I have a few more two and three-year-old hounds left for sale. These dogs comprise the following strains: Redbone, Irish Setter and Bloodhound. They are bred and raised on the Davis farm, near Dallas, Texas. They are bred and raised on the Davis farm, near Dallas, Texas.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

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

Summer Excursion Tickets

Now on sale, good returning until October 1st, and to stop off at any point on the C. & O., both going and returning. Magnificent scenery. Observation cars.

The Scenic Line of America.

For Summer Literature, etc., address: Passenger Agent, DENVER, Colo. C. R. RYAN, Assistant Gen'l Pass. Agent, Cincinnati, O.

THE DENVER ROAD

The Tourist's Favorite Route to Colorado, the "Human Repair Shop of America." The Successful Business Man spends his hot months in the mountains.

The Club Woman

Who wishes to be recognized as authority on the day's literature will enjoy the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua. She will have an hour's conversation with the literary cream of the United States.

The Teacher

aimed most by the school board, will find the Chautauqua literature a most valuable aid in her school work. It is a most valuable aid in her school work. It is a most valuable aid in her school work.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS.

and all the delicacies of the season. CELEBRATED EUREKA SPRINGS WATER served exclusively on all cars without extra charge.

Patronize the Cafe Cars

and show your appreciation of the Texas Midland R.R. good service. J. E. LEITH, E. H. GREEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

Knickerbocker, Tex., July 26, 1899.

Thompson's Eye Water

Guy M. Brown, San Saba, in a letter to the Journal, says: "Everything all O. K. here. Grass good and cattle fat. Not many trades but numerous propositions."

SWINE.

SWINE POINTERS.

Ed L. Oliver, Cooper, Texas. Lard hogs are not wanted on the market any longer.

Rearing pigs have to have water and grow often than matured hogs.

Don't try to grow and develop a pig in corn alone. If you do you will make a miserable failure.

A scrub is no good with plenty of feed; a thoroughbred is no good without plenty of feed.

Carelessness and haphazard feeding is the cause of nine-tenths of the diseases of swine in the South.

Our markets of to-day are calling for streaked pork, like unto castle soap, for which fancy prices are offered.

Give your breeding boar a good feed of fresh buttermilk once per week. It is a cheap feed and will do him good in more ways than one.

You can make 500 pounds of pork out of two pigs quicker and cheaper than out of one easier and quicker sold, with a reduced risk of disease.

Stop putting so much dishwater in the pig's feed. It is a disadvantage to have his feed too thin. So it will run well in his trough is about the right consistency.

Why don't you try to realize what a blessing we have had bestowed upon us by our markets? They are calling for pig pork, more profitable to the farmer than any other sized hog.

How long since the hog yards were thoroughly cleaned up and burned? Now is an opportune time, and a liberal sprinkling of wood ashes will do much good in preventing some lurking disease.

The snout and jaw is to a pig what a bristlet is to a cow—denotes feeding qualities. A short, well-dished face and a heavy jaw are the pig denotes quick feeding qualities. The shorter the snout the better.

If you expect that pig you bought for a breeder to do more than one summer with you, don't break his constitution down in growing him. Give him a showing; you will be doubly paid for all the special attention you put of him.

Pray that you may be forgiven for rindng those pigs. It is the cruellest act of your life. A well cared for pig of good breeding will do more for you by damage by rooting and will seldom make an attempt to use his roofer if he has a little pasture to exercise over.

Shows that are suckling require more and better feed than the rest of the hogs. When the pigs are three weeks old she should have three liberal feeds per day and all the green stuff she will eat. The pig will need the increase in feed about the time she begins to suckle. You can't cheat the sow without robbing yourself.

It is economy in the case of young pigs two months old or more to feed them as liberally as possible with a mixture of ground grains, preferably oats, wheat, peas and corn. When they are grazing regularly during the day this may be fed dry; otherwise add enough water to make a soft mixture to run well when poured in the trough. Bran may be used as a substitute if impossible to obtain wheat.

If you imagine your sow is getting too fat to farrow her litter of pigs, her mercies sake don't be so ignorant as to shut off her feed. A more detrimental change for both sow and pigs you could not make. It is better to increase her feed. The hog ration which contains all forces of the body and prepares an open door for disease. And then you can't imagine what is killing your pigs. And the truth of the business is, they were living abortions to start with, being farrowed with such little vitality that as soon as their "wise master" saw prower to wean them and put them to chewing for existence they began to die, apparently without a cause, they being too weak to assimilate the food given them, the digestive apparatus being ruined before being brought into the world, and they die of sheer weakness. The hog ration which contains all forces of the body and prepares an open door for disease. And then you can't imagine what is killing your pigs. And the truth of the business is, they were living abortions to start with, being farrowed with such little vitality that as soon as their "wise master" saw prower to wean them and put them to chewing for existence they began to die, apparently without a cause, they being too weak to assimilate the food given them, the digestive apparatus being ruined before being brought into the world, and they die of sheer weakness.

We are told and impressed by the authorities in the provision trade that there is no possible chance that heavy hogs will be in the market a considerable time, if ever, again. This view we are informed is based upon the requirements of consumers and the retail and export trade. Formerly a packing hog was heavy at 350 to 450 pounds; now packing hogs are considered heavy at 50 to 250 pounds. Packers get all the lard they can possibly handle without buying a single lard hog. The best marketable weight now is about 150 pounds, and the best all-around porker does not exceed 225 pounds, although that weight is too heavy to-day to sell well. Farmers who make their hogs too heavy to suit the buyers market expect to get low prices, as the light weights bring the most money. The sides are manipulated into breakfast bacon, canvassed and sold for 8 to 10 cents per pound, shoulders converted into "California hams" and retailed for 10 cents per pound; the hams are small and sell readily for 12 1/2 cents, and some with an extra finishing touch retail for as much as 15 cents per pound. Then, isn't it strange, taking into consideration the above facts, that our farmers and feeders will continue to feed after their pigs are thoroughly fit for the market, while with every word the packer is saying to them, "If you feed another feed, I'll dock you." What is their interest, the same is to our interest. Then it behooves us to reach out for quick, rosy, fatness on any age pig, and six months after the pig is farrowed turn him over to the packers, who in return will pay you more than if you had fed it seven months, so far as profit is concerned.

POULTRY.

We are getting to the point where most poultry men will admit that all really fine poultry is the result of more or less in-breeding. The expression "really fine poultry" is poultry that is not only fine in itself, but will reproduce itself and better.

Now is the time to clean up and renovate the poultry house. Use a spray pump and whitewash every part of the house, clean out and burn all the old nest and paint the roosts with kerosene; it is your duty to do this in order that your fowls may be assured of the greatest degree of comfort.

One of the greatest problems one must combat in the poultry yard during the summer is the louse problem. One of the surest weapons with which to wage war against this plague is a good lice killer. A cheap and simple remedy may be had as follows: One ounce crude carbolic acid, quarter pound of naphthalene and three quarts of kerosene. Shake well and let stand twenty-four hours before using. Apply every four days by painting the roosts and nest boxes. The fumes will kill the lice on the fowls.

Even when the hens are well fed they will eat a considerable quantity of grass if they can get it. This is a good thing, as it is a disadvantage to have a small space, and if thus limited in their range for any length of time the yard will become as barren of grass as a highway. This shows what a disadvantage it is to have the fowls that have an extensive range have over those that are kept confined upon a small area. Grass or some substitute for it is an absolute necessity to the maintenance of healthy conditions. There are other advantages, also, in giving the fowls considerable areas to run over. They eat worms and insects, thus giving them a diet which must be supplied by feedings of other means. If they are kept confined, and they have the exercise needed to keep up health and to cause the hens to be good layers.

A correspondent in American Agriculture gives the method for fattening choice turkeys: In the morning feed a mash composed of corn, barley or buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk, and a few sweet potatoes added, with some sharp grit to digest the mash. This is a good brand of condition powder; it sharpens the appetite and causes them to gain flesh faster. At noon give cracked corn, buckwheat or barley, and at night give a mixture of whole or cracked corn, with an occasional feed of buckwheat. Do not use new corn, as it is apt to produce bowel trouble, but feed well seasoned corn, one year old. That over one year is apt to make the flesh coarse and to be white and elastic as that fed on corn, white one-year-old corn. It is best not to cook turkeys while fattening; they almost invariably lose their appetites and become sickly. Turkeys are very active and must have plenty of fresh air and liberty or they will not thrive. If fed all they will eat three times a day, they are not inclined to roam, but will sit around the house and enjoy resting in the sunshine. Turkeys intended for the later markets should not be so heavily fed as those intended for sale in a few weeks. Long continuing heavy feeding is not profitable, as it is a source of great loss among turkey growers. Turkeys should be killed at once when ready for market. If kept over this time they soon begin to lose in flesh and will prove unprofitable.

Fred Grundy, in American Poultry Journal, has been giving some of his experiences in breeding. For some years he bred solely for exhibition purposes and had good layers in his flock. His selections of breeding stock were determined by plumage, and he gave no attention to egg records. Later he raised poultry for the egg product, and found that the best of the exhibition birds failed to produce a satisfactory supply to the egg basket. He decided to buy his cockerels each year from breeders who were noted for their heavy laying stock, and in four years time he had splendid strains of heavy winter layers, though the fowls were no better fed for egg production than were those that had proven so unsatisfactory. He also gives the experience of a farmer acquaintance whose stock nine years ago averaged 45 eggs annually. The farmer said: "In selecting my breeders I only hens that I know are good layers get into my breeding pens and I buy my breeding stock every year, not by the score card, but by the egg record." Mr. Grundy is unquestionably right in concluding that the egg production of a flock can be very much advanced by his system of breeding, just as surely as milk yield can be increased in dairy herd by the same method. There is very much in feeding and the care of fowls, keeping them in comfort, giving them opportunity for abundant exercise. The better can be bred when 17 or 18 months old, and sold to the dairymen when fresh for more money than the same age steer of any of the best breeds, thereby giving you a margin for your better increase. The native layer, a grade of any of the best breeds, goes a begging for a buyer at two years old at \$12.50 to \$18, whereas a grade Holstein steer of the same age will sell to the dairymen at \$30 to \$60. I have, and am now doing this very trick, and know what I say to be correct.

One word to the farmer and I am done: If you have a number of native cows buy a first class Holstein bull. The progeny of the cross will be a smooth lot of steer calves that will sell to a feeder for as high a price as ordinary steer calves, or finish them yourself. The better can be bred when 17 or 18 months old, and sold to the dairymen when fresh for more money than the same age steer of any of the best breeds, thereby giving you a margin for your better increase. The native layer, a grade of any of the best breeds, goes a begging for a buyer at two years old at \$12.50 to \$18, whereas a grade Holstein steer of the same age will sell to the dairymen at \$30 to \$60. I have, and am now doing this very trick, and know what I say to be correct.

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DAIRY.

THE HOLSTEIN.

Address of J. D. Mitchell of Austin, Texas, delivered in Dallas session of Farmers' Congress at College Station, Texas.

If the Holstein is large and makes a good animal, if she gives immense quantities of rich milk, if her milk can be abundantly of good butter at a low cost of food consumed, if she matures early and breeds freely, you must concede that she is more valuable than a cow that possesses only one or two of these qualities.

What is the general purpose cow? It is the cow which excels all others in any particular branch, such as producing the greatest bulk and quality of milk, cheese, butter and beef, or is it the cow which is profitable for each of these purposes without excelling in any one of them? Any breed of cows which is profitable for each of these purposes is the name of "general purpose cow." Nine-tenths of the farmers are right in wanting a general purpose cow. When the market is glutted with milk, butter can be made; when the market is low, cheese can be made; and at the last, when the cow is getting old, she can be profitably turned to beef. All of her bull calves can be fattened. The Holstein, whose milk is rich and well adapted to producing beef, is also superior to them all for the dairy. This breed is nearly, if not quite, as large as those specially bred for beef. Cows weigh from 1200 to 2000 pounds, bulls and steers having attained weights of 3500 pounds and upwards. The gain in weight by calves of this breed is very great. They frequently gain 100 pounds per month until about one year old.

In the late Chicago fat stock show the Holstein calf Ohio Champion was 9 months old and weighed 1070 pounds. The heifer Daisy was 285 days old and weighed 1500 pounds; the gain per day was 2.98. Alpine Boy was 197 days old and weighed 945 pounds. Ben Johnson was 1233 days old and weighed 1945 pounds. Rattler was 1319 days old and weighed 2095 pounds. Madeline's Leader was 822 days old and weighed 1470 pounds. Spot was 688 days old and weighed 1355 pounds. These were pure-bred Holsteins and their gain and weight show that they were excellent beef animals. The cattle butchered at this same show, it was found that the Holsteins were the only breed that had the hindquarters heavier than the fore-quarters. Now it is generally understood that hindquarter beef is the best and most expensive. This early maturity is of great advantage to the producer. No report of cattle has ever shown a reputation earned by Holsteins as great butter and milk producers. Within the last few years they have added more than one-third to the popular idea of the amount of milk and butter that a cow may be made to produce, and the limit is probably not yet reached. Nothing has been said here as to the Holstein's capacity to produce either milk or butter. Reports of their records and their triumphs in competition with other breeds are constantly being published. You have here upon these grounds proof positive in the Holstein cow. Zeitske Neherland. This cow produced seven and a half quarts of good, rich milk, which it valued at 20 cents a gallon amounts to \$65.80. If you deduct the cost of her keep during that time it would leave the net value of product of \$49.80.

Now, our friends claim that a pasture that would keep one Holstein would support two Jerseys; it is interesting to note what Jerseys and Holsteins do in comparison with each other. On page 1 of "Butter Tests of Registered Jersey Cows" the largest yield in the volume, it is as follows: Cromwell Maid, 19,024, age 5 years and 3 months, weight 900 pounds. She ate 4 quarts cornmeal, 7 quarts oatmeal, 2 quarts peameal, 1 quart oilmeal and 6 quarts middlings; 22 quarts of grain in one day (35 pounds) and produced 19 quarts of milk, making 29 pounds in seven days. Now for the Holstein: one of the largest Holsteins yields: De Kol II, age 4 years and 9 months weighed 1500 pounds. De Kol ate 18 pounds hominy chops, 7 1/2 pounds sweet bran and 3 1/2 pounds cotton seed meal—29 pounds of grain a day, produced 60 pounds of milk and made 33 pounds of butter in seven days. The little 990-pound Jersey ate 35 pounds of grain and 3 1/2 pounds cotton seed meal—39 pounds of grain a day, produced 60 pounds of milk and made 33 pounds of butter in seven days. This shows that the Jersey consumed far more in proportion to her yield than did the Holstein, and I believe she will surpass it all in the week. Holstein surpasses all others as a general purpose breed, not only because it is profitable for milk, for butter and for beef, but for the reason it has excelled in each and all of these specialties. Holsteins, if bred, are not as smooth and symmetrical as the pure bred beef breeds, but they are well with the general average beef cattle that are sent to market.

It is all "boosh" this thing of Holsteins' feet not being as good in quality as the other breeds. I have seen it on the block, and have had it upon my table, and I can certify as to the excellent quality of a well-fatted Holstein. I want no better. From these facts, it is evident that the general purpose cow is not only no dream, no humbug, no fraud.

One word to the farmer and I am done: If you have a number of native cows buy a first class Holstein bull. The progeny of the cross will be a smooth lot of steer calves that will sell to a feeder for as high a price as ordinary steer calves, or finish them yourself. The better can be bred when 17 or 18 months old, and sold to the dairymen when fresh for more money than the same age steer of any of the best breeds, thereby giving you a margin for your better increase. The native layer, a grade of any of the best breeds, goes a begging for a buyer at two years old at \$12.50 to \$18, whereas a grade Holstein steer of the same age will sell to the dairymen at \$30 to \$60. I have, and am now doing this very trick, and know what I say to be correct.

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Make Cows Pay.

If every cow would give half as much more milk as at present with out increasing feed or expense, dairymen would pay well.

The Sharpley Co. P. M. SHARPLEY, Canal & Washington Sts. West Chester, Pa., U. S. A. CHAS. AGO.

FARMER POOLE IN THE DEVIL'S RIVER COUNTRY.

Before leaving Mr. Fayette Tankersly's ranch, I took a stroll through his Johnson grass farm. He has forty acres all grubbed out nicely and a splendid stand of alfalfa. It is situated near his barn and feed lots. He maintains that one week's feed at the proper time will save a cow's life. I shall never forget my pleasant stay at that ranch. Mr. Donohue, who is the manager, drove me across the country to the famous Jackson ranch, a distance of twelve miles, to catch the Ozona stage. I spent some two hours with Mr. Donohue, who is a very fine gentleman and is fully aware of the fact that he got a bargain in the property. He is a Missouriian, a pleasant gentleman and is fully aware of the fact that he got a bargain in the property. He is a Missouriian, a pleasant gentleman and is fully aware of the fact that he got a bargain in the property.

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HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for the Household to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Mason Street, Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

SOME TIME—SOMEWHERE. Unanswered yet—the prayer your lips have pleaded. In agony of heart these many years? Does faith begin to fail? Is hope departing. And think you all in vain those falling tears?

Say not the Father has not heard your prayer; You shall have your desire some time, somewhere. Unanswered yet—though when you first presented. This one petition at the Father's throne It seemed you could not wait the time of asking.

So urgent was your heart to have it known? Though years have passed since then, do not despair. The Lord will answer you sometime, somewhere. Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted. Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done; The work began when first your prayer was uttered.

And God will in what He has begun. If you will keep the incense burning there, His glory you will see some time, somewhere. Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered. Her feet were firmly planted on the Rock; Amid the widest storms she stands unshaken.

Nor, before the loudest thunder shock. She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer. And cries: "It shall be done—some time, somewhere." TO HOUSEHOLD. I am glad to hear from Frank Heartless and feel drawn very near to him for the sensible things he says regarding our Household and the Household departments. His views are right. A household does not mean all baking and mending, far from it. Baking and mending are very necessary but any household can do that. Our Household would teach and help in the higher things so necessary—character building and character development. We would help each other to know ourselves. I am sorry to disagree with Frank Heartless on anything to-day, for I like him greatly and feel that he must be a fine man. But he must not fail to always make an allowance for the weakness of human nature, especially in love, and look with patience and pity on jealousy.

I am delighted to make the acquaintance of Mr. Moderator. Am sorry he has not joined us sooner. We want able men in the Household and he is decidedly eligible. I will defer my views on friendship until it is discussed. But I have much to say on that subject. Gus Fitzner writes a splendid letter, but it is a minor chord of sadness. Yes, we are encompassed about in life by the acts of our forefathers, but much is left to our own moulding. We have the power to overcome, for we inherit not only the sins of our forefathers, but the virtues as well. If Frank Heartless' question was answered, what man would not prefer a companion to all else in his life. We want able men in the Household and he is decidedly eligible. I will defer my views on friendship until it is discussed. But I have much to say on that subject.

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Happy Jack's letter makes one's heart glad. I hope he and Mary will live long and prosper and spread their happiness abroad. Jack is very welcome. His letter touches my heart. I hope Talkative will name the baby for him. We would suggest she call her Jack. It is a favorite and full of meaning. Western Rustler's letter bid itself and has been a long time appearing. Am so glad to welcome Patriot again. As he has only moved and not forgotten us, hope he will repair his past neglect. Happy Jack's letter makes one's heart glad. I hope he and Mary will live long and prosper and spread their happiness abroad.

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not writing as you have suggested, and in fact am thankful they do not. We have our duties to perform, and after each day's work a little while to sit and write about how to make pumpkin pie or potato salad? As I have made one venture, I will make another, that is that you yourself would read a half dozen letters of the Journal if the girls were to write on the subject you mention, and I give you my faithful promise I would read one copy. Admitting it says the proper thing for girls to know how to keep house, would you force them to the impropriety of talking shop between shop hours, which would bore them and us? (No, not me, for I would not be bored in any such a manner by any one.) I imagine from your writings you would have the girls know nothing except how to cook and keep house, which is well enough they should know, but they have been men's slaves long enough, and now they will be recognized as his equal in every way. Can you not see that they are no longer to be kept in the rear by a few words that their duty is to keep house?

Here is another question, and one that I would ask of every unmarried man who chances to read this: Do you want to help your girl to get a board a little more gold? or for a life's companion to share the turmoils and his strife as well as the joys and pleasures that are ours along life's pathway? Let every man examine himself and answer. There is another question I am going to ask the girls on this line some time. For the dear girls have their faults as well as we boys. V. S. in my opinion that inasmuch as we are not capable of the purest, truest and noblest type of love, which truly comes from above. I do not think every person is capable of such true and noble love. I do not think I do not think that the passionate and uncontrollable outbursts that so many call love, is the love that God had when He gave His Son that we might live. This is what I call a case of true and noble love. I do not think I do not think that the passionate and uncontrollable outbursts that so many call love, is the love that God had when He gave His Son that we might live.

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How a person can have true love without faith, I cannot see, and the greater the faith, the purer the love. We have perfect faith have true love, and now will some one explain to me in my state of feeble-mindedness, how we can have perfect faith and yet be jealous? Billy G., do you know what your assertion that you speak from experience brought to memory? A gray-haired veteran once heard a youth make the same assertion. Calling him to his side he placed his hand on his shoulder and said, "My boy, you know nothing of experience. Wait until your hair is like snow, your feet feeble and your back bowed, and you will know what I mean."

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for the men, and let them be made under the supervision of our kind editors. Well, Texas Bachelor writes a good letter. I think Cousin Jim is a little off on the discussion of cooking in the Household as a particular subject. Someone in the Household says selflessness is a habit. Perhaps, to some extent in some cases, but in reality, not so. Block The Fiddler says life is what we make it. I can not agree with him. The father's sins are visited upon the son, for life has been reached. How much I will punish their society even to the third and fourth generation? How many unfortunate men and women throughout this land are groping their way in life, all on account of the wrong instruction given them. The human race is responsible for the wrongs the same have to suffer (often in an indirect way) though individually not always so. But nevertheless, "Life is real, life is earnest."

How many dutiful housewives striving as it seems, against the inevitable, that which they can not prevent, are careworn and broken down before the noon of life has been reached. How many a sorrowful woman, hears her bruised heart beside her baby's cradle! Such, you know, is life. How many a disappointed, lonely man—without a home, a wife, a child, a home, a helpmeet—takes comfort in his baby daughter, and looks forward hopefully to the time when she will be a grown up woman, his friend and solace, the sharer of his tastes and his joys. How many a man, who has been all in all, in short, that her mother might have been, but is not. Yet he tries to love the mother none the less, but there is more for his sweet baby's sake—but such, you know, is life. Duty, pure, simple duty—without any thought of personal reward or of personal happiness—is the strongest, sweetest and most sacred force that domestic or dutiful life can possess, and it may be said, with its own reward. Then is it a thing strange that the force of thought comes rushing upon your minds, makes us recall events of goney days and wonder why God has allowed us to be what we are, and so hedged our way with a chain of circumstances that our desires may never be realized. Such is life.

"The lips may wear a careless smile, but the heart is the very soul of lightness; Yet the heart may deeply feel the while. That earth has been given of its brightness." GUSS FITZNER, Hubbard City, Texas. PATRIOT RETURNED. Dear Aunt and Cousins: May I drop in and say that the movement you will be surprised to see me, for I guess you thought me dead or lost long ago. I have moved since I wrote last. There are a host of new members joined since I last wrote. I lost run of you entirely until a few days ago our subscription was renewed. American, I exactly agree with you on the expansion question. I am in favor of retaining the Philippines and when found with it its own reward. I am in favor of retaining the Philippines and when found with it its own reward. I am in favor of retaining the Philippines and when found with it its own reward.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Mary (that's my wife) and I read everything in the Journal and Household letters for some time and enjoying them very much. I have decided that I would try and become one of your number, but there are so many of the cousins who are gifted in the ability of presenting their letters with such artistic beauty that it makes it very hard for some of us to make an attempt to enter their charming circle, but that does not make any one else an able penman. As selfishness is the leading topic among the Household members, I can not add much to its further discussion, for it is so well divided in my estimation that I will not take either side. I believe selfishness to be a curse bestowed upon each and every individual of the human race, to a more or less extent. While in some cases you will find women possessing the more qualifications than men, in others it is the reverse. Lizzy Dick, my pity and sympathy is for you, for after bidding lovers to two score and ten adieu, and saying none have suited you. I must say your encouragement was very good. So if in after years you are permitted, heal the horrible crime you have committed. I hope Bashful Bachelor will write again soon and intrude his subject of friendship, for I think it a real good one—one that we should think of and cultivate more in our every-day life. I think it should have been discussed before marriage, but it will do to think of it now after marriage. Friendship is the instrument by which the many families are happily encircled around the hearthstone over the delighted nations of the earth, the life in the institutions of great society and the inflexible remedy for conflicting nations, so if Uncle Sam would introduce friendship into the Household, the soil of the Philippine Islands would be a permanent source of American blood. For fear you are spying me with the critic's eye, and for the sake of space, I will bid you a temporary farewell. Success to the Household. Putnam, Texas. MODERATOR.

TEXAS TOM HEARD FROM. Mrs. Buchanan: Two of opposite sex whose temperaments harmonize, meet and find congeniality. They admire, become well impressed and their desire to cultivate the acquaintance is mutual. They may be bashful, awkward and their actions may be ludicrous to a classical observer, however, there exists the responsive chord, vibrating in unison, that attracts these particular beings and despite cruel fate they meet again and again, surmounting all barriers and ignoring outside influences until they become fast friends. They seek each other's association and under favorable circumstances this friendship blossoms into that warm, glowing, ardent, reciprocal affectionate stage, wholly mental, that makes perfect union. This is platonic love—this is the exception and not the rule. To this, my mind, is so different from real life with the majority of humanity. This is above that sensual plane that makes marriage a failure; this partakes of that phase of love that is the fundamental basis of every Christian religion that ever existed; this is the bond that unites husband and wife, harmonizes all discords, obliterates all alienations, the great fulcrum that is ever and anon raising the human family above the brute creation. There is a difference between Cupid and cash, between merits and money and between talent and tailor-made men, and while the latter is never made to discern it. Real life is a social arena wherein conquests are made, rivalry is the incentive to many unions, but promotes marriage, and 'tis an act with many dramatic scenes. Some through through spite, others through despair, and some through love, whose capital stock is platonic love, is a distressingly small per cent. Fiendish villians pluck the fairest flowers with most solemn declarations of love and lead such inconsistent lives that ere the honeymoon passes they demonstrate the fallacy of their avowals, and crush a once noble, high-minded spirit. We hear much of single blessedness, though pride seals the lips and stills the tongue until not an audible whisper do we hear of the other end of the dilemma—double blessedness, yet the blanching cheeks and haggard eyes of the aged tell us that business and down their troubles in many ways; but woman, more sensitive and less able to bear, must remain at home and perish by agonizing inches. Such home influences are great and promise returns most fearfully and mid it all we hear a little dried-up woman's rights screed, and when found with it its own reward. I am in favor of retaining the Philippines and when found with it its own reward.

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Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been reading this interesting page for a long while and have concluded to ask admittance into your happy circle. I agree with Rastus in what he says about flirting. I think it a sin, at least if I was once guilty of the crime myself. I see that most of you are writing on the subject, "Is marriage a Failure." Well, I can speak for myself. I think that if both man and wife have real, true love, marriage is not a failure, although there have been marriages that were failures. I have been married about two years and if marriage is a failure, I have never found it out. As to what I have to say about cowboys, I think there are as many nice, intelligent cowboys as there are men of any other trade, and as far as I know about them, most of them are further from flirting than the farmer boys. Well, if this letter escapes the waste basket, next time I will tell you a story about the Indians. With love to all, I am, PINE BURR, McAlester, I. T.

LIKES THE HOUSEHOLD. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have just finished reading the Household page and it is so interesting and charming that I can not resist the temptation to write to it. My first effort at writing the Household was defeated by the waste basket, but if at first you don't succeed, try, try again, is my motto. I think the subjects for discussion are kissing and flirting. I think the girl that engages in flirting and kissing will most always get the worst end of the switch. I think the man that would ask a girl to kiss him is almost insulting her. Why? Because he is showing her too little respect. I think there is a great deal of good instruction in the Household page, especially in Mrs. Buchanan's letters. If I could put my thoughts into words as good as Pat can, I would have written long ago. But if I don't try, I will never learn how. I for one think the Household page is improving every day. We boys and girls ought to feel very thankful to Mrs. Buchanan for giving us a page in the Journal. I am a subscriber. If I see this in print and Mr. Buchanan and the cousins say so, will write again. I remain, as ever, Fort Lavaca, Texas. BERTRAM.

FOR PIANOS OR ORGANS Write the great Jesse French Piano and Organ Co., 231 Elm, Dallas, Tex. A BIG EDUCATIONAL FUND. Southern Methodists to Raise a Million and a Half. Report of the Special Committee. To be known as the "Twentieth Century Fund"—Work of the Dallas Conference. The Dallas District conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at its recent session at Oak Lawn, in Park Lane, Tex., appointed the undersigned a committee to prepare for publication in every paper in the district a statement of the nature and object of the "Twentieth Century Movement," pursuant to which action the committee submits the following: A GREAT EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN. The following words from the address of the bishops to the ministers and members of the church give their hearty endorsement to the movement, and indicate its spirit and purpose: "We desire, as your chief pastors, to earnestly commend this most important and timely movement. It is eminently fitting that we should celebrate the birth of the new century of opportunity by generous offerings to the great educational work of the church."

PLAN AND ORGANIZATION. The plan adopted by the general conference for the movement, and the modifications by the executive committee, is outlined below: 1. A canvass shall be begun throughout the church with sermons and mass meetings in the interest of education on the first Sunday in January, 1900, or the nearest Sunday convenient thereto. On this day the roll books are to be opened and pledges or payments of cash to the fund are to be received. But each annual conference, by direct action, or through its board of education, can adopt its own day to begin the collection. 2. The canvass shall be for cash, or legal notes payable within five years, interest being payable semi-annually. Continued on Page 7.

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ON FLIRTING. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have been reading this interesting page for a long while and have concluded to ask admittance into your happy circle. I agree with Rastus in what he says about flirting. I think it a sin, at least if I was once guilty of the crime myself. I see that most of you are writing on the subject, "Is marriage a Failure." Well, I can speak for myself. I think that if both man and wife have real, true love, marriage is not a failure, although there have been marriages that were failures. I have been married about two years and if marriage is a failure, I have never found it out. As to what I have to say about cowboys, I think there are as many nice, intelligent cowboys as there are men of any other trade, and as far as I know about them, most of them are further from flirting than the farmer boys. Well, if this letter escapes the waste basket, next time I will tell you a story about the Indians. With love to all, I am, PINE BURR, McAlester, I. T.

LIKES THE HOUSEHOLD. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have just finished reading the Household page and it is so interesting and charming that I can not resist the temptation to write to it. My first effort at writing the Household was defeated by the waste basket, but if at first you don't succeed, try, try again, is my motto. I think the subjects for discussion are kissing and flirting. I think the girl that engages in flirting and kissing will most always get the worst end of the switch. I think the man that would ask a girl to kiss him is almost insulting her. Why? Because he is showing her too little respect. I think there is a great deal of good instruction in the Household page, especially in Mrs. Buchanan's letters. If I could put my thoughts into words as good as Pat can, I would have written long ago. But if I don't try, I will never learn how. I for one think the Household page is improving every day. We boys and girls ought to feel very thankful to Mrs. Buchanan for giving us a page in the Journal. I am a subscriber. If I see this in print and Mr. Buchanan and the cousins say so, will write again. I remain, as ever, Fort Lavaca, Texas. BERTRAM.

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SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 235 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, has our friends interested to call when in the city.

Major A. W. Hilliard of Kyle, was here Monday.

John Wolf, a Frio county cattleman, was here Wednesday.

W. H. Leckie of Runge, was a visitor in the city Thursday.

D. C. Rochelle, a stockman of Sinton, spent Tuesday in San Antonio.

Chas. Miller, a Del Rio stockman, was a visitor Saturday in the city.

John J. Little, a stockman of Pear-sall, was here on a business trip Monday.

G. B. Withers, the well known Lockhart cattleman, was here Tuesday on a business trip.

F. Lee Buel of Eagle Pass, a well known stockman, arrived in San Antonio Saturday.

Chas. E. Munday, a mule and horse buyer of El Paso, came in Saturday from the West.

J. M. Chittim is looking after his cattle interests on his ranch near Eagle Pass this week.

A. E. Mitchell of Kyle, was among the visiting stockmen who spent Tuesday in the city.

G. W. Lewellen, a stockman of Lockhart, was in San Antonio Saturday on a short business trip.

H. C. Storey was here Monday returning from a trip to the coast country to his home at San Marcos.

W. S. Nance, a stockman of Kyle, was here Tuesday and was on the look-out for a purchase of cattle.

F. B. Mayer of Alice, a well known stockman, spent several days in the live stock center during the week.

George Ray, a stockman of Pettus, accompanied by his family, spent several days in San Antonio this week.

C. M. Baker came in Thursday from his ranch on the Medina and was discussing matters with the local stockmen.

R. H. Bingham of Corpus Christi, spent a few days this week in San Antonio, discussing matters with the cattle-men.

W. E. Caldwell, a stockman of Alice, spent several days in San Antonio this week, talking business with the cattle dealers.

Ira Jennings, accompanied by his family, came in from his ranch in Zapata county, Tuesday and will spend some time in San Antonio.

E. B. Flowers, a prominent cattleman of Lockhart, was here Tuesday. He was returning home from a trip down the Aransas Pass road.

Cyrus B. Lucas, a prominent stockman of Berclair, with his family, was here Monday en route home from a several weeks' vacation on the coast.

Mark Withers of Lockhart, was here Wednesday on his way home. He had been down the Aransas Pass, looking into the conditions in that section.

J. R. Blocker has returned from a trip to Ballinger, where he went to attend the bed side of his mother, who was quite ill. He left her slightly improved.

R. J. Jennings of Cotulla, spent Wednesday in San Antonio. He says that range conditions in his section of the country are very good and live stock in good shape.

Ben. S. Clements, a farmer resident of this city, but now of Yoakum, was here Monday, returning from Mexico, where he had lately imported some fine horses and cattle.

R. L. Barnett of Karnes county, was here Thursday. He says in his section that there are very few aged steers and that the stockmen are expecting a very prosperous and busy season.

M. J. Baker, a well known stockman of Cuero, spent Thursday in San Antonio; says that the country around Cuero is in very fine condition, and that the crops are immense.

Andrew Armstrong, Jr. was here Monday returning from Alpine to his home at Cotulla. He says everything looks promising out west and that cattle are doing splendidly.

John V. Ellis, a wealthy cattleman and farmer of Bee county, was here Friday and went west on the Southern Pacific. He is looking for a small ranch and expects to find one out West.

H. C. Storey of San Marcos, stopped in the city Wednesday on his return from a trip to the southwestern portion of the state, where he says the cattle are fat and the range in very good condition.

Phillip Reis, a horseman of New Orleans, bought of Ed Pefferling of this city, a carload of horses and mules mixed, there being 21 head of horses and 4 mules. The prices ranged from \$10 to \$50 and averaged about \$25 around.

Robt. Chey, a stockman of Cotulla, who was well known in San Antonio, was shot and instantly killed Friday morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands. His people live in San Antonio and his remains were brought here for interment.

D. W. McKee, a well to do stockman of Millett, was here this week on a business trip. Mr. McKee says that all kinds of crops in LaSalle county and adjacent localities are very good and that live stock are doing well. He says that there have been a number of small sales in his section and that cattle are bringing good prices.

Justice C. W. Standart, a well known sheepman of Standart, came in from his ranch Monday. He says everything is looking well out his way; plenty of water, range fine and stock doing well. He says during the high water that he never lost a sheep, though Mud Creek was a raging torrent and came nearly to his residence.

The following sales have been reported from Gonzales: Fitzgerald & Levy bought from W. J. Wallace his ranch, which is located near Bandera and contains about 2000 acres of land and is stocked with hogs and cattle. Price paid was \$7500. George Hinerton bought of L. Pettus of Gonzales 50 head of good yearlings at \$17.50.

W. E. Caldwell, a cattle dealer of Alice, reports the following sales recently made at and near Alice: P. C. Wright sold his yearlings to Ed Kilmer; number and price not given. R. Doole sold to Ed Kilmer 300 two and three year olds; price not given. J. G. Lassar; terms not given. J. Garcia sold 200 cows to W. E. Caldwell on private terms.

D. M. Levell, a pioneer stockman of LaSalle county, spent several days in San Antonio this week. Mr. Levell has been a resident of Southwest Texas over fifty years and says the present condition of the country is the best outlook better than he ever saw it for the Texas cattleman. While seventy-five years of age, he is active and personally superintends the management of his affairs.

W. M. Choate, inspector for the Cattle Raisers' association, with headquarters at Kansas City, spent several days in the city this week. He says that in the sections of country, where he has recently visited, everything looks promising and that the yield of the different crops is going to be large; the range is good, but that rain will be badly needed.

H. B. Woodley of this city, returned Monday from a trip to Uvalde and Zavalla counties, where he has extensive cattle interests. He states that in that section of country everything is favorable. The cattle are in good shape, the stock is fat and water plentiful. Mr. Woodley says while there is very little trading going on now, a lively movement in live stock circles will open up soon and that many large transactions will be made.

O. G. Hugo, a prominent stockman of Dilley, was in San Antonio Friday on his way home from Fort Worth, where he had been to buy some bulls. Mr. Hugo owns a splendid ranch in Frio county, which is stocked with fine cattle. He regards with much favor the Red Polls and the Short-horn breed and his best yearlings are of this class of cattle. He says for breeding purposes on the Southwest Texas ranges they can't be beaten. He reports the country down his way to be in very good shape and that the fall rains the winter range will be fine.

There is at present a good demand in the local market for horses and mules. The supply seems to have run down and become scarce. There were quite a number brought here last week, which the owners desired and expected to sell to the government, but they were turned down by government agents on account of the horses not coming up to the standard of height and weight. These horses were sold at a sacrifice to the owners or sent back whence they came, consequently the market has been dull ever since. Few sales are reported for the week, although several buyers have been in the city.

H. T. O'Reilly, a cattle dealer of Beville, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. O'Reilly, was in the city Tuesday, en route to Mineral Wells. Mr. O'Reilly reports the following sales: 150 steer yearlings by him to A. W. Hilliard of Kyle, at \$15 around. J. W. Cook of Beville, delivered to Dice & Branch of Temple, 100 Durham cows and calves at \$60 around. Jim Weller of Victoria, bought of E. B. Wood of Beville, 100 cow stock, including one and two-year-old heifers, cows, and calves; \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$23 was the price paid. Mr. O'Reilly says that the Beville country is in very good shape and crops are immense and that the cotton crop is being gathered and the signs are running regularly.

Ed Corhill, a stockman well known in Southwest Texas, spent several days in San Antonio this week. Speaking of the trouble existing between cattlemen and sheepmen of the Northwestern states over pastureage, said: "I suppose that it is the same sort of trouble that has always existed between the two branches of the live stock industry. The cattle and sheep interests have long been in conflict over the range question and are likely to continue so, especially where cattle and sheep occupy the same range. There was the same trouble in old times in this vicinity between the cattle and sheep interests and industries, but they did not involve bloodshed as has occurred up in Colorado. The sheepmen moved away from the localities where they formerly grazed their herds, taking them to other localities."

Al Chastain, a prominent cattleman of Panhandle City, accompanied by his family, arrived in San Antonio Friday from the West. Mr. Chastain has made a tour of the Western part of the state and came over the Pecos Valley route from the Panhandle. He spent several days visiting his brother in Alamo, and from here he will go to San Marcos to visit his old home. Mr. Chastain speaks encouragingly of the outlook for the cattleman. He says that in the different localities where he has visited, excellent conditions exist. He says the Panhandle country is the very "pink of perfection" and that cattle were fat a month ago and are now being shipped out to the coast. The country is the finest stock country in the world and that the stockmen there have advantages that are not equalled by any other section in the South or West. Besides being an extensive cattleman, Mr. Chastain is sheriff of his county.

T. J. Gwaltney of Honey Grove, came in from Victoria Tuesday, where he has been to receive some cattle which he bought from O'Brien some time ago. In an interview with the Journal man, among other things, he said: "Beef has become so valuable nowadays that cattlemen have quit killing bees to feed themselves and their hands with. Instead, they keep a herd of goats from which they slaughter their meat. The goats cost nothing to feed, subsisting on the weeds, cactus or anything that they can get hold of about the ranch that even the achievement of goat meat is liked by stockmen and their hands and is not wasted as beef is. When a beef is killed one beef is generally more than needed for the people on the ranch and a lot of it spoils. The goats are smaller and if one is not enough two or more can be slaughtered and there is no waste." Speaking of goats and their sustenance, Mr. Gwaltney says: "The goats or sheep will thrive and fatten on prickly pear, while cattle will not. Cattle, if they can get nothing else, will eat it, and it will, for a time, keep them alive, but goats find nutriment in it that cattle do not and they will fatten on prickly pear."

R. E. Nutt, a pioneer cattleman, whose home is at Beville, near which the breed he has a fine ranch, was here this week. He reports the section of the country southwest of San Antonio in a better condition than for several years. By this is meant that the people are in better shape among farmers and that the cattlemen are, as a general thing, in easy circumstances. The country has been pretty dry, but in most places enough rain has fallen to make a summer range and if the fall rains come in time the winter grass will be fine. Mr. Nutt has watched the progress of the cattle industry for many years and he says that the present era is now dawning and that the advancement in the great pastoral pursuit to be made in the next few years will surpass that of the last decade, and that the best of the present time will not be looked upon as very great when compared with future progress. He predicts higher prices for good cattle and says that a \$12 calf will net the owner more profit than a \$20 two-year-old. When the fact that the Southwestern portion of this state has been overstocked of recent years is considered, it is not hard to realize Mr. Nutt's statement is a very practical conclusion. The increase from the ranch when sold at one year old will protect the range which the cattlemen in this section should reserve for the breeding stock. Mr. Nutt, and also says that steers can not be matured at a profit on the Southwest Texas ranges when other sections have greater advantages and can feed and fatten cattle at a smaller cost and less expense in every way. Our ranges are not what they were a few years ago when the country was open and the grass grew undisturbed. The prickly pear is an inferior food for cattle and its rapid growth should be retarded as much as possible, as it kills out the grass and the underbrush, which also grows rapidly, renders the country less valuable to the stockmen. Mr. Nutt is outspoken in favor of the finest blooded cattle and White-faces are his favorites. He has recently invested extensively in thoroughbred Herefords and one purchase was made at Cleburne, Tex., from the noted Hereford breeder, Wm. Powell. From his herd Mr. Nutt selected 15 registered bulls and heifers and shipped them to his Bee county ranch. He has every confidence in the quality of the range cattle he says they cannot be beaten. As Mr. Nutt is a thorough and practical stockman, we are willing to admit that he is pretty good authority.

THE SAN ANTONIO FAIR. The following statement was sent out during the last week by the management of the San Antonio International Fair association: "An interesting feature of the great San Antonio International Fair to be held in the city of San Antonio, Oct. 23 to Nov. 8, inclusive, will be the live stock exhibit. The management of the association states that stall room has already been engaged for upwards of 2000 head of improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine and goats and before the gates of the association are opened to the visitors it is reasonably certain that 5000 head of improved live stock will be on the grounds. It is already an assured fact that the live stock show at the San Antonio International Fair will be the largest ever held in Texas or the South.

"Exhibitors in this department will be there from every section in Texas and from most of the live stock centers of the North and West. San Antonio is known everywhere as being the center of the greatest live stock breeding ground in the world, and the management of this fair has offered liberal inducements for exhibitors in this line. "Another interesting feature of this fair will be the large number of exhibitors from the farms, trucks and orchards of the state. Truck farmers of the great coast country of Texas have organized and will make a splendid exhibit, as also will the fruit growers of that and other sections. Besides, there will be numberless individual and company exhibits of farm products, and to these will be added the large exhibits to be made by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the International and Great Northern railroads.

"All the space has already been taken in the machinery, implement and exposition halls and visitors to the fair will see as fine a line of exhibits from mills and factories as was ever shown at any fair south of St. Louis. Great interest is being manifested in the ladies and art departments of the fair and exhibits in these departments will be far above the average. The management has just issued the race programme providing for one harness and four running races each day and the premiums are large enough to bring to this meeting the greatest number of the fastest horses in the great coast country at one point in Texas. Other attractions will be numerous and varied enough to suit every taste.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, it causes deafness. Deafness is the result, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. This case caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can be cured by our Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Sold by Druggists, E. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

INOCULATION AGAINST TEXAS FEVER.

The following brief report of the work of immunizing breeding cattle against Texas fever, done by the Missouri and Texas Experiment Stations in co-operation with the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The work is being conducted by the Missouri Experiment Station, as well as to every one below the quarantine line who is interested in the development of the cattle industry in the South.

The results of our work lead us to conclude that two methods are commercially practicable, namely, immunizing by tick infestation of young calves, and by inoculation with blood from an immunized animal in the present article we shall speak only of inoculation. The results have been very satisfactory; scarcely any losses have occurred from the "inoculation fever." Of forty-four head inoculated here at the station not a single animal died from the effects of the inoculation, and by inoculation with blood and heifers inoculated in Illinois by Dr. Francis and myself for J. F. Green of LaSalle Co., Tex., only two died from the inoculation, or rather from Texas fever, and one died from Texas fever stage. Three hundred and eighty-two cattle have been inoculated by these two stations, and all but eleven head have been exposed to tick infestation, and the mortality has been less than 5 per cent. Six cases registered above 105 deg., eleven cases above 105 deg., nine cases above 106 deg., three above 107 deg., and one case 108 deg. The average temperatures were of course maintained for only a short time. In quite a number of cases a secondary rise of temperature occurred at about the twenty-fifth day, or later, and continued seven or eight days. This as a rule was not as severe as the first attack. Medicinal treatment will be necessary in some cases, but the majority of the animals will require but the most careful proper feeding. A fairly laxative diet should be maintained during the immunizing period. The animals should be kept quiet.

For best results in this work the Southern section should give their inoculated bulls some attention during the first season in the South so as to avoid as much as possible overheating, even to the extent of tick infestation, fatigue, etc., as these depressing conditions are liable to so lower the resisting powers of the animal as to give the micro-organisms of this disease the upward and lead to a fatal result. In this connection I am glad to give the further evidence that is furnished by reports received from Mr. Pound, director of the Stock Institute of Queensland, Australia. Inoculating against "tick fever" has met with most gratifying results in that country. It has been extensively employed on the cattle ranges as a defensive measure. Quantitative methods were impracticable owing to the climatic conditions being unfavorable to the maintenance of a permanent quarantine line. His reports show that where all depressing conditions are avoided during the immunizing period, the results are most favorable to the maintenance of a permanent quarantine line. His reports show that where all depressing conditions are avoided during the immunizing period, the results are most favorable to the maintenance of a permanent quarantine line.

The bulls inoculated for Capt. Tod varied in weight from 275 pounds to 550 pounds. The largest bull we have inoculated weighed 1252 pounds. This was one of the best specimens seen at the Gosling of Kansas City. These were shipped South Feb. 25. They became slightly infested with ticks not long after arrival and have not been entirely free from tick infestation. The owner has made an effort to prevent gross infestation. The two large bulls had some fever after carrying ticks three months. It is not certain, however, that this was at all due to tick fever. The owner was away from home several days and found the bulls sick on his return. He says in a letter dated June 19: "We have discharged our two patients, and they are now perfectly well." They have done well since. The third bull, weighing about 600 pounds, when shipped, has shown no signs of fever. Of the 136 head inoculated for Mr. Green in Illinois, 100 fell and sent to Texas not one has died of fever. Twenty head uninoculated were sent along with the others as a check on the experiment, and of this number 40 per cent died from fever.

In regard to the other herds that have been inoculated it will suffice to quote from a telegram received from Dr. Francis July 12, which says: "The results of the experiment on the herd of cattle, but latest reports show mortality below 5 per cent." Better results than these could not be asked for, considering that quite a number of these cattle were inoculated until after their arrival in Texas, and in some cases may have become grossly infested with ticks before recovery from the "inoculation fever." Some losses may have occurred due to blackleg and other causes.

I have received many inquiries in regard to the source and preparation of the blood used for inoculation, and do so, and at the same time, I have sent me a box of material. A few words in regard to these matters will not be out of place. As to a proper supply animal any healthy cow or bull of the Texas breed will do for the purpose. We have used in our experiments Texas steers infested with ticks, or but recently freed from them, a Northern-raised steer that was immunized by tick infestation, and a Northern-raised cow immunized by inoculation with blood from a Texas steer. No marked difference in the effects of these three different sources has been observed, although it is thought by some that blood from a recovered animal may be less virulent.

The blood is drawn from the jugular vein, every precaution being taken to prevent contamination. To prevent clogging of the syringes the blood is kept in a fluid condition by removal of the fibrin; this is effected by means of a wire whipper. The inoculation may be taken at any convenient place where the skin is thin and loose. In young cattle a point on the side of the neck is preferable, while in thick-skinned cattle a point just behind the shoulder is better.

As to the proper dose we have used in most cases 2.5 cubic centimeters and have found this small quantity to give rise in some animals to a very high fever (in both large and small bulls). This amount, however, will not cause a reaction in all. But as it is impossible to foretell the susceptibility of an animal, the prudent course, especially for very valuable breeding animals are to be inoculated, is to use a small dose. Mr. Pound, director of the Queensland Experiment Station, recommends five cubic centimeters of "recovered" blood as a standard dose. This has proved satisfactory with him in an extensive use. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry used eight

to ten cubic centimeters of Southern cattle blood in an experiment on eleven calves, and the results reported some time ago in the Breeder's Gazette. No losses occurred. The experience, however, of Dr. Lewis of the Oklahoma Station, given in a bulletin recently published confirms me in the opinion that a dose of ten cubic centimeters is not safe. He used from seven and five-tenths to fifteen cubic centimeters of Southern cattle blood, with the result that nearly every animal died from the inoculation. The warm weather undoubtedly had an unfavorable influence. But even in midwinter so large a dose as fifteen cubic centimeters was not safe. This quantity produced a typical and almost fatal attack of Texas fever in a six-year-old cow inoculated at this station Jan. 2.

In regard to the reactions that follow inoculation I give the following which has been summarized from my notes on the Tod bulls: In the majority of cases the fever began to rise at about the eighth to twelfth day and continued seven or ten days. The average daily temperature during the acute stage of the inoculation fever (taking all that reacted distinctly) was about 104.5 degrees Fahr. In a few cases the average daily temperature for several days was as high as 105.5 degrees.

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All the matters mentioned above will receive fuller treatment in a joint bulletin to be issued by the Missouri and Texas Stations.

J. W. CONNAWAY, V. S. Missouri Experiment Station.

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STRONG MEN!



Men of Nerve, Men of Muscle, Men With Confidence, Men With Fire and Vigor of Youth!

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FORT WORTH.

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

C. L. Ware of this city, left Monday for a trip North.

C. H. Gray, stockman of Vineyard, was in the city Monday.

Jno. Kelly, sheepman of Comstock, arrived in the city Saturday.

Rufe Carroll, cattleman of Brady, Texas, was here Saturday.

D. D. Swearingen, stockman of Quanah, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.

Mr. Morrow a cattleman of Amarillo, was in the live stock center Monday.

W. N. Young of Cotulla, was mixing with the stockmen in the city Saturday.

J. B. Stokes, an extensive cattle operator of Cleburne, was in this city Saturday.

Major J. B. Dale, the well known cattle feeder of Bonham, was in this city on Monday.

Furd Halsell, a well known cattle operator of Greenville, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

W. H. King, banker and cattleman of Greenville, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Steve Franklin a well known Cotulla stockman, was here Saturday on a business trip.

A. G. Smith, a stockman of the Chickasaw nation, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

S. R. Coggin, banker and cattleman of Brownwood, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

H. E. Siders of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth Friday en route home from Mineral Wells.

G. S. White, the well known cattleman of Weatherford, spent Thursday and Friday in Fort Worth.

John Davis, an extensive cattle raiser of Abilene, spent several days of the past week in this city.

Chas. H. Flato of Shiner, Texas, spent several days of last week in Fort Worth.

T. B. Jones, the well known cattleman of Wichita Falls, was in Fort Worth Monday.

Col. Wm. Hiltson of Mineral Wells, was among the visiting stockmen in the live stock center on Monday.

M. Hearn, an extensive cattle raiser of Callahan county, spent several days of last week in Fort Worth.

Wm. Briggs, a successful cattle feeder of Waxahachie, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.

B. G. Davis of this city, left Thursday for an extended trip through Western Texas.

R. K. Halsell of Decatur, was among the visiting cattlemen in Fort Worth Saturday.

M. Sansom, the well known cattleman of Alvarado, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Col. L. R. Hastings, the veteran manager of the "Nim" ranch was here Friday and Saturday.

E. D. Farmer and Charles McFarland, cattlemen of Aledo, were in Fort Worth Thursday.

Col. S. E. Moss, banker and cattleman of Cleburne, spent Saturday in the live stock center.

R. L. Pugh, a Venaro cattleman, was here Saturday. Says his section of the country is all right.

D. C. Cogdell, banker and cattleman of Granbury, spent several days of last week in the live stock center.

J. C. Stribling, a well known cattleman of San Angelo, was in this city Friday and Saturday.

W. H. Featherstone, a well known cattleman of Henrietta, was in Fort Worth on Saturday.

Col. H. T. Keenan, live stock agent of the Burlington, returned Sunday from a trip to Western Texas.

B. F. Draper and James Dozier, two veteran stockmen and farmers of Jack county, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

W. Q. Richards, cattleman of Quanah, passed through this city Thursday en route home from Kansas City.

Melvin Bolland, Ennis; J. W. Knight, Mineral Wells, and A. E. Burleson, Killeen, were among the visiting stockmen in this city on Saturday.

Oliver Loving, manager of the Loving Land and Cattle company in Jack county, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Loving of this city.

Captain Jno. McConnell of Willis Point, who is extensively engaged in cattle raising, passed through this city Wednesday en route to the San Angelo country.

Dr. J. A. Abney of Brownwood, who ranches in Brown and Concho counties, was among the visiting cattlemen in this city on Thursday. Dr. Abney is an extensive breeder of Whiteface cattle.

J. T. Lofton, manager of the Liano Land and Cattle company, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Thursday.

Clasde Herndon of Sweetwater, who is extensively interested in cattle in the western part of the state, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Cyrus B. Lucas and family of Berclair, Texas, spent several days of last week in this city. Mr. Lucas is one of the most prominent cattlemen of his section of the state and is a member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association.

W. J. Moore, of this city, returned from a trip to his ranch near Cline and says his cattle are in good condition.

Inspector Bricker of the Kansas Sanitary Board, returned to this city Sunday from a trip to different places in West Texas.

L. F. Wilson of Kansas City, is spending several days in this city. Mr. Wilson is on the market for 1000 two-year-old steers.

James Crawford of Purcell, Indian Territory, had a car of hogs on the Fort Worth market Monday. They were bought by Cudaly & Company.

Col. Jas. A. Wilson, general live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton, returned to St. Louis Thursday after spending several days in this and other Texas cities.

Dr. Charles Blenner, who was for some time stationed here and at other points in Texas as United States quarantine inspector about two years ago, has been appointed to the position of state veterinarian of California.

D. B. Gardner returned to his ranch in Dickens county Friday after spending several days in this city. Mr. Gardner says the hay crop in this county is as good as they now are in Western Texas. Says grass is abundant and water plentiful.

W. B. Slaughter, a cattleman of Woodward, Oklahoma, was in Fort Worth Thursday en route home from several days' visit to Palo Pinto county. Mr. Slaughter speaks very highly of the ranch and cattle conditions in his section of the Oklahoma Territory.

J. N. Kincaid has returned from an extended trip to the Northwestern States. He says that there is a shortage of aged cattle on the Northwestern ranges and that prices are bound to be good. Says that very favorable conditions exist all over the country and that he looks for a busy and prosperous season.

Major W. V. Johnson of Colorado City, was in this city Sunday and Monday en route home from a trip to his ranch in the "Dixie" in Lynn and Lubbock counties. He reports that the country to be in splendid condition, the range being fine and the recent good rains have converted the natural basins into beautiful lakes of water. Major Johnson is a firm believer in a great future for the Plains country and thinks that Kaffir corn will be a prime factor in working out its destiny.

M. Harrold, the well known cattleman of this city, returned Friday from the San Angelo country where he has been buying cattle. He reports fine grass and an abundance of water. In that section. Says the range is beginning to dry up some but not enough to injure it and there has so far been no loss from the drought. Mr. Harrold says cattle are doing well and that about two weeks ago, during the hottest weather he ever experienced, the flies which had been troubling the cattle a great deal, suddenly disappeared. It is not known whether their wings were singed or whether they fled to a cooler country.

During the past week some cattlemen of considerable magnitude have been made at this place or reported here from other points, among them being the following: Last week G. T. Reynolds of Albany, acting for Reynolds Bros., purchased from Roe & Hardwick, this city, 5000 head of stock cattle, located in Jeff Davis county, at \$10 a head, including the cost of the purchase of 1000 head of stock cattle in Reeves county at \$20 per head. Geo. W. Littlefield of Austin, has sold to Felix Mann and William Bevans of Menardville, 2500 three and four-year-old steers, located in Menard county, at \$28 a head and also leased to the purchasers the pasture on which the cattle are located. Mr. Ward of Sonora, son of D. T. Ward, sold in this city to E. B. Harrold 1000 three-year-old feeder steers, located below Sonora, at \$32.50 a head. Dodge Mason of Kemp, sold to R. J. Carroll of Brady, 800 head of yearling steers at \$13.50, delivery on August 12, f. o. b. the cars at Kemp.

CATTLE PRICES IN OKLAHOMA. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: We have the biggest forage crops any one ever saw in this country. Some Cattle trading has been done since my last. Mr. Brown of Davis county, Missouri, father of G. C. Brown, has been through the country and bought a good many steer calves for delivery at weaning time, also a good many yearling and two-year-old steers for September delivery, at the following prices: \$17.00 and \$18.00 for top native steer calves, and \$20.00 to \$22.00 for yearlings, \$25.00, bought the most of the two, and \$30.00 for three-year-olds.

J. H. Wright sold to a man from Woodward, Okla., several hundred head of three-year-old steers, mostly Mexican stuff, but an exceptionally fine lot. Have been here since they were yearlings. Price \$30.00.

M. B. Wright sold to N. B. Cross 175 or 180 dry native cows (good ones) at \$25.00, and to J. F. Smallwood 90 calves, steers and heifers, November delivery, at \$15.00. They are common enough.

Good native cows and calves are held at \$40.00. We have had more rain the present month than ever saw here in any two months before.

J. C. DENISON. Caple, Okla., July 31, 1899.

THE BREEDERS' MEETING. Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., August 22 and 23, 1899.

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri and Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' association will be held at the assembly room of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange building on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 22 and 23. The first day's session will open at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday.

It has been deemed best to make this meeting more of a business one than was the former meeting held last February, hence the program that follows will be found shorter than the former one and that it embraces more features pertaining to the betterment of Shorthorn and beef cattle generally. Each subject for consideration as enumerated in the program will be introduced by a member as indicated and then followed up by the members as each may determine for himself. There are several hotels adjacent to the place of meeting where good accommodations may be had at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day, leaving the most desirable and sumptuous accommodations the preference for the higher-priced hotels up town. Therefore the headquarters of the association will be at the Assembly Hall, where all should be and endeavor to make the meeting more successful than was the last one which was pronounced the most successful breeders' meeting of any ever held west of the Mississippi and the membership received from notices sent out, and from personal interviews with the members and others interested in the improvement of beef cattle, especially those looking to the future for an improvement in the registered herd or on the farm, regarding the fact that there is room for better beef animals and that the best of any of the several beef breeds always bring the better prices. This idea is rapidly gaining ground and our field possesses the facilities for the production of beef cattle the equal if not the superior of the world, let us come together and make the most of it. This invitation extends to all interested outside of our territory, Missouri and Kansas, and with a hope that a more united effort will result not only between the breeders of registered and pure-bred animals but those of the general farmer, who is doubtless interested in the extent that the better class of beef cattle will pay more if it is done than does the use of the grade bull or the perpetuation of "the scrub."

PROGRAM. 1—"Welcome address"—W. S. Hannah, president, Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

2—"Response"—N. H. Gentry, president of M. and K. association, Sedalia, Mo.

3—"Personal Experience at Breeding Shorthorn Cattle"—Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.

4—"The Future Outlook for Better Beef Cattle"—B. O. Cowan, New Pat, Mo.

5—"Personal Experience in Exhibiting Cattle at the Fairs"—W. P. Harrod, Vermont, Mo.

6—"Which Needs the Attention of the Breeder First—Individuality or Color?"—ex-Gov. Geo. W. Glick, Atchison, Kas.

7—"Fighting for the Show Ring—Feed and Management"—H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.

8—"My Experience with the Bates Crossing"—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. and Cruickshank Blood in Mo.

9—"Case and Management of the Breeding Herd"—Chas. E. Leonard, Bell Aip, Mo.

10—"How Fit Cattle to Secure the Better Prices in the Public Sale Ring?"—John McDermid, Kansas City, Mo.

11—"Which is the Better Way to Dispose of the Surplus of the Herd, Public or Private Sales?"—R. E. Edmonson, Kansas City, Mo.

12—"Is it Advisable to Hold a Combination Public Sale Towards the Close of the Year by Members of the Association?"—O. H. Southworth, Harris, Mo.

13—"What Course Should the Members, Individually and Collectively, of the Association Pursue in Order to Present the Merits of the Shorthorn Most Thoroughly to the At-Large Public?"—C. S. Hanna, Howard, Kas.

W. P. BUSH, Secretary, Station "A," Kansas City, Mo.

WHAT NOTORIOUS CUSTOMERS SAY. Mr. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Mo. Dear Sir—Both calves came last night at 9 o'clock. I took Mr. Carswell down to see them this morning, and he wants his to come at once. I will try to see Short to-day or to-morrow and send you the money for theirs. Carswell says my calves are better than any he has, and he asks \$250 for his best. While these are to be acclimated, Mr. Carswell thinks he can well afford the risk. Very truly,

C. W. MARTIN. Decatur, Tex., Nov. 15, 1898.

GOOD CATTLE FOR SALE. In this issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal will be found the advertisement of Webb & Hill, Albany, Tex., wherein they offer 6000 head of cattle, mostly steers, for sale. These cattle are well bred and nearly all natives of Shackelford county; they are located in pastures in Shackelford county. Those interested will write or wire Messrs. Webb & Hill at once.

WHERE IS JOHN THOMAS? Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Will you kindly inform me if there is a gentleman engaged in the stock raising business or ranch owner by the name of John Thomas, who left New York city about forty years ago and is supposed to be engaged in the above business referred to? I appeal to you, presuming that you have a large acquaintance among that class of people. Any information in reference to the same will be thankfully received.

JOHN T. SHEPHERD, 246 West 16th St., New York City, New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

Dr. Leavitt's Dehorning Clipper, familiar to many of our readers, is advertised in our columns. As the invention of a practical veterinarian it has proven its worth in dehorning many thousands of cattle throughout the world. If the hardware dealers are not furnishing our readers with this instr-

ment on demand, any one should send direct to the Leavitt Mfg. Co., Hammond, Ill.

SANTA FE ROUTE SPECIAL RATES. Galveston—\$12.00 for the round trip, tickets on sale daily, limited for return thirty days from day of sale.

All principal summer resorts—tickets on sale daily, limited for return Oct. 31st at greatly reduced rates.

Chicago—\$12.00 for the round trip, on sale daily, limited for return 90 days.

St. Louis, Mo.—Account of merchants' meeting, one and one-fifth fares on the certificate plan. Tickets sold Aug. 5th to 16th, limited Aug. 26th.

Chicago—\$12.00 for the round trip, on sale Aug. 19th to 20th, limited Sept. 9th. Tickets sold Sept. 24 to 15th, limited Sept. 25th.

Houston—\$5 for the round trip, tickets on sale Aug. 23 and 24, limited for return Aug. 28, account of State Baptist Sunday School and Colportage convention.

Wharton—One and one-third fare to Rosenberg, added to \$1.05 from Rosenberg, Aug. 15, limited to return Aug. 22, account of American Baptist Free Mission association.

Palestine—One fare for the round trip, Aug. 20 and 21, limited for return Aug. 28, account of Baptist State Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. convention (colored).

Chicago—Account of Meetings National Association of Merchants and Travelers, one and one-fifth of the regular standard rates on the certificate plan, certificate showing purchase Aug. 5 to 11 inclusive, will be honored for return to Aug. 19; certificates showing purchase Aug. 19 to 25, will be honored up to and including Sept. 9.

Chicago—One and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, account of Deutch-Kreiferbund of North America, to be held Aug. 13 to 15.

Columbus—One and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, account of the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to be held Aug. 19 to 26.

Denison, one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan, account of North Texas District Baptist association, to be held Aug. 8 to 13.

Paris—One and one-third fares, on the certificate plan, account of Pilgrims, to be held Aug. 22.

For further information call on any Santa Fe ticket office.

CONSUMPTION CONQUERED. Dr. Duncan's combined scientific treatment tested again, this time with the dreaded disease of consumption. This case was sent from Italy, Tex., as a test case. Mr. Morris was twenty years old; had been treated by physicians and had traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific for relief, but steadily grew worse, and when brought to Dr. Duncan's Sanitarium at Fort Worth, Tex., he could scarcely sit up. He had to be watched by the patient mother, who was so anxious that her boy should be saved. They only asked for relief, but had been so many times disappointed in even receiving relief. Dr. Duncan promised immediate relief and so prompt was he in giving the long-looked-for relief that the mother went home in one week satisfied that she had found the most successful treatment for her son that had ever come to their notice. Mr. Morris continued to improve, and at the end of thirty days he had so far recovered that he took thirty days more and was ready to return to his home in Italy. Dr. Duncan has so far not failed in one case of consumption.

DATE FOR PUBLIC SALE. Sept. 27, 1899. Hamp B. Watts, Fayette, Mo. Hereford, Fayette, Mo.

NOTICE. All parties driving herds through the Adair pastures are hereby notified that they must keep on the public road.

RICHARD WALSH, Manager.

When writing advertisers please mention Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. A powder to be shaken into the shoe. Your feet will swell, not only in the morning, but also in the evening. If you have aching feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It will soothe and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, aching feet, growing nails, blisters and callous feet. Believes corns and removes all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

DR. W. B. WEST, Specialist Skin, Venio Urinary and Rectal Diseases. Kidney and Bladder.

Office—Scottsbluff, Neb. Main or Houston Sts., corner 4th St., Fort Worth, Texas.

DR. J. ALLEN, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. PHONE 339. Residence 704 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth.

"A GREAT CATCH" Caught Without Fishing For. Something That Stockmen Should Know.

Reading from practical experience the necessity of a pump, the valves or all the working parts of which could be removed, repaired and replaced without removing the pump, pipe, cylinder, etc., from any depth well, I am manufacturing the FULTON, the only PRACTICAL PUMP with removable upper and lower valves on the market to-day.

There are other pumps on the market that have what is called a "FULTON" valve, but they are not the FULTON valve. The FULTON valve is the only one that will operate in any position. The FULTON valve is the only one that will operate in any position. The FULTON valve is the only one that will operate in any position.

The FULTON pump described above is especially adapted for the use of stockmen and ranchmen. It manufactures continuous flow water pumps with capacities up to 20,000 gallons an hour from deep wells of small diameter. These pumps pump a continuous stream of water at the place where it is needed. The continuous flow pump is suitable for stockmen, city supply, in that any place where a continuous stream of water is needed from a deep well of small diameter at the minimum cost.

There are recently sold pumps to the following well owners: J. C. Gentry, Fort Worth, Tex.; Slaughter, Dallas, Tex.; G. W. Glick, Atchison, Mo.; J. C. Denison, Caple, Okla.; J. C. Denison, Caple, Okla.; J. C. Denison, Caple, Okla.

If your dealer does not carry any goods in stock, write to the nearest agent.

A. T. ANES, Galt, California.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY

Operate the Only Live Stock Market Center in the Southwest. The Only Market in Texas where you can secure Top Prices for Cattle and Hogs

Every day, regardless of how many head are on the market.

Plant Hogs. We must have more Hogs, Hogs, Hogs.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER, Gen'l Manager.

FORT WORTH PACKING & PROVISION CO.

REFRIGERATED DRESSED BEEF, PORK AND SAUSAGE. PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS and JOBBERS OF PROVISIONS; Curers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH HAMS and BREAKFAST BACON; Manufacturers of PURE CRYSTAL HYGIENIC ICE.

Always in the market for Fat Beef Cattle and Hogs. Help create a home market for your Cattle and Hogs by using Provisions produced and cured by us. You know The Texas Hog Makes the Best Meat.

Packing House at Fort Worth Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

FINEST EQUIPPED, MOST MODERN AND BEST FACILITIES.

The Kansas City market, owing to its central location, offers greater advantages than any other Twenty-Two Railroad Center at These Yards.

Largest Stocker and Feeder Market in the World. Buyers From the

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Principal Buyers for Export and Domestic Markets in Constant Attendance.

Official receipts for 1898. Cattle and Hogs. 1,846,233 3,672,909 980,303 Sold in Kansas City 1898. 1,757,163 3,598,828 818,880

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, EUGENE RUST, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Sec'y & Treas. Asst. Gen. Mgr. Traffic Manager.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

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National Stock Yards,

Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

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H. P. CHESLEY, General Manager. Treg Representative: L. W. KRAKE, Fort Worth, Texas.

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We are in the market every day for Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

We are especially bidding for range cattle and sheep both for slaughter and feeding. Located on fourteen railroads, and in the center of the best corn and live stock district of the United States, we are prepared to furnish a good market for all kinds of live stock. Our charges for yardage and feed are—

Cattle, per head, - - - 20c Horses, per head, - - - 20c Hogs, per head, - - - 6c Sheep, per head, - - - 5c

Corn, per bushel - - - 60c Hay per hundred lbs. - 60c

Our packers furnish a daily market for all kinds of cattle, ranging from canners to export cattle. Look up your railroad connections and you will find them in our favor.

G. F. SWIFT, President. JNO. DONOVAN, JR., Vice-Pres and Gen'l Manager. M. B. IRWIN, Traffic Manager.

DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. F. DAVIS.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

See Market Letter in this issue. Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo.

BLACKLEGINE

SPECIAL FORM

Pasteur Black Leg Vaccine.

ONE APPLICATION.

All ready for use. No mixing, no filtering, no "outfit" or syringe required. Supplied in packets of three sizes: No. 1, 10 doses, \$1.50; No. 2, 20 doses, \$2.50; No. 3, 50 doses, \$5.00. Including needles.

Pasteur Vaccine Co., 52 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Texas, Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory. E. W. HUNT, General Agent.

A. C. THOMAS,

(Successor to Thomas & Seary.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Consign Your Cattle, Sheep and Hogs to Central Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

I make a specialty of handling range cattle. If you have either market or range cattle you will find it beneficial to correspond with me. My connections with outside markets are the best. Advantages made to customers. Market reports furnished free. Wire, wire or long distance telephone call for further information.

W. F. Box, Manager. (P. O. Box 425) T. H. Saunders, Jr., Secretary. Telephone 204. Houston Packing Co's Stock Yards. Vantage & Walker Stock Yards.

BOX-BELL-SAUNDERS COMMISSION CO. We make a specialty of selling on commission Range Cattle, Stock Hogs and Sheep.

Main Office: Houston, Texas. Advice furnished by mail or telegraph free. Correspondence: St. Louis, Kans. City, Chicago, New Orleans, Galveston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Texas. Commercial National Bank, Houston, Texas. T. W. House, Banker, Houston, Texas. J. A. Oppenheimer, Banker, San Antonio.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

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(INCORPORATED) STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth.

Consign your Cattle and Hogs to Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co., Fort Worth, Texas. We have the best connections on all the Northern markets.

MARKET REPORTS FREE. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Salesmen: JAS. D. FARMER, J. F. BUTZ, Secretary and Treasurer; V. S. WARDLAW.