

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

The markets recovered somewhat last week from the big slump of two weeks previous although prices are still a long way from what they were prior to the decline.

While the markets for beef cattle have all declined stock cattle are held at about the same prices; sellers in a few cases are not quite so stiff, but in a general way there is no reduction on asking figures so far.

Trading in cattle has experienced no set-back in Texas on account of lower markets. In fact it is better; several trades that were hanging fire for some time back having been lately consummated. In addition two of the largest cattle deals of the season have been made during the past week.

Over one-fourth of the cattle shipments to the three principal markets for the past six months have been reshipped to various points. Of these shipments while a portion of them were to packing centres or export points quite a large proportion were sent to the corn belt to be fed and will show up again at the markets in the near future.

There is always room for improvement in every line of business. Texas cattlemen however, are fully as progressive as any class. A few years ago nothing was heard of improving the herds, sub-dividing pastures for winter use, separating bulls and cows, spaying heifers, grain and meal fattening for export, exporting direct, etc. And still, the improvement and advancement are yet in comparative infancy.

How many steers can pasture on an acre of alfalfa? This is a question that has never been answered to the entire satisfaction of everybody. Down in western Nebraska the Superior Cattle company has been raising the question and has found that from three to four acres of grass land was necessary for each head of cattle. This spring the company has 400 acres of three-year-old alfalfa, and after 400 head of cattle have grazed thereon for some time it has been decided to add another 400 head in order to keep the clover from growing over and smothering the poor brutes while they graze. At all events the company proposes to pasture 800 head of cattle on 400 acres of alfalfa.—Denver Record.

A good many cattle have been brought into the states of the middle West for feeding purposes, but it should be remembered that the fact has practically no effect upon the shortage of cattle which prevails in the farm cattle states. They are brought in for feeding merely and do not increase the farm stock except temporarily. The shortage can only be reached by a larger attention to breeding, and an increase of the "she" stock habitually kept on the farm. This fact should be taken into consideration in weighing the effect of the statistics of cattle marketed thus far during the present year. The numbers have been large, but the farm does not furnish any very considerable proportion of them, although it has fed a good many of them. The only way by which the farmer's stock can be brought up to what it ought to be is by breeding. This is the only way to build up the home live stock interests. Any plan which contemplates making the farmer a buyer of cattle instead of a grower, is a mistake.—Live Stock Indicator.

There are new men going into the cattle business now that it is, so to speak, on a boom, and some few old timers that have been laying off are getting into harness again. One inducement at least is very marked at present for those contemplating investing in a bunch of bovines, and "running them" in Texas. There never was a time when so little stealing of cattle was being indulged in as at present, and the operations of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas are entitled to the main credit for this happy state of affairs. Secretary J. C. Loving informed the Journal a few days since that never during the history of the association, which extends over a period of twenty years, has there been so little cattle stealing as at present.

The association's inspectors are over two hundred reports short this year of the same period last year, and the number of cattle reported caught at the various points is less than at any former similar period of the association's existence. Now the inspectors furnish a report with every head of cattle or bunch of cattle caught. Each report necessarily includes one animal or any greater number so that the two hundred reports referred to represent several hundred head of cattle.

TEXAS FEVER OR ALKALIS?

It now appears that there is considerable diversity of opinion as to whether the Diamond V cattle, on account of which several Panhandle counties were recently quarantined, had Texas fever at all or not. A Platte county cattle-man of repute and intelligence has positively the cattle were "alkali" or, in other words, drank of stagnant alkali impregnated water, and states that his cattle range daily over the same trail over which the alleged fever infected herd passed with no ill results. According to our Amarillo correspondent's letter, which appears elsewhere, others seem to be of the same opinion, and some go so far as to say they can point out the pool which sickened the cattle. The Journal does not pretend to say whether or not these cattle were fevered. It does not know, and has no means of learning. Now that the herd are all well it must be a disputed question for all time as to the disease and its cause. We do say, however, that if the ailment was pronounced by Texas fever simply because of the discovery of ticks on some of the cattle, the diagnosis was liable to be incorrect, and, if so, it works a serious hardship on the counties quarantined because of the passage through them of the alleged infected herd. Recent developments seem to indicate that the question of Texas fever and cause is not nearly as well settled as generally supposed.

THE FARM.

Outdoor work has kept more people well than medicine has ever cured.

Worry dries up the spring of life, but forethought tends to a green old age. Do not build yourself out of a home by putting up a fine house on borrowed money.

Plan the farm as if you expected to live long and enjoy the result of your labors. Do not live for the day only.

Put off until to-morrow what you can not do well to-day. Drive your work, and do not let it drive you, but do no more than you can do well. If your neighbor puts in twenty acres of corn roughly, you would better put in ten properly.

Corn is the most important tillage crop adapted to stock feeding ground. Except the impracticable root crop, it is the most digestible stock food. Of all available crops it yields the greatest amount of dry matter to the acre. And when intelligence is exercised in its cultivation—when intelligent machinery has supplanted manual labor, it is the cheapest of all tillage crops.

The bulletins of the Arizona experiment station are constantly becoming more valuable, as they are improving in quality with each issue. The one recently issued upon weeds by Professor Toumey, is embellished with a number of excellent drawings by the author. The last bulletin upon the sugar beet is probably of more practical value than any bulletin yet issued by that station.

Fresh meats should be more commonly used on the farm. There are many ways of providing them, but the best I have seen is that of organizing a club of twenty or more neighbors. Then each member is to slaughter a beef whenever needed and the beef is to be divided among the members of the club. With sheep a club of four or five head will be plenty. The same kind of an organization could be organized for getting daily mail.

All sympathy is extended to the wife of the farmer or ranchman who has to cook for a number of men. The wealthy farmer having money enough to last him the rest of his life, and who merely has an ambition to get more, is surely but slowly mending his wife, if she is overworked by cooking for the hands. There is no need of a farmer's wife becoming haggard while young, but she often does just because inside help on the farm is not so conveniently obtained as outside help.

A small sum expended in keeping the farm buildings in repair and looking nice may be regarded as a sound investment, and one sure to yield large returns. First there is the economic side of the question, timely small repairs obviating later larger and expensive ones. Then there is the aesthetic side—the beautifying which pleases the senses and makes life more truly enjoyable and worth living. Again, there is the ethical side, beautiful surroundings always possessing a refining and ennobling influence. And to return to the economic view of the case, when you want to sell your property less difficulty will be met in doing so, as a property is largely judged by appearances. As a rule, repairs should be made as soon as their need is seen.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

While there are advantages with some disadvantages in threshing from the shock, I would not risk advising my brother farmers to leave the shocks stand in the field until it would be possible to get threshing done. I might risk it for myself, though I never have, but there are so many uncertainties as to when threshing can be done that for myself I stack my grain and advise others to do so. If there was a threshing machine for every dozen farms it might be safe, but it certainly would not be profitable to machine owners. A fifteen minutes rain with cloudy days following would completely stop the threshing for days, while if in the stack, by the use of covers generally at hand, an hour need not be lost.

As to marketing grain direct from the machine, that may or may not be good advice. It certainly is not good advice to say "always market from the machine." To thresh at once from the shock and at once put the grain on the market would put the great wheat crop of this country into the hands of buyers inside of three months and the great bulk of it in less than two months. I do not think any rule can be given on this point. The reading, intelligent farmer wants to study the crop situation and sell or hold as best judgment indicates. The bears could want for nothing more for their prosperity than that the farmers should sell at once, but it is hardly possible under any circumstances that it would be best for all farmers to do so.

T. M. Rice.

Blaine County, O. T.

We acknowledge with thanks to the publisher, H. Franklin Jones, 669 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., the receipt of the following songs: "My Saviors Heart Is True," by Mme. Dian Ferri, music by Nicola Ferri. "My Best Girl," by Gustave Lange. Spanish ballad, by A. M. Walker. "Douglas' Tender and True," music by Lady John Scott.

A poor editor, who knows how it is himself, says: "It is said that a New York girl kneads bread with her gloves on. That is no news to us. We need bread with our boots on; we need bread with our pants on and if those subscribers who are so much in arrears don't pay up soon, we will need bread without anything on."

HORSES AND MULES.

A typographical error in this department last week made a sentence read, "we assert that the average Texas horse breeder uses much unnecessary cruelty." It should have been, "the average Texas horse breaker."

It is very important that the harness on a young horse should fit well and comfortably and not hurt his shoulders, or gall him anywhere.

The difference between the man who swaps horses for a living and the horse thief, is only distinguished by the assistance of the microscope.

If you happen to have one or more good brood draft mares that have raised one or more good colts, stick to them. If you know where such can be had reasonably, get hold of them if you can. If on the other hand you have one that has had repeated bad luck, or raises indifferent colts, let her go and replace her with one that is either young or has been tried and not found wanting.

In breaking a colt to harness, we always prefer to give him his first lessons double, along with a free, sensible, fast-walking horse. A light front bobble answers well for several lessons. As soon as the colt has become used to harness, the bit, etc., and has ceased to be afraid of the driver or vehicle, and has learned to go along with his mate like a horse should, we feel no hesitation in hitching him singly to a cart. It is safe for the first few times to use a kicking strap, says Farmers' Advocate, being careful that it is properly adjusted about half way between the roots of the tail and coupling, and fastened in the proper position to prevent slipping either way, then buckle loosely to the shafts. It is not well to take long drives at first; in fact, the colt should be returned to the stable feeling fresh rather than weary. Two short drives in a day are much to be preferred to a long, wearisome trip. It is always bad policy to drive away a distance and then turn around and return by the same route. It is much better to go around a block, a different one at each time, however, so far as practicable, so that he will not acquire notions of his own as to where he should go or turn.

Horseback riding is a lost art in the average well-to-do country neighborhood, even with the sterner sex, and the sad condition of many of the mules, rat gnawed and "skirt curled," would be almost as great a curiosity as a horseless carriage. The buggy craze struck the country during the flush days of a dozen years ago, every one discarding horseback riding as the poor man's mode of travel, and every farmer, his sons and hired hands all buying buggies and throwing their saddles in the "lean horses," where many of them still repose. Even if the family doctor is to be hastily called, the average farmer's son or hired man would deem it a hardship if he were compelled to carry the message of mercy on horseback.

Twenty or thirty years ago the proud day of a country boy or rural maiden was the one on which the indulgent (very often disgruntled indulgence) parent returned from town with a new saddle. In those days the country young folks would canter away over the hills, through the silvery brook valleys or across the breezy-fanned prairies, for miles away, to church, Sunday school, "apple cutting" or "cousin's wedding," full of health, happiness and human vigor. But not so now. A country boy or girl, on horseback, going to church or a party, would feel humiliated, while a country maiden would feel positively disgraced if her "feller" should presume to have her ride a "horrid horse"—and furnish it herself to Sunday school or a circus, or even on a neighborhood jaunt. Nay, verily, the saddle, both side and astride, has emigrated to the city, where cultured people by the thousands recognize the respectability and healthfulness of horseback riding, and eagerly take up the lost art of their country cousins, spending vast sums of money for that which the country folk can as well have for nothing—the health and happiness-giving concomitants of horseback riding.—The Western Horseman.

THE SADDLE HORSE.

The first requisite to be considered in a saddle horse is the quality of being sound; the second that of a kind disposition with cool head and good mouth; third, courage and ambition; fourth, the conformation of weight carrier; fifth, gait and manners, says a writer in the Livestock Stable. No stumbling horse should ever be mounted. Almost every person who has seen a horse knows the meaning of a kind disposition to a certain extent, and none can possibly appreciate it more than a rider. The saddle horse by all means should have a level head, and no one thing has a tendency to produce this more than a good mouth. When drawing in the reins on a start there should be a perceptible yielding of the lower jaw, followed by a steady pressure, willingly given in such a way that the rider may at all times "feel" the horse's mouth, and the absence of a desire to pull or lug should be marked. The mouth is many times the root of all evil, and the thought of its influence upon the horse's disposition should never leave the rider's mind. By courage is meant spirit, pluck and endurance; a desire to go just as fast as the rider may wish and not faster, and without encouragement from whip or spur. The ability to do this is possessed by all educated saddle riders, as they learn to know their rider's silent signal. To carry weight a horse must possess a strong, level back. He must be closely coupled, legs well muscled, oblique shoulders, the hind quarter heavy, with tail set on well up. A horse with a good back rarely exceeds one inch higher at the withers than at the quarters.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

It does not pay to breed from ewes that score below a majority, and if we get a new stock ram and his get bring back into the flock faults that we have been trying to breed out for years, it would be better to cull the ewe and get lambs away rapidly and the future is bright, than allow the year to be a stationary one in the progress of the flock.

Regarding the question of importing Angora bucks from Turkey, Mr. H. Fuchs of Tiger Mills, Texas, an Angora goat breeder of some prominence says: "I think now that this is not a suitable time to import fresh Angora stock from Turkey. Large factory owners have bought a large supply of mohair in the last few years, and there is not much demand at present for domestic mohair; but doubtless there will be more demand for good domestic mohair soon. The Angora goat is surely a useful animal. Its flesh is about the best and healthiest in the world, and we have plenty of rough, rocky, brushy range that just suits these beautiful animals."

While it is true that sheep bite close and are fond of short, tender grass, it is also true that they cannot bite close on long grass or such pasture as has the start of them. Now in order for any farmer to get the greatest profit out of his flock he must make use of them as farm scavengers to clean out the weeds from the pastures, the fence rows and the corn field after them, in order to save the improvement who studies his flock they may be made useful and helpful in many ways, and proper management will relieve the regular grass pastures from the continuous close biting and will be advantageous to the sheep as well as to the farm.

In crossing sheep there should be a definite and direct intention. The crossing of breeds has been satisfactory from time immemorial. Cross-breeding in this country has never been so successful as in the improvement of common flocks in the direction of fleece. Until within a few years the mutton qualities have not been equally sought for. In this crossing has been the direct means of securing the desired results. No one should expect to create a new breed of sheep by this means in a lifetime. Some success in this direction has seemingly been attained in a few instances by very slow and carefully conducted crosses. In time more from unintentional than intentional crossing and management new families of sheep may be expected.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

The statement that we could not grow wool in sufficient quantities for our own wants, and must necessarily depend largely upon the foreign product, is a statement which is very slow and varied climate and limited extent of territory, we can produce every pound of the 600,000,000 pounds we annually consume, and the \$200,000,000 it cost might nearly all be saved for the benefit of our own people, instead of so large a portion of it being sent to enrich the wool growers of Buenos Ayres, New Zealand and Australia. The fine wools produced in the United States are classified by manufacturers substantially under only five or six grades: Ohio XX, which includes most of the marine wool produced east of the Missouri river, full year, and fall Texas, the Colorado fall and spring clips and California fall and spring. The foreign wools which enter into competition with these are New Zealand and Australian Cape and South American. The Donkoi and Georgian wools compete only with the coarsest Colorado and similar cheap coarse wools. Were no wools imported the supply of wools within reach of manufacturers would be less than they are using under ordinary circumstances, and to a limited extent, prices of home-grown wool would go up.—Denver Field and Farm.

THE OXFORD DOWN.

About the year 1833, some prominent and skillful breeders in Oxfordshire, England, undertook the formation of a new breed of sheep which should combine the weight of the long wool with the quality of the Down. They did not establish a scale of points, but they said: "A real Oxfordshire Down shall have a nice, dark color, the poll well covered with wool, and adorned with a topknot on the forehead, a good fleece of wool, thick on the skin, and curly, a well formed barrel on short legs, (not gray or spotted) with a good, firm mutton." They stuck to the test. They kept pegging away. Free wool had no sting, single standard no terror for them. On a double standard platform (wool and mutton), with two breeds to draw (Cotswold and Hampshire) without waiting for the aid or consent of any other breeder, they fought the battle. The English people are open to conviction, but the most conclusive evidence is required to convince them. The pioneers found no little difficulty in securing public recognition for their breed. But they were patient, persistent and determined. And in 1862, when the Oxford Down was given a separate class at the Royal show, the glorious victory was won.

The ideal sheep is the one that will produce the most mutton, wool and lambs, all of the best quality and at the least expense. To its near approach to this ideal may be attributed the phenomenal success of the Oxford Down breed in England and America.—W. A. Shafer in "Sheep in America."

A trained nurse advises that the thirst of a sick child, which it may not be well to satisfy wholly, is most comfortably assuaged by giving the drink very often in tiny glasses. The child will drain the contents each time, as it would do if the glass were larger.

SWINE.

The market seems to demand a better hog, it would be well if our farmers would take heed, and breed a better hog. This can only be done by raising pedigreed stock.

If the brood sows are properly cared for while in farrow there is very seldom an instance in which they will not bring their pigs at farrowing time without danger or trouble.

To keep hogs thrifty when fattening, mix two quarts wood ashes or fine charcoal with one pint salt and a quarter pound of sulphur. Ten hogs will eat this mixture once a week.

The value of pasture in the economy of pig-raising is being more and more appreciated. As to the kind of pasture, that is a matter where tastes differ. But no up-to-date farmer now attempts to raise hogs without pasture of some kind.

Well finished hogs of medium weight are becoming more and more popular in the markets and are commanding the best prices. This fact has been demonstrated by actual experiment and experience, and cattlemen are turning their attention strongly in the same direction.

A sow which brings a good litter of pigs—seven to nine in number—is a good, kind and careful mother, and so good a suckler that she will supply her offspring with plenty of milk if she is properly fed, is one of the most valuable and profitable animals on the farm. Usually they lack in one or more of these virtues.

The owner of the beasts of the field should remember in his treatment of swine how quickly he tires and refuses to thrive on a single ration. He should further remember that the digestive organs of the pig are more similar to his own than those of any other animal. If he can grasp this truth the pig in the future will receive more rational treatment at his hands.

A gilt should never be bred before she is eight months old, and we believe if she were allowed to go until a year old it would be better. If a sow farrows her first litter at fifteen months old, it is early enough. There may be exceptional cases where it would be best to allow her to bear earlier, but we do not believe it a good "general rule."

KEEPING PIGS CLEAN.

Every man who has tried to keep the sleeping apartments of pigs and young hogs perfectly clean knows what a job it is. A sensible old brood sow is the cleanest animal about her bedding that I know of; but pigs will scatter their bedding all over the room, carry in mud, and foul the whole space with urine and droppings, except a small corner where they will all pile up to sleep. These things used to worry me a good deal, but now I avoid them all in every simple manner. The sleeping rooms in both my houses are about eight feet square. The floor of each room is subdivided by a board eight inches wide, set up edgewise, one part for the bed, the other for the droppings. Once a week the droppings are scraped out clean; then the soiled bedding from the other side is spread over this space, and plenty of clean, dry straw is put in for new bedding. Managed in this way the pigs never foul their bed, and the fine soiled bedding makes a good absorbent, thus saving all the manure, both solid and liquid.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

HOW MEXICANS USE HOGS.

There are few hogs raised in Mexico, and of course the demand is far greater than the supply, making a good price of 25c per pound for a little. The hogs for meat would be a little value, as the Mexicans are not much on eating pork. The way they use an American hog is to butcher him and render all of him except his hams and shoulders into lard. The hams and shoulders are then salted and turned over to the meat market and sold—not cured. What is the reason that hogs are imported into Mexico; then instead of lard? The reason is that the duty on lard in cans or tins is enormous. It would make Ellet tower look low and dumpy when stood up beside it, whereas the duty on hogs is low—\$1.03 in Mexican money, which is a little over 50 cents in American money. By shipping in the hogs the duty on lard is knocked out by a great saving and profit to the slaughtering houses in Mexico.—Exchange.

CHICKEN EATING HOGS.

A chicken catcher in a herd of hogs is most exasperating and expensive. One such will soon transform a whole herd into ravenous chicken eaters. Being troubled in this way I tried the following: A leather blind wide enough to cover both eyes and long enough to come well over the face was cut from an old boot leg. The chicken thief was then caught, and pulling the ears forward, the top corner of the blind were fastened to them by means of pinchers and rings, such as are put in the snouts of pigs to prevent rooting. This blind will not prevent the hog from seeing his legitimate food, but it does prevent him seeing chickens unless they are under his very nose, and then if he attempts pursuit the chances are that he brings his nose in violent contact with the fence or some other obstruction. A few such lessons and he concludes that he is no longer partial to chicken. A mouth of "leather specs" cured our most ravenous thief, and by blinding only the ring leaders the whole herd was soon as docile as well behaved porkers should be.

T. L. IRWIN.

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OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Galveston, July 13.—Market bare of grown cattle; demand active and prices strong; market fairly supplied with calves and overstocked with sheep. Outlook for future shipments very encouraging. Respectfully,
A. F. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 13.—Cattle receipts were 6500. The market was weak to 10c lower. Texas steers \$2.40@4.25, Texas cows \$2.25@3.00, native steers \$3.25@4.90, native cows and heifers \$2.00@4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.10@4.20, bulls \$2.25@3.00. Hog receipts 5500. The market was 5¢ to 7¢ lower. The bulk of sales ranging from \$3.25@3.35, heavies \$3.27½@3.35, packers \$3.15@3.20, mixed \$3.27½@3.35, lights \$3.15@3.30, yorkers \$3.27½@3.40, pigs \$2.60@3.20. Sheep receipts 2000. Market steady; lambs \$2.25@5.10, culls \$2.00@3.50.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 13.—At St. Louis cattle receipts were 1,000, shipments 400. The market was 10¢ to 15¢ lower and slow. Good to best native shipping steers \$4.35@4.55, dressed beef and butchers' steers \$3.65@4.50, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.65@4.15, stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.20, cows and heifers \$2.00@4.15, canning \$1.25@2.25, Texas and Indian Territory steers \$2.80@3.90, good feed steers \$4.20, cows and heifers \$2.00@2.25. Hog receipts 3000, shipments 2000. Market 5¢ lower. Light \$3.40@3.50, mixed \$3.20@3.50, heavy \$3.25@3.50. Sheep receipts 4600, shipments 400. Market steady. Natives \$2.50@3.75, lambs \$3.75@5.00, Texas sheep \$3.00@3.55.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, July 13.—Since the opening of the market on Monday there has been a moderate run of all classes of cattle, mostly common stock; the receipts from Texas being comparatively light. Fair to good stock rules active; yesterday was a brisk and steady trade with hardly sufficient fat stock to meet the demands. To-day the market is about bare of good fat beefs, fat cows and heifers, and fat calves and yearlings; common and poor old stock is slow to sell. Hogs firm; light to medium weights sell readily. Sheep in full supply.

Good fat beefs, \$3.50@3.75; fair fat beefs, \$2.50@2.75; thin and rough old beefs, \$1.50@2.75; good fat cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25; fair fat cows, \$2.25@2.50; thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00@9.00; bulls, \$1.75@2.75; good fat calves, each, \$3.00@3.50; fair fat calves, each, \$6.00@7.00; thin calves, each, \$4.00@5.00; good fat yearlings, each, \$11.00@13.00; fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.00@9.00; thin yearlings, \$4.50@6.00; good milk cows, \$30.00@35.00; common to fair, \$15.00@25.00; springers, \$17.50@25.00; good fat corned hogs, \$3.75@4.25; common to fair hogs, \$2.75@3.15; good sheep \$3.50@3.75; common to fair, each, \$1.25@1.75. Respectfully yours,
ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 13.—At Chicago there was only a fair active general demand for cattle, and the heavy run naturally served to bring about a weaker feeling, prices declining 10¢ to 15¢. Grassy and coarse heavy cattle showed the most weakness. Sales were largely at \$4.00@4.25 for five dressed head and shipping cattle, with sales on a basis of \$3.75@4.00 for the poorest to \$5.00@5.15 for strictly prime beefs. Stocker and feeder trade fairly active at former prices, while butchers' and canners' stuff sold lower. Calves were unchanged. Trade in Texas cattle was fairly animated at slightly lower average prices. The market for hogs was off 5¢ at the start, with some sales 10¢ off. Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.10@3.55 for the poorest, to the best common with the bulk selling at \$3.40@3.45. Hogs are still choice in quality, but the proportion of mixed lots is increasing. With a fairly active demand, prices were steady for choice sheep and lambs, but others were weaker to a shade lower. Sheep sold at \$2.00@2.35 for natives, with few westerns adapted to the export trade at \$3.75@3.90 and common westerns wanted at \$3.75@3.65. Lambs, \$3.00@3.50 for culls to prime spring lambs. Receipts of cattle 21,000, hogs 4,000, sheep 17,000.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration to Texas parties for the week ending June 29, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle Club No. 8, West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.: J. H. Henningway, secretary.
Bulls: Alalfa H. 2741, E. M. Forlines to G. A. Knight, Belcher, Texas; August Weber 47455, Est. of W. S. Townsend to M. H. Townsend, Columbus, Texas; Cap of Red Wine 47682, J. F. Stacy to C. C. Johnson, of San Sabo Texas; Chief of Mohawk 48091, A. F. Hardie to A. Hardie, Sherman, Texas; Golden Sheen's Rotor 48159, J. Crook to J. W. Barrett, Houston, Texas; St. John of Collin 26454, R. E. Jennings to J. Wilford, McAdams, Texas.
Cows and heifers—Annie Brittain 97049, D. M. Weatherford to R. H. Hilley, Terrell, Texas; Buda Pesth 2d 32096, R. T. Hardesty to Womack & Sturgis, Taylor, Texas; Eugene Ash of Brushy 75179, Mrs. M. J. Hamilton to S. H. Hill, Manor, Texas; Gold Bonnie P. 123690, D. A. Saunders to J. C. McCrummen, Paris, Texas; Helen Davray 3d 106309, D. M. Weatherford to H. D. Crooker, Terrell, Texas; Josie Pesth 85651, R. T. Hardesty to Womack & Sturgis, Taylor, Texas; Lovely March 119897, T. J. Russell to B. S. Gist, Sulphur Springs, Texas; Lucy Milo 85652, R. T. Hardesty to Womack & Sturgis, Taylor, Texas; Mag Milo 85653, R. T. Hardesty to Womack & Sturgis, Taylor, Texas; Miss Fannie S. 113400, D. A. Saunders to J. C. McCrummen, Paris, Texas; Nona Coleman 113130, D. A. Saunders to J. C. McCrummen, Paris, Texas; Ocie Mulo 3d 47484, R. T. Hardesty to Womack & Sturgis, Taylor, Texas.

If you have any doubt about quality of leather and merits of the Up-to-Date Flexible Saddle, order one from Padgett Bros., Dallas, all uncertainties on that score will be most agreeably dispelled.

NEWS AND NOTES.

R. H. Weller marketed at St. Louis on the 28th steers from Eagle Pass; weight, 816; sold for \$3. These were Mexicans and came direct from Mexico to market.

The Kansas City Stock Yards case is postponed until September when Judge Foster of the United States circuit court will pass upon the reasonableness of the rates.

Destructive hailstorm in Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 9 raged for hours, killed thirteen persons and thousands of cattle and damaged crops to extent of four million dollars.

Roswell Record: There has been a greater rainfall in New Mexico this spring than in any year since 1865. As a result, crops of all kinds are in better shape than in any year since that time.

Kansas City stockyards receipts for the week ending July 7 were: Cattle 25,277, calves 1706, hogs 56,975, sheep 12,581, horses 216, corresponding week last year: Cattle 25,962, calves 2,366, hogs 36,992, sheep 10,264, horses 272.

E. A. Paffrath of Fort Worth, land and cattle commission merchant, sold to Kansas parties for fall delivery between four and five thousand steers of the LFD brand, owned by Major G. W. Littlefield of Austin, and located in Eddy, N. M. Price not made public.

Five hundred persons at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., were poisoned at a Fourth of July picnic by eating ham sandwiches the meat of which had been cooked in a copper bottomed kettle. Three hundred of the afflicted ones suffered severely and are not yet well, but none have died.

The Fort Worth Market House company has been organized, capital, \$20,000; object, building and maintaining a market house. Officers are: N. La Croix, president; Dr. J. L. Cooper, vice president; Luther I. Boaz, treasurer, and W. E. Cromer, secretary. A two-story building 200x85 feet will be erected at once.

G. W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, who is also a stockholder in the Omaha stock yards, applied for an injunction restraining the latter company from following the provisions of a law recently enacted by the Nebraska legislature by which the stockyards charges are reduced 40 per cent.

George B. Loving & Co., of Fort Worth, cattle commission merchants, sold last week for L. Goodman of Laredo to J. W. Fields of Dallas, 600 head of Mexican one and two-year-old heifers at \$6 and \$8 per head, delivered in Laredo. These cattle are destined for Mr. Field's ranch in Coleman county.

Ford County News: Mr. Sears, who lives on the Beverly farm, brought a cotton bloom to the News office on the 26th inst. Mr. Sears is a farmer of many years experience and says that he has the finest cotton crop he ever raised, and that all that is required to make cotton in Ford county is thorough preparation of the soil and constant cultivation.

Midland Eye-Opener: Frank Shelton sold last week, to Mrs. M. J. Riggs, 75 head of steers at \$14.50. Crowley & Garrett sold to J. Bell a 40 section pasture north of town last week at private figures. Scharbauer & Aycock bought all of Hugh Wells' last spring calves for a good round sum. Jim Johnson of the Pecos contracted delivery in November, to Mr. Hill, 300 ones, twos and threes at \$15, \$18 and \$22.50.

Silverton Stayer: Summer or winter everything favors the breeding of the best cattle only. In the summer the drouth comes and cuts grass short then every one realizes the fact that the best cattle will not eat and make more money invested in real good cattle he would have less in number and his grass would be much better. In the winter the same rule applies to feed, shelter and protection. But when the time comes to sell the profit is much greater on each head, and more than makes up the difference in number.

Childress Index: Stovall Johnson says an incident came under his notice this week which convinces him that de-horning range cattle is not a good thing. He says while out in his pasture he noticed that a bunch of dehorned cattle were badly scared at something. Riding up to them, he discovered a coyote was the cause. At the same time he noticed two heifers, with horns, were not in the least scared, but were showing fight to the coyote and chasing him from the other cattle. Stovall says his cattle can wear horns from now on.

John Scharbauer and D. M. DeVitt have entered suit against the Texas and Pacific and the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Railway companies for damages aggregating \$10,000. The plaintiffs allege that in January last they shipped six trains of cattle over the defendant companies' roads from Lake Charles, La., to Iatan, Tex., and on account of the number that died or were crippled in shipping, they suffered a loss of \$9762, which the railway companies have refused to pay to their damage in the sum first named.

The arrangement committee on the Cowboys' Reunion at Seymour on 4th, 5th and 6th of August next, have everything well in hand. Besides the general management and finance committees, other committees have been appointed on ground privileges, steer roping, bronco busting, transportation, reception and speakers, as well as committees to arrange for beef and wood supplies. Hon. D. L. Kenan will deliver the welcoming address, which will be responded to by Hon. J. N. Brown of Clarendon. Ex-Governor Ross and other notables have been invited and will probably be present.

Winfield Scott bought last week from L. M. Barkley of Fort Worth and J. H. Hall of Wolfe City, 3500 head of cattle located at Rosenberg, Fort Bend county, Texas. This herd, consisting of cows, heifers and bulls, and 1500 calves, formerly belonged to M. B. Dunlavy of Richmond, and subsequently to Harry Masterson of Brazoria,

from whom Messrs. Barkley and Hall purchased them last winter at \$10 round. This is the price Mr. Scott now pays for them, calves included, up to 1000 head, so that the seller's profit on the deal for the six months or thereabouts amounts to the neat sum of \$10,000.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the six months ending June 30, 1897, were cattle, 1,174,410; calves, 69,287; hogs, 4,097,083; sheep, 1,637,549; horses, 71,205. Corresponding period of 1896, receipts were, cattle, 1,234,916; calves, 55,194; hogs, 3,839,466; sheep, 1,743,769; horses, 70,929. Of the cattle received for the six months ending June 30, 1897, 379,670 were re-shipped, various points, being nearly one-third of the receipts.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise: Thomas McCall of Eden, Texas, writes as follows: "I have just completed an exhaustive experiment with the Pasteur vaccine as a protection against black leg in cattle. I have lost more or less heavily from black leg among my calves for the last four or five years, the loss in one year amounting to fifteen per cent. Of calves doubly inoculated not a single one died of those treated once three died, while of those left unvaccinated ten head or about 10 per cent died. The calves were in moderate condition all winter, not fat and some very poor. The death rate was not confined to any special part of the pasture, but was distributed pretty evenly over it."

Childress Star: The commissioners' court fixed the valuation of the railroad at \$8500 per mile, cattle at twelve dollars. Hereford at thirty-five and railroad lands at \$2.25 per acre. The court of Hall county fixed railroad property at \$10.00 per mile, cattle at \$11 per head and raw land at \$1.50. Last year Hall county placed the railroad property very low. Simply because it takes a little money to irrigate a country and the amendments permit the country to engage in irrigation is no reason why there will be fraud, corruption and bloated bond holders. Such talk is the work of the scoundrel and calamity prophet. Give us irrigation, more moisture, and our country will be the Eden of the earth.

San Angelo Standard: Lum Hudson bought from Tol Cawley 85 she cattle, calves thrown in, at \$13.75. Ed Marshall of McCulloch county, sold to P. C. G. W. Tom of Stanton, 75 cows at \$20, calves not counted. Pat Moriarty bought 25 head of two-year-old horses from Tom Talbott at \$4 per head. John W. Berry of San Angelo, sold 10,000 pounds of wool, twelve months' clip, at 10¢ cent. Tom Oden from Kimble county, sold to Lon Arnett of San Angelo, 225 steers, each; \$12 was paid for yearlings. W. B. Ellis of Leonard county, sold to George Smith of Brownwood, 100 steer yearlings at \$14 per head. Jones & Black of Sonora, sold 600 head of yearlings to Good & Barron of Coke county at \$13.35. These cattle were contracted for a month ago.

Price Henry bought from Eugene McKenzie 200 cows and 200 calves, graded Herefords, tops, for \$12.25 per head. Mr. Henry has hidden good-bye to the sheep business and will hereafter devote his time to matrimony and the cattle business. J. M. Oden from Bethany, La., is here again with 210 head of cattle. Thursday he sold 100 of the tops to Dr. John Abe March for \$13.50. Mr. Oden contemplates locating in the ranch business in this section in the near future. M. Z. Smitten has purchased 1000 stock cattle from Henry Lindley of Big Lake, delivery from 1st to 10th of September for \$15,000. This includes Mr. Lindley's entire brand. The cattle will be put in the Cushing pasture in Glascock county.

DEATHS FROM CHABRON.

Wharton Davenport, who recently returned from Beaumont, reports charbon raging along the line of the Gulf and Interstate railroads. Coming down on a train from Beaumont to High Island he saw several dead cattle on the prairie, victims of the disease. Natives say the severity of the disease is caused by the filthy condition of the water. Range cattle suffer more, and 90 per cent affected with the disease have died.

Within the past two months two people have died, and their death was caused by the bite of a fly inoculated with charbon. Recently a man was skinning a beef when a fly brushed against his neck. He struck the fly with his hand, mashing it against his neck, and in twelve hours he died in great agony.

Mr. Davenport says that inoculation has been tried with good results. They are doing everything in their power to arrest the spread of the disease.—Houston Post.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK.

The following are given as representative sales at each point. Lack of sufficient space prevents giving full lists of Texas sales:

At St. Louis—J. T. Biffle, 946-lb steers, \$3.55; G. E. N. Ball, 734-lb cows and heifers, \$3, 1012-lb steers, \$3.65; H. B. Smith, 1083-lb cattle, \$3.60; W. N. Fayant, calves, \$5.50; H. G. Williams, 232-lb steers, \$3.20; L. D. Major, 364 lbs, \$3.50; Sidney Webb & Co., cows, \$2.65, and 836-lb steers, \$3.40; E. R. Crockett, calves, \$9.25, cows, \$5.05; A. Levi & Co., 855-lb steers, \$3.15; T. B. Dugan, 207-lb calves, \$9.50 each; W. A. Pust, 752-lb cows, \$2.60; W. H. Edleman, 855-lb steers, \$2.90; Culpepper & Roberts, 1009 lbs, \$3.10.

At Chicago—Stevens & B., calves,

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va., writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

220@352 lbs., \$3.25@4.15; North & B., 231 lbs., \$4.35; J. C. Duggers, 1149-lb steers, \$3.75; Dubose & Miller, 962 lbs., \$3.45; H. Runge & Co., 941 lbs., \$3.40; M. J. Baker & Son, 957@968 lbs., \$3.35@3.45; E. D. Farmer, 1109@1265 lbs., \$3.85@4.20; S. H. Perry, 1007@1344 lbs., \$3.85@4.20; Peery & F., 1092@1348 lbs., \$4.00@4.25; Fleming & J., 1065 lbs., \$4.15; J. L. Chadwick, 840@973 lbs., \$3.80@3.90; G. M. Bonner, 1127 lbs., \$3.65; J. Peoples, 800@935 lbs., \$3.00@3.60; J. A. Bounds, 784 lbs., \$3.10; T. A. Bounds & Bro., 696 lbs., \$2.85; J. J. Rumb, 680-lb steers and heifers, \$3; S. King, 692@760-lb cows, \$2.70@2.85; 241-lb calves, \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; A. N. Snapp, 701-lb steers, \$2.80; Pryor & Dougherty, 788 lbs., \$3.15; J. M. Dougherty, 808 lbs., \$3.25; Geo. Beggs, 966 lbs., \$3.55; T. B. Womack, 865 lbs., \$3.40; W. N. E., 888 lbs., \$3.30.

At Kansas City—P. S. & F. Witherpoon, 977-lb steers, and 982 lbs., \$3.25; R. E. Addington, 1025 lbs., \$3.10; Stanfield Bros., 1140 lbs and 1338 lbs., \$3.70; F. Thompson, 766-lb cows and 812 lbs., \$2.65; Jas. Crawford, 714-lb cows, \$2.50, and 144-lb calves, \$7 each; G. A. Hartgrove, 843-lb cows, \$2.75, \$2.65, and 206-lb calves, \$9 each; E. C. Lassater, 290-lb calves, \$10 each; T. Polk, 1010-lb bulls, \$2.10; Walker Bros., & Campbell, 679-lb heifers, \$2.65, and 927-lb steers, \$3.15; A. J. Davis, 1023-lb steers, \$3.40; Vaden Taliaferro, 1115 lbs., \$3.40; W. H. Rogers, 1002-lb steers, \$3.35, 1021 lbs., 3.45, 614-lb cows, \$2.25, 184-lb calves, \$8.75 each; J. R. Tobin, 769-lb cows, \$2.40, and 1030-lb stags, \$2.25; W. T. Wynne, 754-lb cows, \$2.60, 1368-lb oxen, \$2.75, 1140-lb bulls, \$2.10; W. H. Edleman, 1040-lb steers, \$3.05; J. T. Thompson, 822-lb cows, \$2.47½.

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ST. LOUIS SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

On Thursday afternoon of last week the twenty-six anniversary of this institution was celebrated in appropriate manner. A most excellent musical programme had been prepared and was participated in by Misses Ritchey, Johnston, Watts, Christopher, Peugh, Goldstone, Brooks, Renfro and Tharp. Without exception the performers, whether as vocalists or pianists, showed clearly that the teaching had been of the highest order. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, Tenn. He took for the theme, "Home, Home Making and Home Makers." It was a rich tribute to the real sphere of woman. The arguments were conclusively and forcibly presented. Dr. Frost made many friends and strengthened the ties with the companions of other days.

A number of medals and prizes were awarded for efficiency in various departments of work in the school. Thus closed one of the most successful years in the history of this institution. We take very great pleasure in referring again to the character of the school. As is well known it is situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of St. Louis, on high rolling ground. The large lawn is covered with grass and shrubs with here and there beds of roses and other flowers in their season. Immense forest trees which have stood the storms of many winters afford abundant shade. The buildings are adapted well for the purpose for which they are intended. But grounds and buildings do not make a school. While these are all that one desires, they represent but a very small item in St. Louis Seminary. Dr. B. T. Blewett, the venerable president, is a schoolmaster of the old, honest, thorough going type; a man of high moral character and marked intellectual attainments. A man of no mean degree of energy and instructor, a guide and protector to all young ladies who may be committed to his charge. His noble wife is no less qualified for her work. Each member of the faculty is selected for the special work of his or her department.

It is strictly a home school. Only twenty-four young ladies are admitted in any session. Everything is done to add to their comfort. They have as nearly as is possible all the advantages and attention of home. They are in constant association with their teachers, and each individual pupil is looked after, and whatever is necessary for her best development, intellectually, physically, morally and spiritually is furnished her with assiduous care and rare tact. We believe this is the only school of its kind in Missouri. We wish there were more, for this class of education is of the highest value and of education. Of course all that is furnished here can not be furnished at a low price, but money invested in the education of a girl in this school is well spent, and the advantages afforded are cheap at the price.

The Journal acknowledges receipt from Director J. H. Connell of a copy of the ninth annual report of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, also of Bulletin No. 41—"Steer Feeding." This bulletin gives details and cost of feed experiments with several lots of steers made at College Station during the past winter. It is instructive and should be in the hands of every Texas feeder. Copies can be had on application to the director.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.
The International and Great Northern routes are the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market. Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis.

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If the fountain of life is its very source, no health in the body, woman has any weakness of special organ, the fountain of her physical existence is poisoned, and she cannot be healthy until this one local trouble is cured.

The family physician may make the very common error of ascribing all the trouble to superficial causes; he may prescribe for neuralgia, indigestion, insomnia, or headache, when these are merely symptoms of some deep-rooted malady of the distinctly feminine organs.

Any woman suffering from these delicate complaints may be completely cured right in the privacy of her own home (without recourse to mortifying examinations or "local treatment") by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Dr. Pierce's thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains several chapters devoted to the special physiology of woman, with suggestions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. A paper-bound copy sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing only; or cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 native Palo Pinto County 3-year old steers, at \$23 00.
200 high grade Palo Pinto County stock cattle, at \$16 00.
200 high grade Palo Pinto County steer yearlings, at \$15.00.
1000 Mexican cows and calves, f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$14.00.
400 native Jack County 3-year old steers, good feeders, at \$23.00.
1000 Mexican 2-year-olds, half heifers and half steers, f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$8.50.
1000 good Mexican yearlings, half heifers and half steers, f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$6.50.
300 ahe cattle in Fayette county at \$7.50 for yearlings, \$9.50 for 2's and \$12.50 for cows.
800 Palo Pinto County cows, half of which have calves by their sides, at \$16.00, calves thrown in.
3000 good, smooth, young Mexican cows, in lots of 500 or over, f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$10.00 per head.
1600 3-year old steers, originally from Central Texas, but now in Hall county, nearly all of which are dehorned, gentle, desirable feeders. At \$22.50.
200 steer yearlings, 400 2's and 300 3's, first-class Panhandle cattle located near Memphis, Texas, at \$17.00 for the yearlings, \$22.00 for the 2's and \$25.00 for the 3's.
1000 mixed, Eastern Texas stock cattle in quantities and classes to suit at \$7.00 for heifer yearlings, \$9.00 for heifer 2-year olds and \$11.50 for cows; \$8.50 for steer yearlings and \$11.50 for steer 2-year olds.
400 yearling steers and the same number of 2-year olds; located in, and all natives of Coleman county; strictly first class cattle. Will be sold on first-class range and delivered to purchaser in November at \$15.00 per head for yearlings and \$19.00 per head for 2-year olds.

STOCKED RANCHES.

A herd of 10,000, one of the best herds in the state, located on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, above the quarantine line. The ranch contains about 140,000 acres of land, about one-half of which is patented and unincumbered; the other half is State school lands, leased for five years at 3¢ per acre. This is one of the best herds and finest ranches in the country. Will be sold at its market value, and on easy terms.

A choice, well bred herd of about 8000 cattle, located in the Panhandle, near the Fort Worth & Denver railroad; ranch contains something over 100,000 acres; about one-fourth of which is patented, balance held by very favorable lease. This is one of the finest bred herds and best equipped ranches in the Panhandle. It will be sold at less than its actual value.

16,000 well graded, mixed stock cattle, all shes, located above the quarantine line, at \$13.00. Cattle are on a leased range which purchaser can secure if desired by paying reasonable price for the improvements.

A herd of 1400 graded stock cattle which will class about as follows: 650 cows, 400 calves, 100 heifer 2-year olds, 200 steer yearlings, 25 high grade bulls. These cattle are located on a first-class leased pasture about 35 miles from San Angelo. The pasture contains something over 11,000 acres enclosed with splendid fence; cross fences, 2 good ranch houses with small farms, 3 good wells and windmills; in fact everything in first-class shape. This property is leased for five years at an average of 3½ cts. per acre. The cattle will be sold, delivered any time between this and the 1st of December, at \$14.00 per head including calves. The purchaser can have refusal of the lease and ranch improvements at

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respondence shown him will be appreciated by the man-
agement.Deaths throughout the United States
last week from the effects of heat are
estimated at 2000. Of this number
Texas furnished one victim only.Portions of North Texas were visited
by refreshing rains Saturday night,
which cooled the heated atmosphere,
and in some sections were heavy
enough to benefit corn crops.The Dingley tariff bill, which passed
the house several months ago has
finally passed the senate by a vote of
38 to 28, and is now in the hands of
the joint conference committee.Some aesthetic Fort Worthites are
kicking because of alleged "smoke nu-
isance" and the Tarrant County Citizen
in comment, hops on to them in char-
acteristic fashion, stating that the pau-
city of factories and of the "tin bucket
brigade" is now much too conspicuous.The Dallas Farm management invite
a home industry exhibit from each coun-
ty for the forthcoming fair. If the
suggestion is responded to as it should
be the result will be a revelation to
very many Texans, who are in igno-
rance of what is being manufactured
in their own state.From all we can learn, it is to be
feared that corn in north and some
portions of central Texas, which prom-
ised so bountifully a few weeks since
will be cut short on account of the re-
cent excessively hot and dry weather.
In South Texas where corn is two or
three weeks earlier, good crops are
assured, but elsewhere in the state, un-
less rain comes immediately, corn will
undoubtedly be light and not thor-
oughly filled out. Farmers who planted
northern grown seed have had their
corn mature two weeks ahead of native
seed planted at the same time. Two
weeks means a great deal at the
critical period when corn is maturing
and it will stand our farmers in hand
to investigate the matter thoroughly.THE BEST MARKET FOR TEXAS
LIVESTOCK.The best market for Texas livestock
is the one that will give the best and
most satisfactory returns to the ship-
per; in other words, the best market
is the one that pays the highest prices.
That Texas stockmen are largely inter-
ested in building up home markets is
a fact that cannot be denied and if the
home markets could offer the same ad-
vantages and pay as satisfactory prices
as the outside markets the former
would very naturally get the business,
but until they can do this and as long
as shipments to the home market must
be made at a loss to the shipper, the
outside markets will continue to han-
dle the bulk of Texas shipments.While the Journal believes, every-
thing else being equal, in patronizing
home industry and building up Texas
markets for Texas products, yet it also
believes in giving Texas shippers the
benefit of any information in its pos-
session that, in its opinion, will serve
their interest or be of value to them.
This paper is published in the interest
of its patrons generally and its readers
specially, and when the home markets
can offer advantages equal to those of
the outside markets it will certainly
give them the preference; otherwise
it will not.It requires something more than
wind and promises to establish a suc-
cessful market. First there must be
a demand at least approaching in mag-
nitude the supply; a mere claim to this
effect is not sufficient. This demand
must be coupled with active competi-
tion. One slaughtering establishment,
which means one buyer cannot furnish
competition, and therefore cannot
build up a market. With only one
packing house no city or stockyard
company can hope to build up and
maintain a satisfactory market. Nei-
ther will doctored or padded receipts
or false representations secure the de-
sired end.When the would-be livestock mar-
kets of Texas can offer the readers of
the Journal as good prices for their
livestock as can be obtained elsewhere
the Journal will take pleasure in so
advising them and doing all in its
power to foster and build up these
markets, but until then it will con-
tinue to advise its patrons to ship
their livestock to the markets thatwill give the best results. In pursuing
this course the Journal has not only
incurred the displeasure of some of the
stockyards people but has subjected
itself to the criticisms and misrepresen-
tations of some of its contemporaries,
but as long as facts, figures and
results bear out and justify the course
pursued by this paper it can afford to
incur criticisms such as those above
referred to. The Journal does not de-
sire to wage war with its contemporaries
or with any other institution, but
if forced into the fight it has abundance
of proof to justify the position it has
taken and is therefore well equipped
for the fray.

LAND VALUES IN WEST TEXAS.

Since cattlemen first began to occu-
py that large part of Texas west of the
100th meridian, there have been sev-
eral changes in ideas regarding its land
values. For many years its land had
practically no value and in some cases
could be bought at less than the mar-
ket value of an equal acreage in land
certificates. In few localities was there
any demand at all. When it did
occur it was almost always for small
areas, buyers valuing only water that
controlled range and selecting for pur-
chase the lands on which such water
was found. With the fencing of pas-
tures came the necessity for the own-
ership of land, and during the boom
period in the early part of the 80's, ac-
tive competition among buyers, a large
proportion of whom were non-resi-
dents, brought prices up to a level
which mere grazing lands certainly
will never reach again. The over-val-
uation was not alone by non-residents.
Men with long experience in cattle-
raising in what was then called West-
ern, but really Middle Texas, had al-
most as little appreciation of the con-
ditions of the West as did those who
had never rested foot on the soil of the
state. It was long before the unfavor-
able climatic conditions were generally
recognized, and the vitally important
effect of these conditions upon actual
value, considering value in its neces-
sary relation to potency for income
production, was universally ignored.There was an idea generally prev-
alent that always and everywhere the
annual rainfall is increased by occu-
pancy and cultivation. Even yet this
idea has not entirely disappeared,
though it ignores a fact of most po-
tential influence—that the Gulf is the
source of our rainfall, and that the ex-
treme western border of the Gulf lies
well east of the 98th meridian.Another error was the over-estima-
tion of the grazing capacity of West-
ern land. Men measured it by their
experience of the compact turf of the
black lands then beginning to drift
into the list of the agricultural counties
of the state.After the boom there came a weary
series of years during which cattle-
raisers knew only losses so serious as
to bring many large properties to hope-
less disaster. Values tumbled every-
where. Many of the best properties of
the West passed forever from the
hands of their owners. Under the new
ownership they long produced nothing
but expenses. It was difficult to un-
derstand how to make an intelligent
estimate of values. Sales were almost
unknown and the few that were made
were at prices which not long before
would have seemed incredibly low. No
longer than eight or ten months ago
a large pasture possessing to an un-
usual extent all that gives value to graz-
ing lands, was sold for 50 cents per
acre.At last—but with extreme difficulty
—the legislature was brought to recog-
nize the situation and reduced the pur-
chase price of grazing lands to one
dollar per acre and the lease to three
cents per acre annually, and as the
state is in the market with many mil-
lions of acres, its price may almost be
considered the standard. But should
there be in the future any attempt to
materially advance the state prices, its
result will be only to prevent sales,
and bring about a general depreciation
instead of enhancement. For this rea-
son cattlemen have learned to estimate
more correctly the grazing capacity of
western lands and to know the large
acreage required for grazing a single
animal—to consider the years of
drouth, the losses from winter storms
—and when they are asked to pay for
lands a price beyond that which their
industry can reasonably be expected to
bear then by common consent "free
grass" will become so large an element
in the situation that lands will drop
back to the almost valueless condi-
tion of early years.On the other hand, the cattle busi-
ness is experiencing a marked pros-
perity and those best qualified for pre-
diction are of opinion that the prosper-
ous conditions will continue. Valuable
lessons have been learned from expe-
rience of past years of misfortune.
Probably no other branch of business
numbers in its ranks so large a pro-
portion of men at once intelligently
conservative and intelligently enter-
prising. They are men who will wis-
ely endeavor to equip themselves for
the probable future demands of their
business and are daily becoming bet-
ter able to do so. Land buying is an
important part of the necessary pro-
vision for their future requirements,but they will only buy conservatively.
There may be some enhancement of
present valuations. We all know there
cannot be much.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Continued from Page 2.

and on our way home the next day we
met Sam Woody, Jim Mapes, Jack
Page, Dutch Waggoner, Ben Haney,
Tom McCarroll and the Paschall boys,
and what remained of the barrel of
Dexter's best was appropriated to the
ratification of all that had been done.
As a rule we old-timers look back to
those days and call them the good
days, when as a matter of fact, these
days are as good as were those, the
difference doubtless being largely the
result of our not having kept up with
the procession.

R. M. COLLINS.

Decatur, Texas, July 12, 1897.

GOOD BYE, LONG HORNS.

The Capitol Company's Cattle, Pan-
Handle, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Your correspondent lately improved
the opportunity to see this ranch, in
company with Hon. J. V. Farwell,
while going over it with Mr. A. G.
Boyce, the ranch manager, and found
such a superior grade of cattle, in-
cluding Herefords, Polled Angus and
Shorthorns, that he was naturally led
to inquire how in so short a time
(about 8 years) such results could be
reached. They saw 4500 yearling
steers on their way to the most
northern pasture, full 80 per cent of
which had white faces and their size
and the up would compare favorably
with that of any thoroughbred herd
in the country. They also saw 326 calves
branded in about three hours and only
three of the whole number were with-
out white faces and all were pure reds.
They were bred from graded cows by
thoroughbred bulls. These results were
so remarkable that your correspon-
dent asked Mr. Boyce to explain his
method of dealing with Texas long-
horns to produce such cattle. Said Mr.
Boyce: "I am glad of an opportunity
and the story is a short one. I told
Mr. Farwell when I took charge of this
ranch that if he would give me thor-
oughbred bulls of the best breeds, I
could show him what the plains would
do for him. He agreed to this, and
you now have these two object les-
sons as the product of my theory work-
ed out.""We cut out all poor and off-color
cows and sent them to market, and
bred the best cows with the most ap-
propriate colors and best shape to the
blooded bulls to get vitality, size and
bone that will make champions for feed-
ing equal to thoroughbreds.""I have followed this method until
now we have nothing but our own
breeding; the original purchase of a
hundred thousand all having been sold."
"The lowest bred cow on the ranch
is at least a half-bred from Hereford,
Angus or Shorthorn, and the great ma-
jority are 3/4 to 7/8 pure bred. This ex-
plains what you have seen, and as to
the quality of the bulls used; allow me
to say that Mr. Farwell imported a
herd of registered Polled Angus and
Herefords, each, which have been on
the ranch now over seven years, and
I have bought in addition a registered
herd of Polled Angus of Mr. Arnold
in this country. I also bought T. L.
Miller's celebrated Hereford herd, of
Becher, Ills., which Mr. Powell (his
old partner) says is the finest and best
bred herd in the world. Certainly Mr.
Miller held that honor in England, for
while there the Hereford breeders not
only gave him a banquet, but appoint-
ed a committee to select ten of the best
bulls in England, and presented to him,
for a testimonial of their appreciation
of what he had done for the reputa-
tion of Hereford cattle in America.""Not being posted as to the best fam-
ilies of Herefords in America, I em-
ployed Mr. Powell in 1889 to purchase
for the ranch Hereford bulls of the
best families bred in the United States
up to the present time. He also has a
ranch joining our headquarters and for
eight years has been breeding bulls
for sale to ranchmen. His herd is
headed by imported cows.""We have had to buy each year in ad-
dition to our own raising from these
pure bred herds to meet the demands
of the ranch, and one to four hundred
registered Herefords as well as a large
number of Polled Angus and Short-
horns."Your correspondent then asked Mr.
Farwell if he had seen the original
herd from which the present one was
produced in the manner described by
Mr. Boyce. "Yes," said Mr. Farwell,
"I saw them when the first manager
held the opinion that thoroughbred
cattle would not live on the plains
where they had to raise themselves
and he had bought nothing but Texas
cattle and low grade Shorthorns
and the herd of 100,000 head were a sorry
lot compared with the present herd.
My purchase of registered Polled Angus
and Herefords in England and
Scotland were first sent to Iowa until
such a theory was exploded in practice,
by sending a few only to Texas, and
then the herds were both sent to Tex-
as, and have thrived here as well, with-
out winter feed, as they did in Iowa
with it.""Evidently you think the panhandle
of Texas is a good cattle country."
"Well, I don't think it, I know it;
and what you have seen should prove
to you that stock farms of 1000 to 100,
000 acres in this section will be the
ultimate destiny of the whole of the pan-
handle."On our return to headquarters Mr.
Powell, herein referred to, kindly in-
vited us to see his registered herd
(which in itself demonstrates his abili-
ty as a breeder) and he endorsed all
that Mr. Boyce had said in regard to
the Miller herd and others bought by
the Capitol company for breeding pur-
poses, the result of which we had seen
in the character of yearling steers and
calves being branded, and referred us
to the Hereford Herd book and said
that anyone interested in the matter
could look up the following numbers
with the record of the animals referred
to and see that nothing had been over-
drawn.Mr. Powell said: "There were 65
head of bulls bought from the Miller
herd before you bought it and about 70
head in it when you bought it, from
his stock bulls. All 7265 and Dictatorthe 2nd, No. 6505, and Star Grove the
10th, No. 17434. You bought from the
Hemming herd of Wheatfield, Mich., 1/2
head from imported Gift Wilton No.
27868 and imported Victorious No.
14492 and imported Old Times No.
25412. From J. & C. Savage of Elvira,
Ohio, 8 head from Jackweller No. 16238.
He by Earl & Stewart imported Garfield
No. 70015. From Probert, Ohio, 50
bulls from imported Nimrod No. 13993,
and American Telescope, imported, No.
6347. From W. Richardson of Wana-
con, Ohio, 18 bulls, from Gladstone
No. 4608. From Thos. Turney of same
place, 50 bulls from Deception Rock
No. 2434, by Romeo, imported, No.
6420 by Lord Wilton and one of his
best gets. From H. S. Klein of same
place, 10 head of bulls from imported
Hendrikes No. 26193. From A. Gregory,
Chicago, Ill., 50 bulls, from Stargrove
the 14th No. 25586. From Todd Benja-
min, Sugar Grove, Ill., 10 head from
the World's Fair prize bull Wilton
Grove No. 5255, also the prize bull,
Enster. From T. J. Scroggin, Harris-
town, Ill., 58 head from Valentine No.
2044, and from Valentine No. 2044,
4654, and Krenlin No. 51143. From
West & Duncan of Windsor, Ill., 100
head from Hartwick No. 4275, he by the
royal prize bull Hamton Wilton 25593.
From Wallace Libby, Ottawa, Ills., 63
head from Stargrove the 3rd No. 16763,
and Orphans Pride No. 36892, and
Ranting Robin No. 50603. From Wm.
Constable, Becher, Ills., 14 head from
imported Shamrock No. 13476, and Otto
No. 29873. From Burnham & Sons,
Martindale, Ill., 18 head from Sette
No. 29872. From the Cosgrove Live
Stock company, Minnesota, 48 head
bulls from Wild Eyes No. 11559, and
the Stargrove the 9th No. 17429, and
Conqueror O. E. E. bred by Perry
Wilton No. 25539. From James A. Ferry,
Wellington, Ill., 42 head bulls im-
ported Major Hatfield No. 23447, and
imported Pylon Ero No. 23461, and Sir
Isaac No. 24655. From C. B. Smith,
Fayette, Mo., 30 head by Roscoe No.
16509, he by Gudgeff & Simpson's An-
xiety the 4th No. 9904. From M. W. Leon-
ard of same place, 60 head bulls from
Rave Boy No. 4144, he by W. S. Van-
netta's prize bull Cherry Boy No. 25495.
From Geo. Leigh & Co., 60 head bulls
from the imported Sir Wilfred No.
14235, and Solon No. 10876, and Royal
Wilton No. 47514. From Edward Lar-
kin, Ashland, Neb., 100 head from im-
ported Bulls Leader No. 257, Romeo,
No. 6420 and Vender No. 17422. Lead-
ers sold at the T. L. Miller sale,
April 23rd, 1896, for \$2475, and the
Ancienter said after the sale, "Permit
me to say that Leader is not only the
best Grove 3rd bull living but he is a
better bull than Grove the 3rd ever
was and I stake my reputation on this
assertion." T. L. Miller, the owner,
said: "He is the best living bull of his
age." Romeo was sold
to Lanier for \$2500.00. From
W. S. Vanetta, of Fowler, Ind., 8
bulls from Wilbur No. 3618. From my
own herd, 200 head bulls from imported
Bulls Prosa No. 4148, Hotspru No.
9415, Marlon Devere No. 28710 and
from Wilton Grove 2nd No. 55222, Sur-
prise No. 26369, Peerless Wilton the
14th No. 50736, Vespasian No. 52548."The use of such bulls from one to
seven years in the Capitol company's
herd fully accounts for its present
high standard of quality.

OCCASIONAL.

Channing, Texas.

Truth is the object of our understand-
ing, as good is of our will; and the un-
derstanding of truth can be found in a
life with the will which can choose an
apparent evil.—Dryden.

For Sale.

WANTED.

PASTURE WANTED.

Wanted to lease 5,000 to 10,000 acre pasture,
conveniently situated to railroad. A guarantee
of plenty of water to be required.
Address H. A. PIERCE, Waxahatchie, Tex.

"FOR SALE OR LEASE."

JEFF DAVIS COUNTY

SCHOOL LANDS.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, June 18th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed bids will
be received at the office of the County Clerk of
Jeff Davis County, Texas, up to 10 o'clock a.
m. Monday, the 9th day of August, 1897, for the
sale of four lots of school land, situated in
the 5th body in Cochran County,
Texas, patented by the State to Jeff Davis
County for the benefit of the public schools of
said county.The Commissioners Court reserves the right
to reject any and all bids.Parties desiring to bid will be furnished all
necessary information on writing the Hon. J.
B. Weatherly, County Judge Jeff Davis Coun-
ty, Fort Davis, Texas, or to the undersigned.Published by order of the Commissioners
Court of said County.Witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th
day of June, 1897.JAS. STEWART, Clerk C. C.
Jeff Davis County, Texas.

WANTED.

ALL WIND PUMPS to have a PERFECT
SPRING that helps get water, stops pound-
ing, jerking, breaking and rapid wearing of
pump and mill. No good pump, pay after trial.
Ask your dealer for it, or
EGIS M'F'G CO.,
Marshalltown, Iowa.

Cattle for Sale.

I have for sale 2000 well bred heifer yearlings,
all in one brand, price \$12. Also 1500 well
graded 3 and 4 year old steers, mostly four.
These cattle are fat now, and are on fine me-
squite grass. About 500 or 600 are white faces,
and 1000 of them will average over 1000 pounds
in the market. Price \$30, delivered in October.
Address O. L. EVANS, Yorktown, Tex.

Here's Something

Nice.

1200 acres in Callahan county, 10 miles south
of Baird, on Coleman road, Good 6-room house,
orchard, farm of 60 acres, two small and one
general pasture; about 1000 acres good agricul-
tural land, fine valley on Pecan Bayou, which
runs through western part of property. Price
\$1,000, all under fence. Price \$1,000,
\$1,000 cash, remainder one to five years.
Land is within the farming belt, and would
make a first-class stock farm.Geo. B. Loving & Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.



Berkshire Hogs.

We have, registered, or can be, and all
out of registered sows, got by registered
boars, about14 matured Sows, 36 yearling Gifts,
10 2-months old Boar Pigs. 29 yearling Barrows.
They are all healthy, but thin in flesh. No disease amongst them. There are
some valuable Berkshires in the lot. Make us an offer, as we are going to sell.
THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM, Austin, Tex.Hickory Grove Herd Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites.
Fashionable Breeding and Superior Individual Excellence. Long Look A 3537, best
son of Look Out and Black Model 1740, by Kiew's Model, at head of Poland-Chinas, and Pedro
at head of Chester Whites. Sows bred to Long Look, and pigs by other high class boars for
sale. Will breed a few sows to Long Look at \$25 each. Write your wants. H. E. KEBLER,
Clarence, Mo. When writing advertisers always mention this paper.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.
MY HERD consists of 300 head
of the best strains, individuals from
all the well known families of the
breed. I have on hand and for sale at
all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture
close to town. I have some 100 head
of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of
car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

SUNNY SLOPE... REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Property of C. S. Cross.
400 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 31597, Lombard
64053, Archibald V. 54343, Climax 60942, Archibald 60921, Sir Bartle Ben Ross
10009, Gladious 60959. Wild Tom Archibald 6th and Climax are all sweepstakes winners.
Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they
contain more of the direct blood of the great BEAU REAL 1055 than any other herd in the
U. S. For his record of winnings see vol. XI H. R. 53 Pure Bred Serviceable Bulls for
sale. We have over 200 specially selected breeding cows belonging to the choicest bred Eng-
lish and American Hereford families. Choice cows and heifers for sale at all
times. You are respectfully invited to visit us and look over one of the largest and best
known breeding establishments in the United States. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to
H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager, Emporia, Lion Co., Kas.

Registered THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM.

Berkshires. English
Bulls in service, Stone Mason 13th 42397, the sweepstakes bull over all beef breeds Kansas
State Fair, 1896, and Kansas of Evansdale 4731, sweepstakes bull over all breeds, New York
State Fair, 1895 and 1896. 35 head of cows, heifers and a few bulls for sale. Highly bred
and good individuals. Our Berkshire herd numbers over 200 head, and is now the largest registered
herd in Kansas. Inspection and correspondence invited.—C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickin-
son County, Kansas.

CATTLE.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,

Rhame, Wise County, Texas.
B. C. RHOME, Proprietor.Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford
Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the
prize winner, August Wilton, \$8014, weight,
1600 pounds. Sunny side herd took more
first premiums than any herd of any breed at
Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English ber-
kshire herd of 200 cows. W. S. Kears,
Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

Bulls for Sale.

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

W. J. STATON, Beville, Texas.

J. W. BURGESS,
Ft. Worth, Tex.,
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

200 SHORTHORN 200

BULLS.
I have for sale 50 registered bulls, yearlings spring
of '97, \$5 each for lot, \$75 retail. Also 100 high grade
2-year olds spring of '97, \$60 each. Also 70 high grade
3-year olds spring of '97, \$70 each. More Oriskany
shank blood than can be found in one herd. Would
contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, year-
lings spring of '97, 25 of these registered, rest high
grades. W. H. HARRIS, Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE CHEAP!

1 Bull 18 months old; 2 Heifers over
2 year old—one with her first calf, the
other soon to come in. Address
H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Tex.

The Oakland Herd of finely-bred registered Aberdeen

Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird bred
bull Black Abbott, 1025, and Young Wellington
22, 2700; 40 choice young bulls for sale at prices
to suit the times. Inspection and correspondence invited.
H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Logan Co., Ill.

FOR SALE--CON.

Ranch and Cattle

737 acres, perfect title, no incumbrance,
about 50 acres creek bottom, in cultivation;
good corral; good ranch house; underground
cistern; 2000 acres leased land at \$2.50 adjoining
tract, and in the same enclosure, lasting water
on patented land; enclosed with a four-wire
fence, which all belong to the ranch; situated
in three miles of Santa Anna, eight miles of
Coleman county, Texas. Price
\$4,000, half cash, balance in one and two years
at 8 per cent interest. Also 50 high grade Here-
ford cows and heifers, one thoroughbred
Hereford bull, 100 head two and three-year-old
red Heifers and 50 young cattle. Will sell
cattle with ranch at \$10,000, or sell ranch with-
out cattle. Cattle not for sale without ranch.
Address: W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Texas;
C. C. HERNDON, Shreveport, La.

Young Steers.

I have for sale 900 one and
two-year-old steers, located
in pasture 7 miles from Houston. Can
be seen in one's time. Price \$10.00 and \$12.00
f.o.b. Houston.—P. M. GRABBERY,
Houston, Texas.

For Sale.

Nice 30 room 3-story frame dwelling
ing, 31/2 acres lots with all modern
improvements, situated on car line, near Pe-
cock's School and Female College. Will sell
cheap, on easy terms, with small cash pay-
ment.
MRS. M. E. GUNN,
837 Kentucky Ave., West End,
San Antonio, Texas.

3,500-ACRE PASTURE

FOR SALE: 6 miles from Wichita Falls; fine
grass, water, shelter; \$2 30 an acre; easy terms.
Address
ROBT. E. HUFF, Wichita Falls,
TEXAS.

FOR SALE--CON.

FOR SALE.

2000 Cows; 2000 Cows and Calves; 700 Steers,
one's up. All Coast Cattle, Arizona.
McFaddin & Wiess,
P. O. Box No. 373, Beaumont, Texas.

HERE'S SOMETHING

CHOICE.

A 57 1/2 acre timbered tract of land has been
placed in our hands for disposal. It is within
3 1/2 miles of Fort Worth Courthouse, adjoining
the beautiful Sylvania addition, and is just the
place for truck farming, the coming industry
in this country. This land will be sold at rea-
sonable price and terms, or might possibly ex-
change for Hall or Childrens County property.GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.,
Ft. Worth, Tex.

Who Wants

Horses?

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 814 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

IDEALIZED LOVE.

They were but mortals, common clay, Until, one strange, sweet solemn day, Expound the mystery who could! A swift thrill through their pulses ran, A look, like lightning in its play, Flamed in their souls with fervid ray, And God descended in their way, When she a woman, he a man, Awoke to love.

And all the world, erewhile so gray, In rainbow splendors round them lay; For them the universal plan, Held Eden in its magic span, And Heaven came down to Earth when they Awoke to love.

—New York Sun.

That is idealized love, the kind that won't stand the wear and tear of everyday life. It is too fine, too thin, for practical use. Poets sing about it, and novelists talk about it, but no one whose life has been uniformly happy, and his home a delightful resort, attributes it to this sort of love.

A correspondent comes in with a tall tale of woe, and wants to know why Heaven has been so unkind to him. He says he studied the love question until he was satisfied that he understood it thoroughly. Then he made special studies of a number of well-bred, well-educated, cultured ladies, one of whom he chose to be his wife. But in spite of all this care he made the mistake of his life.

This poor fellow couldn't have selected a course that would more certainly lead to failure. He simply invited disaster. Had he courted the girls and not the poets and theorists he would have fared much better. There is where he made his mistake; for it was his mistake and not Heaven's.

Court the girl exclusively, paying no attention to poets, novelists and theorists. This is the safer course.

Had this superior man laid aside his superiority long enough to get acquainted with the girl he would have discovered that she wasn't the one for him. He says her mother was a very superior woman, which fact led him to believe that the daughter would be a safe investment. He even went so far as to consult the girl's mother concerning the propriety of the proposed marriage, and she said it was just the thing. "Perfectly splendid" are the exact words she used. He explained his theory of love and of domestic happiness to the mother, and she allowed it was just grand.

Every girl has a perfect right to flout any man who comes with a theory of love, and a series of fixed rules by which perfect bliss may be compelled to abide in a household.

Theories without number have been formulated with a view to breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. Many of these have been tried, but they have uniformly broken the other fellow, and not infrequently have broken the theorist himself. The professional gambler always welcomes the smart aleck who has a theory for beating the game, because he is dead sure to lose in the long run.

The theoretical lover is almost certain to meet with disaster in spite of his carefully constructed rules and regulations. His chances would be far better were he to allow some disinterested person to select a wife for him. The plan of falling heels-overhead in love and going it blind, is bad enough, but courting and marrying by rule, or according to theorem, is far worse.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Desiring to give the poetry and observations above, clipped from exchange, I will make no comments on the many good letters this week, received from the following correspondents: Sincerity (letter and poem), Jewel, Purple Pansy, Gladys, Wild Violet, Dottie, Lillie and Lucile—the last five being new members.

MARRYING TO REFORM HIM.

"The most subtle and deceitful hope which ever existed, and one which wrecks the happiness of many a young girl's life," writes Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "It is the common delusion that a woman can best reform a man by marrying him. It is a mystery to me how people can be so blinded to the hundreds of cases in every community where tottering homes have falling and innocent lives have been wrecked, because some young girl has persisted in marrying a scoundrel in the hope of saving him. I have never known such a union, and I have seen hundreds of them, result in anything but sadness and disaster. Let no young girl think that she may be able to accomplish what a loving mother or sympathetic sisters have been unable to do. Before there is any contract of marriage there should be convincing proof that there has been real and thorough regeneration."

GIRLS EXPECT TOO MUCH.

"The average young man is the agreeable fellow who earns enough money to take care of himself and to put by a little for special occasions," writes Ruth Ashmore in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "But he is not a millionaire, and he is not the young man drawn by those illustrators who, in black and white, give us so-called society sketches. A combination of foolish influences makes the girl of to-day expect entirely too much from the young man of to-day. She reads, or is told, that when a young man is engaged to be married he sends his fiancée so many pounds of sweets, so many boxes of flowers, as well as all the new books and all the new music that may appear each week. If there were more honest girls in this world—honest in their treatment of young men—there would be a greater number of marriages and fewer thieves. Yes, I mean exactly what I say. It is the expectation on the part of a foolish girl that a man should do more than he can honestly, that has driven many men to the penitentiary, and many more to lives of so-called single blessedness."

ANOTHER ACCESSION.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Will you admit another country girl into your charming circle? My father takes the Journal and I like to read it so much. I think the country ever so much nicer than the noisy, dusty city. I think Purple Pansy, Alamo and Laughing May write nice letters. Man, I read your letter in last week's paper and I hope you will find some good woman who will make you forget your false love. What has become of Circle and Woods Boy Grandma? I like your letters, write often. Texas Tom, I think you and I are neighbors. With best wishes to the Household.

LILLIE.

Nubia, Texas.

FROM OKLAHOMA.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As I have been a silent admirer of the Household for some time, I wish to ask will you let me join your happy throng and write the Household a few letters from our beautiful Oklahoma Territory? I am a member of the Household, and I have never read any letters from our town would like to do so and become acquainted with Household members. I find this in print will write again soon. I have selected for my name DUTCHIE.

OKLAHOMA.

A FEW REMARKS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: A few evenings ago while accidentally looking over a paper I came across the "Household" and became very much interested in the nice letters. While peeping in on you unawares I found your society so congenial that I beg to be admitted for a few minutes this afternoon.

Purple Pansy's letter pictures a sweet and noble character and I'm not surprised that some are very much interested in that lovely flower.

Mrs. Buchanan is very wise, and seems to say just the proper thing to please everyone, and somehow she has made me interested in Purple Pansy and Alamo, and I should regret very much not to hear from them again soon.

Merry Maud was a "wee bit" too severe on Man, and also country girls, but I wouldn't wish her to lecture me, as she may not guess right, which class I belong to—the new girl or the old time girl.

Somehow I can not say just what I would, just in the way I would, this evening, but however, I will come again if anyone cares to pause on the banks of the river, in their evening stroll and notice a little

WILD VIOLET.

FROM STATE OF MONTANA.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Having been for a long time a reader and being an admirer of your happy Household, I have decided to write you a short letter. Being a native of the Lone Star State my mind often wanders back to my childhood home and my dear relations and friends. I am now a resident of Montana, a long distance from my native home. Wish I was only a gifted writer and could describe the grand scenery of our mountain state with its beautiful streams of pure water and lofty mountain peaks and wild flowers; a great study for an artist. Our summers are lovely, but the long winters are very gloomy to a Southerner. There are many things to admire, which makes one almost forget the extreme cold. I am fortunate enough to have a warm house which I am blessed with. I enjoy the Household very much and imagine I am personally acquainted with many of the members. I felt quite sad when I read Man's letter. I hope he may meet the one of his choice and that all may end well and he may be happy yet. I am one that always looks on the bright side and think this life is a great deal as we make it. Well, as this is my first I will close. With love to all the Household friends.

LUCILE.

Lewistown, Montana.

ANOTHER ADVENTURER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Last week was dry and sultry, the thermometer registering from 106 to 110 degrees, but a heavy rain has cooled the atmosphere and now we are enjoying pleasant weather. I live in the little town of Midland, on the plains. We have no rivers, trees or mountains, as some of you have, but instead we have a broad plain dotted here and there with mesquites, cat claw bushes, and now and then with groves of wild China and hackberry.

Purple Pansy, you write such cheerful and instructive letters. What has become of Artist? He had such a narrow escape the first day of his hunt, I fear there is something serious the matter. I enjoy reading Alamo's letters, and also Alamo's letters very much. What has become of Man, Dew Drop, Falcon and all the other members that have not written lately? Nit, come again with another one of your adventures. I will tell of an adventure of mine. One evening a friend of mine came to spend the night with me. Her mother, who was also spending the night, asked us to go back and get something she had left, and to close the doors and windows. It was about dusk, and when we stepped upon the porch she caught me by the dress and said, "Come on, you must go in first. Oh, I do believe there is something in there." And she peeped cautiously in at the door. "Yes, there is something in there, for I see it," and with a scream she started in a run, not stopping until she was close beside her. "I am of course I was close beside her. Then she said in a whisper, 'there is something in there, for I saw it; it is yellow, too, and it did just this way,' and she motioned her hand. "Oh," she said, catching me around the waist, "if only we will die together." "No," said my friend, "I told you I saw something, and it was yellow, too." As this is my first attempt I will close. With best wishes for the Household.

GLADYS.

Midland, Texas.

SUNDAY COMMENTS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As one more day has given place to night, I find myself writing to the Household. I think, like the poet, as the last rays of setting sun, we are one

day nearer home—to an eternal home, where there is one day always and storms do never come. I have just finished reading the Household letters of this week. They are all so nice. Would that I were gifted as some of the members are. Carthes Bill writes, "Good letter, I read it twice, but beg to differ with him about our Purple Pansy. She is a noble girl, I think, and would make a jolly companion. I think the wife should share in common with her husband if their income is small. But if not, of course she can dress in silks and velvets. Alamo, your letter was good, but don't think I could love one well conditioned man as well as another, if he loved me ever so well. I, too, have been looking for Isabelle's letter. Wonder why she does not write. Grandma, write again; I enjoy your letters so much. Would like so much to see you. My grandma died last September. You will be a grandmamma to me, will you not? What has become of Woods Boy? His letter, 'Love One Another,' was just splendid. Woods Boy, I wish you would write again. Sweet William, I have a song, 'The Blind Girl,' good. Know whether it is what you wanted or not. Mrs. B., will send you my picture next time, although I can assure you it is not a thing of beauty. I, too, am a brown-eyed girl, as so many of our Household girls are. Mrs. B., next Thursday will be my birthday; will be eighteen. Guess I will have a good time, but it will only bring back memories of one year ago that night. Will close with much love to all. I remain, as ever, JEWEL.

CHRISTIAN COUNSEL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As this is the first attempt to write, I will finish and get this letter off. Now that we have moved to the ranch, I hope to accomplish more, regain a reasonable amount of health and strength for the many pleasant duties of home making and housekeeping. If time and space were not limited, would be glad to mention each letter, as they bring many pleasant, good and wholesome thoughts. Yes, it is certainly gratifying to receive such a deep and sincere compliment. Nevertheless, I felt flattered; but, Falcon, I believe you are too true to intend anything of the kind. If we study the rare combination of personal traits in the true Christian character, we are forced to acknowledge the incalculable influence of such a life, if we remember, the true Christian will show by the sacrifice of self in the habitual matters of life, and by continued practice of courtesy and respect for the rights and feelings of those around us. To do good and make others happy inspires a feeling of self-respect in those with whom we are associated.

I was highly pleased with Fanny Fay's ideas on feeding the mind; will send an extract from a letter I was writing my son, and which I read in full, believing it will voice each mother's sentiment. In telling him of his best friend's protracted sickness, I do not believe I have ever been more in sympathy with anyone's suffering than with his, for he has not the Christian's faith and hope that brings such comfort to those who love him. "Right here, my beloved son, let me beg of you to form high ideals, striving ever to attain them, but let me tell you the only true way is: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself. Thou shalt keep his commandments, and everything else, for when we are filled with it we can sing the song as the angels did at the birth of Christ, 'On earth peace, good will toward men.' It would be impossible to tell you how glad I am for you to inquire about more solid literature than some you have read. You know I am partial to Hawthorne's works, but will send you 'Reveries of a Bachelor,' thinking you may like it better than those I like most. You must store your mind with useful knowledge while young, for in a very short time boys of your age have to twenty will have to run the affairs of our country, and those that strive to gain useful information will be best prepared to govern successfully."

Of course, since childhood I have impressed on their minds the necessity of studying the Bible, have urged the importance of using the few spare moments in a sentence learned, a paragraph read and studied, thereby filling their minds with the useful and beautiful.

Purple Pansy, I am unworthy so great and good a name as

Midland, Texas. SINCERITY.

HOME DUTIES.

Merry Household: After the perusal of the Household letters of the last issue, I take up my pen again.

I admire Merry Maud's letter very much and appreciate her kind mention. The duties of home, physically, are so varied in different homes that it would be difficult to classify them. There are so many things to be considered. In one home perhaps the women have the care of the house, with such duties as sweeping, dusting, arranging furniture and bric-a-brac, making beds, airing rooms and clothing, supervising the cooking and serving of food, and performing the duties of hostess, etc. But in another home the woman must do her own cooking, must wash her own dishes and stove utensils, must wash the clothes as well and then after toiling over the ironing table, employ what might have been leisure hours darning and mending. The clothes must be made, too, and many an industrious homemaker is doing the sewing for a large family. Added to these duties, some have the care of chickens, cows and hogs. Butter-making and the care of the milk is no small item. Others have fruit and vegetables to can and dry. The garden and flower yard to cultivate. Some housewives make their own soap, cook out the lard and pickle meat, vegetables, etc. Then there is the care of children, which would make a volume of itself. Oh, the physical duties are never ending in some homes. In many homes there are so many duties that the inmates live their lives out in a constant treadmill of work. Work! work! nor rest from it until their strength is exhausted, then life is spent, but they are laid away with folded hands—still only when they can toll no more. Duties vary in the country and city homes, but if all fulfill their share of life's duties, there is no time for idling. In every home "do what your hand finds to do, do it with your might."

Alamo, you must not think of deserting the Household. I am sure others

(Continued on page 7.)

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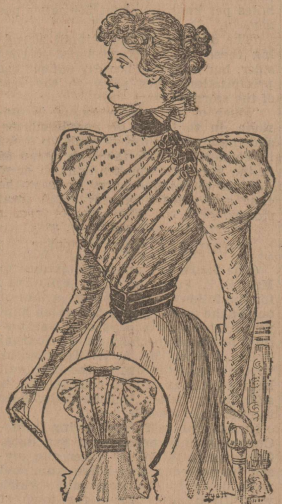
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DEPART ARRIVE
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5:25 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
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9:45 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:05 a.m.

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DEPART ARRIVE
8:30 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m.
6:30 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:10 p.m.

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DEPART ARRIVE
9:30 a.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago M. L. Ex. 6:40 p.m.
10:15 p.m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.

DEPART ARRIVE
7:35 a.m. Houston & Galveston M. L. Ex. 9:30 p.m.
7:45 p.m. Antonio Mail and Express 9:40 a.m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART ARRIVE
9:45 a.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:15 p.m.
1:00 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL ARR. FROM EAST
7:35 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Ball, 9:25 p.m.
9:30 a.m. St. Louis Mail & Express, 7:40 p.m.
1:20 p.m. St. Louis & Weatherford, 4:15 p.m.
Dallas News Train, 6:05 a.m.
8:10 a.m. Dallas Local, 11:35 a.m.
10:35 a.m. Dallas & Weatherford, 4:15 p.m.
7:40 p.m. Dallas Local, 11:35 a.m.

DEPART MAIN LINE WEST ARR. FROM WEST
4:30 p.m. Weatherford Local, 10:15 a.m.
9:40 a.m. El Paso & California Mail & Ex. 3:30 p.m.
TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SEABOARD
DEPART ARRIVE
9:30 a.m. Texarkana & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:30 p.m.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Total sales at the stock yards here for the week ending Saturday, July 10, were:

Cattle, 438 head.
Hogs, 2667 head.
Shippers and full particulars as follows:

B. Hackett, Fort Worth, 8 hogs 85 pounds, \$2.60; J. C. Moles, county, 16 hogs 135 lbs, \$3.05; W. D. Birdsong, county, 1 cow 850 lbs, \$2.15; Ben Hackett, 43 cows 850 lbs, \$2.10; D. W. Medford, county, 8 hogs 168 lbs, \$3.00; J. G. Graves, county, 3 hogs, 240 lbs, \$3.05; N. D. Cameron, county, 5 cows, 734 lbs, \$2.05; J. P. Barden, county, 1 cow 750 lbs, \$2.50; K. M. Williams, 2 hogs, 135 lbs, \$3.00; G. S. Miller, 43 cows 813 lbs, \$2.15; J. W. Yoder, Aurora, 14 cows 880 lbs, \$2.00; T. Barth, county, 1 cow 820 lbs, \$2.00; E. M. Daggett, city, 10 cows 516 lbs, \$2.00; B. McCauley, Sulphur Springs, 4 yearlings 482 lbs, \$2.00; 2 cows 805 lbs, \$1.75, and 1 steer 770 lbs, \$2.30; L. W. Boyd, Smithfield, 16 cows 886 lbs, \$2.25, 15 canners 708 lbs, \$1.75; J. C. Smith, county, 19 cows 853 lbs, \$2.20; W. J. Smith, county, 5 cows 820 lbs, \$2.20; Mayfield & Co., Alvarado, 84 hogs 136 lbs, \$3.17, 2 hogs 415 lbs, \$2.50; Matheson & Quinn, Cottondale, 28 cows 303 lbs, \$2.25; 1 canner 880 lbs, \$1.40, 16 cows 732 lbs, \$2.00, 2 canners 810 lbs, \$1.50; J. D. Williams, 6 cows 846 lbs, \$2.25; B. Hackett, 1 canner 840 lbs, \$1.50, 2 steers, 1115 lbs, \$2.50, 4 steers 880 lbs, \$1.90; Ben Hackett, city, 18 cows, 870 lbs, \$2.25, 855 lbs, \$2.25, 2 cows 740 lbs, \$2.30; T. W. Welborn, Alvarado, 63 hogs 159 lbs, \$3.20, 1 hog 120 lbs, \$2.75, 28 hogs 113 lbs, \$3.20; B. McCauley, Sulphur Springs, 18 canners 665 lbs, \$1.92, 1 cow 850 lbs, \$2.00; Garrison & Rich, Jacksonville, 28 cows 803 lbs, \$2.15, 30 cows 839 lbs, \$2.25, 1 500 lb, \$1.75, 3 cows 773 lbs, \$1.75, 2 steers 930 lbs, \$2.00, 10 steers 1085 lbs, \$2.75; Guiles & Long, Weatherford, 50 steers 850 lbs, \$2.50, 2 calves, \$7.00 each, and 13 cows, \$13.50 each; H. P. Nelson, Navasota, 2 cows, \$13.00 each, 10 yearlings \$7.25 each, 1 cow 680 lbs, \$1.80, 1 cow 710 lbs, \$2.15, 2 steers 920 lbs, \$2.25; C. C. Camp, Navasota, 4 cows 785 lbs, \$2.50, 5 cows 668 lbs, \$2.25, 3 cows 665 lbs, \$2.00; Chicago and Fort Worth Packing company, 2153 hogs from the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and 300 hogs from Texas points, prices ranging from \$3.05 to \$3.25.

R. H. Looney of Colorado, was a visitor here Thursday.

D. P. Gay of Ballinger, was a visiting cattleman here Monday.

D. F. White of Abilene, a prominent cattleman, was in the city Monday.

John Scharbauer of Fort Worth, left the city on a trip to West Texas Monday.

J. B. Willson of Purcell, I. T., a well known cattleman, was in the city Monday.

P. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville, was down Sunday circulating among cattle-men.

Wright Moor of Colorado City, a prosperous cattleman, was in the city Monday.

Charles Coppinger of Snyder, was in the city last week mingling with the cattle-men.

W. D. Johnson of Fort Worth, left the city Monday for his ranch in Hood and Erath counties.

Henry Williams of Graham, sheriff of Young county and a prominent stockman, was in the city Monday.

Henry Sales and Fred Cockrell of Abilene, prominent lawyers, were among the visitors here Thursday.

J. W. Bush of Oberlin, Kansas, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Bush is a farmer and cattle feeder and is in the state looking for a few cars of hifers.

L. M. Barkeley of Fort Worth, the cattle commission merchant, left Sunday for Detroit, Mich., to attend the national convention of Republican league clubs.

Alf. McQuerry of Christian, an old-time and well-to-do cattleman, was a visitor in the city Monday, shaking hands with his many friends and acquaintances.

John S. Moore of Edna, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Moore was secretary of state under Gov. Hubbard and was formerly a resident of this city. He is now practicing law.

John W. Puckett, W. D. Allison and C. Goldsmith, all prominent and prosperous cattlemen, were in the city Wednesday and went south that night on a cattle hunting expedition.

T. A. Parkinson of Waggoner, I. T., a prominent and progressive young cattleman and secretary of the Cattlemen's Protective association, was here Saturday on his return from a trip to West Texas.

Will Smith of North Fort Worth, who worked at the stock yards for a time, has applied for a patent on an improved stock car. Practical men who have seen the model say it will be of great benefit to shippers of live stock.

Ed Otto of this county, a prosperous farmer living at the junction of Big and Little Fossickers creeks, reports that his wheat has yielded 25 bushels per acre, oats 20 bushels, and that his corn will be light unless it rains soon.

H. T. Fuchs of Tiger Mill, has his ad. in this issue offering Angora goats for sale. Mr. Fuchs is a successful breeder of these attractive animals and has contributed some entertaining articles on their raising and handling to the columns of the Journal.

R. J. Carroll of Brady, a prosperous stock farmer and breeder of the Journal, in a letter dated 3rd inst., says "Stock in this section are higher than a cat's back and all O. K. except some few dings with a disease unknown; has some appearance of being the fever."

Duncan G. Smith of Quanah, was in the city Thursday. Judge Smith is a prominent lawyer who has been identified with Quanah in his days of prosperity and adversity and is now hopelessly speaking of the apparent return of the early and bright days for that county.

J. Eichelberger of Farmer, member of the firm of Eichelberger Bros., stockmen and farmers, was in the city last week. He came to have an operation performed on one of his eyes. Mr. Eichelberger says it is now very dry in his section and that crops are suffering for lack of rain.

John Hurley of Arlington, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Hurley is one of Tarrant county's most progressive orchardists, and had in some splendid specimens of plums, Japanese and native, of the Satsuma and Wild Goose varieties. The plum crop in Tarrant county this year has been very fine.

B. L. Vineyard of Eagle Lake was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Vineyard is a member of the firm of Vineyard & Walker, who are among the most extensive owners and dealers in cattle in the south country. He states that crops are good from his section north; south of Colorado county they are not so good.

J. C. Martin and John McDonald of Rhyolite, near this city, truckers and orchardists, have been busy the past week shipping peaches to Galveston, New Orleans and other southern points. Riverside and country adjoining possesses ideal peach soil. Mr. Martin, besides his orchard business, successfully runs a Jersey dairy.

P. M. Burnett of Benjamin, was in the city Thursday on his return from Dallas, where he had been to place his son under the care of an oculist. Mr. Burnett (who is a brother of our esteemed editor, S. B. Burnett) is a prosperous stockman. He says he is in favor of irrigation, as his country can use lots more water than is available at present.

J. M. Burkett of Azle, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Burkett is an old time sheepman who was knocked out of the ring by the effects of the Wilson tariff bill, but is coming up again with renewed hopes. He thinks Tarrant should be a leading sheep county, the rocky prairies in the western portion of the county being admirably adapted for the sheep raising business. Mr. Burkett practices what he preaches.

Dr. L. H. Colley of Bransford was in the city Wednesday. He reports affairs in his community in fairly prosperous condition. Corn on deep sandy land is doing well, but that on shallow land with clay sub-soil suffering greatly for rain. The fruit crop is very fine. The doctor has a large farm near Bransford, and raises considerable fruit. An effort is being made to get a passenger station located at Bransford.

Mr. C. T. Word of Tulla, an extensive stockman, says he is confident that the herd of cattle driven from Sterling county, on account of which a number of counties in the Panhandle have been quarantined, were "alkali." They have ceased dying, none of them are now sick, and cattle of Judge Word's grazing along the trail over which this herd passed are none of them affected, nor have any been the least bit sick.

G. W. Simpson of Boston, president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, arrived in the city Saturday. Mr. Simpson is down to superintend the erection of a dipping vat which it has been arranged to build at the stock yards for the dipping of cattle from the recently quarantined counties, after which, in accordance with arrangements made with the Kansas authorities, they may be shipped to Kansas for feeding purposes.

Mrs. M. G. Jarman of D'Arbonne, La., writes under date of June 27, as follows, which other papers are asked to mention: "Please permit me to make an inquiry through your paper of its many readers. I have two sons, Lucien and Leon, ages 18 and 17 years; left home 17th of last February and have not heard anything from them

since. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be gratefully received by a distressed mother. Oblige yours truly, M. G. JARMAN.

W. E. Skinner, manager of the Fort Worth stock yards, left Tuesday for Alice, Texas, to inspect the cattle dipping vat erected there some time ago by Mr. R. J. Kleberg on the King ranch. Mr. Skinner will, on his way back, visit the agricultural experiment station near Bryan to see the vat there. On his return home a dipping vat will at once be erected at the stock yards here, which will combine all the good points of the two above named and any additional improvements that may be desired.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. For the past year the Fort Worth Stock Yards company has been experimenting with a remedy for the fever and so far has been successful. The remedy is a dip now used by Dr. M. Francis, veterinarian at the Texas experimental station—Drover's Telegram. This is news to the Journal. The only dipping experiments ever made in Texas were by Mr. R. J. Kleberg of Alice, with whom the idea originated some two years since, and subsequently by the Texas experiment station and by Mr. W. D. Farris of Ennis.

A Kansas City commission man, who has just returned from a business trip through the Center of West Texas and New Mexico, says he never saw the country look prettier. Around Purcell, I. T., and from there to Gainesville, Tex., the corn is looking fine, but from Wichita through Oklahoma it is rather backward. At Fort Worth it is also good and is in roasting ear state. From Fort Worth to Abilene the crop is safe and could not be in better condition. In Southern and Central Texas it is the best and largest ever raised. Along the Pecos valley in New Mexico the range is in good shape, although fewer cattle are grazing there than for several years. Prices are from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per head higher than last year—Drover's Telegram.

J. F. Henderson of Fort Worth, the well known breeder of fine poultry, has accepted the state agency for the Monitor Incubator, and advertises same in this issue of the Journal. Mr. Henderson, as a practical chicken raiser, took the agency for this incubator, believing it to be the best of its kind on the market. He says that the manufacturers are the oldest in the United States in this business and have won more premiums than all other manufacturers combined. They have hundreds of testimonials, copies of which can be had on application to Mr. Henderson owns and has used one of these incubators with most satisfactory results. Look up his ad elsewhere, and write him if interested.

Sam Davidson, the well known cattleman, late of Henrietta and now a resident of Fort Worth, has accepted the agency for the commission house of D. Rosenbaum & Co., of Chicago, and will henceforth represent them in this state. The house of D. Rosenbaum & Co. is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the trade, and while heretofore they have made no special effort to obtain a good share of the cream of the Texas cattle business. The advertisement of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co. will be found on this page.

L. J. Caraway of Thorp Springs, was in the city Friday on his return from Greenville, where he had been on business. Mr. Caraway is a practical, progressive farmer, president of the Texas State Farmers' Institute, and a consistent exponent of the gospel of raising everything for home consumption and keeping out of debt. He has not run a "stone bill" for eighteen years.

As regards crops in his section, Mr. Caraway states that there will be a fair crop of early corn, but late corn is cut short by the recent hot dry weather, although a rain now would be very beneficial to the latter. Mr. Caraway spoke very encouragingly of the Jarvis Institute at Thorp Springs, successor to the old Add-Ran College. He states that prospects for the coming session are very bright. The institute has a good strong working faculty headed by Professor R. Clark, and is sympathizing in sympathy with the people. On the Johnson grass question Mr. Caraway has decidedly strong ideas which he promises to embody in a letter to the Journal very shortly.

W. E. Rayner of Rayner, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Rayner is a cattleman of many years' experience, who formerly handled not less than several thousand head, but of late years has cut down his holdings to about one thousand. Mr. Rayner says he has mixed up his mind that the day when big cattle outfits can make money in Texas has gone by. "There are so many expenses, losses and leaks all round which there is no possible means of preventing, that it makes it impossible to run the business with any profit," said Mr. Rayner. "I have cut down on mine considerably and don't want it any bigger." Mr. Rayner has his pasture sub-divided into several sections, and saves half for winter grazing exclusively, and another portion for the calves which he weans every year. He also separates his bulls and does not turn them with the cows till the latter end of June, keeping them on full feed all the winter. By this means they have plenty of strength and vitality when wanted for service. It is necessary however, when this plan of separation is practiced to furnish more bulls to the same number of cows than on the old plan, the service season being shorter. Mr. Rayner has been improving his herd by using full blooded Hereford bulls for some years; he also keeps the old cows cleared out of the herd and by this means and the saving of winter grass (which he claims is the only way a herd can profitably be carried through the winter), his losses for the past few years have been merely nominal.

George B. Loving & Co., of this city, commission dealers in cattle, of this city, writes under date of June 27, as follows, which other papers are asked to mention: "Please permit me to make an inquiry through your paper of its many readers. I have two sons, Lucien and Leon, ages 18 and 17 years; left home 17th of last February and have not heard anything from them

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply adding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Deadwood, S. D., their ranch and cattle in Montana. The company's Montana herd is estimated to number 25,000 head. In the sale, however, they reserve the 3 and 4 year old steers and spayed cows, which reduces the number of cattle sold to between 15,000 and 18,000 head. These will classify as follows: 6000 2 year olds, of which about 20 per cent are spayed heifers; about 6000 steer yearlings, 1000 heifer yearlings and 4000 open cows. The calf crop for the present year will probably number 2000. Price \$25 per head, calves and 150 saddle horses, also range rights and ranch improvements thrown in. The ranch is located in the southeast corner of Montana and the range extends into Dakota and Wyoming. The 1 and 2 year old steers are from the company's Mill Iron ranch in Hall county and the stock cattle are the old Hashknife brand raised in Montana. Rebranding will commence August 15th and finish October 10th; any cattle not gathered this year to be rebranded and delivered next year at the same price. This sale, which aggregates nearly half a million dollars, is the biggest that has been made since the boom times some fifteen years ago.

DIPPING VAT AT FORT WORTH. In accordance with an arrangement made between the Kansas state sanitary authorities and the Fort Worth Stock Yards company the latter have agreed to at once build separate pens for holding dipped cattle; and after said cattle are dipped once or twice, inspected by state and federal authorities and certificates granted by the Kansas inspector, cattle may be shipped to and unloaded in the state of Kansas for feeding purposes. This ruling, however, applies only to cattle located in the nineteen counties north of the federal quarantine line which have been recently quarantined by the state of Texas. These nineteen counties include Sterling, Glascock, Howard, Borden, Lynn, Lubbock, Garza, Hale, Swisher, Hardeman, Wilbarger, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Fisher, Jones, Mitchell, Scurry and part of Randall. In accordance with the above agreement the Fort Worth Stock Yards company will at once commence the building of separate pens and a dipping vat, all of which, they state, will be ready in two weeks.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY. furnish their market report and representative sales as follows: Demand for good butcher cattle and fat hogs continues strong; quotations, with light receipts. We quote to-day: Fat steers \$2.75 to \$3.00, fat cows \$2.10 to \$2.35, medium cows \$1.75 to \$2.00, hogs (fat) \$3.05 to \$3.15. Some of our representative sales as follows: One hundred hogs averaging 137 lbs, \$2.30; 7 cows and 2 calves, \$34.20; 30 calves \$7.00 per head; 8 calves \$9.00 per head; 98 hogs, 158, \$3.30; 5 cows, 752, \$2.25; 55 hogs, 169, \$2.90; 18 cows, 777, \$2.35; 10 cows, 719, \$2.15; 35 steers, 1110, \$3.50; 36 steers, 1210, \$3.60; 29 steers, 1090, \$3.50; 78 hogs, 164, \$3.25; 73 hogs, 169, \$3.25; 80 hogs, 158, \$3.25; 94 hogs, 158, \$3.20; 14 cows, 805, \$2.75; 17 cows, 953, \$2.50; 5 cows, \$34.20; 14 cows and 4 calves, 912, \$2.35; 11 cows, \$19, \$2.50; 11 cows, 910, \$2.50; 56 cows, \$78, \$2.10.

OUR ST. LOUIS SALES. Six steers averaging 1200 pounds, \$30.10; 2 steers, 1045, \$3.20; 21 steers, \$90, \$3.10; 24 steers, \$29, \$3.20. The Mead Cycle company of Chicago, is the original house to sell reliable bicycles at low prices direct to the rider. They have built up a large business by their honorable dealings and have won the entire confidence of their customers. As is usually the case, they have many imitators who seek to share in the reflected light of the house which won its prestige by conceiving this popular idea and then carrying it out. The Mead Cycle Co., of Chicago, simply ask the public to believe that the house which leads and controls the best sources of supply is the best house to do business with.

Senator Wolfenbarger of Nebraska, who formed the irrigation law for that state states that "the condition of our state west of the one hundred meridian and policy of irrigation was that of an arid or semi-arid region, practically worthless for anything except grazing. Under the system of irrigation now prevailing this same country is becoming devoted to alfalfa, fruit, potatoes and practically all of the gains and cereals of this latitude to an extent impossible except under artificial application of water to the soil. The increase in land value in the irrigation districts of this state are estimated at \$13,000,000 within a period of less than three years."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points. An anecdote which serves to indicate how the nobleness of a great man may be shown in small matters, is told of Sir Bartle Frere, the British general. His wife was to meet him on a certain day at a railway station, and having her servant with her requested him to go and find the general. The servant had not seen his master, and

nonplussed, replied, "But how shall I know him?" "Oh?" said Lady Frere, "Look for a tall gentleman helping somebody." The description was sufficient for the quick-witted man. He went out and found Sir Bartle helping an old lady out of a railway carriage, and knew him at once by the description.

SHEEP FOR SALE. One of the choicest and best flocks on the plains is offered for sale; consists of about 2000 wethers, 1800 lambs (mostly half-Shropshires) and 2700 ewes from yearlings up. Flock has sheared 12 pounds. One thousand of these lambs will average 60 pounds by Sept. 1. This offer is worth attention, as the flock is such as is hard to duplicate in Texas. GEO. B. LOVING & CO. Fort Worth, Texas.

NASHVILLE AND RETURN VIA THE KATY ACCOUNT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL. \$15.50 tickets sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited to ten days from date of sale. \$21.35 tickets sold every day, limited to twenty days from date of sale. \$29.10 tickets sold every day, limited to November 7th. W. L. GREENHILL, C. T. A.

LOW VACATION RATES. The Queen & Crescent will sell excursion tickets at low rates to the mountains and seashore resorts every day from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final limit October 31st, 1897. The Queen and Crescent offers to tourists this year the most perfect service and appointments ever offered the Southern traveling public. Through Pullman sleepers of the finest pattern. Apply to your nearest Queen and Crescent ticket agent for rates and full information. A. F. BARNETT, G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

TO NASHVILLE AND RETURN, \$15.50, \$21.35, \$29.10, VIA THE SANTA FA. \$15.50 ticket sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited 1 day; \$21.35 ticket sold daily, limited 30 days; \$29.10 ticket sold daily, limited Nov. 7th. S. A. KENDIG, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

SHEEP For Sale. We have several bunches listed, varying in number from 250 to 10,000 head. Correspondence from intending buyers solicited. Geo. B. Loving & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE NEW ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RR ALABAMA & VICKSBURG RY VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & PACIFIC R.R.

VIA Shreveport OR New Orleans TO

Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian Birmingham, Chattanooga, Ashville, Atlanta, Cincinnati, New York, AND TO ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST, NORTH-EAST and SOUTH-EAST

SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS, FAST TIME, CLOSE CONNECTIONS, THROUGH SLEEPERS.

Call on your nearest ticket agent for further information, or address: T. M. HUNT, R. H. GARRATT, A. G. P. A., T. P. A., Dallas, Tex. New Orleans, La.

A. F. BARNETT, G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

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BUCHAN'S Cresylic Ointment,

Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrow Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

It beats all other remedies. It won

First Premium at Texas State Fair,

Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 3 and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors. GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas., N. Y. City.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

—ARE THE—

Most Complete and Commodious in the West,

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest, centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,698	3,005,575	993,126	87,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	932,916	2,333,143	633,099		
Sold to Feeders.....	510,437	233,000	13,547		
Sold to Shippers.....	238,776	334,000	86,384		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,739,025	2,898,371	873,920	46,067	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 5 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'gr. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt. W. S. TOUCH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.

THE ST. LOUIS

National Stock Yards

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