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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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—BY—

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C. C. Poole, E. L. Pittman, Dr. Alf. Hall and C. Browne are traveling in the interest of the Stock and Farm Journal, and are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements. Any courtesies shown them will be appreciated by the management.

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Notice is hereby given the public that only persons holding written credentials signed by an officer of the Geo. B. Loving Co. are authorized to represent The Stock and Farm Journal in any capacity.

THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

Kansas State Historical Society

It has been stated by a well informed planter in Southern Texas that the valleys which the floods of the Colorado and Brazos have devastated produced last year 400,000 bales of cotton. It this is true, and it seems not to be doubted, the loss to the cotton crop alone as the result of the floods would be about $10,000,000.

There will be something over thirty new oil mills in Texas to handle the cotton seed of the present crop, and the number of cattle and sheep fed for market will be larger than ever before. Texas needs now packeries to consume the products of the feed lots, and until they are established the live stock of the state must continue to pay a tribute to the great packing establishments of the North. The saving of transportation charges, commissions, etc., that could be effected if Texas were equipped to prepare her meat products for consumption would add very much to the wealth of the state.

The Nicaragua Canal commission has concluded its sessions at Washington and the members, who have separated for a few days for the purpose of giving attention to private affairs, will soon proceed to Central America for the purpose of inspecting the several routes suggested for a trans isthmian canal. Admiral Walker, with several other members of the commission, will proceed to Panama and make further investigation of the French route. Others will go over the route by way of Lake Nicaragua, while others will inspect the line over the isthmus of Darien. Still other routes will be examined before the report is prepared, but it seems probable that a very decided preference will be given to the line across Nicaragua.

President McKinley has at last decided to enlist ten more regiments. Three of these will be organized upon nuclei of regiments composed of volunteers who have been in service in the Philippines, and it is said that all the important commissions in each of the new regiments will be given to officers of the regular army. The need of a greater force in the Philippines has been at last impressed so forcibly upon the administration that the reinforcements will be sent as rapidly as possible. At his earnest solicitation Gen. Wheeler has been ordered to report to Gen. Otis at Manila for service, and he will leave San Francisco in about one week. It seems to be intended to supply Gen. Otis with an army of 50,000 men, but what proportion of these will be effective can harly be now estimated. The army of Gen. Otis is now merely holding its lines, nor will it probably attempt an aggressive movement until the close of the rainy season, which will not much precede the beginning of next year.

The people of Texas will not soon forget the liberal and prompt donations that have been sent from other portions of the United States for the relief of the sufferers from floods in the lower part of the state. One would have thought it a far cry from Texas to Boston, but Boston did not wait for the cry to reach her people. They knew by the stories which the wires had carried that hundreds were suffering for food and shelter and promptly notified Gov. Sayers that Boston had sent a relief fund of nearly $4000. Liberal donations came from other sources; from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company, $1000; from the National Enameling and Stamping company, New York, $1000; from the Hamilton-Brown Shoe company of St. Louis, $500. Wm. Cameron & Co., of Waco, and A. M. McFadden of Victoria, each sent $200. Other citizens have contributed generously and the cities of Texas have been prompt and bountiful. Such assistance is beyond measure valuable, and the hearts of the people of the whole land are drawn together in this recognition of the claims of humanity. Later there will be other needs to meet besides the immediate, pressing needs for food, clothing and shelter. The impoverished laborers will require seed, implements and arrangements for supplies until a crop can be raised. June corn, sorghum and field peas will yet do, unless be planted extensively, but supplies and credits must be secured and seed and agricultural implements, wagons, etc. ,must be provided.

GRAIN AND CEREAL EXHIBITS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The attention of farmer readers of the Journal is called to a circular of the United States Department of Agriculture relative to a collection of grain and cereal exhibits for the Paris Exposition of 1900, given elsewhere today. As will be seen in the circular those wishing to send exhibits can obtain from the department bags and shipping directions, labels, etc.

The circular also gives instructions as to selection of samples, quantities to be sent and all the information necessary to enable the exhibitor to place his exhibits in the hands of the officials at Washington who will have charge of their transmissal to Paris. Texas farmers ought to be able to make a creditable showing of their grain productions this year, and if the proper interest is taken in the matter the agricultural resources of the state will be well advertised throughout European countries. The gentlemen in charge of the exhibit want also corn and cane stalks for panel exhibits. Of these Texas should be able to show some magnificent specimens.

There will be in the United States division of the Paris Exposition separate departments for all varieties of agricultural products, tobacco, flax, hemp, sugar cane, fruits, melons, vegetables, etc. Circulars giving instructions as to any department can be obtained by writing to Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general to the Paris Exposition, Washington, D. C.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The educational influence of the first and only session of Texas Farmers' Congress has been of distinct value to Texas Agriculture. Nowithstanding the fact that much time was consumed in perfecting organization and that the work was new to the members there were read quite a number of valuable papers which were afterwards through the press given to the people of the entire state. Farmers generally have undoubtedly been benefited by these papers. Yet to the man who attended the congress there was probably more benefit derived from the informal discussion among the members upon subjects treated in written articles or upon other subjects that were from time to time introduced for consideration. All were invited to engage in these informal discussions, and it seemed that they excited more interest than the carefully prepared papers.

The attendance at the meeting opening July 25 will probably very much exceed that of last year and the executive committee has provided for a large number of papers relating to every department of farm industry. These are prepared by educated men, thoroughly practical, and will have valuable educational effect. They will present the views and illustrate the methods by which the men who will lad in the discussions have reached successful results in their several departments of agricultural industry.

The appropriations made at different times for the farm, buildings, and all equiment of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and for the work of the experiment station have not been as liberal as they should have been, but the faculty and the gentlemen in charge of the experiment work have done the utmost possible with the means at their disposal, and it has been very much. It will well repay the time and expense of a visit to College Station to go over the farm and other portions of the college grounds, to go through the barns and other buildings and see something of the excellent work which practical men, guided by a knowledge of the scientific principles of agriculture and aided by the improvements of modern methods and machinery have been able to accomplish.

THE FLOODS.

The later accounts of the overflow of valleys in the lower part of the state show that it has been the most appalling disaster which has ever visited that section. The Brazos has fallen as far down as Hearne and Bryan so that the waters are again within its banks. The loss of life about Hearne is not known certainly to be more than fourteen, all but one being negroes. The corn crop that was under water is entirely lost, and it seems that this is true, also, of the cotton crop. The owners of plantations are doing all within ther power to relieve the destitute that were upon their land, and there have been reports that as soon as it is possible to go to work upon the valleys the land owners would put their tenants and hired labor to clearing away all that is in the way of cultivation, rebuilding fences, tenant houses, etc., thus enabling the destitute to earn the means of living.

The overflow upon the lower reaches of the Brazos has been a far more serious calamity than it was about Hearne or Bryan. Perhaps the worst conditions so far experienced have been in Austin, Waller and thence to the Gulf. At one point in the valley near old San Felipe is a mound upon which more than 300 negroes sought refuge, driving to it as many of their horses and cattle as they could control. The waters steadily rose until there was less than half an acre not covered. It was long before any relief could be gotten to them and death by starvation seemed almost a certainty. At the request of Gov. Sayers 20,000 rations have been sent from the army stores at San Antonio, and private citizens all over the state have contributed liberally to supply the wants of the sufferers, but all that it has been possible to do has seemed grievously inadequate to meet the greatness of so awful a calamity as that which has befallen the people of the lower Brazos and Colorado.

Of necessity estimates of the loss of life must lack accuracy. Some of those who have visited the overflowed districts think that in Waller and Austin counties some 300 have been drowned. There will be other deaths resulting from the awful and protracted sufferings of those who for days were exposed without food or rest, drenched with water and worn with the dread of almost certain death. Perhaps it will never be known just what has been the loss of life as a result of the floods. A fact which gives reason to hope that it may have been over-estimated is that for several days it was known that the huge volume of water was coming and that it would spread out for miles over the lowlands.

It has been estimated that along the Brazos valleys alone fully 2500 square miles of territory has been overflowed. The Journal has seen no estimate of the area covered by the flood of the lower Colorado, but it must have been as much as 300 square miles. The lands that were flooded along each river were the most fertile in Texas and contribute a very large proportion of the corn, cotton and sugar product of the state. The statement has been made that the losses resulting from the flood will amount to $15,000,000. How it can now be measured the Journal does not know.

Railroad companies have suffered heavily and traffic on some of the most important lines of the state has been indefinitely suspended. The wrecked condition of the roads has rendered it the more difficult to send succor to those who needed it. The managers are using almost super-human energy in repairing their lines, and have been active and bold in carrying relief to the destitute wherever it has been possible, but it seems that they have not yet been abl to gathr such data as will prmit a measurement of damages sustained.

CATTLE.

But little trading in cattle has been going on in Texas recently, but such as there has been does not indicate any decline in values. The margin between well-graded cattle and scrubs, however, seems to have widened.

No other paper in the country has more faithfully sustained the claim of Northwestern range owners that Texas cattlemen have held their stockers too high than the Denver Stockman, but the Stockman is evidently of the opinion now that Texas and Arizona owntempted by the securing of advantage ers have made every reasonable concession and believes that they will now be met by the buyers. It says: "While the Northern ranges have taken many more cattle than they have taken before in several years, there is still plenty of room on the ranges and plenty of grass for double the number that have gone North. Many of the rangemen are busy figuring and it is probable that this month will witness a better demand than the past two or three months have shown. There is no question that the figures will show southern cattle at present prices to be a profitable investment."

Even those who have contended most strongly that cattle prices are too high must find little in conditions now to sustain that assertion. Certainly the sales reports given out at the market centers do not indicate that the demand is falling off, while business conditions give every reason for believing that it must increase. There are almost no aged steers to go to the feed lots and the abundant supply of cheap feeds now being raised must require a big lot of animals for the feeding pens. Two-year-old steers are probably not in sufficient number to supply the demand, threes and over are an insignificant quantity, and heifers, cows and yearlings in big numbers must be fattened to meet the requirements of the increased demands. The northwestern range will not be able to furnish its usual supply, and California buyers will turn westward many cattle that have heretofore gone from their ranges eastward. Altogether there are plenty of reasons for believing that breeders are going to get very satisfactory prices for a long time.

The Journal has often expressed the opinion that the cattlemen who used grade bulls in his herd where it was possible for him to secure registered animals made a serious mistake. He makes a mistake similar in kind, though not in degree, if he does not buy the best individuals of registered blood that he can secure, and this implies that pedigree is to be considered as well as the individual physical conformation. But it by no means implies that great show bulls are the animals for range use. The probability is that such bulls have been forced, pampered and confined until they have been rendered unfit for service when so great a change of environment has to be met as that incident to the passing from the highly equipped breeding farm to the natural conditions of the range. Already there are ranches in Texas which are producing pure-bred bulls in excess of neighboring demand, some of them of very high quality. While the supply of these will increase the demand will also increase, and for this reason, and for the reason, too, that it is often well to go back to the breeding farms where skill and experience are continually leading to the development of more perfect type, there will be in Texas rather an increasing than diminishing demand from other states. There will probably never be a time when Texas will cease to be the best market in the United States for the successful breeders of the leading beef breeds. Indeed the Texas cattleman cannot afford, nor will he ever be able to afford, to stand still, satisfied with the development of the beef type in his herd. He has accomplished much, but he must continually advance if he is to continue to produce profitably in the competition with South America, where Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and other beef sires are steadily perfecting the animals that go to Europe to meet and compete with what our ranges have raised and our feed lots have fattened.

BULLS FOR THE RANGE.

John McDiamid of Kansas City, has some excellent suggestions upon this subject which he has communicated to The Homestead, from which the following is selected:

"While upon this question of bulls for service on the range it is my desire to write somewhat fully and freely on the subject. All breeders cannot, or will not, get to that front rank where they can sell most of their bulls to head pure-bred herds, yet there is not a breeder in this country but can (if he will) breed good bulls for range purposes. There is no patent on this business. Common sense and good judgment in mating animals, liberal, judicious feeding, good out-door shelter, and a free use of the castrating knife are all that is necessary. There is also a well founded belief that bulls so raised are better prepared, do better and are better adapted for range purposes. My own observations as well as a free exchange of opinions with some of the most competent managers of our great ranges in the plains, fully confirms this idea. Range bulls should be raised in a manner that keeps them growthy and hearty form the start. Muscular, but not fat. The dam's milk and good grass should be enough in summer, unless where a cow is a poor milker. With plenty of good hay in winter, supplemented with corn fodder, and the run of a blue grass pasture the grain feed need not be heavy, but should be composed so as to balance up the rough feed supplied. Where blue grass pasture is out of the question they should have the run of a field anyhow.

"Some will disagree with this idea, believing they can make their bulls fatten with closer confinement. If we admit this may be so we will assert more is goined by the cleanly look the bulls present, where they exercise at will and at leisure, as well as by the evenness of their appetites and the impression their surroundings make on the prospective purchaser. Besides the chances in favor of future thriftiness and satisfaction are always in favor of bulls so raised.

"As we have already said there is no patent on the business. Any breeder who chooses can do all that is necessary to attain to the desired end. Unfortunately there are some breeders rather careless in looking after their young bulls, who allow them to get on the verge of being stunted. Such bulls often grow large, ill-shaped horns, out of proportion to their size. They generally appear extra large in the paunch, small in the hind quarters and narrow in the fore-end. Need it be wondered that such bulls are always difficult to dispose of, and, when disposed of, it is seldom at profitable prices, unsatisfactory in every respect?

"Therefore we earnestly counsel avoiding playing at cattle breeding. Like other affairs of life it only pays when done well. We do not consider our breeders lacking in intelligence, but some of them do lack in applying themselves to their own best interests. Cattle breeding will not thrive as a side issue. It requires thorough attention and stability of purpose. The outlook seems exceedingly good for years.

"Whatever may be said to the contrary, the range bull ought in the main to be a beef making machine—a vigorous, healthy, robust animal. His career is a trying one. He has to stand intense summer heat and withering winter storms, therefore a vigorous constitution is indispensable. Fancy and fashion may veer and vary, but that class (no matter what breed) which we recommend, with constitutional vigor and flesh-carrying tendencies, will ever be in demand, even should they have plethoric tendencies."

HORSE.

CORN AND OATS.

In his work on "Feeds and Feeding" Prof. W. A. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station says of these concentrated feeds:

"Horses nurtured on oats show mettle which cannot be reached by the use of any other feeding stuff. Then, too there is no grain so safe for horse feeding, the animal rarely being seriously injured if by accident or otherwise the groom deals out an over-supply. This safety is due in no small measure to the presence of the oat hull, which causes a given weight of grain to possess considerable volume, because of which there is less liabilty of mistake in measuring out the ration; further, the digestive tract cannot hold a quantity of oat grains sufficient to produce serious disorders. Unless the horse is hard pressed for time or has poor teeth, cats should be fed in the whole condition. Musty oats should be avoided.

"Horsemen generally agree that new oats should not be used, though Boussingault, conducting extensive experiments with army horses, arrived at the conclusion that new oats do not possess the injurious qualities attributed to them.

"Next to oats corn is the common grain for horses in America, being used most largely in the southern portion of the corn belt and southward in the cotton states. While conceding that corn is not the equal of oats as a grain for the horse, nevertheless, because of its low cost and the high feeding value it possesses, this grain will be extensively used where large numbers of horses must be economically maintained. Corn may be fed whole to horses, but generally it is made fine by grinding and mixed with various other concentrates. Corn and cob meal is preferable to pure corn meal. Corn meal alone is a sodden substance in the animal's stomach, and should be diluted or extended with something of light character. Bran serves well for this purpose because of its lightness and cooling effect, as well as the protein and mineral matter it furnishes. Corn is best suited to animals at plain, steady work. Its supply should be limited with colts and growing horses because of its lack of ash and protein. Wolff quotes Lehmann in the following statement: 'Maize contains a high proportion of digestible carbohydrates, and ends to make the animal fat and and tends to make the animal fat and appearance, and somewhat detracts from pyhsical energy'."

DEVELOP A GOOD TYPE.

It does seem that farmers are exceedingly slow in catching on to the opportunities which the conditions of the horse industry now present. Indeed many farmers, every one of whom should be a horse breeder, are buying horses and mules for their farm work instead of raising them. There is no money in raising scrub horses, and that fact, perhaps, has caused many farmers to ignore the very great demand existing for special types, all of whch can be profiably raised on the farm. The draft has such an extensive use that prices for that class of horses must be good for a long time, and perhaps there will never come a time when it will not be profitable to raise them. As to the farmers of Texas generally the Journal does not believe the draft type is the best one to select, but some have already begun to grade their stock with draft sires, and those who have begun on that line should contine breeding to draft stallions. It is better to improve on one line than, by crossing breeds, to produce the non-descript, not wanted by anyone, nor fitted to any distinct purpose.

The standard-bred will give better results in Texas breeding than any other type now accessible in Texas. The saddler is a grand horse and has the conformation and the qualities that stamp him as the most perfect specimen of horseflesh that scientific breeding has ever evolved. But unfortunately there are too few saddle-bred stallions in Texas, if, indeed, there are any at all of a high and distinguished type, to consider that breed in the attempt to better the class of horses produced on Texas farms. There are, however, a number of standard-bred stallions in the state, of distinguished ancestry and individually fine specimens of their class. If for no other object, it would be worth while for every enterprising Texas farmer to come to the State Fair to see the standard-bred stallions which Texas owners have at their service.

There are, perhaps, not many farmers in Texas that have the mares that, as a foundation stock, would, in the first generation, produce colts that would command a big price. But they would show even in that generation such a big improvement on the original stock as to give abundant encouragement to the breeder. It would be better, of course, for him to stock his farm at the start with well-bred mares, but in most cases this would be impossible, and where it cannot be done take the very best of the range bred mares, and build up the stock on them. They have many valuable qualities—qualities that will come into valuable service in keeping up the improvement with standard-bred stallions.

And don't make the mistake of selling off the best of the fillies. To do this will render futile every attempt to render your industry profitable. Fix in your mind the type of the horse you wish to produce. Retain every filly whose conformation, style and action point to the development of that type, and breed always to the stallion most nearly conforming to it. Any other breeding is random and objectless, and can never develop an animal really great.

The process is slow. It will take years to accomplish distinguished success—and yet with every generation, if the breeding is judicious and the care of the mare and the development of the offspring what it should be, there will be so great an advance as to indicate the certainty of a very valuable success—one which will richly repay years of patient endeavor.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

The Massachusetts Ploughman advises that 15 to 20 per cent of the ewe lambs be reserved every year in order that the oldest ewes may be disposed of so as to maintain the vigor of the breeding stock. If the flock is to be simply maintained this percentage of ewe lambs may be sufficient, but with most farmers an important object is to continually grade the flock up to a higher standard. If this object is pursued intelligently there will be a distinct improvement in each crop of lambs, and enough of the best of them should be reserved as breeders each season to make them the stock of breeding ewes as soon as sufficiently matured. By this the stock can be graded up rapidly and uniformly.

As in raising sheep on the farm the mutton product will be an important, if not the principal object, an experiment tried in Cuberland, England, is interesting. It is reported in the Massachusetts Ploughman, and is substantially given as follows: Thirty lambs, half-bred Cheviot and Border Liecester, were divided into two lots. Each lot was turned upon a field of yellow turnips and fed all the hay the lambs would eat. One lot was confined to this feed, but each of the lambs in the other lot received an additional daily feed of one-half pound of linseed oil cake and one-fourth pound of oats; the feeding of the two lots continuing eight weeks. At the end of that time it was found that the feed of the first lot had cost $3.20, that of the other $10.60, the cost of the extra feeding being $7.40. When sold it was found that the grainfed lambs brought $15.12 more than the other lot, leaving $7.72 profit on the extra feeding.

A KANSAS WOOL GROWER'S METHODS.

At the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, Mr. J. N. Grau, of Mtichell county (northern) Kansas, who is largely and profitably in the sheep business there, read a paper prepared at the suggestion of Secretary F. D. Coburn, giving his ideas of how best to manage and care for the flock, and his method of selecting animals for breeding purposes. For the last fourteen years his flock has numbered from 800 to 1000, and as he has succeeded by close attention to his business, his observations should be of no little interest and value.

He says in part:

"I fatten my surplus stock for market. In the selection of breeding ewes I never pay much attention to the fineness of fiber, but more to the constitution, good form, no wrinkles on body, good fleece, or long, dense staple of wool, and good milking qualities— as this can be had in sheep as well as in cows, and to produce a good lamb they must have an abundant supply of milk. I sort out about one-third to one-half of my ewe lambs for breeders at one year old, sending the rest to market for mutton; always feeding the lambs well so as to get the size of the sheep the first year. If neglected they will grow smaller every year. By this way of selecting and feeding I have increased the average size of my flock twenty pounds. In selecting the rams, I look for a good constitution, which will represent a good feeder and always the best in the flock, of a good form for mutton; shown by well sprung ribs, breadth across the shoulders, a deep breast, with front legs well set apart; a short neck and erect carriage; short head, with broad nostrils, giving plenty of room to breathe the pure air of the range; with three to four-inch staple of dense wool, with only a reasonable quantity of oil, and weighing from 175 to 200 pounds at maturity.

"I pasture in summer on prairie grass without grain, having my range divided into three separate pastures with four-barbed-wire fence. Changing from one pasture to another gives the grass a better start; it will produce more feed, and sheep will keep in better condition than when run in one continuously.

"I wean my lambs in September. For the last two years I have turned them in a piece of standing sorghum, giving them also some cracked corn, which has given the best of results. As soon as the grass gets dry and poor, which is about the 1st of October, I commence to feed the older sheep one bushel of corn to the 100 head per day. Sometimes I feed corn fodder with corn on until I get my corn husked out; then turn them in the stalk field, and give one bushel of corn to the 100 head per day. My breeding ewes run out every day in the stalk field, from morning until night, except in severe snow storms, when I think it is not best to leave them out all day. Exercise is necessary for good health and constitution, and for raisnig strong lambs. From about the first of March I feed corn fodder and alfalfa hay until grass starts to grow.

"I have lambs drop in March and April. I pen my ewes in a shed over night, but never stay up with them; a lamb that will not get up and rustle, I don't want. In the morning turn out the ewes, always keeping separate those that have lambs; examining all to see that the lamb has had its fill of milk; if not, I keep it separate until it has; keeping the ewes with young lambs separate from the flock for three or four days, I then turn them in to the large herd of ewes. If turned in before three days, and they get parted for twenty-four hours, the mothers will not own them.

"Years ago I sowed rye for early spring pasture, but of late I have been raising alfalfa, for hay, which is better than red clover. It is one of the best sheep feeds that can be grown, and which every farmer in Kansas should grow for cattle, sheep and hogs.

"I shear in April, before turning out to grass. Having plenty of shed room, there is no danger of losing any.

"I keep plenty of fine salt where they can have free access to it at all times, and yard them every night. When accustomed to the yard they will come up at night of their own accord."

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

A. L. Matlock of Fort Worth, was in Dallas Thursday.

Chas. McFarland of Cresson, Texas, sold at Chicago Wednesday 88 steers, average 1040 pounds, at $5.05.

W. R. McEntyre and his son, George H. McEntyre, left Friday for a trip to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Henrietta News: Jno. W. Grogan last Saturday sold to G. W. Ingram 50 head of two and three-year-old steers at $24 around.

H. H. Neill, judge of the court of civil appeals, San Antonio, and W. E. Collard, judge of the court of civil appeals, Austin, were in the city last week.

Big Springs Pantagraph: E. W. Perminter sold last week to Winston C. Edwards 50 graded Hereford and Durham heifer calves, tops, at $15, delivered when sold.

Marion Sansom of Alvarado, Tex., sold 1248-pound steers in Chicago last week at $5.25. J. L. Chadwick of Cresson sold 1363-pound steers at the same price and 1099 to 1179-pound steers at $5.10.

Jasper Newsboy: Another drove of cattle was taken out of this section last week. It seems as if there is no limit to the number that can be found in the woods of this county. Prices were good.

A. Silberstein of Dallas, sold at Chicago Wednesday 60 steers, average 1164 pounds, at $5.15; 21 head, average 1018 pounds, at $5, and 9 head, average 1037 pounds, at $4.90. Silberstein & Co. sold 8 head, average 1407 pounds, at $4.65.

Colorado Spokesman: C. A. O'Keefe sold 80 improved bulls to E. H. Bounds of the Territory at $150 per head....A herd of 2500 cattle is being taken to Mobeetie, 400 head belonging to T. D. Love, 700 to Bush & Tillar and about 1400 to the M K's.

Sterling City News: House & Hodges sold Tom Dolan 75 steer yearlings this week at $15....A steady down-pour of rain all day Friday thoroughly soaked this already wet country....Stillwell & Davis bought 250 steer yearlings from John Roberts of Howard county, this week at $16, deliverey July 7.

The Brownsville correspondent of the Alice Reporter says: The stockmen are jubilant over their prospects. Cattle which a short time since were in an almost dying condition are recuperating to such an extent that many of them will be in prime condition for the fall market. Cattle buyers have been few and far between.

Devils River News: E. K. Fawcett of Val Verde couty, sold this year's brand of yearling steers, about 100 head, to G. W. Whitehead Sons for $15 per head....Abe Mayer returned from Middle Valley ranch Friday where he received the Haley cattle which he paid the following prices for: 30 cows and calves, $25; 11 dry cows at $15, and 30 yearling heifers at $13.

A dispatch of July 9 from Guthrie, Okla., says: Territorial Live Stock Inspector Cantelou has returned from Greer county, where he killed a dozen horses infected with glanders and quarantined nearly 200 animals. The disease has a good start and many valuable animals are infected. Government experts have been telegraphed for to treat the infected animals.

The Runnels County Ledger tells of the following recent wool sales in Ballinger: J. Hensley of Taylor county, to the Miller Mercantile Co., 13,000 pounds at 14½ cents; Lew Allen to same, 3000 pounds at 14½ cents; P. R. Henson, a six and twelve months' slip, both at 14 cents. A. M. Miller received 14 cents for a twelve months' burry clip, and H. E. Dickinson 15¼ cents for an extra fine twelve months' clip.

Brownwood Banner-Bulletin: Col. Melton, of Melton & Cross, reports the following recent sales: 600 threes and fours, Jas. Henderson of Kickapoo, to ty, to Geo. White of Chickasha, I. T. 900 threes and fours, Sam H. Henderson of Kickapoo, to J. S. Venable and S. J. Connell of Brownwood; 100 threes and fours, R. W. Morris, Concho county, to eGo. White of Chicasha, I. T. The prices on all these sales are private. Col. Melton says the 1500 Henderson cattle are the finest herds in West Texas.

Midland Live Stock Reporter: Bob Causey sold 50 head of black muley yearlings to a Roswell buyer at $24 per head....Collom & Estes shipped a car of 400-pound yearlings last week to Kansas City and got $4.80 for them. ....Three hundred and twenty-five head of fat steers were shipped from Nolan county last week to Havana. About 600 more will follow soon.... Jno. Cantrall and Chas. Gordon last week purchased the remains of the OLO— cattle from Pendleton & Lusk at $20 per head.

Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger and owner of several of the most famous trotting horses of the country, died at his home in the city of New York July 6. He had been in bad health for several months, but kept up until within about ten days of his death. He was 75 years old at the time of his death. For some years he has been better known as a horseman than as a publisher, and being a man of great wealth he was able to gratify his taste for trotting horses. Among the great horses of this class of which he was the owner were Maud S., Dexter and Peerless. The stables of Mr. Bonner were noted for their comfortable and judicious fittings, and he was one of the best reinsmen in the country. Mr. Bonner handled trotters because of his love for them and none of his horses were racers after coming into his possession.

Childress County Index: G. B. Rowden delivered a bunch of high-grade yearling heifers to Bob Houssels this week. The price was $25 around....James Bros. & Brown Cattle company have sold to Colorado parties 2000 head of steers, ones, twos and threes at $16, $24 and $30, no cut back on yearlings. These steers will be delivered at Amarillo on or before July 10....D. B. Gardner informs us he has sold 1000 head of Pitchfork yearling heifers to O. H. Nelson of Kansas City at private terms. The heifers will be delivered at Childress in about two weeks. He has also sold 2000 steer yearlings to Spears & Yantis at private terms. The steers are to be delivered in September at the ranch of Spears & Yantis near Mangum. Mr. Gardner bought of Mr. Nelson 100 high-grade bulls which were unloaded at this place yesterday.

Ozona Courier: Gid Hill recently sold 1500 muttons to Major Wickham of San Antonio at $3 a head....John and Billie McKee bought 100 head of stock cattle from Whitehead Bros. at private terms....Will Whitehead bought about 300 head of stock cattle from N. A. Cavin last week for $16 a head....John W. Young of Howard, sold his steer yearlings recently to J. M. Shannon for $15.50 a head....Kelly and Clarkson, the Comstock sheep kings, recently sold 3000 muttons to James McLymont for $3.25 per head....Claud Hudspeth and Will Gurley bought last week 100 head of she cattle from Web Christian of San Angelo, at private terms....S. C. Clyman, manager of the Stribling ranch, has just returned from Mr. Stribling's Llano county ranch with 1600 head of stock cattle....Berry Ketchum passed through the city Thursday en route to his new ranch in Peeps county with 600 head of stock cattle from his Knickerbocker ranch....J. W. Henderson bought last week from James Mtichell about 250 head of two and three-year-old steers at $20 and $25. We learn that Mr. Henderson's son, Lee, gets 50 of these steers.

San Angelo Standard: Two-year-old steers selling for $27.50 in the Concho country. That's hard to beat.... Vaughn & Hamilton of Concho county, sold to Abe Miller of Ballinger 80 cows at $18....John McDermott of McCulloch county, sold yesterday to B. B. McGinnis of Dallas county, 1471 sheep at private terms.....——Maxwell of Runnels county, bought from Winkel Bros. of Concho county, 35 yearlings and twos at $16 and $20....Will Jones of Concho county, bought from Wm. Hamilton and James Howze, 40 yearlings at $16, and 20 from Ed Miller at the same price...Davis Sheen of Sherwood, sold to Fayette Tankersley 180 head of cows and calves, $24 for cows and calves and $17 for dry cows....Sam Oglesby of Sherwood, sold to Jim Hamilton of San Angelo, 750 head of mutton at $2.35 and $2.50....Sid Connell of Dublin, bought from Sam Henderson of Concho county, 900 head of grown steers at $30. These cattle will be fed at Dublin....John I. Huffman has made the following purchases of sheep this week for D. B. Cusenbary of Sonora; from Bud Gardner of Coke, 500 holdovers at $2.10; from —— Locke of Coke, 260 mixed sheep at $2.25; from A. C. Gardner of Coke, 250 fat muttons at $2.75; from Cal Mccutcheon of Coke, 200 two-year-old wethers at $2.40....Fayette Tankersley for J. B. Wilson of Dallas, bought from John Sheen of Sherwood, 200 two-year-old steers, November delivery, at private terms. Mr. Wilson will fatten these cattle on meal and hulls. He is in the market for about 5000 more good ones.

From Roswell, N. Mex., Live Stock Champion, June, 1899: Chicago Terminal Charge—Last week, at Chicago, in the federal court, Judge Kohlsaat gave judgment against the railroads charging the $2 terminal charge. His decision is: The charge of $2 is unreasonable for the service. The restraining order was issued on the petition of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the plea that the charge was too high. The railroads are given thirty days in which to answer the decision or appeal to a higher court. In our last issue the Champion stated that the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit company only make a charge of 80 cents per car for the service and that the railroads hauling the cattle to Chicago charged $2, thus making $1.20 on each car. The political shysters who wanted a little notoriety and were afraid to attack the railroads direct because they were afraid their passes would be taken away, schemed through the cattle association a resolution boycotting the Chicago Stock yards. The men who drew up the boycott resolutions knew the facts in the case, and to attempt to injure innocent parties who were only charging just compensation for the service rendered was wrong. By the decision it will be seen that it is the railroads that are estopped from charging the $2 terminal charge, and not the Stock Yards company. It is the officials of the railroads centering in Chicago who have been holding up the cattle raisers, and not the Chicago Stock Yards company.

CROPS AND CATTLE IN STEPHENS COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Prospects for corn, cotton, millet and all forage crops were never better. It is raining to-day, the 29th, and this rain will make the corn crop, as there is plenty of it in full roasting ear. Wheat and oats almost a failure. All kinds of stock doing well. Not much trading in cattle.

John Honeycutt of Albany, bought of T. P. Cochran, Sanders and others, about 100 head of steer yearlings at $15 per head. Stockmen are using good bulls and we have a much better class of cattle than we had several years ago. J. B. Paschal of this place, who bought 4 head of Red Polled cattle from an Iowa man, has had very bad luck with them, having lost two of them, and the other two have the fever, and he thinks they will die.

L. D.LILES.

Breckenridge, Tex., June 29, 1899.

THE FARM.

In the northwest, according to the Denver Stockman, the wheat farmers have been having experiences and learning lessons somewhat similar to those which are at last leading to a hopeful development in Texas agriculture. The Williamette valley of Oregon has been one of the great wheat districts of the country. Persistent cultivation of wheat has so reduced the fertility of the soil that its production had ceased to be profitable. The farmers now, however, are turning their attention to hay, clover, corn and roots and will feed their crops to live stock. They will benefit their land by this varied production and by the yield of manure from the animals prepared for market.

It would be a good idea for the farmers to organize local associations this season and consult together as to best methods of handling their feed crops. The yield of corn will be so large this season that the price must be too low to make much out of it in any way but by feedling it to live stock. Some arrangement may be made to bring the stockman and the farmer together in handling the unprecedented yield so that both will be benefited. There is but little stock where the most of the feed is raised and there is but little feed where the great bulk of the live stock of the state is produced. It is probable that even if the farmers can not get the stock to feed they could get more for their grain if the stockmen could know the quantity and the price in different localities. The Farmers' Congress tried to get this information last year in order to publish it for the benefit of the farmers but was unable to do so. Local organizations among the farmers could accurately gather and present such statistics as would enable them to get for their products the best prices that conditions justify.

Reports have come in from all the wheat growing districts in Texas which show losses so extensive as to materially reduce the estimates that have been made of the Texas yield for the present season. Much of the crop in some of the counties that had produced an unprecedentedly good crop and that had a large acreage was in the overflowed valley lands and was still standing in the shock. The produce of thousands of acres was carried away in the flood. Over other large areas, perhaps, not more than one-third of the crop had been threshed, and but a small part of it had been stacked. From every part of the wheat district here are reports that the grain is sprouting in the shock and that 50 per cent of it has been ruined. It will be remembered that last year there were rains closely following the harvest that inflicted the same injury upon the wheat and oat crops, that had been cut and shocked in the field, and that in a few days were covered with the green sprouts of the growing grain. As the rainy season in this country coincides so closely with the harvest of small grain it would seem to be advisable to get them in the stack as soon after cutting as practicable.

RESULTS FROM ALFALFA.

The chemical department of the Kansas Experiment Station has just completed the analyses upon one of a series of digestion experiments with alfalfa. In this experiment, hay was used which was cut when in full bloom and was fed to a three-year-old grade Hereford steer. The results of the analysis show that the air-dry hay contained digestive nutrients as follows: Crude protein, 10.43 per cent (consisting of albuminoids, 7.86 per cent, amids 2.57 per cent); fat, .69 per cent; crude fiber, 15.99 per cent; carbohydrates, 28.18 per cent. Total digestible nutrients, 55.29 per cent. Let us compare the last figures with those representing these total digestible nutrients contained in some of our most common feeds used for dry roughage. Millet contains 57.6 per cent; oat hay, 52.2 per cent, orchard grass hay, 48.2 per cent; timothy hay, 48 per cent; prairie hay 46.7 per cent; sorphum hay, 44.2 per cent; red clover hay, 43.9 per cent; oat straw, 43.9 per cent; wheat straw, 39.2 per cent, and corn fodder 35.8 per cent. We find that only one of the ten feeds named is equal to or exceeds alfalfa in its total content of digestible nutrients, while the larger part of them are far below it. This is not a fair measure of its feeding value, however unless we also take into account the composition of these nutrients. As a rule it costs much more to produce feeds rich in protein than it does those rich in carbohydrates, and consequently, of two feeds containing an equal amount of digestible nutrients, the one containing the most protein is the most valuable. Comparing alfalfa in this respect with the above-named feeds, we find that it ranks far ahead of the richest of them. One hundred pounds of alfalfa hay contains 11.3 pounds more digestible matter than the same gestible protein. It contains 2½ times as as much protein. It contains only 2.3 pounds less of total digestible nutrients than the same amount of millet hay, and almost 2½ times as much digestible protein. It contains 2½ times much digestible protein as oat hay; 3 times as much as prairie hay; more than 4 times as much as sorghum hay; 5 times as much as corn fodder; 6½ times as much as oat straw and 13 times as much as wheat straw.

In feeding value, alfalfa hay not only ranks high above all other feeds used for roughage but it is well up among the more concentrated feeds. One hundred pounds of it contains 3.3 pounds more of total digestible nutrients than wheat bran, and almost as much protein. It is richer in digestible protein than wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley Kafir corn or sorghum seed.

Its digestible nutrients have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 4.4. There are only a few feeds, such as wheat bran, linseed meal, cotton seed meal and soy beans that furnish as narrow a nutritive ratio as this. Alfalfa hay, therefore, is an ideal feed to use in balanced rations, and is especially valuable to combine with corn as a ration for fattening steers since it furnishes all the roughage necessary and is also a cheap source of protein. It is an ideal dairy feed, furnishing almost the exact nutritive ratio required for the highest yields of milk. Its value as a feed for hogs has been shown in results previously published by this station.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A Kansas man writing to the Nebraska Farmer discusses the fact that orchard trees are shorter-lived in the West than in the Eastern states, and attributes it to the hot, dry winds and the exposure of the body of the tree to the sun's hot rays, which crack the bark, permitting the entrance of water during storm, causing the decay of the tree. As a remedy he advises that the trees be planted closely enough to give mutual protection. The trees should be allowed to branch out low enough to shade their bodies. Nor should the pruning here be so close as in the Eastern states. The trunks and the main limbs should have every protection available from the rays of the sun.

BISULPHATE OF CARBON AND TREE-ROOT LICE.

At a recent meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, Prof. Webster stated that he had experimented with bisulphate of carbon to exterminate lice on the roots of trees. Invariably when he applied sufficient bisulphate of carbon to kill the lice the tree also died. The professor remarked that the ants burrow down along the trunks of the trees, then follow the larger roots until they arrive at the soft and tender rootlets and there deposit the lice.

In regard to fumigation Prof. Webster remarked: "I would rather have a certificate of fumigation of nursery stock than one of inspection." The professor exhibited a model house for fumigation. He cautioned the audience to be very careful on account of the deadly invisible gas employed. The hydrocyanic gas used is formed by dropping potassium cyanide into sulphuric acid and water. The moment these two ingredients come in contact they form an invisible deadly vapor. The model house that the professor exhibited was so constructed that the danger from mixing was avoided.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

A vigorous warfare against this dangerous enemy to the orchard has been carried on in al lthe states, and J. M. Aldrich of the Idaho Experiment Station and state entomologist, says that wherever the work has been properly directed it has been successful. He cites the experiences of Mr. A. McPherson, who in a number of orchards in Boise and vicinity, has eradicated the scale with a single spraying.

Prof. Aldrich gives a formula for the spraying solution and its preparations, which is as follows: "Unslaked lime, 40 pounds; sulphur, 20 pounds; salt, 15 pounds; American concentrated lye, 2 pounds; water, 60 gallons.

"Place 20 gallons of water in a boiler and heat to the boiling point; then put in 10 pounds of lime, 2 pounds of lye and 20 pounds of sulphur. Boil for one and one-half hours, or until the sulphur is dissolved. It will then be of an amber color. While the above operation is being performed slake in another suitable vessel 30 pounds of lime, and while it is hot (caused by the slaking of the lime) add the salt and stir until it is dissolved. Then add the whole to the contents in the boiler and cook for one-half hour longer. Strain this mixture into the receptacle used for spraying, diluting it with as much water as is necessary to make 60 gallons. In extreme cases of scale one or two pounds of lye can be added to the formula."

As this preparation has been tested in a number of orchards and has, with a single spraying, proven sufficient to eradicate the San Jose scale, it is worth while to preserve the formula.

RECORD BREAKING STRAWBERRIES.

A recent issue of the Washington Star has the following:

The strawberry season just closing has been remarkable in many respects, including the unusual profusion of the delicious things and their fine quality, but in the District it has been made remarkable by the production of the largest berries on record. Several days ago Mr. Arthur T. Goldsborough presented the Secretary of Agriculture some berries he had raised at his place on Wesley Heights. Secretary Wilson, astounded at their size, handed them over to Mr. William A. Taylor, acting pomologist, who took six of them that filled a quart box, and weighed each separately in the presence of W. H. Ragan, Allen Dodge, W. P. Corsa and Horticulturist William Saunders. The average weight of each was three ounces and six one-hundredths. Total weight of six, eighteen and two-fifth ounces. The largest berry weighed four ounces and was ten and one-half inches in circumference. Some idea can be formed as to the size of these berries, when it is known that a one-ounce berry is rarely seen in our market. A quart of berries usually weighs between seventeen and eighteen ounces, and a box of good berries contains generally between thirty and forty. It is doubtful whether a two-ounce berry was ever shown at the department before.

The veteran horticulturist, Mr. Wm. Saunders, said: "They were the largest berries I have seen. They looked at first sight like tomatoes."

The fruit was of a handsome bright crimson color, with dark red flesh. A three-ounce berry was shown in Boston several years ago, and a four-ounce berry has been recorded in England. The average weight of Mr. Goldsborough's berries, however, has never been equaled.

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COTTON AND ITS FUTURE.

Address Delivered Before the Texas State Real Estate Association Convention at Waco, Texas, June 13-14, 1899.

By E. S. Peters.

Gentlemen: The subject assigned me is one of great importance to Texas at this time. Our state being the largest producer of that important staple, making one-third of America's crop. We are more interested than any other section. The future of cotton is not bright at present with the price of cotton below the cost of production. There are two reasons for this, one is the over-production.

Statistics show the crop of 1893-4 of 7,549,817 bales at an average price of 7.69 brought $292,932,000 while the crop of 1898-9 of 11,000,000 at an average price of five cents brought about $18,000,000 less, thus showing we lost all labor, rent, work, etc., on 3,500,000 bales of cotton.

Another reason is, a set of men on the exchanges of New York, Liverpool and New Orleans can set a price on our crop by simply making chalk marks on a blackboard, or, in other words, setting fictitious or paper cotton in competition with the actual stuff.

With two causes eradicated the future of cotton and its producer will be considerably better. It also has its bright side, all indications point to better times. This year the acreage has been considerably reduced by a larger acreage being planted in wheat, corn and other grains, and also a general planting of alfalfa and other feedstuffs to be used in feeding stock.

As to the wiping out of the stock gambler that is a matter of legislation.

There has been a great stride made in the better baling and handling of cotton on a cheaper and more economical basis. The standard bale people and all interested are making every effort to improve the present package to a uniform size of 24x54 and are recommending the use of heavier and better bagging and ties—thus enabling the compress to turn out superior packages of greater density than ever before. The reports show that the standard bale of 24x54 now has an average density of about 35 pounds, and shippers are thus enabled to secure better freight rates.

There are at present two round bale companies, the American Cotton company, represented by Mr. Searles of the sugar trust fame, and the Planter's company, representing the Lowery bale, both of which are getting out a very neat package of cotton for shipment. They are now introducing these presses quite extensively, but there is one material drawback to their systems. They do not sell their presses, only lease them, and the farmers are afraid if they succeed in building up a business it will be fostering a monopoly or trust, that will eventually place the producer at their mercy, as they will be able to control the price of seed cotton to be paid the farmer, also the price of lint, but as every dark cloud has its silver lining, so this gigantic monopoly has its.

I am reliably informed that at this time there is a company, the Fuller Manufacturing company, of Memphis, Tenn., who have a round bale cotton press which is superior to those already on the market, which they propose to sell direct to the ginner, so if they wish they can buy their presses the same as any other improved cotton machinery.

I would suggest that all who contemplate putting in a round bale system of packing should investigate this one that is offered for sale. At any rate, whatever style of package, whether the 24x54 or the cylindrical bale that is to be the future model package of cotton and all interested will be benefited by it. Taken altogether, it is generally admitted that the American bale is the clumsiest, dirtiest, most expensive and most wasteful package in its present condition, in which cotton or in fact, any commodity of like value is anywhere put up.

There is one great interest in cotton that is very important, that is the seed. At the present time there are about one hundred cotton seed mills in Texas, and about thirty more in course of construction and will be in operation to crush the present crop.

This subject will be covered by Mr. Geo. T. Parkhouse, of Cisco, in his article, "The Cotton Seed Product of Texas," which will ably show the immense and growing importance of this product. The future of cotton depends more on ourselves than any other. The necessity for factories in Texas can best be illustrated by the state of North Carolina when in 1870 they had 33 mills; 1890, 91, and 1898, 186 cotton factories, and the per capita wealth has increased $32 from 1880 to 1890.

The value of the product of the cotton mills has increased from $2,900,000 in 1880 to $20,000,000 in 1898. But these accumulated evidences of the state's prosperity and wealth will only need to attest to the value of cotton factories in Texas. Such a meeting as this of the representative men of different callings and professons is necessary to call the attention of capitalists to the inducements offered by Texas for investment in cotton factories where an unlimited supply of cotton can be had at a minimum of cost.

Cities like Corsicana can offer natural gas for fuel and Calvert an unlimited supply of lignite at the furnace door at very low price, and Austin with her water power, all willing to take stock in mills. In fact, the future of cotton in Texas depends on the number of cotton factories erected in the state.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS TO PROMOTE EXPORT TRADE.

Means by which the export trade of the various countries can be advanced and increased are every day receiving more attention in almost every part of the world. One of these is the erection of commercial museums and the foundation of export societies; the origin of the former can generally be traced to some important exhibition.

The nature of the museums varies materially; in some countries they are purely commercial, in others they have more of the art-industrial stamp about them. This is, for instance, the case with the Imperial Royal Austrian museum of commerce in Vienna, or rather it was the case, for during the last few years it has been somewhat transformed. This museum owes its existence to the Vienna exhibition of 1873, the Oriental museum being the intermediate stage.

The museum at Brussels dates from the exhibition in 1880, when the rapidly developing Belgian industry found itself severely handicapped as regards outlets for its production. This museum published a journal or bulletin of a purely practical commercial nature, which is understood to be of great and universal practical value to its many readers, while the journal published by the Vienna museum, although much better got up, is more academic and of less general use.

The commercial museum of Budapest was founded after the exhibition of 1867; this is an absolutely practical institution, which brings buyer and seller together, and is not above charging a commission (3 to 5 per cent) on the transaction at which it assists. It gives all kind of information, and has a number of branches and sample collections abroad, whereby it is enabled to act independently of the consuls.

Germany does not much favor the idea of commercial museum—that at Frankfort being the only important one—but goes in principally for export societies and depots. The largest export society in Germany is the one of Saxony, with headquarters at Dresden. It is a semi-official institution, which, however, does not receive any subsidy from the government. It has a number of branches (over a hundred) in all parts of the world, and publishes catalogues, printed in many different languages, all over the globe. It has a large staff of travelers, and furnishes its members with a considerable amount of useful, confidential information.

Among its undertakings may be mentioned a branch at Sofia, which goes in for Bulgarian publications and which has done much to advance German trade in that country to the detriment of Austro-Hungarian trade. The export societies of Munich and Carlisruhe have ceased to exist, and the one at Stuttgart is not doing much good. In Berlin there are numerous institutions intended for the advancement of export in various ways. France has a permanent colonial exhibition, and a commercial museum at Lille, which latter is of much use to the industrial world in Northern France. Italy has permanent commercial sample exhibitions in Turin, Milan and Palermo; depots for Italian samples have been established at Liverpool, Brussels and Amsterdam. Portugal has a commercial museum at Lisbon and one at Oporto. Holland has a commercial museum at Haarlem, but this is principally intended for the display of colonial produce. Turkey boasts an Ottoman commercial museum, which is about to, or has just, opened a sample depot for Turkish articles in Japan. The Swedish Export society founded a commercial museum some ten years ago, and the Swedish, as well as the Danish, Export society is doing a lot of good and steady work for the advancement of export.

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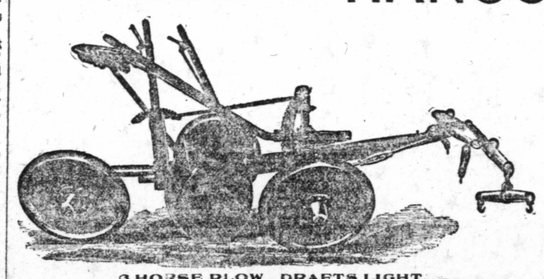
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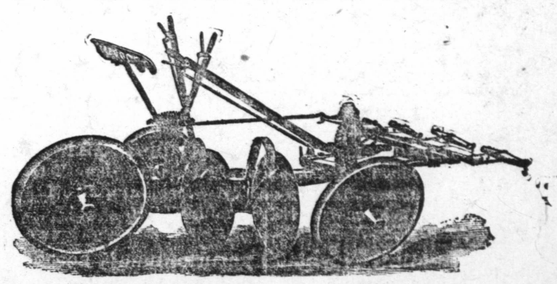
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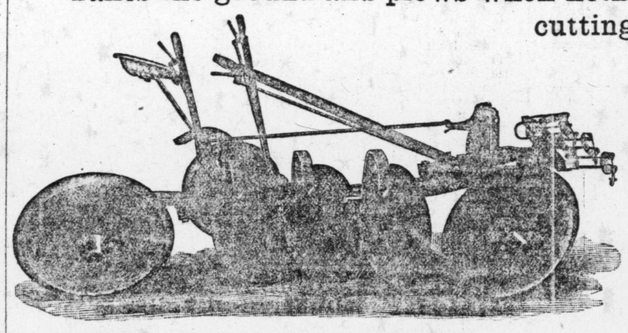
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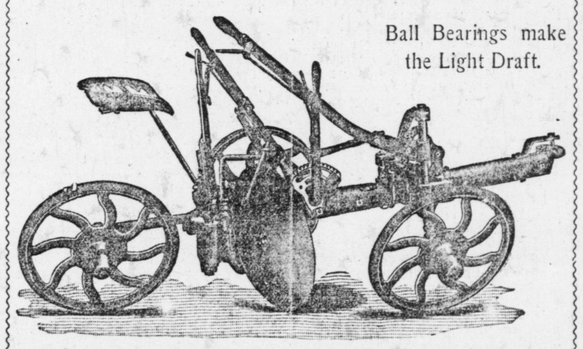
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CAREFULLY READ
This Disc Plow literature published by other manufacturers.
None of Them
Make a Definite Statement as to the Actual Draft of their Plows. They are content not to know. Don't want to know.
The "wisdom of ignorance" on that point is obvious. But they say with great candor: "The draft is lighter under some conditions than others." That would be true if said in reference to
A Sled Loaded with Wood (and no snow in sight.)
It takes an extra quantity of feed to maintain a team working a heavy draft plow.

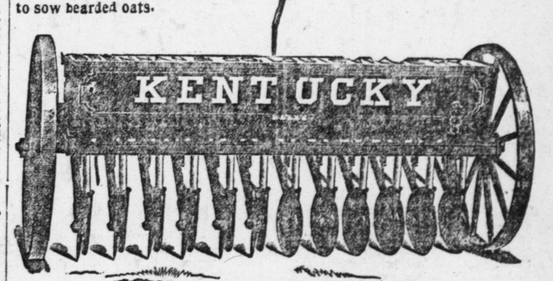
FRONT SIDE VIEW STANDARD DISC PLOW.
Ball Bearings make the Light Draft.

Lighter Draft than any non ball bearing Disc Plow made.
SIMPLE, STRONG AND SYMMETRICAL.

OF THE THREE BEST KNOWN and most popular Disc Plows tested on the same day, in the same land, and under exactly the same conditions, the plows weighing less than 700 pounds "bucked" when they struck a hard spot.
It would be considered discourteous to mention in advertising matter the names of the different plows we tested (with a machine for measuring "actual" draft). The test was made in the presence of reputable dealers, who had no interest in the matter, except to see a fair test made.
One of the plows registered 545 pounds, the other, 610 pounds
The Standard's average was 440 pounds under exactly the same conditions.
N. B.—Will give the names of plows represented on application of parties interested. Are YOU interested?
NO OTHER QUESTION IS SO IMPORTANT AS DRAFT.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

The New CANTON DISK PLOW

The Canton is a marvel of simplicity. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW having correct mechanical construction. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that doesn't require weight to make it take the ground. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that can be made to cut from 10 to 16 inches, according to condition of land and team, without leaving an uncut ridge. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW that does not leave an uncut ridge in cutting a 12, 14 or 16 inch furrow. It is the ONLY DOUBLE DISK PLOW that 4 horses can walk abreast, and none of them compelled to walk on the plowed ground. It is the ONLY DISK PLOW having a completely dirt and dust proof Grit axle with BALL BEARINGS and large oil carrying capacity. It is the only Single Disk Plow having as much cutting capacity as any DOUBLE DISK Plow on the market, except the Canton Double Disk. The Canton will work successfully in wet land THREE DAYS EARLIER than any other Disk Plow. The Canton does perfect work in the HARDEST as well as the LOOSEST ground. The Canton is the lightest draft Disk Plow ever manufactured, according to width and depth of furrow. The Canton Double Disk cuts from 20 to 32 inches, or as much as a Three Disk of any other make, and can be converted into a Single Disk, with a cutting capacity of 10 to 16 inches when desired, in a few minutes. We guarantee every Disk Plow sold by us to perform its work essentially as set forth in this advertisement, and any one purchasing a Canton Disk, either Double or Single, from us or our agents, and it fails, when properly adjusted by us, to meet the above requirements, we will cheerfully refund the money or note given for same. Write for circulars, prices and terms.
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Texas.

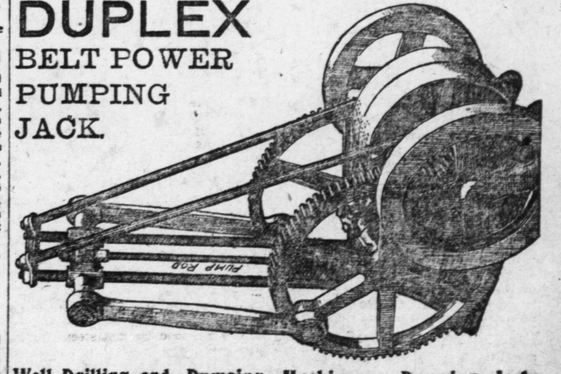
Improved grain receiver and connections, on the convex side of the disc and back of the center Not a waster of seed. Birds can't pick it up after delivery. Absolutely certain to sow bearded oats.

KENTUCKY
THE IMPROVED KENTUCKY DISC DRILL.
Metal Frame. Perfect Force Feed. No Twisted Drag Bar. No Skip in Feed. No Heavy Draft. Automatic Feed Shifter. Broad Wheels.
WRITE
Emerson Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas,
FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

THE "CYRUS ROBERTS" SHUCK SHELLER

The "Cyrus Roberts" Cylinder Shuck Sheller is unlike any other, being an Open End Cylinder, which, while permitting a free discharge of cobs, husks, silks, etc., at the same time, by a simple and effective arrangement, that of the screw adjustment for raising and lowering the discharge end of cylinder, **the flow can be accelerated or retarded,** to suit the varying conditions of the corn. The sliding or telescope of the steel casing or hull, also enables the operator to **further control the discharge** by increasing or diminishing the length of the cylinder hull or casing. Our Sheller **cleans ready for market** and **does not** crack the corn. Open end cylinder. Easy running. Shells in husk. Shells in all conditions of corn. No choking with husks and silks. Adjustable, Inserted Steel Shelling Teeth; **each tooth giving eight wearing surfaces**; easily placed, replaced and adjusted with ordinary wrench on outer surface of cylinder. This Sheller has no equal in doing good work. Each complete with Cob Carrier, Feeder, 6 foot Elevator and adjustable Corn Spout. Complete descriptive matter mailed on application.
W. F. Beard, Howe, Texas, says: "It is the best that ever Shelled Shuck Corn in this market." Wells & Bishop, Renner, Tex., say: "It is without an equal in Collin Co." B. M. Godfrey & Co., Whitesboro, Tex., say: "Have never seen a shuck sheller that will compare with it." Write them. We also carry a full line of Hand Shellers, also Powers and Engines for running Shellers. **Write us for your wants.**
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.

The Continental CHANGEABLE SPEED MOWER
The *GRANDEST MOWER* ever placed before the farmer. The changeable speed feature, found in no other mower, solves the question of cutting Wire or Bermuda grass, which others fail to cut. The *CHANGE OF SPEED* is made by the mere touch of a lever, without even stopping the team. Do not fail to investigate this splendid machine. Made in 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft. and 6 ft. sizes. We handle Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, Hay Stackers, Mower and Knife Grinders, Baling Ties, Binders, Threshers, Traction Engines, Wagons and Buggies. *WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS.*

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

DUPLEX BELT POWER PUMPING JACK.

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

RECIPE of a famous local remedy for loss of Manly Nervous Force (with sample for trial) used at the La Croix Clinic for over 60 years, prepared to suit the case, with a personal letter of advice and Book of Instructions, can be had by enclosing 25 cts with statement of case, to Dr. T. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.

VARICOCELE Permanently and speedily cured by a surgical operation. PARTICULARS FREE. Call on or address Dr. Coe's Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.

VARICOCELE cured without knife, pain or danger. Illustrated booklet free. Call or write. DR. H. J. WHITTIER, 10 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MARKETS.

DALLAS MARKET.

Quotations at Thomas & Runnels stock yards were as follows:

Choice shipping steers, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; choice cows and heifers, $3.10@3.35; fair to good, $2.75@3.00; common, $1.50@2.50; bulls, fat and heavy, $2.00@2.50; sausage bulls $2.00@2.40; veal calves, $3.50@4.25; cornfed hogs, 175 to 300 lbs, car lots, $3.45; wagon lots, $3.45; stock hogs, $2.50@3.00; choice fat sheep, 75 to 90 lbs, $3.25@3.50; 90 to 100 lbs, $3.50@4.00; milch cows, $25@50; springers, $20@40.

HOUSTON MARKET.

Reported by Saunders & Hotchkis for the week ending July 7:

Choice beeves $3.50, medium $3.25; choice cows and heifers, $3.25, medium $2.75@3,00, common $1.50@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen $2.00@3.00; choice yearlings $3.50@3.75, medium $3.25, common $3; choice calves $4.00@4.50, medium $3.75; choice muttons $3.50@3.75; top corn hogs, wholesale $3.60@3.65; mast fed hogs $2.50@3.25.

Owing to washouts, receipts of stock are light. Choice cattle of all classes in good demand; trashy stuff slow sale; strong demand for corn hogs of 150 pounds and up. Carload lot of corn hogs can always be sold on arrival at market price.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 8.—Cattle receipts were 200, all Texans, and the market steady to firm. Fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.86@$5.45; fancy, worth $5.65; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.70@5.50; steers over 1000 lbs, $3.50@5.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.35; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; bulls, $2.65@4.00; canners, $1.50@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, $3.60@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.50. Hog receipts, 4400 head, and the market 5@10c higher. Pigs and lights, $3.90@3.95; packers, $3.85@3.95; butchers, $3.90@4.05. Sheep receipts, 3500 head, and the market steady. Native muttons, $4.25@4.60; spring lambs, 4.25@6.60; culls and bucks, $1.50@4.00; stockers, $2.50@3.25; Texas muttons, $3.75@4.10.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., July 8.—There were not enough cattle received to make a market. There were scattering sales at $4.60@4.95. Prices still hold good, despite a little weakening during the past few days. There was an active local and shipping demand for hogs to-day, prices advancing 5@10c per 100 pounds. The supply was well taken at $3.70@4.05 for the heavy, $3.80@4.02½ for mixed and butchers' weights, and $3.85@4.50 for light weights. Pigs brought $3.50@4.02½ and culls and rough lots, $2.00@2.70. To-day's supply of sheep was too small to amount to anything, a good share of supply being consigned to local shippers. Prices were little more than nominal; $2.00@3.00 for culls up to $5.00@5.50 for prime flocks. Yearlings were quotable at $5.00@6.00, and spring lambs at $4.00@6.90. Receipts: Cattle, 200; hogs, 17,000; sheep, 200.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Report of New Orleans live stock market for week ending July 8:

	Receipts	Sales	On h'd
Cattle	877	917	30
Calves, yearlings	1243	1295	38
Hogs	125	205	...
Sheep	277	246	300

The condition of the market remains very much the same as at the close of last week. There is a marked falling off in the quantity of lower grade cattle arriving and the supply of the better qualities continues insufficient for the demand, forcing butchers in many instances to buy dressed beef. There is a strong demand here for good, fleshy stags and buls by exporters, and on the whole the outlook is very favorable for some time to come. To-day's range of prices as follows:

Beeves, choice, $4.25@4.75; cows and heifers, choice, $3.75@4.00; stags and bulls, good, fleshy, $2.75@3.50; hogs, choice, corn, $4.00@4.50; sheep, choice muttons, $4.50.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 8.—Cattle receipts were 610 natives and 570 Texans, and there was a liberal supply for Saturday that sold at good prices. Light supply this week caused a general advance in prices amounting to 15@25c for the most desirable bunches, with the plainer grades steady to 10 cents higher. Heavier native steers brought $5.25@5.60; medium and light, $4.60@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.25; butcher cows and heifers, $2.50@4.50; canners, $2.50@3.25; butcher bulls, $3.25@4.25; Texans, $3.60@4.47½. Hog receipts, 7700, and trade brisk, with prices strong, with local packers and shippers buying. Heavy, $3.90@4.05; mixed, $3.60@4.00; light, $3.70@4.00; pigs, $3.50@3.70. Sheep receipts 2500 and in good demand. The market ruled firm at unchanged prices. Native spring lambs brought $5.25@6.85; range lambs, $4.50@5.50; muttons, $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; culls, $1.50@3.00.

COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., July 10.

Ordinary	3 5-16
Good ordinary	3 13-16
Low middling	4 11-16
Middling	5¼
Good middling	5¾
Middling fair	6⅛

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 25 bales.

Ordinary	3 15-16
Good ordinary	4 7-16
Low middling	5 5-16
Middling	5⅞
Good middling	6⅜
Middling fair	6¾

New Orleans, La., July 10.—Spot cotton quiet at unchanged prices. Sales 950 bales spot and 200 to arrive.

Ordinary	3½
Good ordinary	4
Low middling	4 13-16
Middling	5¾
Good middling	6⅜
Middling fair	6¾

GRAIN MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—Wheat—f. o. b. For export: No. 2 red 72¾c.

Corn—Quotations f. o. b. Galveston: No. 2 mixed in sacks is offered to the trade c. a. f. Galveston track carload lots at 42½@43c per bushel; No. 2 white western 43½@45c; corn for export 34¾c.

Receipts to-day: None. Total since June 1: Wheat, 1,448,666 bushels; corn, 168,839.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet.

No. 2 spring wheat 71½@73c, No. 3 spring wheat 70½@72c, No. 2 red 72½@73¾c.

No. 2 corn 33¾@34⅛c.

No. 2 oats 24½@25c, No. 2 white 27½c, No. 3 white 25½@28½c.

No. 2 rye 59c.

No. 1 flax seed 98c, new $1.00@1.01.

Kansas City, Mo., July 10.—Wheat—September 66¼c, cash No. 2 67½@68c, No. 2 red 70@70½c.

Corn, September 30⅜c, No. 2 mixed 32c, No. 2 white 32c.

Oats, No. 2 white, 28½c.

Receipts: Wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 16,400; oats, 8000.

Shipments: Wheat, 22,200; corn, 6500; oats, 5000 bushels.

WOOL MARKET.

Taken from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., July 6:

The wool market shows unabated strength, although the volume of business has naturally been curtailed somewhat by the intervention of a holiday. The transactions of the week, however, aggregate a large total—over five and one-half million pounds. Some of this wool has been taken by manufacturers and some of it by speculators and traders. Among consumers the worsted people have been the principal purchasers.

Brokers report that about one-half of the business which they have done during the past month or so has been for the account of the trade or in wool, which has been purchased to be sold again. Several members of the trade, who sold out early in the season have been obliged to purchase liberally in this market during the past several weeks or else pay higher prices for the same kind of stock in the country. As high as wools are here now they can not be duplicated in the interior to-day at equally as low prices as they are selling for here, and several of the purchases made in the country earlier in the season have been turned over in the Eastern market at a very fair profit. Whether some of the purchases made in the country during the past week can be is another matter. If the wools purchased are to net their owners a profit, they must be sold here on a clean basis, well up towards 60 cents, for wools were purchased in Montana last week at 18 to 19 cents in the grease, which will cost anywhere from 52 to 58 cents clean. A good many merchants are predicting 60 cents, clean, for fine territory combing wool between now and cold weather, and even then, it is pointed out, the price could hardly be regarded as excessively high, as compared with the high cost of Australian wools, which are selling at over 70 cents for fine combing stock, and in some cases well up towards 80 cents.

Texas wools have been decidedly more active. The clean cost of these wools range anywhere from 45 to 50 cents, according to what they are. A sale of 100,000 pounds of eight months' wool is noted, at prices equivalent, it is understood, to 48 cents, while twelve months' wool has sold at 50 cents, and slightly higher, some parties holding even for 55 cents. In the grease sales have been at prices ranging from 13 to 18 cents.

Quotations are given as follows: Texas spring, twelve months, choice, 16@18c; average, 14@15c; six to eight months, 15@16c; fall choice, 13@14c; average, 12@13c; South Colorado and New Mexico improved, 13@14c.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER.

Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, July 8, 1899.

Cattle receipts for the week, 18,000; same week last year, 21,000. The moderate supply of slaughtering cattle this week caused a general advance in prices, the most desirable bunches of dressed beef and export steers selling 10@15c higher, with the plainer qualities steady to 10c higher. Butcher stock showed a strong advance, one bunch of killing heifers bringing $5.45 per hundred, the highest price of the year. There was a good inquiry for stock and feeding cattle, those that were thin in flesh selling readily at firm prices while the packers were buyers for the heavy grades at better than feeding prices. Southern cattle are in excellent demand, many of the most desirable bunches selling 10@20c higher, with the common lots slow sale at about steady prices. Heavy native steers brought $5.15@5.60; medium steers, $4.75@5.15; light steers, $4.60@5.45; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.25; butcher cows, $3.10@4.25; butcher heifers, $3.50@5.45; canners, $2.50@3.10; butcher bulls, $3.10@4.25; Texans, $3.60@4.77½.

Hog receipts for the week, 42,000; same week last year, 36,000. The improved demand for both packing and shipping grades strengthened prices, the net advance for the week amounting to 15@25c. Heavy hogs brought to-day, $3.90@4.05; mixed packers, $3.80@4.00; light hogs, $3.70@4.00; pigs, $3.50@3.70.

Sheep receipts for the week, 14,000; same week last year, 13,000. The liberal supply consisted largely of Southwestern grass stock. Trade was active, the offerings that showed quality selling quickly at strong prices, while the less desirable bunches were about steady with a few exceptions a shade lower. Spring lambs brought $5.25@6.85; range spring lambs, $5.50@5.70; muttons, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $1.50@3.00.

James H. Gilleland, of White Eagle, O. T., sold in the quarantine division at Kansas City, Wednesday, July 5th, 107 head of wintered Texas steers that were finished on grass that weighed 1164 pounds and brought $4.65 per hundred. Mr. Gilliland sold on the same market on July 5, 1898, a bunch of cattle of the same class and weight that brought $4.25. This would indicate an increase in value of 40c per hundred pounds for good butcher steers in the past year.

DAVIS, M'DONALD & DAVIS' MARKET LETTER.

Stock Yards,
So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 7, 1899.

The general cattle trade this week has been considerably higher on all grades of fat cattle. The markets have been well supplied, and there has been a very strong demand that has taken the offerings at the advanced prices. The market suffered a relapse at the close of the week of 10@15c on all but the best cattle which have remained about steady. We sold some fed Texas this week that weighed 1158 pounds at $5.25, and we also sold 92 head of steers averaging 977 pounds at $4.40. These last cattle were grass Texas steers. We expect the grass cattle to sell well when they start to market as there is now quite a shortage of the native cattle through this section and the beef trade will depend largely upon Texas for supplies.

We have an exceedingly strong demand here for cattle and our prices have been higher than any market in the West. We are not receiving the amount of cattle we need and the Texas shippers of stock cannot afford to miss putting some of their stock on this market.

We would be glad to furnish our daily market report to any one contemplating shipping and furnish any information that is possible.

We would be glad to have the Texas stockmen write us for any information we can give them. Note our ad in this issue.

DAVIS, M'DONALD & DAVIS.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, July 8, has the following:

Wheat declined ⅜ of a cent, exports being but 2,250,021 bushels for the week, flour included, against 2,663,139 last year for both coasts, although western receipts were 3,861,523 bushels, agianst 618,412 last year. If the farmers actually carried over 65,000,000 bushels, or more than a year ago, after $1.25 to $2 per bushel had been paid at Chicago for some months, as one farming journal estimates, they need the education which they are getting, but the claim still entirely fails to account for their liberal spilling this year at low prices. Contradictory guesses and hopes continue, but this year is very hard on predictions.

Corn exports are twice last year's, 2,378,808, against 1,208,255 last year for the week, and the price declined ¼c.

The cotton movement still indicates a greater surplus than was expected, but disastrous floods in Texas caused a 1-16c advance, which dispatches from that quarter do not seem to warrant. The loss, much or little, would not materially affect a year's business.

Textile manufacturers are doing well, and in woolen goods prices tend upward, with a considerably better demand, but sales of 9,828,700 pounds at the three chief markets were mainly to dealers, and the advance in price, 19,57c per pound, average for 100 quotations by Coates Bros., against 18.76c. June 15 and 18.01c May 15, do not invite heavy transactions. Cotton goods show no pressure to sell, but are quieter, and the increased manufacture at the south is felt each year more closely by northern mills. The volume of business for the first week of July has been 36.6 per cent greater than last year and 44.9 per cent greater than in 1892.

Failures for the week have been 119 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 20 in Canada, against 17 last year.

BLACKLEGINE.

BEEF AND PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the prosperity among all classes of people, consider the great and growing demand for beef at Chicago. Take Monday of last week, for example. With 22,000 head of cattle received that day, the market was active and firm, with only a slight decline, while with 48,000 hogs and 13,000 sheep on the market at the same time, all were sold readily at good prices. With 30,000 cattle and calves, 97,000 hogs and 40,000 sheep received during the next three days, still the cattle market ruled steady to strong, with prices firm and well sustained, while Friday, with 3000 cattle, 33,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep, the cattle market was active and 10 cents higher, Texas cattle selling 10@15 cents higher. The receipts for Monday of this week are 20,000 cattle, 45,000 hogs and 20,000 sheep, with cattle firm and active at the advance, and a steady market for both hogs and sheep.

Chicago is the great central beef supply depot of the continent, and the increasing demand for good beef at present prices means that consumers tributary to that market are enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than at any time since the panic of 1893-4. Being able to live better, they are buying and paying for more beef in consequence. The Chicago market supplies a vast variety of population with meats, ranging from the secluded hamlet and obscure camping resort to the most crowded metropolis with its vast ranks of labor and commerce and fashion, and since all classes demand more and better meats of all kinds, no better indication of increasing general prosperity could be found than that furnished by the great Chicago live stock and meat packing industry

So great is the present demand at Chicago for meats of all kinds that, notwithstanding the enormous receipts there of cattle, hogs and sheep, exceeding in the aggregate the combined receipts at other Western markets, there is yet no oversupply and all are quickly taken by buyers at firm prices. Speculators are buying thousands of cattle at other markets and shipping them to Chicago for sale, and packers are buying and shipping them by trainloads to Chicago for slaughter. Eastern buyers and exporters are always on the market bidding in active competition with local packers and slaughterers, and the Eastern demand for fresh cut meats is now greater than ever before. Shippers of good stock of all kinds to the Chicago market have no reason to complain of the returns they receive, and producers are reaping a good reward for their labor and care. The increased demand makes prices here very satisfactory to everybody.

The capacity of the Chicago market for supplying consumers with meats in large quantities, and for disposing quickly and easily of 50,000 to 100,000 animals per day, renders it the leading live stock market in prices as well as numbers, and a few thousand head more or less per day in receipts of cattle, hogs or sheep makes no difference in the market prices. All classes of buyers make Chicago their headquarters for obtaining supplies, knowing that at all times they will find on the market a splendid assortment of just the right kind of animals to choose from. With its unequaled advantages of location, transportation and local facilities of all kinds for handling both animals and meats in the best possible manner, Chicago offers to both producers and consumers inducements which are superior to those of any other point in the world, and it is indeed the word's greatest and best live stock market, and the best barometer of prosperity which the country offers today.

BLACKLEGINE.

THE ST. JOE MARKET.

A statement of comparative receipts and shipments of live stock by the St. Joseph Stock Yards company shows an exceedingly rapid development of St. Joseph as a live stock market. For the six months ending June 30, 1898, receipts were, cattle 78,374, calves 1625, hogs 378,841, sheep 35,630. For the six months ending June 30, 1899, receipts were as follows: Cattle 106,197, calves 1865, hogs 736,393, sheep 111,544. The increase in shipments and in live stock consumed at St. Joseph has been equally creditable to that market. The increase of the business of 1898 over that of 1897 was more than 400 per cent, and the indications are that at the close of the present year there will be shown a still larger increase for 1899 over the transactions of the previous year. The management of the St. Joseph Stock Yards company may well feel content with the rapid strides they are making towards a prominent place among the great markets.

ANGORA GOAT PRODUCTS.

"The Angora goat," says William R Payne, the well known dealer in mohair and goat skins, "has only been cultivated in this country about 50 years. Few people know its value and fewer still know that mohair is the fleece of this animal. The Angora has not yet obtained a status in agricultural journals. Yet it is one of the most valuable of animals, for its fleece, pelt and carcass, and one of the easiest and cheapest to cultivate. There are in the whole country now probably about 300,000 head of Angoras including all degrees of blood near and remote. Of these probably not over one-third can be called 'high' grade even by courtesy. Of pure blood there is none, except possibly a flock in a remote region, which has been kept intact from cross-breeding, but has been inbred since 1876. Of imported animals from Turkey since 1849 there have come into the country, so far as the records show, about 350 Angora [illegible] and ewes, many of them of doubtful blood. Of really high character and grade probably not over 3[illegible] rams, all told, have come from Turkey.

"From this foundation has been bred up the present stock. Between cross-breeding and [illegible]ding whatever pure blood there [illegible] been pretty well eliminated, and the crying need now is for goo[illegible] sound, first class fresh bucks, [illegible] farm and a new start. It ne[illegible] brains, energy and money to [illegible] it to make it one of the b[illegible] industries there is. Unfortuna[illegible] constituency behind the Ango[illegible] United States to-day has not a [illegible] vote like that back of the sheep. [illegible] date it has been treated like any goat in Shantyville—as not worth [illegible] stone that is thrown at it. It is impossible to get animals from Turkey without a strong pressure from government and diplomatic sources.

"The most important product of the Angora is the long silky, wavy fleece used either pure or in connection with wool, silk, linen or carlton in a variety of fabrics for house furnishing and ladies' goods, brilliantines, linings, braid, plushes, astrakhan cloth, furniture coverings, curtain material, knit goods, fancy effects in shawls and dress goods and numerous other textiles. Its value ranges for foreign from 45 to 50 cents a pound and for domestic from 25 to 35 cents. There are consumed annually here about 1,000,000 to 1,125,000 pounds, of which the bulk has to be imported, as only about 250,000 to 300,000 pounds of the domestic product are long enough and of character to suit manufacturing needs. The short, low and cross-bred hair is used for blankets, lap robes, rugs, carpets and low goods generally, but even then is worth more per pound than most sheep wool, varying from 10 to 21 cents. The uses for mohair are increasing every year, and new outlets are being found for it as manufacturers are advancing in the variety of their products.

"Angora skins properly dressed, are used white or tinted to manufacture rugs, robes, carriage mats, fur sets for children, trimming for ladies' furs, and also for dusters, horse head tassels, doll hair and wigs. They are mostly imported raw from the Cape of Good Hope and Turkey, and range in value, duty paid, from $1.50 up to $3.50 each, undressed. Domestic skins are in very limited supply and are worth from 50 cents for kids up to $2 each for large full-fleeced pelts. The low, cross-bred, common skins and short pelts not suitable to dress are used by morocco and glove leather manufacturers and are worth from 15 to 18 cents a pound for large sizes, down to 10 and 11 cents for small ones and kids.

"The flesh of the Angora is said to be excellent mutton and pronounced as good as Southdown. It is quite largely eaten in the west and in the east also, if people only knew it. There is a prejudice against the name of goat meat, but those who know say it is very good. The horns can be utilized in a variety of ways, and not a part of the animal but has a value.

"We may add that the climatic conditions and food supply of a large part of our mountainous country is admirably adapted to Angora ranges and there is not a state in the Union, east or west, in which they cannot be grown to good advantage. Another point is that notwithstanding the increeding, cross-breeding and inability to get fresh blood, American ranchmen have improved the stock they had to work with just as they improved the original Merino sheep and believe it gives them the material to do with and they will in time produce a better animal, larger and finer, than the original stock with nearly 3000 years of history behind it."

THE GENESIS OF THE WINTER LAMB.

I meant to have written this some time ago and to have begun it with a description of the sort of ewe and of ram best adapted to the production of winter, or "hot-house" lambs. Time has pressed heavily upon me, however, until now it is imperative that I present the chapter telling about the breeding of the ewes. Later on we may get back to the consideration of the sort of ewe to breed for winter lambs.

The length of gestation in the sheep is about 152 days. Ewes bred in June will therefore yean in November. November and December are the two best months for lambs to be born for the fancy winter lamb market. How are you to get ewes to breed in June?

There are two ways. One is to take any ewes with Merino blood in them and breed them as early as possible. That will likely mean for February lambs. Care for them well and get the lambs off as soon as you can and next year very likely they will yean in January. It is but a step then to the November lamb.

The other way is like unto it except that it includes, begins with, the putting in of Dorset blood. It is the nature of the Dorset to yean at an early season. The Dorset ram will bequeath to his female offspring an early yeaning faculty. The half-bloods will yean earlier than those with no Dorset blood in them, the three-quarter blood yet earlier and with more regularity.

There is something, yes, there is much in having an ambitious ram with the ewes. I have no doubt that a vigorous ram, continually stirring up the lazy ewes, continually reminding them of their functions and duties, will do much to hasten the breeding season. If you get such a ram among the Downs, well and good. In my experience they are apt to be sluggish in warm weather. The Dorset is wide awake at all seasons, if he is torpid it is more apt to be in cold weather than in warm.

USE OF THE RAM.

There is something, yes, there is much, in the right use of the ram. If he is turned with the ewes only part of the time each day, or on alternate days, there is no danger of the "familiarity that breeds contempt." With some rams the danger is slight, with others it is greater. After the first ewe comes in heat there is little danger of slothfulness on the part of the ram, rather, he should then be restrained from working too much.

Hand-coupling, that is, turning in the ram and after he has served the ewe taking her out and separating her from the flock for two days, is the ideal way and will pay well for the time required. It will result in better, stronger lambs and in far less care at yeaning time. If one is not prepared to do this the next best course is to put the ram with the ewes but an hour each day, say at evening.

It is true that such practice means labor. The flock will amount to very little unless some labor is put upon it, in my experience and observation.

There is a good deal, too, in the care of the ewes to make them come in heat. I find that when they have been rather thin and are rapidly improving they will show this state most often, and when conceiving will be apt to conceive doubles. For instance, our ewes this spring were rather thin, we put them on fresh alfalfa pasture and gave them a trifle of corn, they began coming in heat as soon as the lambs were near ready to wean and have continued right along until now (June 13). As fast as they take the ram we separate them from their lambs, knowing from past experience that the lambs just conceived would be very different specimens were their mothers to suckle while carrying them. These are our pur-bred Dorsets that yeaned last February, which a part of the flock did. Another flock that yeaned earlier is kept in another place and by a similar treatment I hope is mostly safe in lamb now.

EXERCISE FOR BREEDING EWES.

Another point that I consider of considerable importance, although I do not remember having seen it touched upon before, is the matter of exercise. The development of the muscular system of the ewe by moderate but sufficient exercise is a great aid to her healthfulness and vigor. The sluggish ewe, sleeping most of her time in the fence corner, will not take the ram until late. To move the flock from one field to another, giving them a walk of a mile a day, to feed them a trifle at each end of the journey, even let them travel to water, all are good ways to give this exercise. It is well that they take it themselves rather than they be driven. It is well that they take it in the cool of the day.

Yet another matter is the freedom from internal parasites. If the ewes are afflicted with nodular disease or stomach worm there is no hope for them until treated. If some individuals seem thinner than they should be, considering feed and other conditions, give them a dose or two of medicine that will clean them internally as a dipping will externally. If the stomach worm is suspected use the benzine treatment, a tablespoonful in four ounces of milk, well shaken together. Give it carefully, not to strangle by pouring part down the wind-pipe, and it will never harm the old ewe, but will do her good and cause her to breed much earlier. If other forms of parasitism are suspected use some good worm powder. Summer's has given me satisfaction, only use it as a drench, mixing it with water, rather than expect the sheep to eat it in feed. I have taken thin sheep ,not thriving, dosed them and had them take the ram in ten days and prove good breeders thereafter.

Note that in recommending the dose of benzine I mean it for the mature ewe. The lamb needs the same treatment sometimes, only it can stand less benzine, from a teaspoonful to two or three, acocrding to size of lamb (and of spoon). Better use a measuring-glass in giving these things. The ram may be helped some times when it has been made to eat over foul grass by giving him a toning-up that will clear out the worms in him.

And after the ewe has been bred, what? A good—not too good—pasture, plenty of shade, plenty of exercise, which she will likely take herself, a course of pumpkins and a little rape in the fall, as wide a range and as wide a variety of weeds, grasses and shrubs as it is convenient to give and, the Lord will take care of the rest—Joseph E. Wing in National Stockman and Farmer.

NOTHERN CATTLE IN THE SOUTH.

In his last report the director of Experiment station No. 2 at Baton Rouge, La., says:

Experiments in acclimating Northern cattle have been conducted by this station for the alst four years. It is well known that Northern or Western cattle brought to this climate are subject to the Texas fever, with often great loss. It has been positively determined that that vehicle of this infection is the cattle tick (boophilus bovis). Hence a number of Northern cattle, imported by the station, have been used for experiments looking to a solution of the important question, how such animals can be imported and acclimated without loss. The experiments of last and this year seem to have solved the question. Last year six animals were imported and all successfully acclimated. This year fourteen animals, including two high-priced registered Herefords, have been brought in from the West and East, and out of these twelve have already been acclimated, the other two being subjected to other experiments. The method of acclimation consists in giving the animals the fever soon after arrival by inoculation from the blood of an immune animal. A few days after inoculation the true fever appears, manifested by temperature and the large reduction of the corpuscles in the blood. During the fever the animals are sustained with a proper diet. At the close of the fever they are turned out with our native ticky cattle, and no evidence has yet been obtained showing that they were afterwards susceptible to this fever, even when covered with ticks. It has been found that the blood from an immunized Northern animal produces a milder type of the disease than from a native.

NOTICE.

All parties driving cattle north to points on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroad are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the Bugbee-Coleman Land and Cattle company.

Parties driving to Estelline or Clarendon must keep the public road.

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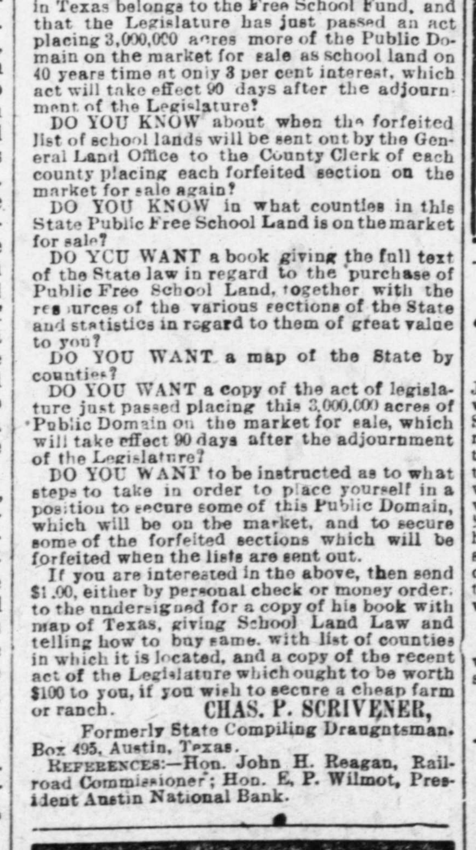
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If you are interested in the above, then send $1.00, either by personal check or money order, to the undersigned for a copy of his book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to buy same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the Legislature which ought to be worth $100 to you, if you wish to secure a cheap farm or ranch.

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50 steers, from 3 years old and up; 150 2-years; 150 yearlings; 80 cows; 75 heifers, 1 and 2-year old, and 35 calves. For particulars apply to
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300 of which are de-horned Herefords and Shorthorns mixed. 300 high grade Shorthorns will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, delivered in Kansas City any time prior to January 1st next, at 4½ cents per pound.
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W. J. Duffel, swine breeder of Ross, Texas, in letter June 3rd, 1899, says: "I find Texas Stock and Farm Journal the best of all to reach the people as an advertising medium."

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4000 acres near town of Paint Rock, Concho river runs through center of pasture. All under good wire fence. Fine grass. Price 20 cents per acre. Answer quick. This offer will not be open long. Address, GARLAND & MONTGOMERY, Land Agents, Paint Rock, Texas.

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1350 stock sheep at $2.00. The wool from these sheep netted 75c per head this spring. 900 head well graded native stock cattle, $18.00 around; fall delivery; all in splendid condition, and nothing but full blood Hereford and Durham bulls with these cattle. Or will sell the following lots separately: 100 head average yearling steers at $17.00. 120 head extra good yearling heifers at $17.00. 100 head good cows at $21.50. 100 head well graded steer calves, no mark or brand, at $15.00. All for fall delivery.
R. E. TRACY, Merkel, Texas.

Heifers for Sale.

300 year-old heifers, well bred and fine colors; all my own raising. Price $16.00. September delivery. Address,
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Fifteen registered and same number of full blood Hereford bull calves and yearlings for sale. These are all choice animals. The registered bulls are from the celebrated "Sunny Slope" herd of Emporia, Kansas, including three of its show animals. All of these are good enough to head any herd in the country. For further particulars call on or address,
JNO. R. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Tex.

Registered and High Grade Bulls.

I have for sale at my ranch at Trent, a station on the Texas & Pacific railroad between Abilene and Sweetwater, 30 head of registered and high grade Shorthorn and Hereford yearling bulls. These bulls were recently shipped in from Missouri, and having been inoculated as a preventive of Texas fever, can be taken with reasonable safety to any part of the state. They are now just above the quarantine line, consequently can be taken to any point above the line with absolute safety. Will keep on hand at all times for sale a good supply of bulls of this kind, and invite correspondence from those wishing to buy.
J. W. FIELDS, Trent, Texas.

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Several registered Hereford bulls, several high grade Hereford bulls, several first-class young jacks.
G. W. P. COATS,
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Fifty head of full blood and high grade Hereford bull calves. Nothing less than 15-16. October delivery.
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1200 Hereford cows, half breeds and up, 65 per cent calves following, ranging with three-quarters and full blooded bulls, $40.00 per head, calves not counted. 500 good cows and calves improved, $28.50. 150 cows and calves, average raise of Bee County, $26.00. 800 good steers, 2s, October delivery, $19.50. 300 improved yearling heifers, $14.50. October delivery. 800 fine 2-year-old heifers, $19.00, October delivery. Full blooded heifers and bull calves, Hereford breed, November delivery, $80 per head.
H. T. O'REILLY, Beeville, Texas.

Sheep For Sale.

About 5,000 Sheep—Wethers and Stock Sheep. Address
DRAWER NO. 7,
Rockport, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Thoroughbred Registered Shropshire Rams, imported from Iowa, price $17, F. O. B. Hutto. Also White Plymouth Rock Chickens. Correspondence solicited.
E. H. McELROY,
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Mexican She Cattle.

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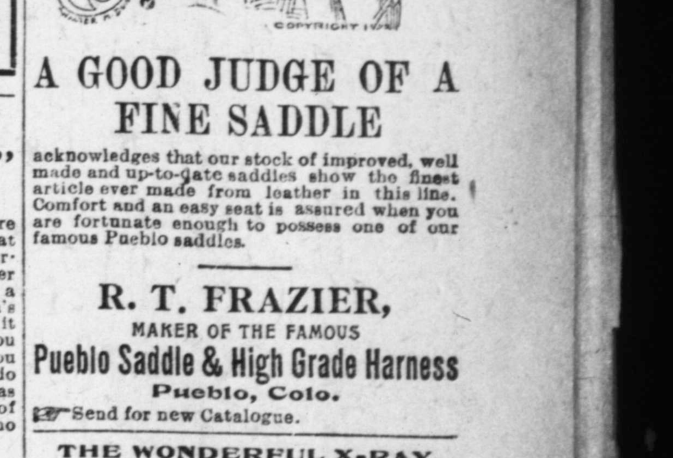
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Josiah Allen's wife, of Jonesville, heard there were great "goins on" during the summer at Saratoga and she wheedled Josiah into furnishing the necessary funds and escorting her to the gay summer metropolis. They "had a time of it" and Samantha (Josiah Allen's wife) "sot right down" and told all about it when they got back to Jonesville. If you haven't read it, you ought to do so. If you have read it, you are, no doubt anxious to do so again. Texas Stock and Farm Journal has contracted for a sufficient number of copies of this mirth-provoking book to supply all who want a copy on the conditions offered.

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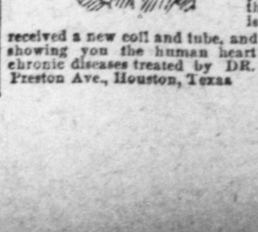


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Showing to the eye the hidden parts of the body. The late improvements in x-ray work makes it possible to see the heart, lungs, liver, stomach and solid tumors, enlargements and malpositions in the cavities of the body, and many conditions heretofore obscure are brought to light. Some may tell you that, that this is not true, and that nothing can be seen with the X-ray except bones, bullets and such like. While this was true a year ago, to-day with the new improvements it is not. Dr. Lunn has just received a new coil and tube, and will take pleasure in showing you the human heart in a living person. All chronic diseases treated by DR. LUNN, specialist, 900 Preston Ave., Houston, Texas

SWINE.

It would be a good idea to arrange for a rye pasture for the hogs.

The hogs should have a variety of feed, but they need but little corn before they go into the fattening pen. At this season many farmers are feeding green corn liberally to their hogs. This is a waste of the corn because of the small proportion of dry feed in the grain as compared with that which it possesses after matured. Oats and wheat bran will probably make a cheaper feed.

The exports of hog products from the United States during the eleven months ending May, 1899, were 638,947,720 pounds, value $38,117,097, against 653,342,673 pounds, value $36,247,660 for the eleven months ending May, 1898. There was an increase in the shipment of bacon and pork and a decrease in the shipment of hams and lard.

It will not pay to force the breeding stock to rapidly mature, but such a process will pay with the pigs that are raised for the market. The flesh that is put on during the first six or seven months costs much less per pound than that which is accumulated at a later age, and by having the animal ready for market early expense is saved, liability to disease is diminished, and the marketable stock is put out of the way of the remainder of the herd, giving opportunity for better care of the stock hogs.

The pigs should have learned to eat by the time they are six weeks old, and it is said that Canadian breeders then begin to take them away from the sow, two at a time, the two largest and strongest being first selected, and after two days two more, until all are weaned, the smallest being the last sperated. The pigs are fed liberally after being separated from the dam. It is claimed that this method of weaning brings the pigs more nearly to uniformity in size and obviates the danger of injury to the milking qualities of the sow.

A CONDITION POWDER.

The following is the mixture or condition powder that our hogs have access to, and to its use I largely attribute the good health of our herds. The higher the system of feeding the more use the hogs make of it. Take six bushels of charcoal, the finer and smaller pieces into which they are broken or mixed with the dust of coal the better it will be; put them in a large box or on a floor, and add one to one and a half bushels of wood ashes (hard wood) and six pounds of salt. Mix this thoroughly. Then dissolve one and a quarter pounds copperas in a large pail of hot water (we use a tobacco or candy pail); sprinkle this on the above with a sprinkling pot, but be sure to mix as you sprinkle so as to evenly distribute. Then make a self-feeding box with a cover to it, and set it where the hogs will have free access to it. Stake it down so that the hogs cannot rub it over. It will tell its own story, and if used once the judicious feeder never will be without it thereafter. It is a good plan to have a slanting board inside the feed box so that the mixture will follow to the front opening.—Swine Breeders' Journal.

CHANGING BREEDS.

"Had I better change breeds?" is an ever recurring question. Claims of superiority are made for this, that or the other breed of swine. This one is of early maturity, that more exempt from disease, the other gives greater return for food consumed, and so on to the end. The swine editor has no objection to each one having his ideal hog, in fact, wants each to have the type he likes best. But it does not require close observation to discover that even in different families of the same breed a wide variation exists regarding all the qualities named. Not alone in families but occasionally in litters the observant breeder will see that there is a decided difference in individuals. And here is an open avenue to the desired end. As we have so often advised, stick to your favorite breed, and constantly make selections with a view to attaining the highest excellence in that way, rather than in changing from breed to breed. We have always held, with many others, that selection and food are more important in developing desirable characteristics than most of us give them credit for. When one has succeeded in developing certain points by his own management he has a guarantee that he can perpetuate them, which is far better than attempting to buy desired qualities, which may prove disappointing.—Farm, Stock and Home.

SOWS AND PIGS AT FARROWING TIME.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has recently published some interesting data concerning sows and pigs at farrowing time.

The weight of the sows before and after farrowing was recorded, as well as the weight of the afterbirth, and the weight of each pig at birth.

The sows on which observations were made were ten in number and were pure-bred Poland-Chinas and Berkshires, crosses of these breeds, or cross-bred Poland-China and Chester-Whites.

They ranged in age from one to four years, and in weight from 240 to 577 pounds.

The average weight before farrowing was 382.1 pounds; after farrowing, 359 pounds.

The average weight of the afterbirth was 4.01 pounds.

The litters averaged 16.7 pounds each.

The individual pigs ranged in weight from 1.3 to 3.1 pounds, the average being 2.2 pounds.

There were from 5 to 12 pigs in a litter, and in general the individual pigs in large litters were somewhat smaller than those in small litters.

In a litter of pigs there is often one much weaker than the others. This is often called the runt or teatman. It is frequently spoken of as the last pig farrowed, this occurrence being supposed to cause inferiority. This idea was not borne out by the facts observed.

The first pig born in one of the lots weighed 2.1 pounds and the last 2.6 pounds. In other cases the pig farrowed last weighed less than the one farrowed first.

In this matter, however, no regularity was observed, and it is stated that no weakness or other inferiority was observed in the last pig farrowed.

POULTRY.

Wheat should be the grain selected for the hens to promote their laying.

The fresher the eggs the more readily they will float to the surface when dropped in water.

Give the young fowls the food that promotes growth of frame instead of the accumulation of fat.

As choice broilers will bring about as good a price as grown fowls, all the cockerels should be prepared for the table or the market as soon as they reach the proper size.

Guineas are good layers, less liable to disease than other kinds of poultry, make their own living on the range if given a chance, and make an excellent roast, tasting more like game than any other domestic fowl.

As a general rule the hens that are good layers have long, deep bodies, while those that have round bodies and are heavy and stocky in build are less frequently good egg-producers. But to this there are so many individual exceptions that perhaps the rule is not worth very much. Breeding can be done so as to develop valuable quality in this respect, but to do such breeding intelligent one must know the family characteristics of both the cock and the hen, for it is important that both should have come of families that excel in such characteristics. It is just as easy to improve the laying qualities of a flock of hens as it is to improve the milking qualities of a herd of dairy cattle, and the principles in both cases are the same. The mass of farmers know but little about breeding poultry, and will give but little if any time to it. It is among the breeders who take an interest in their fowls that improvement may be expected. If cocks and hens are selected judiciously for mating, come from good laying families and are properly fed and cared for their offspring will be liberal producers, and the next generation may be made still better.

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

To my mind there are few departments on the farm which yield a better return in proportion to the amount of money invested than the poultry yard.

I will give a few figures from our own experience which seem quite satisfactory. Last winter we had fifty hens and pullets, many of the latter quite late hatched. From December 1st to June 30th we sold 327½ dozen of eggs for $41.82. Besides no account was taken of eggs used for table use in the family or for sitting. The price received was also unusually low, the highest being only 22 cents, while some were sold as low as 11 cents per dozen. The hens were Plymouth Rocks, which I consider the best breed adapted to northern winters, and possess more good qualities than any other breed. They are good winter layers, make good sitters, mature early and are of fair size for market.

There are few farmers but who could, with a little additional effort, keep double the number of fowls. The expense of a new poultry house would be the only cash outlay, and the returns of a single winter would more than pay this. Besides the labor of caring for 100 fowls would be little more than tending half that number. It requires no great skill to make a clear profit of $1.50 on each hen, and with a flock of 100 means a welcome addition to the family income. The results obtained by us were only ordinary, and only what anyone can do; but they show a large amount of profit after counting the feed bill and labor of tending them. When we consider that the fowls only represented an investment of say $15, the revenue derived is, indeed, gratifying, and should convince anyone that there is money in poultry raising if conducted properly.

THE RAISING OF CAPONS.

A capon is to the chicken family what a beef steer is to the cattle family. The Market Basket, an Eastern publication, has this to say of them:

Up to within the last few years there was a very prevalent idea that capons could be more successfully raised in New Jersey than elsewhere. As they were marketed in Philadelphia, the name of the city became associated with them, and "Philadelphia capons" were conspicuous in the markets. Recently, however, the business of making capons has become quite common throughout the country. With the many simple and effective instruments that are now on the market, the work of caponizing is very easily and safely performed by poultry raisers. In a few years, at most, we shall do as they now do in France, caponize all cockerels designed for market. If this custom prevailed generally, the increase in both quantity and quality of chicken meat would be large, and many thousands of dollars would be added to the poultry raisers' revenue. If early birds are used capons can be grown successfully in any part of the country.

A capon is a bird that has to mature—reach its full growth—before he is in proper condition to send to market. Before the days of incubators and warm hatching and brooding houses, poultry raisers in the Northern states were unable to get their chickens out sufficiently early. At the present day there is no trouble in hatching early birds in March and April that will be ready to caponize in June and July; and, with a long season of warm weather ahead of them, they have plenty of time to attain full size before cold weather. After that they can have the meat and fat put on them by a month or two of feeding, in warm and comfortable quarters. When ready for market extra weight and price will bring the feeder a sum of two or three times as much as they would as cockerels and the cost of raising them is no more.

There are other advantages from which the foregoing is gleaned: Capons do not fight or crow; they do not bother or interfere with the hens or pullets; they are very quiet; are not inclined to run all over the place, thus losing flesh. On the other hand, they stand around, and everything they eat goes to form flesh. They are seldom sick or ailing. They make the best of nurses for young chicks, as their size permits them to hover and care for a brood of 30 chickens, thus leaving the hens to lay or sit again. If poultry raisers in central or Western states will adopt caponizing, they will soon realize that there is nothing in poultry that pays better than capons.—The Market Basket.

DAIRY.

In order that the milk may be uniform in quality the intervals between milking should be equal. It is a recognized fact that the proportion of butter fat and other solids in milk is less after a long than after a short interval between the times of milking. Consequently if the evening milking is done early and the morning milking late the milk obtained at the evening milking will be richer than that drawn in the morning. If the cow gives an unusually large yield of milk there will be a gain in its richness if she is milked three times a day, but when this is done the evening milking should be done as late, and that of the morning as early as is practicable, in order to equalize the intervals. It is probable that if the longer intervals should be during the night, then infority of quality would be less affected because of the quiet condition, favorable to secretion of the solids in the milk, during the hours of rest.

W. L. Foster, a Louisiana farmer, says: I said I believed we here could raise livestock to compete with those sections that seem to have had credited to them a natural adaptability for the business. Let me give you a few illustrations: We milk at our house from four to seven grade and thoroughbred Jerseys. No attention is given to their feeding and milking. A negro boy attends to that entirely, having been shown a few times how to mix their feed of cotton seed hulls, meal and bran. In winter they run on about two acres of barley and oats, and in summer on about five acres of Bermuda. From accounts I have kept at various times against these cows, I came to the conclusion that the milk and butter used by my family, and the milk and clabber fed my pigs, about paid for the feed of the cows, leaving as a profit the butter and cream sold in our city, which has amounted, since Jan. 1, to $299.20. Now, with an intelligent and interested owner to properly feed and milk these cows, and to see that no feed was wasted, and one more carefully to see that all fertilizer was saved, I am sure the profit would have been much better.—Exchange

A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman tells how he was converted from the general belief that a cow should be made to go so as to give her about two months for milking before dropping her calf. He bought a Jersey cow eight or nine years old which he tried to dry, as he supposed, about two months before the time she was due to calve, but instead of the milk flow being reduced, it was increased, and she continued a liberal flow of milk without any interruption. The calf was an unusually fine heifer and afterwards developed into an excellent dairy cow. He managed to dry the old cow up four weeks before the arrival of her next calf, which was inferior to the former calf and the cow gave a much smaller supply during the following summer. He gives an account of another case in which the calf of a cow which was a continuous milker was a fine one and the cow herself a better milker after the birth of her calf than she had formerly been after the seasons of rest preceding the birth of her calf. These two instances alone are hardly sufficient to prove the assertion that better calves and better milk yields are the result of continuous milking. It may be true of exceptionally liberal milk producers without being true of cows that do not excel in dairy quality.

RANGE CONDITIONS.

The following is taken from Bulletin No. 16 issued June 27 by C. F. Martin, secretary of the National Live Stock association:

"Conditions affecting live stock on the ranges and ranches of the West during the past six months have been extremely unfavorable. Following the unusually severe winter came a cold and unseasonable spring. Cold dry winds ate up the moisture from the snows as rapidly as it melted, and in some sections no fresh grass has yet appeared. While the season was unusually late in the Northwest, taking in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and the Dakotas, and while there was some drouth reported in this section early in the season, there has recently been sufficient rains in greater portions of these states to guarantee plenty of feed, though the grass is late in all sections. That section of the country lying south of a line drawn from Los Angeles, California, through central Nevada and Utah and close to the northern line of Colorado, through Rawlins, Wyoming, and then southwest taking in all of Colorado and Western Texas to the Gulf, has been suffering from the worst drouth known in years. Colorado and Southern Utah and all of Arizona and New Mexico have been almost completely without moisture or rainfall since March. To make matters worse, there has been constant cold, dry winds, which dessicated the ground, and what little grazing there was has been badly covered by drifting sands. In mountain districts, conditions have been somewhat better, but the continued cold nights far into June has not helped conditions. In the extreme east, plenty of rainfall is reported; while in the corn states of the Mississippi valleys an excess of moisture has been the rule. While these conditions have insured an abundance of hay and pasturage, it has in a few limited sections endangered the corn crop to a considerable extent.

"The estimated winter loss of stock, including the early spring loss of 6 per cent, made in a former bulletin has not been materially changed by later returns, information from all sections of the West showing the losses to have varied from 2 to 15 per cent, 6 per cent being considered a conservative estimate of the whole. Some indication of the number of losses may be derived from authentic reports that 145,000 hides have been received at Victoria, Texas; 14,500 at Liberal, Kansas; 5000 at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and 6500 at Panhandle, Texas, during the past six weeks.

"All sections report a light calf crop and considerable loss, owing to the cold nights and the poor conditions of the cows. In some portions of the Panhandle of Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado the losses from this cause reached as high as 25 per cent.

"The spring movement of cattle has been lighter than usual. The movement from the South was late starting and the bulk of the cattle moved went to the Northwest, the movement that way showing an increase over last season of fully 30 per cent, but a falling off in the Missouri valley states of fully 60 per cent. This movement, however, is fully 75 per cent below that for many years prior to 1898. Prices have ranged lower than a year ago on this class of cattle. The drouth in the South and rather crowded ranges induced more liberal selling on the close of the season. All the cattle moving consisted of yearlings and a few two-year-olds, there being nothing in sight above those ages.

"The movement from the West was very light. This was due to two causes. In the first place there were less cattle in the country to be moved, and in the second the scarcity of cattle on the Pacific coast has made such a strong demand at home that not only are the cattle on the coast remaining at home this season, but the demand is drawing on the supplies in Montana, Idaho and Utah. The result has been a strong demand for this class of cattle at prices rather higher than a year ago, and the outlook for the fall is not considered good for anything like an average run. The supply of feeders for the fall will come from Colorado, Utah and the Panhandle of Texas. There will be a few feeders from New Mexico and a few from Wyoming, but the first named sections will supply the big end of the demand.

"Reports from Northern ranges are to the effect that grass fat cattle will be late in moving and will be fewer in numbers than in previous years. Estimates of the decrease in supply vary from 40 to 80 per cent. In Eastern Colorado, Western Kansas and Nebraska, there are more young cattle grazing than a year ago, but few of them are expected to be fit for beef but will rather go to market as feeders. All sections report almost no steers above the age of two years, and the bulk of the feeders are expected to be young cattle."

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OATS AS A FOOD FOR HORSES.

I suppose every one admits the superiority of oats over any other grain as a food for horses. No grain will give nervous energy to the horse like oats. It is only about ten years ago that I understood why oats stimulate the nervous organism in the equine species. I was quite familiar with the living example of the effects of the oats on the genus homo; that my "brother Scots" were possessed of greater energy, grit and shrewdness than any other nation; I was prepared to give credit to the oat, but when I became familiarized with the many different nourishing principles it contains I was not surprised that horses and men fed on oats as the principle diet are hardier, stronger and possess greater nervous energy. The following from a French paper appeared in 1891, of which I give a translation:

"What is the value of oats as a nourishment given to animals? Oats contain twice as much mineral principles to form and grow the bones of the animal as Indian corn. It is 12 to 14 per cent richer in protein—that is to say, in matter that makes muscle and other tissues. Besides that, oats contain a principle that has been ignored for a long time—a stimulant similar to theine, contained in tea, and caffeine, contained in coffee. The German chemist who discussed this principle calls it avenin, from the Latin word avena—oats. Oats are almost indispensable for the horse, and with regard to all other animals, one ought to feed this grain in preference to all others."

The fact as described by the German chemist that oats contain a principle similar to theine, caffeine, strychnine and quinine makes it easily understood why oats stimulate the nervous energies of the horse as no other grain will. We are familiar with the stimulating effects of a cup of tea or coffee and of the stimulating medical properties of such drugs as nux vomica (which is a compound of strychnine), quinine and other alkaloids of like class. The oat, apart from the powerful alkaloid it possesses, contains mineral albuminoid properties in a greater degree than most other grain. At the time it was thought this principle was contained in the germ of the oat, but I have seen lately that a French scientist failing to find it in the germ found the principle in the inner coating of the oat. The same scientist contradicts the statement that this principle is an alkaloid. Before accrediting the analytical contradiction of this savant I must have more chemical data. That the principle is an alkaloid similar to strychnine, etc., my own practical experiments bear me out.

Knowing the different principles contained in the oats, the question arises, can we not feed other grains to make up the amount of protein and mineral matters contained in the oats? This would seem easy enough, but here we lack the stimulating principle avenin, which is a part only of the oats. But can we not substitute alkaloids in every way similar to the avenin? Strychnine has precisely the same stimulating effects as avenin. Can we not, therefore, substitute some compound of strychnine, such as nux vomica, for the avenin in the oat? It would now appear that we can get along quite well without oats. Corn and linseed and pea-meal would supply all the muscle-making properties of the oat, and nux vomica or some similar drug would supply the avenin. I do not write this from mere theory. I have experimented to some extent along this line with very great success, and I feel confident in saying that we can make a complete substitute for oats by having access to powerful and highly poisonous drugs. I have fed a driving horse on barley, corn and wheat bran (no oats), adding a small quantity of powdered nux vomica to the feed, and found the animal showed as much spirit and nervous energy as if fed wholly on oats. A horse seldom shows much spirit when fed on corn and wheat bran and this is why oats are so much sought after by owners of driving horses and stallions. The stallion fed on corn and barley and bran and linseed would be dull for service, and hence oats are always more the chief grain food. By feeding a small quantity of nux vomica, say a half dram of the powdered nux a day given in two feeds, not a pound of oats need be fed, and the stallion and driver will show as much spirit as is fed entirely on oats. On several occasions when I had no oats for my drivers I fed small quantities of strychnine and nux, and I found that the horses showed even more spirit than when fed oats largely. For boars doing heavy service oats are indispensable; but when oats were scarce with me I fed small quantities of fluid extract nux vomica and tincture of cantharides to supply the vital principle contained in the oat. I am aware that stallioners feed stimulating drugs during heavy service, and feed so large a quantity that overstimulates the animal, causing deterioration of the offspring. Ordinary people should hesitate before using these deadly drugs. In the hands of intelligent persons and fed in infinitesimal doses—doses sufficient only to equal the vital principle in the oats usually fed—these drugs—substitutes—are invaluable, and in parts of the country where oats are little grown, are indispensable.—J. A. MacDonald in Breeders' Gazette.

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C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

BULLS! BULLS!

I have on hand June 1st, at Denver and Pueblo, Colorado:

5 carloads very high grade Herefords.....12 to 16 months old.
1 carload pure bred Herefords.....12 to 16 months old.
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1 carload pure bred Black Polls.....11 to 24 months old.

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

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Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river, is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords. The prize pail stock bulls in service in the herd are Captain Grove 2nd, Hesiod 14th, Blue Grass (one of the best sons of Beau Real), Gentry Briton 3rd, Gentry Briton 6th, and Gentry Lars.

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Warrior Vol. XIX, of Grove 34, Garfield, Lord Wilton, and Sir Richard 2d, strains of breeding heads the pure bred herd; assisted by Sanhedrim 3d, No. 67044, and Bardolph of Sunny Side No. 57019. Cows are richly bred in Lord Wilton, Grove 3d, Garfield, Sir Richard 2d, and Anxiety strains. Champion herd of the State. Sanhedrim 6th No. 72071 at head of high grade herd. This herd is located below the quarantine line.

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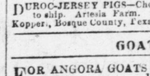
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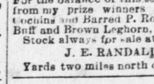


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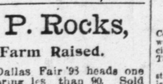
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Represents the best families of the breed. Pigs not related.

Stock at hard time prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. J. DUFFEL, Ross, Texas
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For Sale.

8 A. J. C. C. cows and heifers; 5 young A. J. C. C. bulls; 25 pairs Berkshire pigs; 22 B. P. Rock fowls. I do not claim the greatest prize winning herd in the south, but I have the hogs which win all the same.

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POLAND CHINA SWINE
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My herd is headed by Whisper 2nd, No. 29973, weighs in good flesh 900 lbs., sired by Young Whisper, assisted by Best of 1895, No. 27,411 sired by the King of Poland Chinas, Double Wilkes, No. 26,759. Both of these Boars have a brilliant record as prize winners, the former at such fairs as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, St. Louis and Texas State Fair, and the latter at Texas State Fair. My sows are of the Tecumseh, Wilkes and Perfection strains. My herd is in prime condition.

My Poultry consists of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching.

You are cordially invited to come and inspect my stock, or to write and ask questions. Always mention the JOURNAL.

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For the balance of this season I will sell Eggs from my prize winners at half price. Buff Cochins and Barred P. Rocks, $1.50 per setting. Buff and Brown Leghorn, $1.00 per setting. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices.

J. E. RANDALL, Fort Worth, Tex
Yards two miles north of city.

Barred P. Rocks,

Vigorous Farm Raised.

First cockerel at Dallas Fair '98 heads one yard. Not a bird scoring less than 90. Sold all stock I can spare. Eggs $2.00 per setting. I will satisfy you. Correspondence solicited.

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Breeding Scrubs Don't Pay.

My Buff Leghorns are beautiful. They are egg machines. They are profitable. My Light Brahmas are autocrats, massive in size, beautiful in shape and color. Eggs $1.50 per 13.

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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.

AN ODE.

To the Detroit and Rio Grande Cowboys.

In the far-away land of the west
Where the land is of the purest and best,
There is a company known as the Detroit and Rio Grande
That is run by a faithful cowboy band.

They are unassuming, pure and kind,
As any cowboys you will find.
There are none that shirk when duty calls,
Though tempest sweep and rain drops fall.

Long before the break of day
They have mounted and are away,
To the mountains and the glens,
To chase long-horns from their dens.

Some on the hills, others in the vale,
Sweeping past like a gale,
That leaves nothing where it goes
But coyotes and prairie dogs with their woes.

Ah! look to the east and the west,
And every direction that seemeth best;
For with cattle the hills are alive,
The boys are coming with their morning drive.

Now closely watch and you will see
How pleasant the life of a cowboy must be,
Running here and running there,
In fact, they seem to be running everywhere.

You cannot tell to save your life
Who the hero is, in the strife.
But before the sun tells out that it's noon
Their many "round-ups" are made one.

And when "Jack," the cook, at midday,
Calls out: "Chuck, boys; right away;"
With how much ease and grace
These hungry conquerors take their place.

Some seat themselves upon the ground
Or any object that may be found,
While they tell their adventures of the day
In a chaste and manly way.

Now what is this that they are about
As each one with his rope starts out,
To help corral the bronchos as they stand
While being roped by the clever foreman's hand.

Then, as they mount and gallop away,
With heart and mind so blithe and gay,
It makes us glad at heart to see,
That a cowboy's life is so noble and free.

What if misfortune should befall
They are ready to help, one and all,
With willing heart and ready mind
For to each other they are very kind.

When at last the day is done
As they go on duty, one by one,
Under the starry skies of night
With a heart that is always light.

Then is when they think of the one they love best,
While here in the far away west,
And wonder if she will be true
Whether her eye is black or blue.

Then here is to the Detroit and Rio Grande cowboy,
Past, present and to come,
May he find on earth much happiness
And in Heaven find a home.

And when God, the great Judge of all, shall stand
To judge this noble cowboy band,
May they each one hear the good words, "Well done,"
As they bear inspection one by one.

—SABANANDO LOBA.

Poe, Texas.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Sabanando Loba sends us the Household poem this week. It is our first ode.

Back Woods gives his opinion regarding the jealously disposed. I have expressed my views on jealousy. I believe mine is the only sympathy yet expressed for those in the toils of this green-eyed monster.

Ulysses Birch is cordially welcomed. Hope he will write again soon.

Imogene is right. Everybdy is more or less selfish.

Shylock writes a splendid letter, but is somewhat severe on Frank Heartless; but I judge Mr. Heartless is able to take care of himself. I should like to know Shylock.

Billy Goodenough is right regarding content; but Billy's ideas are usually right. We are not to be discontented; that amounts to sin sometimes. Neither are we to expect complete content, for that would bring that rest which means rust. I have written much on this subject, so will not repeat myself, only to say to each member, remember, do not be discontented; neither expect nor desire perfect content. It is a lack of content with ourselves, our surroundings and our progress in life that makes us grow, develop, push onward.

More Anon is right. All have faults; but, either fortunately or unfortunately, we have not the gift given us to see ourselves as others see us.

Very Choice is gladly welcomed. Hope she will write again, indeed, become one of our best members by making her letters "very choice."

Yes, Ligtning is forgiven because of the good and wise things she has said. I am glad she finds no paper that has a Household superior to ours. Content is not our motto yet, but excel. And I wish to say here, in justice and sincerity, that such helpful writers as Lightning and the other good ones have added greatly to the success of the Household. I thank them and appreciate.

Often when there is most to say I am the greatest beggar for words, and say, with a sigh, "Why was I not born eloquent?" I feel this now when I see Purple Pansy, her natural self among us again. I have no words to express my pleasure; so just take her hand and say, "Dear, I am so glad! Come again."

I am subdued with deep pleasure today. To those kind friends who urge that my best writings to the Household be collected into an attractive little book, and they will see that a copy is sold to evry member I am more grateful for the appreciation this expresses than I can tell. Do you really think there is enough to make a book of which you would be proud, even if I added a few painted stories? If the suggestion is ever carried out, I promise this, the book shall be in our Household colors, if we ever settle this matter of badges. Shall the badge be of ribbon of two colors, or metal of some kind? We must settle this at once.

I hope none of you are suffering from the floods, but peace is with each of you.

ALL HAVE FAULTS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Seeing there is no correspondent from this part of the country, I would be pleased to have the privilege of writing from here. I believe the Journal to be a splendid paper. But first I turn to Household's pleasant page, which affords me great pleasure. Mrs. Buchanan, I admire your letters above all others, for you give such impartial advice. Of course there are some letters written by the cousins that I can't agree with all the way through. But members of any originality can't all agree. In all the cousin's letters, the one written under the caption of "An Original Idea," and over the nomdeplume of Saucebox, to my opinion was the best one of the last issue, although I can't think her nomdeplume suits her. I agree with her almost all the way through and heartily approve her letter chain idea.

I was somewhat surprised at Fond Heart saying he had no bad habits. I am also a young man, but can that give me reasons to try to exculpate young men? No, for I believe all have some little faults. It is a fact that one can not see his faults so plainly as another can, and I doubt not but this is Fond Heart's condition.

I wish the badges would soon be decided on, for when I visit Weatherford probably I could meet some members of the beautiful band of Household. Now I think it time for me to desist and if I am auspicious enough to see this in print will write again.

MORE ANON.

Poolville, Texas.

WHAT IS DISCONTENT?

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: After reading Velma's letter on discontent I could not refrain from venturing into the Household circle for a few moments in order to discuss this interesting subject, provided Mrs. Buchanan does not drive me out before I get started.

Velma's letter was very interesting but am sorry to say that I positively disagree with her in most of her arguments. First let us consider what discontent really is. As I look at it, it is unrest and a state of being dissatisfied. That is very good, and if we will look back into the biographies of inventors and other great and prominent men we will note that they never appeared to be satisfied but were always striving to climb higher. And discontent can be compared to a spur that urges us on to greater energy, more zeal and concentration in whatever we do. For when a man is satisfied he generally does nothing of any importance, but folds his hands and lets the world wag as it will.

I do not believe there is a person in this wide domain that is wholly contented, but I do admit that some people are much more contented than others. We are all born with a spirit of unrest which can be justly considered discontent, and I firmly believe this restive spirit was placed in us in order that we might fill some position in this life to the upbuilding of civilization.

BILLY GOODENOUGH.

THINKS OUR HOUSEHOLD SUPERIOR.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household:

"The day is done and the darkness falls
As a feather is wafted downward
From the wings of night,
From an eagle in its flight."

How quiet is all! The moon is still hiding behind the hills, yet the stars are peeping out one by one, softly shedding their pale, mellow light over all. The sleepy old sun has long since "sunk beneath the quilts of purple gold that lay in folds above his rocky couch." That reminds me of a little speech I used to recite when I was a child. It has almost slipped from my memory, yet I remember very distinctly these lines about the sun:

"Around he goes in ceaseless race;
Alas! He can never win it.
I often think he would like a wink,
If only for a minute."

Mrs. Buchanan, accept congratulations for the last issue of your Household. It is truly entertaining, sparkling with innocence and intelligence. What a pleasing contrast to many of other farmers' publications that are flooding the land everywhere! But there is something that would make our Household more complete. Can you guess what it is, Mrs. Buchanan? Many of the members have asked for it, still you shake your head and never listen. If I only dared I would name it again.

Vernon Skipper, your letter was fine. I agree with you entirely on the "jealous" question. I do not believe there is true love without jealousy. It is simply a part of our nature, not a habit at all. When Dame Fortune compounded our constitutional make-up, she would occasionally mix some equivalents of actual jealousy therein, hence, like Vernon S. said, "we can't help it." Of course, where there is perfect trust on both sides, I suppose there would be no cause for jealousy, but where is there a man or woman who can trust perfecely? There are some, I know, but they are "few and far between."

Billy Goodenough said that women are more deceitful than men. I know there are women and women as well as men who are deceitful, but the wound is not so quick to heal when a woman is the victim. Men soon recover; they are more able to bear it. I'll declare! All some of you men need is a good "fooling;" the experience would be good for some of you.

So Uncle Johnny Goodfellow and wife are real, are they? You both ought to be ashamed of yourself for writing such as that to a paper for publication. But that's just the way with some men, who are not satisfied unless the "women folks" are continually stirring. There are wives and daughters who have inspiration for higher life, yet only drudgery is their portion. You should have more reason about you, Uncle John. There is not a burden you bear but your wife shares it with you. She bears equally with you every load, but she is too often deprived of a shore of your pleasures. Did you farmers ever think that while you are working in the field your wife was toiling at the house just as hard as yourself, and that while you have one task to perform she has a host of duties pressing upon her at the same time? When you return to your noonday meal and find everything ready at your hand, as if all the work had been touched by a fairy's wand, have you ever considered the vast amount of work that those pleasant surroundings have cost your wife? I don't believe there is a man living who appreciates his wife as he should. He loves and cherishes her, but should do even more than that; he should never take a pleasure but his wife equally enjoys it with him. There are some farmers who ae considerate of their wives and daughters, and then there are some who are hard and exacting in their nature, and Uncle Johnny is one of them.

Mrs. Buckhanan, shall I ever obtain forgiveness for writing such a lengthy letter? But about the badges—I say let's have them. I suggest white and pale blue for colors. Let's have them by the time of the Alamo City fair, as I suppose several of the members will be there, I, for one; and 'twould be just grand to meet some of the Household. Oh! that reminded me of something which I know some of the members will envy me. I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with "our" Purple Pansy. She called on me with a friend of mine. I also called on her only a few days ago. Now don't you envy me? But I must go. I won't write such a long letter next time.

LIGHTNING.

Floresville, Texas.

GIVE FAVORS BUT NEVER ASK THEM.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I will at last attempt a pleasant task that I have longed to enjoy, and that is to write a letter to the Household for membership, and I hope to be admitted. I have enjoyed reading the letters very much and have often thought of writing, so I have at last decided to put the thought into action, as I could not resist the temptation any longer. My uncle and two cousins take the Journal and I have been reading it for the last three years, yet I would always turn to the Household page first and read the interesting letters with delight. I must compliment it for its good and enlightened writers and think they are very beneficial to the young people and also to all who may read them. Mrs. Buchanan's advice is good and true and none who take it, I am sure, will ever regret it. She is a dear, good woman and I would like to know her personally. I think she should have her photo at the head of the Household, for we would enjoy looking at it so much.

I live on one of the prettiest ranches, near a large creek named Long. My sister and I go fishing very often and we enjoy the nice walk through the woods so much. I am another friend to the cowboys and think they deserve much praise, for you cannot find more noble and honorable men anywhere. They are always ready and willing to grant favors to those who need them, but they (the cowboys) never ask favors, for they are a very independent class of men. Therefore, I cannot say too much in their behalf, and if I wanted a sweethealt a cowboy is the only kind I would have, as all of my relations on the men's side are stock and cattlemen, and of course I have a right to like the cowboys.

I think the subject of selfishness is a good one, and if I see this letter in print I shall pass my opinion in the next one in regard to it.

I imagine that Uncle Johnny is a better man than he pretends to be and is a kind of comic man and likes to have something for the people to write about that they think is just terrible, as he has a curiosity to know what they will write on such a subject. He is having lots of fun out of the ones hat don't think he is doing right, and the best way is to treat him with silent contempt, for if he has a wife I imagine he treats her like a precious doll.

Did any of the Household ever get burned bad? I have had a very sad experience of the kind, as I spilt a cup of hot grease on my right hand five weeks ago and it has just begun to get well in the last week so I could use it, and this is the first time I have used my hand since it was burned, and if my writing is hard to read I hope that Mrs. Buchanan won't scold.

For fear I will tire Mrs. Buchanan and Household, I will bring this to a finale. With best wishes to all, I am

VERY CHOICE.

Berlin, Okla.

A GOOD LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: There are some strange thinkers in the Household, and some of the best writers have some of the strangest ideas. Frank Heartless, for instance, who says that expansion will prove to be one of the grandest acts towards the civilization and enlightenment of the world. I will go a step further and say, it is the only thing that ever caused the civilization of the world; but not the kind he speaks of. I believe in expansion, and I supose every sane person believes in the same. In theory, we are either advancing or retreating in everything in nature. Feed a man's body on good, wholesome food and give the right exercise and he will expand. Feed a man's mind on good, moral and noble thoughts and it will expand. Fill a nation's offices with pure, moral officers and it will expand; but fill them with rottenness and it contracts, as our nation will, if things continue as at present. Mr. Heartless had reference to this acquiring of territory by killing the inhabitants thereof and "taking it in." I suppose. No wonder he is "heartless," with such thoughts in his mind. I would be glad if Mr. Frank would take a differetn stand, or defend it. He has the weapons, I am sure, or he would not have made such a remark before so intelligent a body as ours.

Vivia, I admire your thoughts on the conquering of the sorrows. Come again. Your letters would never become monotonous to me. 'Tis true, we get accustomed to mental as well as bodily pain without, for all that, losing sensibility to it; yet there is a loss, and one that can never be regained.

I do not agree with Rusticator that education makes persons less selfish. I had rather think it makes some more selfish. They learn to cover up this nature; yet it remains in the heart, and when they have an opportunity do greater harm than the ignorant.

I think Mrs. Buchanan's advice with reference to matrimony is excellent—"Love your lover or do not marry him." There are a great many persons who do not carry this out, yet it is very important. I do not believe I could love a persn who did not have similar tastes and purposes or was not my social equal. When you speak it always lifts me into a better atmosphere and sets me longing to hear more.

SHYLOCK.

San Saba, Texas.

CALLS FOR OLD MEMBERS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: As it is raining and I am very lonesome, I will attempt to write to the Household. I like to read the letters; they are very intersting. I have just been out of school two weeks. I like my teacher. He has taught for three years, but will not teach here again. I live about five and one-half miles east of Hillsboro on a pleasant farm. Two railroads run through our place.

I think, on selfishness, that every person is more or less selfish. I have had no experience yet, for I am only fourteen years of age, tall, very dark brown hair and black eyes. I missed reading the letters in the winter, for I was going to school and having from seven to nine studies, had no time for reading, I was really sorry, for I could not keep up with the subjects. But as to kissing, I am very much opposed to it. I do not think a young man that respects a girl will attempt to kiss her, and a girl that respects herself will not let any boy kiss her. I am sorry to say that I lost the paper which contained the colors of the badge and kindly ask what they are. What has become of Circle Dot and all of the old writers? I like their letters very much. I like Mrs. Buchanan's letters best of all. Where is Saucebox? Has she retired from this happy circle? Well, I think I have stayed long enough for a stranger, so I will retire, with love to all.

IMOGENE,

Hillsboro, Texas.

REGARDING EXPANSION.

Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a reader of the Journal and a silent admirer of the Household for several years, but owing to the interesting subjects being discussed and the cheery welcome given to new members by Mrs. Buchanan and cousins, I am content to be a silent admirer no longer, but a hearty participant.

As this is my first letter to the Household, I will not write much, but I wish to say a few words to Komer Kollins with regard to expansion. He says, "The fifty states and territories are enough for our president to manage." This statement is correct, to a certain extent; if our commercial interests did not extend beyond the borders of America, it would be wholly true. As a result of the war with Spain the Philippiens were seized. Now unless we hold them, we gain nothing as a compensation for the expenditures that we have made in lives and money, practically nothing beyond the small island of Porto Rico. There can be no difference of opinion in this country that we should neglect no means to hold and retain the trade we have in the far East and to increase it. Our government must aid the merchant and manufacturer in all possible ways, and to do this we must have a foothold in the East.

I agree with you in regard to cowboys. The majority of them are generous, manly fellows.

Justina, I agree with you about love. Love, together with will power, forms a spear that will pierce the thick armor of adversity and let the bright rays of content shine through.

As I have tarried too long already, I will go to return again if this escapes that beautiful ornament known as the waste basket. Success to the Household and its members, is the sincere wish of

ULYSSES BIRCH.

Fort Worth, Texas.

RETURN OF BELOVED PRODIGAL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household Band: Long, long months have passed since I availed myself of the pleasure of writing to your charming department. Dare I hope that I am still remembered by its dear readers, and will I have the good fortune to find a welcome, I wonder? It has been a sad loss to me to miss the Household letters. Have you not at one time walked in the woods and rejoiced in such pleasant retreat and again hurried along some well trodden path without turning aside to enjoy the shade and quiet restfulness of the sequestered nooks? I picture the Household as a very pleasant retreat where kindred spirits gather, gaining strength and imparting pleasure—by the interchange of thought and the unstinted utterance of words that are as flowers fresh with the dew of kindness—words to the human heart so dear and yet so often lacking in this busy world. How charmed the spot, then, where dear hands fill ours with choicest flowers, strew them in our pathway and wreathe them on our brows.

Although I have not had the pleasure of reading many of the letters lately, I have heard of some of the writers. One "Frank Heartless" is mentioned in terms of praise. What an odd name he has chosen, but he must be a good letter writer, as his fame has reached even beyond the circle of readers.

Even writing the world "circle" causes me to remember a Household favorite—Circle Dot. Is he still one of the band, I wonder?

It is no wonderful piece of fiction, no fabrication but a truth that I will write you so you can be glad with me. I have actually met some of the band. You could never guess—not one of the cowboys, nor one of the flowers, not Alamo or Luna Bonida, but Lightning, and I am still trying to guess the nom deplumes of the others. Lightning's name is not ill-chosen, for her smile is bright and I wonder if she will pardon me when I say she gave me a shock. A shock of pleasant surprise, however, for she actually called upon me. I hope to see much of her during the summer. You won't disappoint me, will you lightning?

I am sorry I do not know what is under discussion in the Household, but since I do not, may I not be pardoned if my chat is an aimless one on various topics, and though I may not be able to write anything entertaining, will you not find still in my words an under-current of happiness to be with you again.

I once heard a very estimable lady say that she had wasted a great deal of time writing letters and visiting. Being one of the fortunate ones who had received letters and visits from her I could not count the time lost and was glad to hear her change the word "wasted" for one more in keeping with my thoughts on the subject, for were her letters not soul-inspiring and her companionship pleasant and elevating? And was I not made happier and better through her words and influence? Nor could I doubt that she exerted a like influence over other school girls for she is a teacher, and how dear her sympathy to friends. She has many and little wonder. Being a noble woman, her influence is the best over those who know her. Never having heard her speak ill of anyone or give way to ugly temper, I could but admire her and seek to follow her example. Seeing in her force a cheerfulness when her cup was full of grief because she would not cloud the peace of her friends, I could but wonder at her strength of will and the beautiful traits of her character. With such a model, ought I not to be a good girl? But alas, my execution is not so good as my perception, and I am continually reminded that I can't reach my star—I can only aim at it and hit as high as I can. I wonder if there is one who would not agree with me in this modeling after a character so nearly perfect? Of course we know there is an example in Christ's life that we can safely follow, for in His life was no fault but close around us are these earthly friends and is it not well that we imitate all the good, the noble and beautiful. Can we not do this sometimes when we cannot copy our Master's life. To illustrate the need, I am to paint a picture. It is a landscape and has sky, clouds and foliage in the background, water and life in the foreground. With a good model, painted by a hand more skilled, I can make a very good copy, but from the scene spread out before me, the real sky, water and the living subjects, I cannot produce half so good a picture. I see so much that is beyond me—I know not how to reproduce what I see, for I am not an artist, merely an art student. One says, do not paint at all if you are not a true artist and cannot paint from nature; but my pictures give pleasure to some, even though they are crude—then must I not play or sing because my execution is imperfect, my voice not as good as others. Who would deny me when there is a need for what I can do? I am not prevented from cooking because the bread is not as white, the cake as light or the other dishes as palatable, as wholesome as those Mrs. Rorer. The boys are very well pleased, and when I laundry the same is true. I think sometimes I do not do one thing well, but there is need for all I do, or nearly so, and because I do not do it well I am not excusable for leaving it undone. I have taught because it seemed to be my work, and now in performing the duties that lie ariound me I can but do my best and am glad to find that some one has designed ways and means to be imitated glad that I can follow the best example in the range of my knowledge, for I could not reach the perfect. I must be content to take a drink from the hydrant when I cannot get it from the fountainhead. I must follow the winding pathway another has made through the woods if I cannot take a straight road. How many sidetracks and cross-roads there sometimes. It is hard to tell when one is on the main line and going in the right direction. But if we only know where we want to go we are likely to get there if we keep trying. I don't know whether I have arrived at the proper point on this subject because I am not certain what I was trying to reach or whether I was going right to reach it, but when one's fare is not paid they are put off, and I'll not risk the contingency.

Daylight is fading, and my thoughts are so tangled and not having a light convenient, who could untagle them? Not

PURPLE PANSY.

JEALOUSY DESPISED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As I read the cousins' letters it makes me want to join your pleasant band. But the thought of that waste basket makes me tremble.

But as I read Vernon Skipper's letter I cannot stand it any longer. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, will you allow me to enter and chat a while? Vernon Skipper, if I was a young lady and I was engaged to a young man and he forbade me going with some other man and could not give me a good reason for it, he and I would part. Of all things that I detest, it is jealousy, and as to which one is the most jealous, man or woman, it is hard to say. I think it is time Uncle Johnny was getting down on his knees and begging his dear wife's pardon and telling her she can raise all the chickens she can, and that he will take them to market for her. As this is my first, I will close with best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and Household.

BACKWOODS.

Newman, Texas.

THE McKINLEY PUZZLE.

Twenty-five cents, either in coin or stamps sent to the American Puzzle Co., Dallas, Texas, will buy one of the new McKinley Puzzles. Write name and postoffice plainly. The premium offer is bona fide, and will be promptly paid. Write for information card explaining the premium feature.

SAN ANTONIO FEMALE COLLEGE.

In this issue appears the advertisement of San Antonio Female College, West End, San Antonio.

This college for young ladies was founded in 1894 and is the conference college of West Texas annual conference, M. E. church, South. It is located in one of the most desirable suburbs of the city of San Antonio, and has easy connection with the city by electric street cars.

This school happily combines the conditions for intellectual and physical development, the climatic influences becoming valuable auxiliaries to the college instruction.

The record of the institution has been praiseworthy and the fact that fully fifty per cent of its graduates return to take post-graduate work shows that the proper kind of ambition is there cultivated.

Two fellowships are established in this college to which graduates are eligible. Those elected to this position have advantages of study in post-graduate work free of charge for one year.

The attendance upon this college is found to be from several states of the union, and from two states of the Republic of Mexico. For cut of the building and other matter, see advertisement.

BALLAD OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

We heard the sound of galloping feet,
It struck to the nation's soul!
In the far southwest we heard them beat;
They swept the pave of the city street,
With a rhythmic thunder roll.
Forward swing, forward swing;
Strong and light as an eagle's wing,
For the flag!

These are they who have heard the call
Of a voice their spirits knew;
They who follow, to fight or fall,
One who is bravest and best of all
To the young, the swift, the true.
Forward swing, forward swing;
Each one has but a life to bring.
For the flag!

These are the men whose hearts are rife
With the stress of the daring chase;
These are the flower of the city's life,
Picked men all, for the desperate strife,
Sons of a mettled race.
Forward swing, forward swing;
Who but these can such leaders bring
For the flag!

Hark! There is scarce a hoof-beat's sound
In the tropic thickets deep.
All unhorsed are the riders found;
Wearily over the burning ground
The steadfast footsteps creep.
Still they swing, forward swing—
Dauntless, grim, unfaltering,
'Neath the flag!

Straight they march on the hidden foe,
Capron's troop in the van;
Under the maddening fire they go—
Hist! Who falls? Must the best blood flow?
Ay! It is but a man!
Forward swing, forward swing;
Ah, what glorious lives we bring
For the flag!

On, till the thorny ground is won,*
Stormed by the eager bands!
What of the fight when all is done?
The foe shall answer: "They tried, each one,
To seize us with their hands!"
Forward swing, forward swing;
New brave work shall the morrow bring
For the flag!

For, lo! When the enemy sweeps along
To the bloody hill-top's crest,
Climbing and conquering thousands strong,
There do the unhorsed riders throng—
Up, with the first and best!
Forward swing, forward swing;
Living follow—and dying, cling
To the flag!

Sounding still, as an echo sweet,
Through the nation's inmost heart,
We hear the tramp of those toiling feet
And the hoofs of the leader's horse that beat
With a muffled thunder roll.
Forward swing, forward swing;
Such are the hearts, the lives we bring
For the flag!

—MarionCouthouy Smith.

Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898.

*Las Guasimas—"The Thorns."

THE JOURNAL SELLS RED POLLS.

S. A. Converse, breeder of Red Polled cattle, Cresco, Iowa, in a business letter to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, says:

"I have many inquiries from my ad in your Journal.

"I don't expect much single retail trade, but am selling some in lots of 10 to 40 head and they are retailed by the Texas buyer.

"Have just received from England a two-year-old bull and a heifer. While they are not better than some of my own raising, yet they are good ones and will infuse new blood into the herd, which will be of value."

Peacock's School for Boys,

West End,

San Antonio, Texas.



Prepare boys and young men for college and for business. Any university in the state will admit our boys without examination. We have this year enrolled 104 boys from 50 towns in Texas and Mexico. We also make a specialty of boys under sixteen. We look after them night and day. We are three miles from the city on electric car line.

A three-story brick building for one hundred and fifty boys now going up. Write for the handsomest catalogue (except one) in the state.

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W. F. LLOYD, President.
Fort Worth, Texas.

ST. LOUIS SEMINARY.

A private, select school, for a limited number of young women and girls. Instruction individualized and very thorough in all departments. Literature, Science, Languages—Ancient and Modern; Music—Instrumental and Vocal, and Art. Prepares for college or for the duties of life. Location beautiful, retired, healthful, 25 minutes ride from the heart of St. Louis. Discipline that of a well regulated Christian family. Constant personal influence alike in hours of study or recreation. In short your daughters are as our daughters—cared for in all respects. Rooms are filled early. 28th year begins September 20th. Send for catalogues. Address the principal,

B. T. BLEWETT, L. L. D.,
JENNINGS, Mo

J. T. BRANTLEY, President. J. I. LAWRENCE, Sec.-Treas.

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The leading school of commerce in the great Southwest. Railroad fare paid. Special summer rate. Address

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EDUCATIONAL.

TEXAS SCHOOLS ARE ABREAST OF THE TIMES

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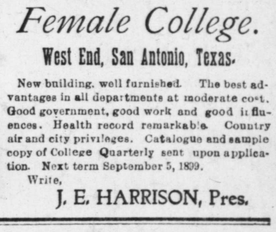
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CO-EDUCATIONAL. Full Literary, Scientific and Mathematical Courses. Excellent advantages in Music, Art, Elocution, Bookkeeping, Spanish and German. Healthy and moral community. Send for catalogue. A. A. THOMAS, A. M., President.

A Cattleman's Daughter



Built and donated Carr-Burdette College, Conservatory of Music, Art and Elocution.

Come see our College and enjoy our hospitality, or send for our catalogue and illustrated booklet. Yours truly,

MRS. O. A. CARR,
Sherman, Texas.

NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE

and Conservatory of Music and Art,

Sherman, Texas.

The leading College in the Southwest, and the most popular Conservatory of Music. Masters of more than national reputation. Health record unsurpassed.

For Catalogue address,

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GRAYSON COLLEGE. Chartered 1886. Takes Both Sexes.

238 students, 17 teachers. Music advantages unsurpassed in South. Work of Art teacher first premium at State Fair. Three literary societies. Library of 4000 volumes. Reading room 25 periodicals. Special science laboratories. Large quantities imported apparatus. $200 x-ray. $200 transit. Lecture course of best 10 on American platform. Magnificent buildings. Modern young ladies' home. Town of 2500 inhabitants. No saloons or dives. Five churches. No smallpox ever in the town. No serious illness ever contracted here by students. Military band, military drill and calisthenics. Teach five and one-half days in week. Board and tuition, 10 months, $125 and $135. Music or other extra added for $35. For 75 page illustrated catalogue, address,

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Six professors; three instructors. Classical, Scientific, Mathematical, Literary, Biblical, Commercial. Terms moderate. Discipline firm. Teaching thorough. Also academy with military features. Finest college gymnasium in the state. For catalogue, address,

T. R. SAMPSON, President.

SIMMONS COLLEGE,

ABILENE, TEXAS.

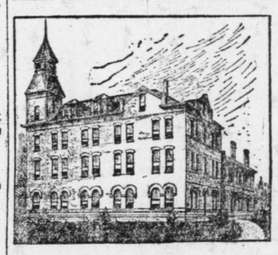
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For Catalogue giving particulars and expense, address,

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West End, San Antonio, Texas.

New building, well furnished. The best advantages in all departments at moderate cost. Good government, good work and good influences. Health record remarkable. Country air and city privileges. Catalogue and sample copy of College Quarterly sent upon application. Next term September 5, 1899.

Write,

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MOTHER SUPERIOR.

The New Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart,

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Will be open for the reception of boarders and day pupils September 1st. This magnificent building, with all modern improvements, is located in one of the most healthful and beautiful sections of the city, and is easily reached by car line and telephone. The course of study embraces a preparatory and academic department. For terms and particulars apply to the Directress.

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This is one of Texas' many excellent schools. It is well housed, well equipped and delightfully located, with superior sanitary conditions which secure good health. All provisions made for the school are furnished at the lowest possible price.

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Power, and Thereby Your Capital,

By study in one of our schools. Forty-six instructors are ready to lend you their aid, and nine hundred students their inspiration. Military discipline for boys; home-like accommodations for girls, associated with and under the care of seven lady teachers.

OUR DEPARTMENTS:

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Send for Catalogue to

President O. L. Fisher, A. M., D. D.

EMINENCE COLLEGE. "Leading College of the South." Ideal location in accessibility, healthfulness and moral excellence. Largest, handsomest and best furnished boarding house in the South. Every room and hall carpeted. Entire building heated by steam, lighted by electricity. Hot and cold baths on each floor, artesian water, complete protection against fire. A large faculty of university and conservatory graduates. Courses of study for LIFE. IAL STUDENTS as well as applicants for degrees. Superior conservatory advantages in Music, Art, Elocution and Physical Culture. New pianos and apparatus. Special courses of lectures. Expenses moderate. A few free scholarships. Write for catalogue and particulars.

E. T. KEMP, President, Oak Cliff (Dallas), Texas.

BELMONT COLLEGE, Regent—Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., L. L. D. Principals—Miss Hood, Miss Heron.

NASHVILLE, TENN. The Ideal College Home of the South.

Suburban and city life combined. Electric cars to north entrance. Attractions of park pursuade to outdoor exercise. Eight schools in the hands of skilled specialists. Schools of Music, Art and Elocution employ math. of best conservatories in this country and abroad. Diplomas conferred by schools. Lecture courses studiously selected. Best lectures, concerts, recitals, etc., in city liberally patronized. Christian influences. Students attend church of choice in city. Send for handsomely illustrated blue and bronze catalogue and other college literature.

Educate for Business.

Attend the Alamo City Business College. Undeniably the Best.

The latest methods. Up-to-date instruction. Teachers that teach. Absolutely thorough. A Penman of national reputation. For elegant Catalogue, address

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Metropolitan Business College

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Mention this paper. THE METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Dallas, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO.

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

A. W. Bates, a Sabina! stockman, came in from there this week.

R. T. Burnet, a stockman of Helena, paid the city a flying visit this week.

Jim Chittim has gone to Eagle Pass to look after his cattle interests there.

"Bo" McCutcheon of Alpine, was here during the week but has gone back to his ranch.

W. W. Jones and H. Tymon, two Beeville stockmen, came up from there this week.

J. H. Gage, a stockman of Hico, was among the visiting stockmen here this week.

W. E. Porter of Runge, who is interested in cattle in that locality, was here this week.

Robert Clarke, a sheepman of Eagle Pass, was here this week. He went back home Monday.

W. A. Mangum, a prominent stockman of Uvalde, paid a visit to San Antonio this week.

N. G. Collins and Charles Hoffman, two stockmen of San Diego, came in from that place this week.

E. G. Polley, a cattleman from Floresville, passed through here Friday en route for the North.

Dan and Tom Nance of San Marcos, and W. D. Nance and A. E. Mitchell of Kyle, were here this week.

W. J. Moore of the local livestock firm of Moore & Allen, has gone to his ranch at Kline Station to inspect the cattle there.

C. H. Beaver of Pearsall, who has been up at Austin for several days past, went through here Friday on his way home.

Geo. W. Hall, a stockman of Tarkio, Mo., paid a visit to San Antonio this week to learn something about the Texas livestock market.

A. L. Choate, one of the inspectors for the Texas Livestock Association, who was up here during the week, returned Friday to Kansas City.

P. B. Butler, a prominent stockman of Kennedy, accompanied by his two daughters, came up here with them to spend the fourth of July.

Thomas A. Coleman of the firm of Coleman & Keeran, has gone to his ranch in Dimmit county to investigate the condition of his cattle there.

Ed Pefferling of San Antonio, sold two carloads of broken Texas horses to J. H. Reese of New Orleans, this week at $15 per head all around.

J. N. Kincaid, a Sabinal stockman, came up from there Friday and spent the day here, reporting the sheep and cattle in that locality in fine fettle.

J. F. Green, an Encinal stockman, was here the latter part of the week and says all the cattle in the neighborhood of his ranch are in good trim.

John W. Kokernot and wife have gone up to Battle Creek, Michigan, where Mrs. Kokernot will spend the greater portion of the summer.

Cope Wiseman, a stockman of Lampasas, was here Friday and was accompanied by W. H. Grabill of the same place, who is also a stockman.

R. M. Powell, a stockman of Adrian, Missouri, was here this week en route to Pettus, where he is going to visit his brother, Nat Powell, at the latter's ranch.

J. W. Ragsdale of Hallettsville, was here this week and went off with "Bo" McCutcheon of Victoria, to the latter's ranch at Alpine to look at some of the cattle there.

Chris P. Stafford, Jr., secretary of the Stockman and Farmer Publishing company, accompanied by County Treasurer John W. Tobin, left Friday for St. Louis and Chicago.

H. B. Shiner, a stockman of this city, who has been down to Beeville, came back at the end of the week and reports that all the cattle around Beeville are in first clas sorder.

H. N. Pollard, stenographer for a prominent livestock commission firm, left Friday for St. Louis to bring his family here and will make this his future home.

S. H. Watson and Fred S. Hall, two stockmen of Junction City, were here Friday on a short business trip. They state that their section of country is in excellent shape.

Captain Charles Schreiner, a stockman, banker and merchant of Kerrville, who owns large numbers of sheep and cattle, was here this week. He is satisfied with the situation.

F. E. Hopkins, a stockman of Waelder, was here Friday. He says that there have been very heavy rains in his vicinity and that the country below there is overflowed.

David C. Reeves, a prominent attorney and law partner of ex-Gov. William E. Stone of St. Louis, Mo., was here on legal business connected with a local livestock commission company.

Guy Strickland, a sheepman from Comstock, was here this week and says that all the sheep in that locality are in excellent condition, have yielded good clips of wool and if sold for mutton will bring good prices.

William P. Gerfers, who owns one of the nearest sheep ranches to San Antonio, located at Shavano, on the Aransas Pass between here and Lean Springs, was among the visitors here this week.

Captain N. T. Wilson of this city, came in this week from his stock ranche near old Fort Stockton, where he says that there is more grass and water than have been found in that locality for years.

D. Odom, a Sinton stockman, came up from there this week. He reports good rains and grass as well as fat cattle on the coast and in the vicinity of Sinton.

H. A. Woods, a stockman and feeder of Flatonio, came up from there this week. He states that the Colorado river has been up for some time and that all the streams in that vicinity were greatly swollen.

Col. D. R. Fant, proprietor of the Santa Rosa ranche, was here during the week and went back home Wednesday. He states that the country in his vicinity is in fine condition, as likewise are the cattle.

Henry Fink, a sheep raiser of Aue Station, is here this week. He says that his sheep and those of his neighbors are in excellent condition and he expects to get good prices for the muttons that he will market later.

Walter Billingsley and H. E. Tymon, both of Mathis station, passed through the city this week en route to Tulsa, I. T., where they have gone to ship cattle that they have there to market.

Gus Witting was here from his ranche near Stockdale en route for Elgin, Kansas, where he has some cattle that he is going to market. Gus says that all along the Gulf Shore railway there have been good rains.

John J. Burke, a stockman of Eagle Pass, was here Wednesday. He says that all the effects of the recent floods have disappeared and the freshets have greatly benefited the valleys they overflowed, fertilizing them extensively. Grass is plentiful as well as water in the region where the floods were.

Joe Kerr, a stockman from Tilden, came up this week. He said the general chorus of stockmen was, "water, grass and good prices." The country about Tilden had been enjoying the benefits of the general deluge in common with other equally favored localities.

D. W. McKey came up from his ranche at Millett station this week and spent a day or so in San Antonio. He said that while there was still a lot of prickley pear in that section that it would have a chance to grow unmolested for some time by the stock, which has plenty of grass to feed upon and water in abundance.

Local stockmen have been expecting to hear of a decision from Judge Kohlsoot at Chicago on the suit filed by the Interstate Commission against the railways running into Chicago against their $2 per car terminal charges on all cars of cattle shipped into Chicago. The case was to have been heard last week, but it has been postponed until November next.

Ed English, a stockman of Spofford, came up from there this week. He says the people about Bracketville, who were washed out by the recent flood and had to hang themselves out on the fence to dry, are recovering from the effects of the freshet. The assistance that the people of San Antonio, Eagle Pass and other neighboring points rendered was timely and material, affording them succor when most needed.

H. B. Woodley, a cattleman of this city, has gone to Elgin, Kansas, to market some cattle that he has there. Local stockmen have nicknamed him "The Rainmaker" because he has boasted that wherever he has gone recently it has rained. A fund is being raised by them to buy him a skiff and present it to him on his return. The other cattlemen are satisfied with "schooners."

Edward Lockhausen, formerly of Haymond, on the Pecos, has purchased the handsome Stieven residence on Guenthur street in this city and will henceforth make San Antonio his home. His family came in this week and moved into their new abode. Mr. Lockhausen has a large ranche on the Pecos river which is well stocked with cattle and they are in excellent condition.

Guy Strickland, a prominent sheepman of Comstock, was here Friday. He says that all the sheep in that section are in splendid shape and the sheepmen are happier this year than for some time past. They are getting not only good prices for their muttons but for the wool that they have sheared from them. He states that most of the spring clip of wool has been sold.

M. A. Withers, a cattleman from Lockhart, was in the city for a couple of days this week. He had been down to Beeville to look at a lot of feeder cattle there with a view of purchasing, but did not do so. He states the country about Beeville is in splendid condition. He also remarked that the same might be said of that about Lockhart, where they have recently had rains which furnished good supplies of stock water and caused the grass to take on strong growth.

Bascom Lyle, who owns a cattle ranche in Uvalde county, besides pursuing the occupation of a commercial traveler for a prominent business house, was here en route from Waco to his ranche this week. He stated that if he found when he got there the rains had been as heavy in Uvalde as they had been around Waco while he was there that he would be satisfied that Uvalde would have water enough to satisfy even a prohibitionist.

James McLymont, the owner of the largest number of sheep held by any man in Texas, was in the city this week. He was en route to market with two trainloads of sheep, aggregating about 4000 head. They were billed to Chicago, with the privilege of Kansas City, and St. Joe, and were all fine sheep, and five or six carloads were extra fine ones. Mr. McLymont stated while here that he expected to get good prices for them and that the sheep and mutton market thus far this season has been very good.

Lafayette Ward, a prominent stockman of Edna, was here Saturday, accompanied by his son, Afred P. Ward. They were on their way to Mr. Ward's ranch in Kimble county. He says that floods in this vicinity seriously damaged crops and that the Lavaca overflowed, ruining a number of crops and drowning some stock. He states that the farm of Mr. Webb was inundated and the water reached his house, which was elevated several feet above the ground.

A telegram received here from Halletsville states that the state veterinarians, Drs. Folsetter and Lewis examined the herd of Flato cattle that had been brought from Hidalgo county, sixty of which had died within twenty-five days after reaching Halletsville. These veterinarians pronounced the malady that had affected the herd and caused the mortality to be splenetic fever. The cattle were to have been shipped to Chickasha I. T., but are being held in the county's pasture near Halletsville.

Andrew Armstrong, Jr., a stockman and merchant of Cotulla, came in from there Wednesday evening and says that stock are in fine condition in that locality, which is plentifully supplied now with grass and water. He says that the Nueces river during the recent rise was higher than he had ever seen it and that it overflowed all the bottoms, there having been two rises of that stream that washed away a number of bridges and did considerable damage to others. Very few of the stock in that locality were drowned by the floods in the Nueces or any of its tributaries.

Messrs. Otto, Ernst and H. Marschall, three brothers who are stockmen and farmers at Loyal Valley, in Mason county, are here on business with a local livestock commission firm. They state that unusually large rainfalls have occurred in Mason, Menard, Llano and Gillespie counties recently and the corn crop in those counties will be superabundant, which will render that class of grain very cheap. In view of its prospective abundance it has already become quite cheap there, it being difficult to sell any considerable quantity of it at 20 cents a bushel. They report all other crops in good condition, particularly cotton and wheat, since the rains.

T. J. Gwaltney came here on Friday from his ranche, Honey Grove, in Dimmit county, not far from Carrizo Springs and said: "In our neighborhood during the recent rises the Nueces river was higher than it has been known to be for over 60 years, people living there whose recollections go that far back not remembering it to have reached the height that it attained recently. There were two rises, the last one being the greatest. It covered our ranches entirely, the water varying in depth on it from 3 to 60 feet. It fortunately did but little damage. We had only two animals drowned, a horse that caught in a trap and a burro. The floods fertilized the bottoms and all of the space they covered, and since they subsided the thickest sort of rich grasses have sprung up and I never saw our ranch or the adjoining ones in as good condition as they now are. The floods, instead of damaging us, were a great benefit to our entire community."

Captain John T. Lytle came in this week to attend the meeting of the directory of the fair association and while here said to a reporter for the Texas Stock and Farm Journal: "All conditions are now favorable to the stockmen of West Texas. I think also they are likely to remain so. Their pastures are full of the finest sorts of grass and their tanks and streams full of water. The stock have plenty of grass and water to take them through a couple of months or even longer. They are all fat and getting fatter. Prices are good and likely to remain so, and get even better, which I think likely, especially if the great Northern syndicate makes the extensive purchases attributed to it as intending to make. I don't think that the stockmen have any ground to complain and all that I have met lately have not been wearing their kicking boots. I know that I am perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs incident to livestock interests."

W. J. Moore, a very prominent stockman of this city and a member of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary commission, went down to Hallettsville this week to inspect a small herd of cattle there and investigate their condition. They were 400 head that had been received within the past 25 days by Flato & Co., coming from Hidalgo county. Within five days after their arrival at Hallettsville 30 head of them died, and before they were shipped out 30 more, making 60 all told of the herd that died there. Speaking of the matter Mr. Moore said: "While I am not a veterinarian and do not pretend to be skilled in the knowledge of diseases of cattle, and I do not wish to pronounce upon the cause of the mortality among these cattle, it is my opinion that it was principally due to fever that they contracted as the result of hard handling, having been driven through the hot sun and exposed to the recent rains. I am satisfied that their malady was not contagious, for none of the cattle in the vicinity of Hallettsville with which they came in contact were affected. I understand that the veterinarian, Dr. Folsetter, of Dallas, went to Hallettsville to inspect them and investigate the disease. They were to be shipped to Chickasha, Indian Territory, where they will be put in a pasture to themselves, which will prevent their coming in contact with any other cattle."

G. W. Maltzberger, a horse and mule buyer, who has been up the Kerrville branch of the Aransas Pass this week, returned Tuesday. He said: "The farmers around Kerrville and Centre Point will raise more corn this year than ever before." He went up there to buy mules and speaking on the subject of horses and mules said: "I believe that the day of the ordinary or second class horse is rapidly drawing to a close. While I think that fine-blooded horse stock, the racer and gentleman's roadster will always command a good price, I am satisfied that the plebian equine will be relegated to innocuous desuetude. He has already been supplanted by electricity as the means of propulsion of the street cars. He is soon to be displaced by the automobile operated by either compressed air, hydro-carbon, electricity or some other force for general traction purposes and the steed will not be able to sing in the chorus down on the farm. There none but the siren voice of the mule will be heard. The latter will entirely supplant him in the propulsion of the plowshare and for other draft purposes connected with its work. The mule can do more work than the horse and eats less. It will be economy for the farmer to keep him and let the horse go. My opinion is that it will not be very long before neither the mustang, the branco nor the ordinary horse will be offered on the market, for within less than five years there will be very few people who will exchange a $5 bill for either of them, while the mule will continue to make the biggest sort of a hole in the $50 bill of any man that wants to buy him for utilitarian purposes."

BEECHAM'S PILLS—No equal for constipation.

PAINT TALKS, XVIII.

HOW TO SELECT A PAINT.

The many inquiries received from consumers since the publication of these "Paint Talks" was begun, show not only that the public are interested in the subject, but that information upon the matters discussed was much needed. Buyers appear to have learned, by costly experiment, that "strictly pure white lead" is not a durable paint material; but beyond that point they are all at sea.

Many correspondents who have followed the series and are persuaded of the reasonableness of the arguments advanced, write to inquire who manufactures the kind of paint described. As I have shown in preceding articles, it would be obviously unfair, in such a series, to mention one manufacturer at the expense of all the rest. The fact is that all the leading paint manufacturers produce combinations of zinc and white lead, zinc and baryes, zinc and silica, or mixtures of zinc, lead and baryte, silica or gypsum, which answer all the requirements of a lasting and economical paint, and are in every respect superior to straight lead.

Unfortunately, as already pointed out, the old time lead corroders got the trade into the bad habit of calling all white paint "white lead," and all the old combinations which have made their reputations under that designation still come upon the market as "lead."

Manufacturers generally are glad to inform buyers as to the components of their products, and if the buyer knows what he wants the nearest manufacturer can probably furnish it.

In selecting a white or a tinted paint, therefore, the consumer should primarily demand a paint containing a fair proportion of zinc white (say from one-third to three-fourths), pure linseed oil and no alkali. With such a specification to start from he can open correspondence with the manufacturers in his vicinity and receive full information as to quality, price, quantity required, etc. For as soon as manufacturers are convinced that buyers are informed regarding the comparative usefulness of the several paint materials and know that the inquirer is unprejudiced, they will frankly give full information and valuable advice. STANTON DUDLEY.

BLACKLEGINE.

CATTLE FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WEST TEXAS.

Attention of Journal readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of H. T. O'Reilly, Beeville, Texas, wherein he offers several lots of cattle. Look in "For Sale" column on page 3.

BLACKLEGINE.

GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

It was not until with in recent years, writes Prof. C. F. Curtis in the report of the bureau of animal industry, that the heavy, inordinately fat or rough and patchy bullock became unpopular to such an extent as practically to drive his class from the market and to banish the type from the breeding herds. It is well that this was done, for the modern type makes beef at decidedly more profit and economy to both producer and the butcher and furnishes the consumer a far superior article. The parts furnishing the high-priced cuts must be thickly and evenly covered with firm, yet mellow flesh of uniform good quality and alike free from hard rolls and blubbery patches. Coarse, harsh and gaudy animals will no longer be tolerated, much less those that are bony and bare of flesh on the back and ribs. The men who buy our cattle and fix the market are shrewd enough to know at a glance how much and just what kind of meat a steer or a carload of steers will cut out, and if the producer overlooks any of the essential points he is compelled to bear the loss.

In addition to securing the general beef form and make-up, together with good backs, ribs and loins, there are a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitue an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch, and a soft but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation and low digestive powers. The character and finish exemplified by a clear, prominent, yet placid, eye, clean-cut features, fine horn, and clean, firm bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality and a capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence and consequently to command top prices. Coarse boned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders and hard to finish properly. A certain amount of size is necessary, but it should be obtained without coarseness. The present demand exacts quality and finish rather than size. Besides these qualities, and above all, it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidence of these in a wide forehead, a prominent briske, broad chest, well sprung ribs, full heart girth and general robust appearance, and without these other excellence will not have its highest significance.

BLACKLEGINE.

NOTICE.

All parties driving cattle herds through Mrs. H. M. King's ranches to Alice will confine themselves to the public roads. R. J. KLEBERG.

AGENTS WANTED.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal wants a local agent at every postoffice in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona.

Use Allen's Foot Ease in Your Gloves

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. A ways use it to Break In New Shoes. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it. 25c. Sample Sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS AIR LIFTS GASOLINE ENGINES
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Our Illustrated Catalogue for 1899 showing Watches, Chains, Silverware, Silver Novelties, Jewelry, Diamonds, Rings, Optical Goods, etc., is now ready and will be sent on application. We also issue a special Watch Catalogue.

Established 1858 C. P. BARNES & CO.,
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Special Mills for Ranchmen.



Why it is the Best. It is the strongest built, it is the most durable, it is perfectly governed, it is perfectly regulated. Graphite Bearings require no oiling, it has stood the test, it SATISFIES ALL.

We are Headquarters for Pumps, Cylinders, Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Also manufacturers of Horse Powers, Feed Mills, Corn Sheilers, Galvanized Steel and Cypress Tanks. Write for Catalogue.

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Write for Catalogue and prices.

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FORT WORTH, TEX.

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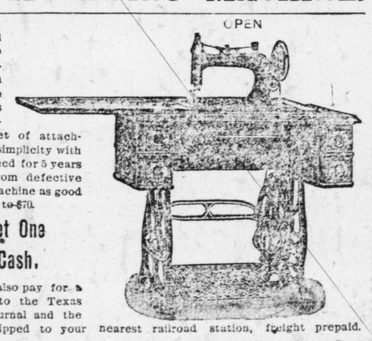
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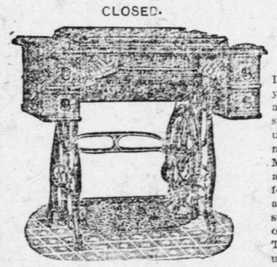


The Texas Stock and Farm Journal Drop Head Sewing Machine as here shown is strictly a high grade piece of work. It has all the modern improvements, a full set of attachments and combines simplicity with durability. Guaranteed for 5 years against breakage from defective parts. Any other machine as good as this would cost $60 to $70.

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CLOSED.



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If so, send us 35 new subscribers for one year at $1.00 each. We want to give away 1000 Machines during the next six months. Drop us a line notifying us that you desire to be one of the number who will receive one of the Machines and we will enter your name as one of the contestants and lay before you a plan which will insure you against loss of your time should you not succeed in securing the total number of subscribers to send in at one time. Thirty-five subscribers seems like a big undertaking to one who has never done any soliciting, but some of our agents secure that number in a day. Our suggestions to you will no doubt be worth something to you.

"35 Subscribers! They are not so many."

Address TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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We make the best Cisterns, Tanks, Street Awnings, Car Roofs, Fire Extinguisher, Acetylene Gas Machine. *Write for Catalogue.* Send your plans for building, and let us give you estimate of cost.

We manufacture all kinds from *highest grade* material, including Corrugated, V Crimp, Roll Cap, Imitation Brick, Flatau's Patent Seam, furnish either painted or galvanized, and *guarantee every sheet* against defects.

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SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO THE Great Rock Island Route COOL RESORTS —OF— MINNESOTA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN.

Apply to CHAS. B. SLOAT, G. P. A., Fort Worth.

TAKE THE Santa Fe Route FOR THE

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The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

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

DINING STATIONS Operated by the Company
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For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST.

Superb New Pullman Vestibuled Buffet Sleepers. Handsome New Chair Cars. (Seats Free.)

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Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

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The H. & T. C. reaches Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana, Waxahachie, Fort Worth, Dallas, Plano, McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service.

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Absolutely the shortest line from all shipping points in South and Southwest Texas to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

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H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 812 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

T. N. Pulliam of San Angelo, was in the city Wednesday.

J. B. Cunningham, sheriff of Taylor county, was in Dallas Thursday.

M. E. Hindman, publisher of the Texas Woodman, Fort Worth, came over to Dallas Tuesday.

D. P. Norton, breeder of Shorthorn cattle at Dunlap, Kansas, in a business letter to the Journal says: "I expect to have an ad in the Journal as long as I am in the business."

E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific, returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit to the new summer resort, Cloudcroft, N. M., situated in the Sacramento mountains.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas, made the following sales in Chicago July 6: 20 head of steers, 1242 pounds, $5.00; 19 head, 1244 pounds, $5.10; 72 steers and heifers, 1320 pounds, $5.25; 17 steers, 1487 pounds, $5.30; 36 steers, 1397 pounds, $5.30; 15 steers, 1628 pounds, $5.65.

C. B. Marshall & Son of Mesquite, had during the week 16 head of nice steers on the market at Thomas & Runnels stock yards that were bought by Burns Bros. Luther Goforth of Garland, had in the yards a good bunch of beef cattle. A. F. Busby of Palmer, J. R. Davidson of Forney, Ham Taylor of Lancaster, and Huley Bros. of Sowers, were all at the yards with cattle.

The Journal has received the seventh annual catalogue of Simmons College, Abilene, Texas, the next session of which will begin August 29, 1899. Simmons College has commodious and well equipped buildings, an excellent library, and its grounds now cover thirty-four acres. The school is located in one of the best communities in Texas, and enjoys a climate conducive to health. Simmons College was established by the Baptists of the portion of the State in which it is situated.

P. W. Hunt of Fort Worth, representative of the Pasteur Vaccine company in Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, was in Dallas Tuesday, having just come in from a trip through the two territories named. He says there has been enough rain there to delay the farmers in working out their crops, but the production will be very large. Cattle generally are looking well, though flies are very hard on them. There are no cattle in the Choctaw nation, the tax imposed by the council keeping them out.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received the fifty-third annual announcement of Baylor Female College of Belton, Texas, chartered in the year 1845, while Texas was still a republic. The authorities of this school have considered it best for its pupils to make it exclusively a school for the education of girls. They believe "that the highest sphere and noblest function of woman is wife-hood, motherhood, the right rearing of offspring, and the faithful ordering of home," and in the training of the girls committed to their care they seek above all to develop Christian culture and a refined and accomplished womanhood.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received the latest number of the University Record containing much valuable information concerning the organization, work and development of our great State University, located at Austin, illustrated by a number of fine engravings of the buildings and the grounds. The institution is administered by 75 officers, professors and instructors. During the past year there were 800 students in attendance, more than 200 of whom were young ladies. The graduating class numbered nearly 150 students. Tuition is free, income from land endowment and legislative grants providing sufficient revenue for the maintenance of the University.

Mark Alfred Carleton of Washington, D. C., who is superintending the collection of grains and cereals for exhibit at the Paris exposition next year, was in Dallas Tuesday, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Shepherd of Fargo, North Dakota, assistant grain expert of the United States commission to the exposition. Mr. Carleton will visit several points in the principal grain districts of Texas along the Texas and Pacific and go on to the Pacific coast. Prof. Shepherd will be in the state some time and will go from here through the plains country, including Minnesota, to North Dakota. Mr. Carleton will have charge of the entire grain exhibit from the United States. The object is chiefly to make such an exhibit as will strengthen our export trade in grains.

So great an improvement is being made at the grounds of the Texas State Fair that visitors will hardly recognize a number of localities within the enclosure. Material changes have been made in some of the old buildings and new ones are being erected. The auditorium will be given to meetings of different associations, so that Music hall will not have anything to interfere with the entertainments for which it was intended. The floral departments of the grounds have been greatly improved, and the shade trees have had such vigorous growth as to give shelter from the sun along the walk and driveways. The management of the Fair association, recognizing that the prosperous condition of the Texas people and the many new attractions of the fall meeting must cause an unprecedented gathering of visitors, have shown energy and enterprise in preparing for the entertainment of the vast crowds that will be gathered at the Fair grounds every day during the three weeks of the meeting.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, was held in San Francisco, California, July 5, and was in session several days. Nearly every state in the union was represented. At the first day's session Dr. A. C. True of Washington, D. C., director of experiment stations, made a report on the work of these institutions.

LIKES THE AMERICAN COMPANY'S PRESS.

An Arkansas Firm Used it Last Season With Great Satisfaction.

From the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.:

A. J. Clements, of the firm of Clements & Daniel, cotton ginners of Lonoke, Ark., was in the city yesterday. Mr. Clements was seen by a Commercial Appeal representative in the office of the American Cotton company, in the Continental building, and he talked very enthusiastically of that company's Roundlap bale press, which he has been operating at his gin the past season. He compressed about 4000 bales on his Roundlap bale press, and the cotton was all sold at the press at Memphis prices. Mr. Clements says that a Roundlap bale from the American Company's press will net from $2.50 to $3.00 more than from the old press. In fact, a farmer a few months ago, made a test of the matter, bringing the exact number of pounds of the same quality to Mr. Clements that he did to a square bale press, without letting either gin know he was making the test, and the Roundlap bale netted just $3.75 more than the square bale.

Mr. Clements says that one season has satisfied him of the merits of the American Company's Roundlap bale press. It is a good thing, he says, both for the ginner and the farmer, and his firm will continue its use and abandon its other press entirely.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Oat and wheat threshing has started again in the North Texas counties.

The wheat in Grayson county west of Denison is turning out better than was expected.

Nicaragua wheat was successfully raised in several of the coast counties of Texas this season.

Corsicana Sun: Corn that two weeks ago was considered beyond hope is now silking and will make a fair yield.

Web worms are damaging the cotton in Indian Territory about thirty miles north of Denison.

Hale County Herald: Crops, cattle and grass never looked better than at present. The Plains country is right in it.

Gatesville Messenger: The grain in the uplands that was in the fields is all sprouted, and is thought to be almost a total loss.

The truck growers about Tyler, Texas, are preparing to plant fall Irish potatoes, beans, cabbage, etc., for the Northern and Eastern markets.

Hill county corn was much benefited by the recent rains and the loss in wheat from sprouting in the shock was less than had been estimated.

Many of the planters in Brazos valley will plant peas, sorghum, June corn, potatoes and millet in place of the crops that have been destroyed.

The Miguel correspondent of the Pearsall News says that the recent rains came in time to save the late corn and cotton had not suffered.

Sterling City News: One fine crop of Johnson grass has been harvested by our enterprising stockmen, and prospects are good for one or two crops more.

Farmers in the southern part of Ellis county say their corn will not make more than half a crop. Until the last week in June they had no rain since early in April.

Garland News: Grain that is yet in the shock is somewhat damaged by the rains, though if we can have dry weather for the next two weeks the damage will be small.

Crosby County News: Crosby county will make tons and tons of millet this year. The millet crops are nearly all made now but one more rain within ten days will add much to the crop.

That portion of the tobacco crop of Montgomery county which has not been cut has been seriously damaged by the rains, and there has been some injury done to tobacco in the barns.

The broom corn which is being raised in Lavaca county is said to be a very superior article and will bring a good price. Several hundred acres of it will be planted in that county next year.

Owing to protracted rains the Jacksboro people have been compelled to postpone indefinitely a picnic they proposed giving, but the benefit to crops is so great that nobody is complaining.

Wheat threshing has been going on actively in every county in Oklahoma and the yield is 18 to 20 bushels an acre. The entire territory, it is estimated, has produced about 20,000,000 bushels.

Jasper News Boy: Crops of corn that were thought to be almost ruined by the drouth have taken on new life since the rains commenced and promise to make a fair yield. Of course, some crops were too far gone.

Williamson County Sun: Small grain shocked in the fields is badly damaged by the rains, but corn is booming. The outlook for an immense crop of corn and cotton was never better hereabouts.

Glen Rose Herald: The farmers report an assured corn crop. The heavy rains of last week have made everyone sure of another prosperous year, and one more year will place the farmers in good shape once more.

Some reports have been received which indicate that losses of wheat from sprouting in the shock have been exaggerated, only the outside bundles being injured. In different localities losses from this cause are variously estimated at from 20 to 50 per cent.

Floresville Chronicle: Wilson county has been blessed with splendid rains during the past week. Prospects are good for a fine crop of cotton. It is hoped that farmers generally have been following the advice of the state entomologist, Mr. Mally, in burning infested squares.

Pleasanton Monitor: Local reports as to weather and crops are to the effect that there are spots here and there where there has been a shortage of rainfall, and corn is burned dry. For the most part, however, the crops in Atascosa are good, hay especially, and corn is fair and in some places good.

John S. Kerr of Sherman, has sent to the United States pomological department the Texas pear, the Alamo, and the new peach, the Carman, both valuable fruits. He is also placing in cold storage fine specimens of various fruits as they ripen, for the purpose of exhibiting them at the Texas Farmers' congress.

Comanche Chief: Crops along the Leon river and its tributaries in Comanche county are badly damaged and in some places destroyed by the overflows. In many instances crops of small grain that were shocked in the fields were washed away, while a great deal of that which is left is reported to be sprouting in the shock. Lots of corn was damaged by being blown down by the wind.

Milford Courier: Some farmers estimate the corn crop, with favorable conditions from now until the crop is made, at from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. They say that without the rain that came last week, the crop would have been almost a complete failure. With the large acreage that has been planted even a 40 bushel crop will make lots of corn for the country.

Lampasas Leader: There is considerable damage reported to the wheat and oat crops by the continued wet weather, the threshers not having been able to reach the fields before the rains set in, and the weather having been such that they could not be operated for the past ten or twelve days. Some of the wheat is sprouting in the shocks, and the oat crop will nearly all be darkened by the continued wet weather.

J. W. Medlin, whose farm is near Roanoke, Denton county, had planted this year 320 acres of Mediterranean wheat, bearded, and 120 acres of bearded-less May wheat, both on the same class of land and having the same treatment. The Mediterranean wheat made a little more than 15½ bushels to the acre, weighing 58 to 59 pounds to the bushel. The May wheat made an average of 22 bushels to the acre, weighing 61 pounds to the bushel.

Boyd (Wise Co.) Index: During the months of May and June there were shipped from Boyd in car lots six cars of hogs, one of cattle, one of wood, three of potatoes, four of wheat and one of corn. All these little things help, and the beauty of it is that this is only the small beginning of a shipping business which within a few years is destined to reach heavy proportions.

Pearsall Leader: Mr. H. J. Ward informs us that he planted corn last February, the first rain came on April 15th and he had roasting ears June 16 which measured eleven inches, and will make about 25 bushels to the acre. We also learn from others that their corn made in two months and one day from the time of planting and some of the ears weigh 3 pounds. This speaks well for the productiveness of Frio county soil.

Beeville Picayune: Good rains fell throughout most of this county last Sunday and Monday. While in some places the ground is hardly as wet as it should be, rains have averaged very well this year and crop prospects generally were never better in Bee county than they are now. An abundance of corn, sorghum, hay and other forage crops have already been made, and the cotton outlook is the best in years. The crop is exceptionally fine and no pests have so far damaged it in the least.

Carrizo Springs Javelin: Hough Kendall comes in every day with all kinds of vegetables, watermelons, roasting ears, etc., from his father's irrigated farm. He brought in some large ripe tomatoes Wednesday morning.....Just as we go to press this morning a fine shower is falling. Its a splendid supplement to the fine showers we had a week or two ago, and now old Dimmit will bloom as she never bloomed before.

The Weimar correspondent of the Colorado Citizen says: The farmers have not gone much in debt this year, an advantage to them and the community that will be very apparent when the time for marketing the crop arrives. The idea of truck raising seems to be getting a pretty good hold here, and a move is being inaugurated in that direction on a pretty extensive scale for next year. It is growing evident that cotton will gradually cease to be the leading crop in this part of the country.

A dispatch of July 4 from Mathis, Texas, says: While the rush of melon shipments is over there will probably be thirty or forty more cars sent from this place before the 15th. The shipments for the season so far amount to 483 cars from this station, against 271 for entire season last year. This shows a very healthy improvement. Returns on consignments coming in now range from $15 to $75. Chicago and St. Louis have proved about the poorest markets discovered so far and the opinion of shippers now seems to be that they must in future stay west of the Mississippi.

Karnes County News: Since last issue two more cars of cantaloupes and two of watermelons have been shipped from Runge. Several more would have gone out but for the high water. Shipments will probably be resumed in a few days....Gus Riedle brought in 4000 pounds of beans and H. K. Livingstin 2000 pounds of blackeyed peas to be kiln dried last Saturday. There will soon be a carload of peas and beans ready to market. Farmers who have any land yet unplanted should put it in fall crops of blackeyed peas next month. This would be a good way to utilize the cantaloupe patches, as that crop will soon be a thing of the past.

Bridgeport Banner-Herald: Mr. R. F. Goode informs us that the boll worm miller has arrived and some fears are entertained with regard to the boll worm....On Tuesday, July 4th, Mr. J. E. Ramsey, who lives west of Bridgeport, brought into our office an ear of Mexican Blue corn, in the roasting ear stage of development, 16½ inches long. He says there are from three to five ears to the stalk, and if any one can beat this he will try again. Reports say that the pecan crop will be unusually large again in Wise county this fall. When it is known that Wise county has more than 400 miles of creek and branches, including the Trinity river, and nearly all of her nice valleys are covered with pecan trees, some idea may be formed of the immense pecan crop of this county. The only trouble is the pecan crop ripens at the busiest season—that of cotton picking and corn gathering.

FROM COMANCHE COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

I have just returned from a three days' trip to Comanche county. No material damage to crops will result from the unprecedented rainfall in this section. The crops on bottom and creek lands are more or less injured, but with favorable weather will outgrow the damaging effects of the flood. The farmers are well advanced with their work. But little grain remains in the shock and should no other misfortune befall this section there is nothing to hinder an abundant yield. The corn crop is a certainty and the cotton, of which there is a large acreage, gives much promise of splendid returns to the planter.

The heaviest losses resulting from the rain will be sustained by the county. I ascertained this fact when I made an effort to drive out a few miles in the country and found that the overflow had swept several bridges away. The roads otherwise are in very good shape. Comanche county is a splendid agricultural section and the people are all right in every sense of the word.

E. L. PITTMAN.

Fort Worth, July 4, 1899.

A NOTED HOSTLERY.

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

COTTON BELT ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To Detroit, Mich.—Convention United Society Christian Endeavor, July 2nd and 3rd. Rate one fare plus $2. Return limited to July 15th with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

To Richmond, Va.—International Convention Baptist Young People's Union, July 9th and 10th. Rate one fare plus $2. Return limited to July 31st with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fall meeting Interstate Merchants Association, July 22nd to Aug. 2nd. Rate one and one-fifth fare. Return limited to Aug. 12th; 5th to 16th, return limited to Aug. 26th. Aug. 5 to 16, return limited to Aug. 26; Sept. 9th; Sept. 2nd to 15th, return limited to Sept. 25th.

Special rates via Cotton Belt route. The Cotton Belt Route, with its connections, operate double daily fast trains with superior service to all above points. All details cheerfully given on application to any Cotton Belt Agent.

S. G. WARNER,
G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Texas.
D. M. MORGAN,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE CANNED MEAT TRADE.

As we said last week, there is really no reason for Secretary Wilson of the gloomy a view of the canned meat industry as has been attributed to him. Department of agriculture taking so says New York Butchers' Advocate. The canned meat situation is healthy and continues to improve, despite the howlings of certain unreliable daily screechers, that give half-page heads to half-column stories. The exports of canned beef for last month amounted to 2,562,408 pounds, valued at $239,182, against 1,814,856 pounds, valued at $163,569 for the corresponding month last year. For eleven months ending May, 1898, the exports of canned beef were valued at $3,138,484, and for the same number of months ending May, 1899, the canned beef exported brought $3,276,111. The home consumption for a time showed a decrease, but now is getting back to the old notch. There is nothing to feel despondent about regarding the packing industry. Germany looks like a stumbling block, but the feeling will change there before the much discussed inspection bill comes up for action again, and we repeat, everything is lovely at present, and the future prospects bright.

OUR BIG MAP.

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

TEX. STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.
Dallas, Texas.

BLACKLEGINE.

B. Y. P. U.

International Convention to be Held at Richmond, Va.

For this occasion round trip tickets will be sold to Richmond on July 9 and 10. Rate one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until July 31, or by depositing them in Richmond a further extension will be given until Aug. 15, 1899.

The official route will be from Texas via the Cotton Belt to Memphis, Illinois Central to Louisville, and Chesapeake and Ohio railway to Richmond. Pullman sleepers and through vestibule chair cars from Texas, with polite and attentive porters in charge.

For more definite information address

R. H. COLEMAN.
President, Plano, Tex.

BLACKLEGINE.

REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER TRIPS.

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

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

IF YOU ARE THINKING

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

I. AND G. N. EXCURSION RATES.

To Richmond, Va.—Account B. Y. P. U., July 13-15. Limit July 31. Arrangements for extension to Aug. 15. Rate one fare plus $2.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—Account International convention Epworth 24. Limit ten days. One regular fare for round trip.

To Los Angeles, Cal.—Account National Educational association, July 11-14. Rate $62. More complete arrangements announced later.

To Detroit, Mich.—Account Christian Endeavor, July 2, 3. Limit July 15, with arrangement for extension to Aug. 15. Rate one regular fare plus $2.

Summer tourist rates to all summer resorts will be in effect on and after June 1.

Any agent can give full particulars, or address,

D. J. PRICE,
G. P. & T. A., Palestine, Texas.

FARMER POOLE AGAIN AT A BARBECUE.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Before leaving Ballinger, in company with Sheriff Kirk, we took a drive in and around Ballinger, and I was surprised to find several nice vineyards and berry patches. The grapes, black and raspberries and strawberries grow to perfection and produce as fine berries as I ever saw in any country. All were being irrigated and are in a fine state of cultivation, as also plums, pears, peaches and apricots.

Away back in the '70's, when I cow hunted over this immediate vicinity, when only the buffalo, antelope and wild horses roamed at will over this country, and there were few cow ranches, I never dreamed this would be turned into a fruit and farming country. Yet there are some beautiful farms here now, and when it rains like it has this season the farmers are in the swim, yet I do not consider this a farming country, though stock farming is a success.

I dropped into Dr. J. A. Younger's office and took a peep at his big X Ray machine. This, I believe, was the second one that was brought to Texas. He can look through the human body or any part of it with this machine and locate a bullet or anything else in any part of the body.

The train passed through at 4 o'clock in the evening, which I boarded for San Angelo. The range is in fine shape. On arriving at Angelo a host of old friends greeted me. After a stay of two days there I boarded the hurricane deck of the stage coach between San Angelo and Sonora, a distance of seventy miles. This line is operated by Tom Savell. The drivers are kind and obliging and look well to the comfort of all their customers. It leaves San Angelo at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Sonora at 7 o'clock daily, and leaves Sonora at 7:30 and arrives at San Angelo at 7 o'clock. This is a beautiful country between these two points; grass fine on all sides, a solid lane all the way, and what few crops I noticed are fine indeed.

On the morning of the 4th Sonora had on her Sunday clothes. At an early hour the people of Sutton county began to arrive in town. Out about half a mile, in a beautiful valley, a large arbor had been erected, with ample seats for all. Near at hand was a pit, over which several experienced men were barbecuing three beevs and twelve fat, juicy goats. Now, I did not want to transgress the rules on such occasions, yet I could not keep away from that goat mutton. I had a chunk of bread in my pocket for this special occasion, and when the cooks turned their backs I waded into that hot goat meat. One of the managers suggested that I wait until dinner was announced. I told him I was at work there, to which he retorted, "Yes, I see you are working your mouth in great shape. Now, gentlemen, I beg pardon; but if there is any one thing on earth I do love in the way of something to eat it is goat meat and fried peach pies. The meats were splendid; plenty for all on the grounsd. However, I did not care to go to dinner. The Sonora band dispensed sweet music. The county attorney, W. A. Anderson, delivered an oration suited to the day and acquitted himself with honor. Loud calls were made for Chas. Dickinson of Ballinger. He, too, was a lawyer and, as usual with lawyers, bashful. He captured the audience with one of his characteristic speeches. During his speech I heard an old gentleman of this county say, "That fellow is loaded for bear." I was very much pleased with his good, practical speech. The day was pleasant and cool. The attendance was not very large, yet we had a good time generally. There were some races run late in the evening by good horses, and I want to say they were flyers.

Sonora, the seat of government of this county (Sutton), does a splendid business. This county is strictly a grazing county. All the stockmen report stock of all kinds in fine shape. There are something over 10,000 Angora goats, as fine as they are anywhere, being ranched in this county. This industry is rapidly coming to the front. They pay much better than sheep. The mohair of these animals bring from 30 to 40 cents per pound, and when the people once get to using goat mutton they prefer it to sheep. O. T. Word has a nice flock of these goats and is loud in their praise. Capt. John T. Brown of this county, is considered one among the best goat raisers in Texas and consequently an authority on that industry. I had a long talk with him to-day. He has now 3300 of them on his ranch, about eighteen miles out east of here. This spring's clip, a little over 7000 pounds, brought him 35 cents per pound. He sold last fall 600 head of the wethers at $2 per head to a Chicago dealer, and a few days ago he had a letter from the same party, who said he would be in the market for all of Mr. Brown's and others in the country this season. He claims that forty-five days feeding will fatten goats, when it takes ninety days at least to fatten sheep. Capt. Brown claims that a goat will come nearer climbing a tree for feed than any other domestic animal. He has grown wealthy in the goat business. I had about concluded he was one of the brainy men of Sutton county, until he informed me he was an old bachelor. Right there I balked on him. When a man does not love the ladies well enough to get married there is something wrong in his make-up; yet he had the face to tell me he had tried long and faithfully to get one. Now, in all kindness, captain, that won't do, for I know it is as easy to fool a woman as to fall off a log. There are thousands of them being fooled every year in Texas. Why not you, and dress her up in fine mohair goods? Now, ladies, his postoffice is Sonora, Tex.

C. C. POOLE,
Sonora, Tex., July 7, 1899.

EXHIBIT OF GRAINS AND CEREALS.

Circular No. 3.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.—The collection of the agricultural exhibits for the Paris exposition, 1900, is placed by the law of July 1, 1898, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, and the exhibit in its entirety will illustrate the material and resources of the country at large.

Considering the importance of our export trade in grain, and the possibility of enlarging the commercial benefits to the country through this great exposition, the effort will be made to bring together in Paris the most complete and comprehensive exhibit of our cereal products that can be secured. As the space that has been allotted for the exhibition of our grains is exceedingly limited the exhibit must be collective, which means that no individual space will be granted to associations, corporations, counties or states, the exhibit to represent the country as a whole, with fullest credit to every contributor. You are urged, therefore, to co-operate in the work of collecting this exhibit, and invited to send samples of the cereals of your section. Not over twenty samples of all varieties can be received, and in selecting and forwarding these you are requested to observe the following rules and regulations:

1. Leading varieties of the cereals that are grown to any considerable extent in your section are desired as follows: Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, rice, broom corn, millet, Kaffir corn, Jerusalem corn, rice corn, milo maize, etc. Not over two varieties of any one grain should be sent. Corn should only be sent in the grain, not in the ear.

2. In every case a good average sample of the present year's crop should be selected, but there must be no picking over of individual grains to secure the largest and plumpest, as any such hand-picked samples will be rejected by the grain experts who will prepare the collection for exhibit.

3. All samples should be secured as nearly at the time of threshing as possible, as they will then be more likely to be of average quality. The grain must be thoroughly cleaned, as no sample containing dirt or other seeds will be accepted.

4. In selecting samples of any cereal preference should always be given to the variety most commonly grown in the section. For example, in the case of wheat, if both the varieties Fulcaster and Valley happen to be grown on the same farm and Fulcaster should be the variety most commonly produced in your section, first choice should be made of that variety. But if there is any particular point of excellence in some other ariety, send a sample of that also. However, it is not desirable to send samples of more than two varieties of the same cereal, unless there is some special reason for it.

5. You will find enclosed a number of blank forms headed "Memoranda relating to Grain Exhibits." One of these blanks should be filled out for each sample, and the filled blank should be placed on the inside of the bag containing the grain before it is sewed up. Write plainly, giving data fully, as these blanks are to be used in making up the labels that will be placed on the sample in Paris, upon which labels your name and address will also appear. Omission to enclose a filled blank will reject the sample.

6. Four quart samples should be contributed, bags for which will be sent you, together with shipping directions, as soon as you have notified the grain expert in charge as to the number of samples you will be able to contribute.

With the four-quart bags a number of linen address tags will also be sent you. One of these tags, filled in with your name and address, must be firmly attached to every four-quart bag containing a sample of grain before shipping. A United States mail sack will be sent you in which the samples of grain in bags should be forwarded to Washington through your local postoffice.

As soon as this circular is received write for bags and shipping directions, using one of the enclosed post-free addressed envelopes for the purpose State the number of bags required, giving name and full address, written plainly. After the bags have been received and filled and when ready to ship, write out a list of the varieties of grain selected, with your name and address, and mail to M. A. Carleton, Grain Expert, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Use the second envelope with the printed address for this purpose. All material should be sent as soon after harvest as possible, and no shipment should be made to reach Washington later than Sept. 15, 1899.

In order to insure proper identification of the samples when received in Washington, please follow these instructions carefully.

For the secretary of agriculture:
CHARLES RICHARD DODGE,
Representative and Director.

Approved:
FERDINAND W. PECK,
Commissioner General.

Remarkable Rescue.

One Household Darling Saved when all Hope had Fled. Parents saw Her Danger but were Helpless to Aid.

From "On the St. Lawrence," Clayton, N. Y.

Florence J. Sturdivant, the four-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sturdivant, in February, 1896, was taken sick with scarlet fever, and after the usual run of the fever she was left with a weak back and gradually began to lose strength, until finally despite the best efforts of physicians her life hung in the balance. It was at this crisis, when all seemed darkest, that little Florence was released from pain and suffering and restored to strength and health. This remarkable occurrence is best told by her father.

Mr. Sturdivant said: "Florence was taken sick with scarlet fever and we immediately called a physician. He prescribed for her and we followed his directions closely, giving our little patient the best of care. After two weeks the fever subsided but Florence was left with a very weak back. Severe pains were constantly in the back and stomach. We did all that possibly could be done to relieve our little sufferer, but to no avail. The difficulty seemed to baffle the efforts of the physician.

"Finally at the end of four months of treatment, we found our patient completely prostrated. At this time we called an eminent physician, who agreed with the diagnosis of our physician and said that the trouble resulted from the scarlet fever. He prescribed a course of treatment and we followed it faithfully for three months, but instead of improving, Florence failed.

"We were completely discouraged. A brother of my wife advised us to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I purchased a box. After using the pills a short time we could see an improvement. Her strength began to return and she would sit up in bed. Her appetite was restored and she ate heartily. We also noticed a gradual brightness in her eyes. When she had taken one box the pains in her back and stomach ceased and her recovery seemed certain. We purchased a second box of pills and watched with delight the change for the better that was being wrought daily. From sitting up in bed at times during the day and at times standing on her feet, Florence finally became strong enough to walk a little. She gained in flesh and strength rapidly and the pains gradually left her. By the time she had used three boxes of the pills she was evidently well. We continued the treatment using another box, the fourth, to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the difficulty.



Sitting up in bed.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. STURDIVANT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this sixth day of April, 1897.

H. W. MORSE, *Notary Public.*

At druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

Premium No. 2.

The "Journal" Hammer.



Wrench, Nail and Staple Puller and Wire Splicer.

10 Inches Long. Weight 1¾ Pounds. Made of Best Malleable Iron.

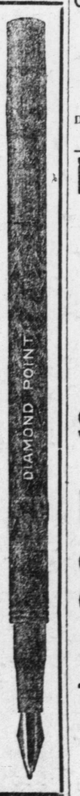
It is one of the most convenient tools ever invented for the farmer or stockman. A glance at the cut will show the use to which it can be applied. Handy around a binder, mower or any machine where a hammer or wrench is needed. It makes a good tool for anyone who drives or pulls a nail or uses a wrench. The claw is pointed to pull fence staples or spring keys. The nail pulling device is in front. The wrench is split at the claw, and the wire splicer at end of handle makes a neat splice, saves wire and avoids injuring the hands in splicing barb wire or other wire. It is worth more than it costs for that alone.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Dallas, Texas.

Premium No. 13.

$175,000

Is the amount appropriated by New York state and city to welcome Admiral Dewey on his arrival from the Philippines. Texas Stock and Farm Journal has made an appropriation sufficient to supply every man, woman and child in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas with a copy of the

"History of the Philippines and the Life and Achievements of Admiral Dewey,"

written by that greatest of all descriptive writers, Marshall Everett. It also contains the life and adventures of Brigadier-General Fred Funston, of Kansas, and of Aguinaldo, the rebel leader. The book is 10 inches long, 7½ inches wide, ¾ inch thick thick, and contains 224 pages, and has 100 illustrations, most of them half-tones. The book is bran new, timely and fully up to date. It is bound in stiff board and cloth backs, with handsome design in gilt. The regular retail price is $1.25 per copy, but we will send you a copy postpaid

For One New Subscriber at $1 00.

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Texas Stock and Farm Journal,
Dallas, Texas.

Premium No. 14.

Panorama of Our New Possessions.

A handsome Album of 128 half-tone Photographs, shows the leading incidents of the war with Spain and many interesting scenes in the cities of our new possessions. It contains a picture of the first shot fired in the advance on San Juan Hill, how transports are loaded, soldiers in the skirmish line, magnificent pictures of Generals Wheeler, Shafter, Col. Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" in camp and on horseback, the sunken Spanish Ships as they appeared after the battle of Santiago, &c. &c. These pictures will enable one to get a much better idea of how the operations were carried on than could be obtained through simply reading the account of it. Sent postpaid for one new yearly subscriber at $1.00. Address

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Dallas, Texas.

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W. G. FORBESS,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Weatherford, Texas

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L. TRICE, Gen'l Supt. D. J. PRICE, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Palestine, Texas.

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FORT WORTH.

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

J. O. Erp, a McGregor cattleman, was here Friday.

J. F. Dunlap of Benbrook, was in Fort Worth Friday.

R. R. Russell, stockman of Menardville, was here Wednesday.

Will Kennedy of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

Ed Trigg, a cattle dealer of Euliss, this county, was here Monday.

S. R. Crawford, banker and stockman of Graham, was here Tuesday.

L. V. Haywood, a cattleman of Medford, Oklahoma, was here Monday.

P. S. Witherspoon of Gainesville, was here Friday en route to Quanah.

M. L. Mertz, banker and cattleman of San Angelo, was here Wednesday.

Sam H. Woody, one of the pioneers of Parker county, was here Saturday.

H. G. Deering, a cattleman of San Angelo, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.

L. C. Beverly, a well known cattleman of Clarendon, was here Monday.

W. H. Featherstone, banker and cattleman of Henrietta, was here Thursday.

R. Carroll and Wm. Rice, cattlemen of McCulloch county, were here Monday.

Geo. Light, banker and cattleman of Pilot Point, spent Monday in Fort Worth.

W. T. Simmons of Decatur, was here Monday night en route to Mineral Wells.

C. H. Gray, a stockman of Vineyard, Jack county, spent the Fourth in Fort Worth.

H. M. Simms of Colorado City, is spending a few days again in Fort Worth.

T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, spent Wednesday and Thursday in Fort Worth.

Jno. Q. Hassard, a ranchman of Coleman county, spent Friday in Fort Worth.

W. F. Scharborough, stockman of Matagorda, Texas, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

J. H. Nail, formerly of Wolf City, but now living at Sherman, was here Thursday.

J. B. Gray, owner of the Moon ranch in Childress county, was here Saturday.

B. T. Ware, ranchman and cattle dealer of Amarillo, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

R. H. Quarls of Hillsboro, had a carload of hogs on the Fort Worth market Friday.

J. P. Jacobs of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, left a few days ago for San Angelo.

Frank M. Weaver of this city, left Monday night for his ranch in the Indian Territory.

Geo. T. Reynolds, banker and cattleman of Albany, spent Friday and Saturday in this city.

F. M. Sansom, a stockman of Alvarado, was here Sunday, returning from the Indian Territory.

Merrick Davis of Seymour, was here Saturday, returning home from a trip to the Indian Territory.

T. O. Bound, a cattleman ranching near Ninnekah, Indian Territory, spent Monday in Fort Worth.

Guy Borden, a prominent stockman of San Antonio, was here Sunday en route to Elgin, Kansas.

W. Q. Richards of Quanah, was here Sunday evening and left that night, going over the Rock Island.

Tom Dowell of Archer City and Miller Dial of Forest, were among the visiting stockmen here Monday.

W. R. Moore, manager of the Ardmore Cotton Oil Mill, was here Friday en route to Mineral Wells.

H. B. Woodley, a prominent ranchman of San Antonio, was here Wednesday en route to Elgin, Kansas.

C. L. Ware of Fort Worth, manager for the Evans-Snider-Buel company, left for Childress Monday morning.

W. E. Washington, who owns a large cattle ranch near Marietta, Indian Territory, was here Friday night.

F. H. McFarland, cattle dealer of Weatherford, and G. A. Beamon of Thorp Springs, were here Wednesday.

R. B. Masterson the well known cattleman of this city, returned Monday from a trip to his ranch in King county.

Col. Wm. Poage of Waco, who represents the Evans-Snider-Buel company at that place, was here Wednesday.

Jas. H. Campbell, one of the best known live stock commission merchants of Chicago, was here Wednesday.

R. K. Erwin of Waxahachie, extensively interested in the oil mill and cattle feeding business, was here Monday.

The following personals were intended for the Journal of July 5, but were delayed by being mis-carried in the mail.

Ben Hackett, a stockman of this city, returned Monday from St. Louis. While away Mr. Hackett also visited in Kentucky

R. B. Smith, Honey Grove, representative at that place of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

I. J. Kimberlin, a ranchman and fine stock breeder of Sherman, was among the visitors in the live stock center Monday.

Hudson & Whisenant of Morgan, marketed a shipment of cows at the Fort Worth stock yards Monday at $3.25 per hundred.

The Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company sold for W. J. Logan of Rhome, Friday a consignment of fat cows at three cents.

Brown & Quinn had a consignment of beef cows on the Fort Worth market Monday. They were sold to Ed Gamble at $3 per hundred.

Ben Brewer, a cattleman of Caddo, Indian Territory, and R. K. Halsell, a well known cattleman of Decatur, were in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Charles J. Larimer, live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific, left Wednesday for a trip through the Western part of the state.

W. H. [illegible] banker and cattleman of Greenville, was spending a few days in Fort Worth last with his family for Mineral Wells Tuesday.

C. G. Raht, a cattleman of Joy, Texas, was here Wednesday. Mr. Raht reports grass and cattle in fine condition in his section of the state.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, Texas, representative of the Cassidy Bros. Live Stock Commission company, of St. Louis, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

Thos. J. Zook, who represents the Chicago Live Stock Commission company in Greer county, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth Thursday.

L. B. Haver, a cattleman of Medford, Oklahoma, was here Friday en route to Coleman. Mr. Haver is on the market for a thousand good two-year old steers.

E. B. Ryan of Leavenworth, Kansas, passed through Fort Worth Monday morning en route to Chickasha, Indian Territory, where he has a lot of cattle on pasture.

L. M. Barkley of this city, representing Rosenbaum Bros. & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, returned Monday from a several days' trip to San Angelo.

A. P. Bush, Jr., of Colorado City, came in Wednesday. Says while they have had plenty of rain on his range, there has not been any flood nor any too much moisture.

Sam Davidson of this city, manager in Texas for Rosenbaum Bros. & Company, live stock commission merchants of Chicago, returned Friday from a business trip to San Angelo.

D. J. Wyatt, a stockman of Sutton county, was in Fort Worth Friday en route to the Indian Territory. Mr. Wyatt reports everything in splendid condition in his part of the country.

R. T. Kingsbury, manager for the Concho Cattle company, owning a ranch in Concho county, whose home, however, is at Estell, Missouri, was here Thursday en route to the ranch.

The following prominent ranchmen residing in Fort Worth are spending a few days at home: W. D. Johnson, Winfield Scott, Jno. B. Slaughter, D. W. Godwin, R. B. Masterson and J. L. Johnson.

J. L. Harris ("Long Jim"), who for some time and until recently was connected with the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, was in Fort Worth Saturday and is again representing the Wabash railroad.

Clay Derrickson, a cattleman of Custer county, Oklahoma, was among the visiting stockmen in this city Thursday. Mr. Derrickson reports the range and country in fine condition in his locality.

W. H. King, formerly of Greenville, but who is now arranging to make his home permanently in Fort Worth, purchased a few days ago of R. J. Carroll of Brady, 1000 cows and calves, paying therefor $25 per cow and calf.

L. W. Krake, traveling representative of the National Stock Yards, St. Louis, who makes his headquarters in this city, has gone to Elgin, Kansas, where he will spend a few weeks in the interest of the stock yards represented by him.

Capt. J. P. Moore of this city, live stock aegnt of the Frisco, returned Sunday from a trip through Oklahoma and Kansas. Capt. Moore says crops are better in Oklahoma than in Kansas on account of too much rain in the last named state.

Gus Witting, a prominent cattle dealer of San Antonio, spent Sunday in Fort Worth en route to Elgin, Kansas. Mr. Witting has several thousand cattle pasturing in the Indian Territory, part of them near Elgin, the balance near Tulsa, I. T.

W. G. Wasson, a cattleman of Dublin, Texas, was here Friday. Mr. Wasson says there is a fair demand in his section of country for all kinds and classes of cattle at good prices. Says the range is in fine condition and the outlook for good crops was never better.

Jas. H. Campbell, formerly a prominent live stock commission merchant of Chicago and well known to many Texas cattlemen, was here Tuesday. Mr. Campbell is now buying fat cattle and shipping direct to market from Texas, with headquarters at Fort Worth.

Van Zandt Jarvis of this city, came up from his Erath county ranch to spend the Fourth of July. He reports a great deal of rain in Erath and Hood counties. Says but little damage has been done, while the rains have made the grass better than it has been for several years.

Dr. W. K. Lewis of Colorado City, state veterinary inspector, was in Fort Worth Monday en route to Lavaca county, where he is called by a telegram from R. J. Kleberg, member of the state live stock sanitary board, to investigate a new and fatal disease that has broken out among cattle.

J. R. True and Jas. K. Mulcock of Ryan, Indian Territory, were here Saturday en route to Austin. These gentlemen are on the market for 1500 to 2000 one and two-year-old steers. They say the corn crop and the grass were never better in the country round about Ryan than now.

S. H. Brumley, a stockman of this city, returned Friday from a trip through the Northwest, including Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Dakota. Mr. Brumley says that all over the country visited by him the range is in fine condition and that notwithstanding the hard winter, cattle will be fat a month earlier this summer than usual.

Melvin C. Hancock of Seymour was here a few days ago and reports having purchased for Swift & Company of Chicago 3000 three and four-year-old steers, bought of Wm. Stone and located in the Chickasaw Nation, also about 5000 steers of the same age from W. A. Way. These cattle are located near Marlow in the Comanche Nation. The price paid is reported to be $30 per head.

F. H. Mann of Chicago, representing Swift & Company, was in Fort Worth Friday and Saturday, looking over the ground with a view to buying beef cattle for feeding export. Mr. Mann has been making extensive purchases in South Texas and in Louisiana and Alabama, shipping them on foot direct to Cuba to supply the government contract made some time ago by Swift & Company.

S. B. Burnett, the well known stockman of this city, returned Wednesday from a trip to his ranch in the Comanche reservation. Mr. Burnett says that while the rains were very heavy, not much damage was done. Speaking of the wheat crop in the Wichita country, he said the yield would not be nearly so good as was expected, running from five to fifteen bushels to the acre.

J. M. Chittim of San Antonio, spent Monday in Fort Worth, leaving Tuesday morning for Duncan, I. T. Mr. Chittim has on pasture some eighteen miles west of the above named place, 6000 two-year-old steers. It is his intention to arrange while at this pasture for putting up at least 2000 tons of prairie hay, to be fed to these cattle next winter if it should be required. Mr. Chittim has at different points in the Indian Territory about 26,000 steers, the most of which are aged cattle and will be shipped direct to market during the season. He also has on his ranches in Southern Texas something over 20,000 cows from which he expects to brand at least 15,000 calves this year. Mr. Chittim says they have had plenty of rain in Southern Texas and that the range on his ranches is in splendid condition.

Prof. M. A. Carlton of Washington, D. C., in charge of the United States grain exhibit, Paris exposition, and Prof. J. H. Shepperd, Fargo, North Dakota, assistant grain expert United States commission, Paris exposition, spent several days during the past week in Fort Worth. These gentlemen would like to have all the good specimens of grain that can be gotten to put on exhibition at the Paris exposition next year. This is a matter in which the farmers of Texas should feel a great interest and those having fine specimens of any class of farm products will not only help advertise Texas as an agricultural state, but will confer a favor on the government officials by shipping these specimens to Prof. Carlton, addressing him care United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Journal hopes that the farmers of Texas will see to it that this state is properly represented at the forthcoming exposition.

R. B. Gay of Sugden, Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Saturday. Mr. Gay reports the largest corn crop in his section of country that he has ever known. Says grass is also as good as it possibly can be, and that there is a pretty lively trade in cattle, at splendid prices. He reports a sale of 1000 three-year-old steers, tops out of 1300, made a few days ago by A. A. Robson to Zack Addington at $40 per head. These cattle are located on Mud Creek in the Indian Territory and are understood to be an exceptionally good lot and were fed all the cotton seed they could eat all winter. Mr. Gay also reports the purchase by Wm. Brummett, also of Sugden, of a half interest in what is known as the "Lap Circle" cattle, on a basis of $25 per head not counting calves. He also says that Pete Williams, of the same place, bought 400 stock cattle a few days ago of Rufe Benton at $20 per head counting calves; also that T. E. Edmonson bought a few days ago of R. Barrett 300 stock cattle at $20 per head.

BLACKLEGINE.

NOTICE.

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

RICHARD WALSH, Manager.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

This country has been pretty generously visited by good showers of rain since my last, with strong indications at the present time for more. I recently made a little trip through Ochiltree county and into Roberts county, Texas, and in my twelve years residence in this country I never saw as good grass in the country traveled over, nor water in greater abundance on the Plains. Nearly every lake is full and a great many cattle have been driven out from the Canadian river and held at the lakes.

Wm. Roberts of the XI ranch on the Cimmaron river, in Mead county, Kansas, lately bought from Snyder Bros. and W. B. Slaughter, their yearling steers, price $20, with 10 per cent cut back. Shorb Bros. sold to Kilgore and Bucklin of Seward county, Kansas, a small bunch of native yearling steers at above price, no cut. Hitch Bros. bought 600 or 700 Arizona cows and sent an outfit to Dodge City, Kansas, to receive them. Did not learn price.

J. C. DENISON.

Caple, Okla., July 3, 1899



PE-RU-NA'S VICTORY.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR: —I feel like a new woman since using your Pe-ru-na.

Your medicine has helped me so much that I can work and never feel tired out. When I first began to use your medicine I couldn't sweep my own room, run the sewing machine or lift anything, not even a chair. It even hurt me to ride or walk any distance. Now I can do all this, and I believe more, and never feel the effects of it. I feel so proud of the way it has brought me out that I tell it far and near. I can heartily recommend your medicine to any woman suffering from female disease. I know from experience that your medicine will do just what you say it will. I thank you, Doctor, a thousand times for your treatment. I shall recommend your medicine wherever I go. I know what it has done for me and I know it will do the same for others. I feel that there are thousands of other women who would, after using your treatment, as I did, be thankful. I am so glad I got your treatment. This month is the first time in my life that I can remember of having my menses without pain. Why, I can't do anything but recommend Pe-ru-na.—Miss Emma L. Bolden, Wilberforce, O.

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Kidney and Bladder.
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There are other pumps on the market that have what is called a FISH lower valve, that is, the lower valve requires to be FISHED FOR before it can be CAUGHT and removed, but they are only an aggravation and all without exception, have proved failures.

The upper and lower valves in the FULTON are connected all the time. The operator has absolute control of both upper and lower valves at the surface of the ground WITHOUT FISHING FOR IT.

The FULTON pump described above is especially suited to wind-mill power and is admirably adapted to the wants of STOCK FARMERS and RANCHMEN.

I also manufacture continuous flow power pumps with capacities up to 20,000 gallons an hour from deep wells of small diameter. These power pumps deliver a continuous stream of water at the minimum cost for power. The continuous flow power pump is suitable for stockmen, city supply, in fact any place where the largest possible amount of water is wanted from a deep well of small diameter at the minimum cost for power.

I have recently sold pumps to the following well known cattlemen: F. B. Oxsheer, Fort Worth; C. C. Slaughter, Dallas; Ben Van Tuyl, Colorado, Texas; Johnson Bros., Pecos and Fort Worth; John Scharbauer, Fort Worth, and John B. Slaughter, Fort Worth.

If your dealer does not carry my goods in stock, write to me and mention the Journal. Address

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$500 REWARD.



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When combined science can be made to perform such miracles, many of which are not known to the public, but which are a daily occurrence at Dr Duncan's Sanitarium, 300 E. Fourth street, Fort Worth, Texas, there is no excuse for any one sorely afflicted to long remain so when they can be so easily cured without the use of poisonous drugs and in so short a time by Dr. Duncan and wife of Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Duncan offers to pay all expenses of any investigation that does not more than prove all they claim. The Sanitarium is a beautiful home for the afflicted and every day finds new ones coming from all points of the country for treatment.

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Official receipts for 1898	1,846,233	3,672,909	980,303
Sold in Kansas City 1898	1,757,163	3,596,828	815,580

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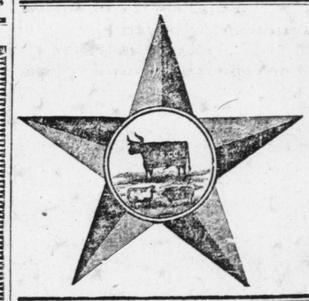
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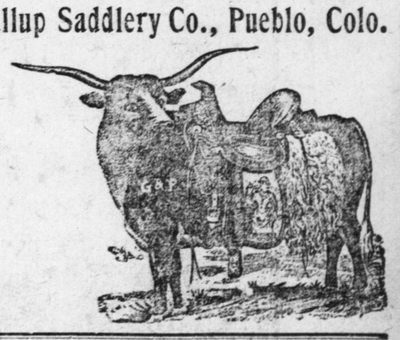
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