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Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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the largest guaranteed circulation of any agri-
cultural or live stock publication in Texas.

Communications addressed to either of our three offices
will receive prompt attention. As a matter of convenience,
to the Dallas office, we would ask that all business
communications as well as those intended for publica-
tion, be addressed to our Dallas office.

C. C. Poole, E. L. Pittman, Dr. A. H. H. Tolar and D.
C. Brown are traveling in the interests of Texas Stock
and Farm Journal, and are authorized to contract, re-
ceive and receive for subscriptions and advertisements.
Any contracts shown them will be appreciated by the
management.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given that the public who desire
to purchase the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, or who
desire to place advertisements therein, are invited to
call on the publishers, THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Publishers,
at Dallas, Texas.

Rapid as has been the increase of
Texas population during the decade now
nearly closed it is probable that it will
grow still more rapidly during the ten
years following. That will be a prelude
of railroad construction and factory
building that will bring immigration
faster than during any former period,
and by the end of the decade there will
be, besides a more dense population
throughout the state, a number of cities
with from 50,000 to more than 100,000
people.

There has been a good deal of specu-
lation lately as to the present population
of Texas. According to the census of
1900 it was then 2,335,923. There is
nothing by which to estimate the in-
crease since that time except the num-
bers of votes cast at the several elections
held since that enumeration. These
would indicate that 3,500,000 would be
a conservative estimate. There has
been a very large addition to the popu-
lation of very many of the Western
counties since 1890, a considerable
number of new towns have come into
existence and the growth of several
cities has been very great. There are
now three cities in Texas claiming each
a population of 60,000 or more.

Secretary Wilson has issued regula-
tions relative to the admission into
Cuba of 50,000 graded cattle for breed-
ing purposes. The regulations
provide that the cattle must be
shipped either from Savan-
nannah, Mobile, New Orleans or Gal-
veston. An inspector from the agri-
cultural department will be at each of
the four ports named to examine the
animals offered for shipment, and "if
they are found to be graded cows and
bulls suitable for breeding purposes,
free from disease and immune from the
fever tick, the inspector will issue a
certificate embodying these facts,
which certificate should accompany
the cattle and be presented to the cus-
toms officer at the port of landing." Texas
cattlemen ought to capture a big part
of this trade as Texas has below the
quarantine line a very large propo-
tion of all the graded cattle with-
in the territory from which immune
cattle can be obtained.

It is believed at Washington that the
ten new volunteer regiments, constitu-
ting a force of 13,000 men, will have
been filled out by the middle of August.
The enlistments are reported to the
War Department as going on at the
rate of 250 a day. Two regiments
will be made in the Philippines of the
volunteers now there, a number of
whom will re-enlist. With the trans-
port service which the government
hopes to secure, these new troops may
be enabled to land at Manila before the
middle of November. Gen. Otis, or
whoever may then be in command,
will have a force of about 60,000 men
when the rainy season ends, about
November 15. Six thousand of this
army will be cavalry. Eight troops of the eighth
cavalry, regular army, are now on
their way to Manila. One volunteer
regiment, possibly two, similar to that
commanded at the close of the war by
Governor Roosevelt, will be at once
enlisted, and a number of the "Rough
Riders" have shown their willingness
to enlist.

The loss to the farmers of North
Texas from damage done to wheat that
was standing in the shock during the
persistent rains that followed harvest-
ing is a very serious matter, and the
extent of it is not yet fully known.
Only a very small proportion of the

crop had been threshed when the rains
which forced the farmers to leave the
fields had begun. Some wheat was car-
ried away and lost entirely by the floods,
which swept over the lowlands of the
Brazos and its tributaries from Parker
county down. This, however, probably
had little effect on the general yield in
Texas. The sprouting of the grain that
was in the fields unthreshed has caused
much more loss, not only in the grain
that was entirely destroyed in this way,
but in such damage to much of the
grain that was threshed out as to ma-
terially reduce its value. In very many
localities it was said before threshing
was resumed that only the outer bur-
in the shock had sprouted, but later
it was ascertained that in some, and it
is now believed, in many sections the
injury to the crop had been under-esti-
mated. And in some of the most impor-
tant wheat districts rains have been so
frequent that the grain is not yet all
out. It is perhaps not improbable that
from grain entirely ruined and from in-
jury to the grain the loss to the Texas
wheat farmers will justify a reduction
of near 30 per cent in the estimate of
the crop when the work of harvesting
commenced.

Probably very few have thought that
Cuba could be permanently restored to
peaceful conditions by other than one
of two ways; one, by maintenance for
an indefinite but very considerable
length of time of a military govern-
ment, or a civil government appointed
by the United States and backed by
military force; the other, by annexa-
tion to the United States. It seems
certain that if the strong hand of this
country should be withdrawn now the
country would be torn by race divi-
sions and hatreds, and it would be-
come impossible for any Spaniards or
any who supported Spanish rule to re-
main on the island. The intelligent
Cubans who are owners of property or
are engaged in business enterprises
would be very unwilling to see the sol-
diers of this country taken from the
island. They know it would at once
become the prey of warring factions
and that peaceful industries would fall
into even worse condition than during
the latter period of the insurrection
against Spain's authority. While mili-
tary government there is now neces-
sary, and, in perhaps, the only govern-
ment now practicable, the spirit of our
institutions forbids that it should be
accepted as a permanent method of
administering the affairs of any terri-
tory belonging to or under the protec-
tion of the United States. Under the
administration of such officers as Gen.
Wood all intelligent Cubans will have
opportunity to learn something of how
our institutions work among our own
people, and a large majority will be
willing, as, indeed, many now are, to
consent to annexation. This, it seems,
must be the final as well as the just
and logical solution of the Cuban prob-
lem. And yet for many years it may
be necessary that always there should
be a force present to show the ignorant
and restless that law must ever pre-
vail.

ENFORCEMENT OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The report that some ticks have been
found on cattle in Kansas is given as
the reason for the visit to Tex-
as of M. C. Campbell, chairman,
and Taylor Riddle, secretary of
the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary
Commission at this time. These gen-
tlemen wished to have a consultation
with W. B. Tullis of the Texas board
in regard to quarantine measures. The
Journal has no positive knowledge of
the truth of the statement that some
of the cattle sent from Texas to Kansas
have ticks on them, but the sanitary
authorities of that state seem to have
considered the statement true or they
would not have come to this state to
consult with its officials in regard to
the matter.

A strict enforcement of the quaran-
tine regulations is even more important
to the interests of Texas cattlemen
above the quarantine line than to the
stockmen of Kansas. The Journal be-
lieves that the quarantine officials of
Texas realize this as thoroughly as any
one and that they are seeking to carry
out with rigid conscientiousness all the
requirements of the quarantine regula-
tions. They are aware that any laxity
on their part might bar Texas cattle at
the boundary of any state in which
these cattle may seek a market. The
Northern farmers will have vast sup-
plies of cheap corn and other
feeds from the crops of this year,
and have looked to the ranges for
a supply of feeding cattle. If any
well grounded fear should appear
relative to the safety of the Texas
cattle it would damage the cattle
interests of all Texas alike. It may be
confidently asserted that no cattle at
all affected with ticks will be know-
ingly sent to any market. The strictest
possible enforcement of all the quaran-
tine regulations by the officers of this state
will tend to allay uneasiness on the
part of prospective buyers in Northern
states, and this may be expected of the
Texas officials with the utmost confi-
dence.

THE LOSSES BEYOND ESTIMATE.

The full story of the losses caused by
the great overflow of the Brazos will
probably never be known. Col. Wil-
liam Moody of Galveston, who perhaps
knows the agricultural resources of the
area that was under water as well
as any man in the state, thinks that as
much as 300,000 bales of cotton were
lost by the destruction of the cotton
fields that were swept over by the wa-
ters. There are some, however, who
put this loss at 500,000 bales. No esti-
mate of the damage done to the plant-
ers by the destruction of the corn crop
has been attempted, but it is known to
be enormous. The destruction of
plantation buildings, fences, the carry-
ing away of farm machinery, imple-
ments, tools and wagons, the thou-
sands of head of live stock that were
destroyed, all will probably add mil-
lions of dollars to those represented by
the destruction of the vast aggregate
area of corn and cotton. There were a
score of populous towns inundated by
the flood, and some have estimated
that there was as much as 30,000
square miles of land under water,
and this in the most fertile and
most thickly settled portion of Texas.
And besides that appalling destruction
of individual property there is to be
considered the wreck of railway lines
for hundreds of miles, the destruction
of bridges and highways constructed
by counties, and the paralyzing effect
that must result to every branch of
business throughout the stricken coun-
try.

The white men throughout the over-
flowed district have gone to work
bravely to retrieve disaster as far as
possible. They have been using every
effort to secure seed, teams and im-
plements in order to plant their lands
again in crops which they may yet
hope to mature. All parts of Texas
and all parts of the United States have
been liberal in donation. Much of it,
of course, was to meet the immediate
requirements for food and clothing.
Unfortunately most of the negroes be-
come possessed of the idea that all the
bounties they were receiving had been
sent to them by the govern-
ment and would be con-
tinued indefinitely, and this has
caused them utterly indifferent to the
real gravity of the situation. This
will be corrected by refusing rations to
all for whom work can be found, and
having committees to look out for
work for all.

And there will be a vast amount of
labor required. In many localities the
whole face of the country has been so
changed as to be unrecognizable. The
fences, houses and barns are gone.
Thousands of acres of fields that were
in a high state of cultivation are torn
and scarred by deep gullies, or covered
deep with mud or sand and huge
masses of logs, and tangled drift. Of
course, but little can be done this
year, nothing more than getting into
the ground the seeds of such crops as
may yet be raised, and it does not
seem as if it would ever be possible
to again restore the great and rich
plantations to their former condition.
The courage and energy of the men
who have the effects of the disaster
to contend with will, however, accom-
plish marvels.

Beyond question the white men at
that section are those most needing
help. The negroes have never cared
to have more than they are receiving
now food and clothing, and most of
them seem to be taking the matter very
easily, many of the owners of the land
who have seen their working capital
accumulated by years of labor and
management, swept away, have now
only their devastated fields, and, un-
less capital is advanced to them, will
have little ability to repair any of the
awful waste. The merchants have suf-
fered enormously and will probably be
unable to give but little help. Indeed it
is not improbable that many of them
will need extensions of credit. It is
not believed, however, that they will
be refused such terms as will enable
them to be of material assistance in
bringing their splendid country to
something of the prosperity it has for-
merly enjoyed. When the matchless
fertility of the lands from which the
waters have receded, and the indomita-
ble energy of the people who have
made Brazos valley produce as the val-
leys of the Nile are considered there
will be seen reason for much encour-
agement. That section will again be-
come, as it has been, famed throughout
the world for its marvellous produc-
tiveness, and it is not unlikely that the
change of system forced by a dis-
aster that at first seemed hopeless may
lead its planters into the cultivation
hereafter of various feeding crops and
of foodstuffs and the raising of all va-
rieties of live stock, making them even
more prosperous than they have been
during the recent years of low priced
cotton.

West Texas Stockman: C. A. O'Keefe
has purchased the ranch and cattle of
D. A. O'Keefe in Dawson, consisting of
50 sections of land and 1500 head of cat-
tle. He paid \$19 around for the cattle
and \$5000 for ranch improvements. Mr.
D. A. O'Keefe is now here and expects
to leave in a few days for his old home
in Cleburne county, Ala., where he will
spend the winter visiting relatives and
friends.

CATTLE.

On account of greater frequency of
disease among cattle in Europe than
in the United States, Secretary Wilson
has not been willing to encourage the
exportation of breeding stock sent from
this country. For months it has been
an exhibit of fat stock, such as would
not be brought back here, but there
will be no cattle exhibit made at the
exposition, and the only other live
stock exhibits will be limited to breed-
ing stock.

The continued rains in Oklahoma
and Indian Territory have given the
ranchers a splendid crop of grass but
have caused flies to be unusually abun-
dant and annoying to cattle, so much
so that they are not taking on flesh
satisfactorily and will not be ready to
go to market for about a month. The
North Texas range has been suffering
from drought to an extent that will also
make their shipments late. This will
make the supply of grass fat cattle on
the market later than it has been of
recent years.

It seems certain now that the census
of next year will give a better classi-
fication of live stock than has been giv-
ing for some time. Hon. L. G.
Powers, chief statistician of agricul-
ture, in a letter to Secretary C. F.
Martin of the National Live Stock
association, says as to cattle, that he
has placed the following divisions of
live stock: "Heifers and steers under
one year of age; heifers and steers one
to two years; bulls of all ages; cows
kept for milk; over two years; cows
not kept for milk over two years; and
a census of pure-blooded animals re-
corded and the number eligible to re-
cord. Texas Stock and Farm Journal
believes that Mr. Powers would have
made his classification more useful to the
commercial purposes of the beef
cattle industry if he had arranged to
classify separately steers over two and
under three years of age. This class
must make a reliable supply of the
feeder and beef market, and there
ought to be means of ascertaining ap-
proximately the volume of that supply.
There is no question, however, that
Mr. Powers' classification will be far
more serviceable than any that has
heretofore appeared.

A SUBSTANTIAL PROSPERITY.

There has been a great deal of talk
of the cattle industry when cattle prices
were higher than they are to-day, but
there has probably never been a time,
everything considered, when the busi-
ness of raising cattle has been in such
a satisfactory condition as it is now.
Early eighties were higher than they
are now, but the industry had awaiting
it, and at hand, changes, influences and
developments certain to result in so
great a reason from boom influences
as to occasion losses to all and bank-
ruptcy to many engaged in it. The
men who were then entering the cattle
business, paying boom prices for cattle,
found themselves compelled to invest
large sums of money in the improve-
ments necessary to the conduct of
their business, and soon found them-
selves over-loaded with debts and com-
pelled to make great sacrifices. A large
portion of the biggest cattle proprie-
tors were ruined, either by the loss of
their property or by the loss of their
money, and many of the survivors were
forced to leave the business. The man-
agement of the properties was very
far from being judicious or economi-
cal.

Conditions are very materially chan-
ged. One of the most important changes
is in the cattle themselves. In grade
they have been so greatly improved by
breeding that the great bulk of the cat-
tle in Texas have an actual value, sole-
ly because of their improvement, of
nearly 50 per cent more than a head
they had fifteen years ago. A thirty
months' steer now supplies more beef,
and beef of a better quality, than a
steer nearly twice that age produced
under the old methods. This has
increased the productive capacity
of the ranges and diminishes very
much the percentage of losses. Other
improvements have also gone to the
cutting down of losses and the improv-
ment of grade and quality of the cat-
tle. The reservation of winter pasture
and the abundant and well distributed
water supply that has been provided.
Lands also have been secured, and so
well now do practical cattlemen know
the value of the reservation of winter
pasture that the awful losses once expe-
rienced from over-stocking the ranges can
never occur again. Provision is also
now for feeding to some extent during
the winter, and so it has been found a
most judicious and profitable investment.
In the best cattle districts of the state
the standard of the cattle is being so
rapidly advanced by the use of registered
bulls that the great bulk of the mar-
ketable increase will, for best purposes,
be practically as valuable as pure-bred
steers.

In short the cattle industry is on a
solid business basis as to values in land
and cattle, both of which have been
improved in productive capacity by busi-
ness-like management which provides for
better utilization of all the capital invest-
ed and for many important economies nev-
er thought of under the old methods.
There can be still further improve-
ments made in economic methods, and
gradually they will be introduced. Two
important conditions make the condi-
tion of the cattlemen now a very strong
one. They owe no such debts as they
once owed, and they have abundant
pasture for their stock, so that they
are independent of any temporary
depressing influences. Experience has
taught them many things, and their
business is being done more and more
conservatively and methodically and
as strict a regard to natural and other
conditions as any other business. They
know now the position of men who
they know that for years must be
dependent on the market for their
stock, and they are learning to produce
more cheaply, and at the same time,
improve the quality of their products.

HORSE.

Farmers generally feed too much hay.
When the horse is at work do not try
to fill him up with this feed. Ten or
twelve pounds a day is as much as the
ordinary horse needs. Give plenty of
oats and feed three times a day. The
stomach of the horse is small, and if
he is at work he will need all it will
digest of three feedings.

A really good family horse is cer-
tainly a valuable possession, and very
often the owner of such an animal
does not appreciate its value until he
has to replace him. It is not enough
that a horse for family use be big and
strong, and of quiet disposition. He
should also have quick intelligence,
sound intelligence as will make him re-
liable in sudden emergency, with con-
fidence in himself as well as in his
driver. He needs to be, also, an animal
of quick, active movement, one
that will not be soothed instead of
instantly. Such intelligence and ac-
tion are most likely to result from
good breeding, but good handling and
judicious kindness have a potent in-
fluence in developing the best mental
and physical characteristics—so that,
after all—a good deal depends on the
driver by whom the horse has been
trained. It may be confidently asserted
that a horse that has been brought
up in the hands of a good driver, and
with double fear his intelligence
leaves him and he, himself, becomes a
dancer. No horse is likely to soon
overcome a sudden terror unless he
has learned to be soothed instead of
further excited by the man supposed
to be controlling him. If you have a
really good family horse, keep him.
If you are looking for a horse for
family use, look for a horse that is well
bred and that has been handled by
kind and intelligent men, men who
have "horse sense" and have
exercised it.

Producers of fine wool in this coun-
try have quite as substantial promise
of good prices as do their friends, the
cattlemen. For months it has been
evident to speculators that throughout
the world there is an actual scarcity
of fine wool and that there would, of
necessity, be a very decided advance in
prices. The present market presents several
peculiar features, features, which it
would be hard to explain. Australian
wool was sold and taken out of bond
in New York and Boston at prices that
gave substantial profits when the wool
was sold in England. Speculators were
taking quantities of fine wools which
conditions showed the manufacturers
would soon be compelled to have, and
the manufacturers were taking wool
from the market. Buyers on the west-
ern ranges, while keeping themselves
informed as to prices in Boston and
New York, were taking wool freely at
large figures than it would have been
at the eastern seaboard. Now the man-
ufacturers have begun to take what
they need at a good per cent advance
on what it would have cost a few
weeks ago, and the speculators are
beginning to see his profit-taking at
hand. As to the producer who has
held on to his clip, there need, the
Journal thinks, be no uneasiness. The
world's shortage of fine wool is a
new patent to all, and the highly pro-
sperous condition of all branches of
business ensure a good market for the
manufactured product, so that the
whole clip of this country will soon go
into consumption, and it is prob-
able that many of the Australian
fleeces which recently went out from
the United States to England will soon
be on their way back here. It is said
that Boston and New York prices are
now within 60 cents of the London
point.

WOOL EXHIBIT AT PARIS EXPO- SITION.

J. R. Dodge of Washington, D. C.,
has been appointed wool expert, United
States commission to Paris Expon-
sition, 1900, and has sent out a circular
to wool growers relative to the exhibit
of American wools. As the space for
the United States exhibit will be lim-
ited there will be no space allotted to
individuals, corporations, counties or
states. The collection will represent
the country as a whole, with fullest
credit to any exhibitor. Samples are
solicited from the present year's fleece
of a representative individual of the
flock of the exhibitor. Mr. Dodge, in
his circular, gives the following in-
structions to those intending to send
samples:

"1. Three samples from the same
fleece are desired, one from the shoul-
der, one from the middle of the back
and the belly. As the fleece from each
animal will be exhibited in duplicate
(one-half to be displayed in a sealed
glass jar twelve inches high, the other
half to be secured in a paper bag, and
board tube, to admit of examination
by experts and by the jury of awards),
it will be necessary to secure the sam-
ples, from the three portions of the
body indicated, in sufficient quantity
to fill completely the four-quart bag
sent you. Before enclosing the wool
in the bag each of the three samples
should be bound separately by a stout
cord, with the proper tag attached
to indicate the portion of the body
from which taken.

"2. You will find enclosed a blank
form headed 'Memoranda in Relation
to Wool Exhibit.' This blank should be
carefully filled, to cover as many
points as possible, and plainly written,
as the data supplied is to be used in
making up the labels which will de-
scribe the samples at the Exposition.
Upon which also your name and ad-
dress will appear. Omission to enclose
a filled blank will reject the contribu-
tion.

"3. With this circular I send you a
four-quart bag for the samples, three
tags to indicate the portion of the
body from which the samples are taken,
the memorandum blank described
above, an addressed mailing tag, which
will bring the samples to Washington
free, and a return official en-
velope for shipment notice. After the
tagged samples have been enclosed in
the bag, place the filled memorandum
blank just inside the bag, and seal the
bag. The mailing card or tag should
then be securely attached, with your
name and address written on
reverse, after which mail at your
local postoffice. The samples should
be sent as soon as possible, as no con-
tributions can be received after September 15,
1899."

It is to be hoped that Texas wool
growers will avail themselves of this
opportunity to the advantage of their
country to the world. Texas not only
supplies a large wool clip to commerce,
but a very large proportion of the clip
of fine wool, of which there is now
an actual scarcity throughout the world.
It is not unlikely that if the proper effort
is made this first draft of 4000 horses can
be secured for Texas, and many more
will be needed in both East and West
India.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

The severe winter and late spring
were causes of a much smaller lamb
crop in the range districts than there
would have been if weather conditions
had been favorable throughout, and
there will probably be a considerable
competition of buyers of feeding stock.
While the stock will be small in num-
ber, however, the lamb crop is a good
one in quality, breeders having used
registered rams extensively in their
flocks, so that the feeders will find an
improvement in stuff they select for
the feeding pens.

Sheep should never be hurried away
from their watering place. They drink
slowly and often when they refuse
water at first they will, if permitted
to remain near it a while, drink freely
before leaving. It is especially neces-
sary to see that all drink before leav-
ing the water if they have to drink
from troughs or if the watering place
is crowded. Always hold the flock
near the water long enough to know
that each animal has at least had an
opportunity to drink his fill.

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sperous condition of all branches of
business ensure a good market for the
manufactured product, so that the
whole clip of this country will soon go
into consumption, and it is prob-
able that many of the Australian
fleeces which recently went out from
the United States to England will soon
be on their way back here. It is said
that Boston and New York prices are
now within 60 cents of the London
point.

Good rains have fallen up on the
line of the Fort Worth and Denver
about Wichita Falls, Childress, and
out on the Plains, and the water holes
and basins are full of water.

Cameron Herald: Our prairie pastures
are in demand now. The people on the
Brazos lost about all their feed, and it
is cheaper to pay pastureage than pur-
chase corn and other feed stuffs.

Balinger Banner-Leader: Miller-Mer-
cantile Co. sold this week for Stonewall
county parties about 15,000 pounds of
wool at 12 1/2 cents. This was a very
big price, the quality of the wool con-
sidered.

Port Lavaca: Garner & Son have
sold 700 steers to Branch Bros. of Tex-
as. This is one of the biggest deals
that has been made lately and it is un-
derstood that the animals went at a
fine profit.

The rains in the country about Colo-
rado, Tex., have kept the ranges in ex-
cellent condition and cattle are fattening
rapidly. The stock men will soon
be shipping out the fattest grass steers
they have had for many seasons.

A number of trotting and running
horses are on the grounds of the Denton
county Blooded Stock and Fair associa-
tion in training for the racing contest
of the approaching fair, and the track
is being put in excellent condition.

Roby (Fisher Co.) Banner: Crowley
& Skinner bought from Lee Carter 72
head of steer yearlings, and from Wal-
ker & Burnham 30 head at \$15 per head.
...Commissioner H. J. Hadderton has
brought him three calves. A few days ago
he brought him a pair of ball-faced calves,
fine ones, too. She has evidently started
in to build a reputation as a record
breaker.

Ozona Courier: C. L. Broome & Son
sold yesterday to Bob Owens 400 steer
yearlings at p. t. ... Mr. Deavenport,
who is running his cattle on the old
Harcourt ranch, sold last week 200 head
of stock cattle at \$15, everything count-
ed. ... John Young sold to Lee Hudspe-
th the remnant of the 4D, half moon and
N bar brands of cattle on the Pecos riv-
er, consisting of about 50 head, at private
terms.

A dispatch of the 21st from Musko-
gee, I. T., says: W. H. Jennings of Tex-
as, has purchased from Messrs. H. B.
Spaulding, Clarence W. Turner and
H. Middleton of Muskogee, 12,000 head
of beef cattle, the price paid being
\$450,000. This is the largest transac-
tion made this year in the Indian Terri-
tory. The cattle are being bled and fed
in the Creek nation for shipment to
market this fall.

Sweetwater Reporter: A. J. Long was
in from the ranch Monday and inform-
ed the reporter that the yearling has not
developed among his cattle this year,
and that he now has no fear of the dis-
ease, as it has been his observation that
it never takes hold this late. Mr. Long
says that he vaccinated 440 calves last
year, and as a preventative of blackleg
it certainly works, as he lost only two
head with the disease, and one of them
he knew had not been vaccinated.

Devil River News: Dave Ogle sold
to Will Whitehead 100 head of stock
cattle at \$14. ... Walter White bought
for Jas. R. Hamilton 800 muttons from
Tom Gillespie at \$2.75. ... Potter &
Wellmaker sold to Jim Taylor of Juno,
O. T., head of cows and lambs, \$2 for
cows and \$1 for lambs. These were cut
backs. ... Koss Barry sold to P. G. Hill
1236 ewes and wethers, holdovers, at
\$2.25 per head. ... Koss Barry sold to
J. B. Barry 412 ewes and wethers, hold-
overs, to P. G. Hill at \$2.25 per head.

Childress County Index: A. J. Har-
din sold the Williams cattle to Babe
Owen at \$17.50, calves counted. ...
There were several buyers in town
within the past week, but as they were
looking for cheap stuff they could do
no business here. ... The Shoenalls
delivered 1500 head of yearling steers at
Childress Wednesday to C. T. Herring.
The cattle were shipped to Oklahoma.
The general opinion is that the feed
will be cheap next fall and winter. We
heard one man say that millet hay
would sell at \$2.50 a ton.

Beeville Bee: John W. Cook, one of
Bee county's breeders of fine cattle,
has met with very discouraging results
in his recent efforts to start a thorough-
bred herd. He has purchased three
thoroughbred Hereford bulls and eight
heifers within the past few months, and
while he has been successful in acclima-
tizing the heifers, his experience has
been the reverse with the bulls. The
third bull Mr. Cook recently was
acknowledged by all the stockmen of
this section who saw him to be decid-
edly the best ever brought to Bee
county.

Odessa Live Stock Review: Dick
Biggs has bought 1500 heifer yearlings
sound.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

L. Coffee of Iatan, Tex., sold to J. E.
McCarthy 50 cows with calves at \$30
around.

Stonewall county has had fine rains,
the water holes are full and the range
has not been so good for many years.

In Wood county the corn crop prom-
ises an abundant yield and the farm-
ers are keeping more hogs than ever
before.

Childress Budget: W. R. Curtis of
Memphis, Tex., sold to Wm. Harrell
400 of his fine cattle last week at \$35
per head.

At Big Springs Joel W. Rice & Bro.
have bought the ranch and 800 head of
cattle of Mundy & Derling. The price
was not given.

THE FARM.

Don't let yourself become too busy to give a lot of time to killing weeds—in the fence corners and along the road sides, as well as in the fields.

One fact that makes alfalfa a good soil cleaner is that it has to be cut so often that weeds in the crop do not have time to ripen their seed and soon disappear.

Remember that the soil must be fed as well as the live stock on the farm, and the most economical method of feeding both is to produce on the farm all the feeds needed by the stock, in judicious rotation, and feed them on the farm, distributing the manure on the fields most needing it. By raising all the live stock the farm will carry its productivity, and consequently its value, may be steadily increased.

It is probable that one of the results of the destruction of crops in the valleys of the Brazos and other streams of the lower portion of the state will be the extensive planting of Mexican June corn, cow peas and other feeding crops. To some extent this may mitigate the disaster, and it would have the effect of giving a considerable stimulus to the feeding of stock in Texas. Very many tenant farmers have lost everything they possessed, and although it has been said that many of them will replant their cotton they will incur more risk in that than would attend the planting of some of the feed crops that may yet be grown.

It seems that a number of farmers in the overwatered districts of the lower Brazos will replant cotton, and although some of the men most experienced in cotton cultivation think the young plant will have a hard time during the hot August days and will have some further dangers in the fall from early frosts. Where the replanting is being done the seed are being put in furrows close to the old stalks, and should any of the old stalks come out the new plants are to be cut away. It does not seem probable that this effort to make a cotton crop will be engaged in very extensively. There are so many other crops which may be planted with better reason for expecting successful results that generally they will be given the preference which the situation entitles them to receive.

One of the catch crops that can always be planted in Texas with assurance of a satisfactory yield is sorghum. Though it has not the grain value of Indian corn, which is almost equal to Indian corn, it is easily among the best of forage plants, and it can be raised so as to make a heavy yield where arid conditions prevent the growth of any of the ordinary forage crops. If the ground is dry it can be sown on stubble and plowed under, or it can be plowed under and the crop can be cut and fed to the stock. It is better to plow the land and harrow the seed in. To make the best feed it should be cut soon as it comes in bloom and shocked as oats. After it is thoroughly cured it may be stacked at a point convenient for feeding and well covered, or it is better to put it away under shelter.

WHEAT RAISED FOR HAY.
In portions of Mexico and Arizona and elsewhere wheat has long been used satisfactorily as a hay, and some tests of it have been made recently in the South. One writer has written of it to Southern Cultivator as follows:

"I have grown and cut wheat for hay for the last five years, and have never found or saved a crop that gave more satisfactory results. I am a farmer with twenty years experience. Wheat is the most easily raised and also the most economical crop a Southern farmer can produce. It grows at a time when nothing else is growing. From May 5 to 20 it can be moved and saved for hay, cut in milk to dough stages. It is the least trouble of any crop to cut, cure and save, and has more food value than other hay and can be cut and eat it clean. It will not colic or scour stock or cattle. We use it quite extensively about La Grange since its value has been discovered. Another advantage is that it enables us to grow two crops each year on the same land. The land where grown can be fitted by June 1 for the succeeding crop. When grown for market it has proven very profitable, as it comes at a time when hay is scarce, a month ahead of oats. Many men will say oats are preferable, but when they try the two crops side by side they will decide in favor of wheat, because it is a sure crop, benefits the land, comes a month earlier, and is no trouble to cure. If oats get wet they will mold; wheat will not. Stock eat the wheat up clean; not so with oats. Try it for yourself; feeling is believing."

THE VIRGINIA CREEPER.
The merits of the Japan vire have been so much spoken of of late that those possessed by the Virginia creeper are in danger of being overlooked, but this must not be, for a more useful vine in so many ways it would be most difficult to find. There has come in favor of late years the planting of various vines along picket fences, and in all situations, especially along road sides, it adds very much to the beauty of grounds. With honeysuckles, the Virginia creeper is found to be as useful a vine as can be used. Its young foliage is of a shining green in spring, and then there are its brilliant colored leaves in the fall, unequalled in this respect. Another useful purpose it serves is the covering of old decayed trees. We have seen many such cases in which the whole trunk and large limbs would be covered, and the smaller branches festooned with it. It clings itself, needing no support. There are not many vines will do this. The trumpet vine does, and on this account it is often used in conjunction with it, the two together forming a pleasing combination, and clinging tightly to the rough surfaces.—The Practical Farmer.

Twenty Years Proof.

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

"Can't do without them"

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

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In no other lines of industry has Texas done so wonderful a development as in the production of vegetables and fruit. Portions of Eastern Texas have long been considered well adapted to fruit raising, and in a number of sections vegetables of excellent quality have been raised by some farmers for home use, but it is only within the last two years that production for Northern markets has assumed important proportions. The recognition of the fact that the coast country was adapted to the growth of early fruits and vegetables led to the development of these industries there, and already they have grown to a marvelous extent, and the success there has stimulated like efforts in many sections of Texas. The North Texas counties are now coming in with their supplies. It is not improbable that the sandy lands of the cross-timbers and in such counties as Callahan, Eastland, Erath, Brown, Comanche, Hamilton, etc., will take an important place in Texas fruit industries. Though not as early producers as the coast country, they could come to market early enough to command good prices.

A method of hastening the ripening of fruit some eight or ten days, and also increasing its size, has frequently been mentioned in agricultural papers. It is effected by girdling the limb with wire below the fruit tightly enough to check the return or downward flow of sap, directing its circulation toward the fruit, thus hastening its growth to advance maturity and develop size. The American Gardener explains the process thus: "Trees take in their food from the soil; minerals dissolve in water, which passes from cell to cell through the center of the tree until the leaves are reached, where it is digested, so to speak, and is combined with carbon from the atmosphere and the assimilated food passes downward, immediately under the bark, building up the wood cells and developing the fruit. Now, if we check the downward flow of the sap by pressing the bark, it throws the food back and the fruit appropriates it, causing an abnormal growth and speedy maturity." The wire must not be wrapped tightly enough to cut the bark, which would destroy the limb. The less fruit left on the limb the more decided will be the effect. The wire should be removed as soon as the fruit has ripened.

ROSE BUGS.

We visited a friend near Cleveland recently, who had the finest bed of roses we have seen this year—healthy, full of magnificent blooms. He called the "Ohio Farmer." He keeps the rose bugs off by spraying with strong horse manure water. He has a cask handy, in which the manure is soaked, so as to make a heavy yield where arid conditions prevent the growth of any of the ordinary forage crops. If the ground is dry it can be sown on stubble and plowed under, or it can be plowed under and the crop can be cut and fed to the stock. It is better to plow the land and harrow the seed in. To make the best feed it should be cut soon as it comes in bloom and shocked as oats. After it is thoroughly cured it may be stacked at a point convenient for feeding and well covered, or it is better to put it away under shelter.

TO DESTROY CABBAGE WORMS.

Pests of the cabbage family are best controlled by the use of the following insecticide: Pulverized resin 5 pounds, concentrated lye 1 pound, fish oil 1 pint, water 5 gallons. Make the stock solution by placing the oil, resin and 1 gallon of hot water in an iron kettle, heating until the resin is softened. After this, add the concentrated lye carefully and stir the mixture thoroughly. Add 4 more gallons of water and boil the whole mass until the mixture will unite with cold water, making a clear, amber-colored mixture. This mixture should make 5 gallons of stock solution. When this is used, F. A. Sirrine, of the Geneva Experiment Station, advises preparing it by combining 1 gallon of the stock solution with 16 gallons of water, 3 gallons of milk of lime and 1/4 pound of Paris green. The water, resin and milk of lime is added. In every case where this mixture is properly applied, good results were obtained.—American Agriculturist.

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Rain is needed about Marshall for the late corn and cotton.

The army worm is cleaning up vegetation in a part of Jack county.

The wheat about Gainesville has been seriously damaged by the late rains.

Some of the farmers about Ennis report Mexican weevil in their cotton.

Worms are doing serious injury to some of the cotton fields about Hico.

One-third of the grain crop about McKinney is said to be still in the shock.

Cotton picking has commenced in Bee county and ginning will be in full blast about Aug. 1.

The Bee Keepers' association of Central Texas, held their annual meeting at Milano July 20 and 21.

Anderson, Cherokee, Henderson and VanZandt counties have promise of unusually big corn and cotton crops.

The cotton worm has made its appearance about Midlothian Ellis county, but has not yet done much damage. Showers over Northern Texas continue and have delayed wheat threshing, but are of benefit to corn and cotton crops.

Two cars of melons have been shipped within the past few days from Lockhart, Caldwell county, to Northern points.

Army worms are said to be numerous about Pilot Point, Denton county, but they have not yet done much damage to the cotton crop.

The rains in Wood county have ensured a fine potato and pea crop. The corn crop of the county was never better than that of this season.

The army worm has appeared in Travis county and has destroyed the grass in spots on the state capitol grounds in the city of Austin.

The shipment of corn and oats from this station is a big item this year; the sale of those grains is putting thousands of dollars in circulation.

Denton County News: Mr. Ham-bright, weigher at the Alliance mill, stated to a reporter that he handled between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels of wheat last week.

Shiner (Lavaca Co.) Gazette: Cotton worms are making their appearance in the lower part of the county. Get your poison ready; don't delay until it is too late.

Henrietta People's Review: A number of farmers of South Clay are cutting their second crop of oats from the same ground. The second growth is making a fair yield.

Brownwood Banner-Bulletin: Brown county fields and gardens are giving to the Brownwood market a most delicious and charming line of all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

The Winsboro Fruit and Vegetable association is still shipping carloads of cantaloupes to the Northern cities, and the crop is netting the owners \$75 to \$100 an acre.

The Irish potato crop of Lamar county brought to the producers this season an average of \$42.50 to the acre, and between \$15,000 and \$20,000 has been paid out in Paris for the crop.

A dispatch of the 26th from Mexia says the cotton replanted on the Navarro, bottoms is now up and gives promise of making a good crop unless injured by an early fall.

A worm supposed to be the army worm, has appeared in Bell county and is eating clean the grasses, corn and cotton crops and every other green thing that comes in its way.

Greenville Independent Farmer: The farmers say the watermelon crop was never better than it is this year. It is estimated that from forty to fifty wagon loads are being sold here daily.

There were rains in Clay county every day last week and much injury has been done to the wheat and oats still standing in the shock. Cotton, corn and forage crops have been much benefited.

Corleone Sun: The corn crop in Navarro county this year will be a big one, and knowing that to be the case, farmers are rushing to market their old corn they have been holding back.

Bridgeport Banner Herald: With an abundant corn crop, an average wheat crop, and a fine growing season in spring and out crop, splendid prospects for cotton, with calves, mules, horses and hogs, Wise county is doing tolerably well.

Garland News: It is feared the showery weather will bring boll worms, Pete Corley says, a worm something like the army worm is eating his cotton and also the grass and weeds.

The country about Colorado, Texas, has continued to receive good rains, and crops are in fine condition. The first crops of sorghum, milo maize and Johnson grass have been cut and were unusually heavy.

Over 100 cars of wheat have been shipped from Garland this season and it is thought that about as much more will be received for shipment. The corn crop is expected to make from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre.

Hallettsville New Era: The cotton about the overwatered districts in this county, although badly injured, has taken a new start and can make a good crop yet. The corn, however, is about all sored and rotting.

Glen Rose Herald: George Watterson reports the worms doing considerable damage in his community; says they have ruined the grass and are now working on the corn, but so far have not bothered the cotton.

A cotton oil company, with a capital of \$30,000 was organized at Bartlett, Williamson county, July 12. The ca-

pacities of the mill will be thirty tons a day, and it will be ready to work the seed of the growing crop.

About Springtown, Parker county, the wheat and oats have been only slightly damaged by rains, but farmers are uneasy about the number of worms and grasshoppers at work on the corn, cotton and grass crops.

Jackboro Gazette: Mrs. Zuber from near the West Fork brought in, this week, three varieties of grapes of the very finest quality. With proper attention Jack county will make one of the greatest grape growing sections in the state.

Childress County Index: A large amount of millet has been cut by the farmers and is now in the shock. The rains of the past week will likely ruin the greater part of it; but the farmers say the prospects for the second crop were never better.

Large quantities of peaches, cantaloupes and tomatoes are being shipped daily from Jacksonville, Tyler and other points in Eastern Texas, bringing thousands of dollars into that section. There is now a large acreage of bearing peach orchards in that portion of the state, which, though not well adapted to the ordinary farm crops, seems to be just right in soil and climate for fruit and truck growing.

Thompson's Eye Water

BLACKLEGNE.

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

BLACKLEGNE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
cure bilious and nervous
sick headache, disordered
liver and impaired digestion.
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

FARM SEED.
SPANISH PEANUTS—A bunch peanut, can be grown on any soil. 75 bushels per acre and two tons fine hay. WHIPPOORWILL PEAS—The best of all pea peas. Very productive, and makes splendid hay; is also a good table pea. RAFFER CORN—Stands the worst drought, 30 to 75 bushels grain & 10 to 20 tons of hay, the best stock feed for Texas. 80-day White Dent Corn. For prices write to
H. B. HILL-VER, Rowles, Texas.

WE DON'T KNOW
How long Page Fence will last. J. W. Dower, Cambridge, Mich., has some 15 years old. Says his fence is good for 10 years more.
PAGE FENCE WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

RECIPE of a famous local
Remedy for loss of
hair (for trial) used at the La Croix
Clinic for over 20 years, never fails to
cure the case, with a personal
letter and book of instructions.
Send for it by enclosing 25 cents with state-
ment of case, to Dr. T. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.

VARICOCELE
Dr. Coo's Sanitarium, Kansas City, Mo.
Cured without knife,
cut or cauterization.
Write, DR. H. J. WHITTIER, Kansas City, Mo.

THE BUCKEYE DISC DRILL
Guaranteed to Sow More Oats per acre than any other Drill made.

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Metal Frame. Perfect Force Feed. No Twisted Drag Bar. No Skip in Feed. No Heavy Draft. Automatic Feed Shifter. Broad Wheels.

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EMERSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS.
FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

Write for Descriptive 1899 Catalogue

OF THE ONLY GENUINE HANCOCK DISC PLOWS.

BUY THE BEST

And buy Texas manufactured Plows

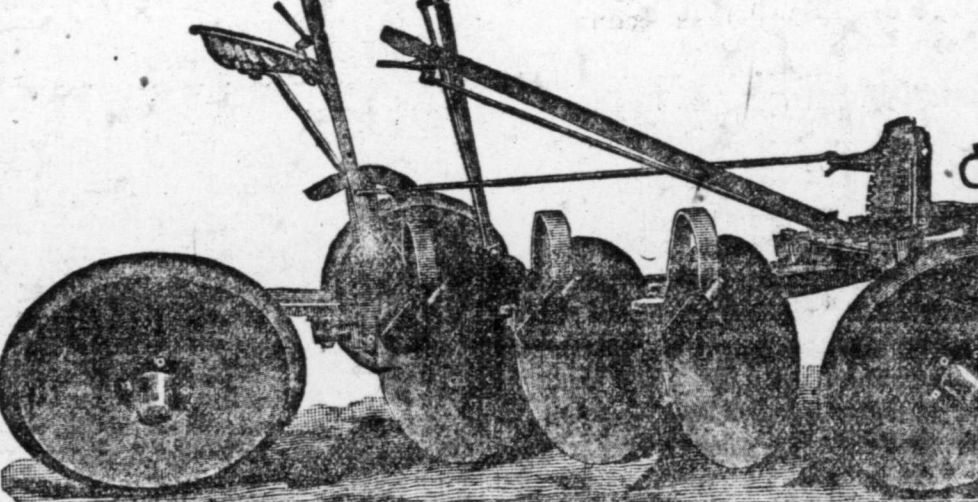
AND SAVE HIGH FREIGHTS.



3 HORSE PLOW. DRAFTS LIGHT.

IMPROVED FOR 1899. NOT IN ANY TRUST.

Takes the ground and plows when nothing else will, and saves stalk cutting, and the results are better crops.



6 HORSES—4 at the plow, 2 in the lead. DRAFTS LIGHT.

Those who have been disappointed in other makes will not be disappointed with a genuine new improved 1899

HANCOCK.

95 PER CENT of the DISC PLOWS IN USE are the

HANCOCK.

THE TROUBLE IS WITH THE OTHER 5 PER CT.

Texas Disc Plow Co., Dallas, Tex.

C. A. KEATING, President.

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 dis-

courteous to mention in ad-

vertising matter the names of

the different plows we tested

(with a machine for measur-

ing "actual" draft). The test

was made in the presence of

reputable dealers, who had

no interest in the matter, ex-

cept 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 ap-

plication of parties interested.

Are you interested?

NO OTHER QUESTION IS

SO IMPORTANT AS DRAFT.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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THE BUCKEYE DISC DRILL
Guaranteed to Sow More Oats per acre than any other Drill made.

KENTUCKY
Metal Frame. Perfect Force Feed. No Twisted Drag Bar. No Skip in Feed. No Heavy Draft. Automatic Feed Shifter. Broad Wheels.

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MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.
Reported by the A. P. Norman Live Stock company for the week ending July 22:
Beef, choice, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3.00@3.25; cows, choice, \$2.50@2.75; common, \$2.00@2.25; yearlings, choice, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3.00@3.25; calves, choice, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$3.25@3.50; sheep, choice, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$1.50@2.00.
Market full of cattle and calves. Demand light and prices declining.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 24.—Cattle receipts 3800, largely Southern. Trade active at strong to 10 cents higher. Prices: Heavy steers, \$5.25@5.50; light steers, \$5.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@4.25; butchers cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.50; canners, \$2.50@3.00; Western steers, \$5.00@5.25; Texas, \$4.50@4.75; Hogs receipts, 2100. The light supply quickly absorbed at strong to 10 cents higher prices. No choice heavy hogs offered. Mixed packers, \$4.40@4.50; light, \$4.20@4.50. Spring receipts, 5800. Good active market at strong prices. \$4.00@4.25; lambs, \$5.00@5.50; muttons, \$4.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.25; culls, \$2.00@3.00.

HOUSTON MARKET.
Reported by Saunders & Hotchkiss for the week ending July 21:
Choice beefs, 3.50; medium, 3.25; choice cows and heifers, \$3.00@3.25; medium, 2.75; canners, \$2.50@2.75; butchers cows and heifers, \$2.00@2.25; choice yearlings, \$3.50; medium, 3.25; common, 3.00; choice calves, \$4.00; medium, 3.75; choice mutton, \$3.75; top corn, \$1.00; wholesale, \$3.85; meat fed hogs, \$2.50@3.25.

Receipts of cattle have been very heavy during last week; fair demand for choice cattle; yearlings low of 150 cents and up. Demand for corn hogs can always be sold on arrival at market price.

FORT WORTH MARKET.
Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company for the week ending July 24:
A partial list of sales will show you the state of our market the past week. The Northern market on both hogs and cattle came strong this morning and best hogs selling on our market to-day at \$4.10, bulk selling at \$4.05. Good demand for fat cows at \$2.75@3.00. A good many half fat cows coming in, selling all the way from \$2.50@2.75; bulls, \$2.00@2.50; stock hogs, \$3.25@3.50. Some of our sales are as follows: 67 hogs, \$2.20; 73 hogs, \$2.29; 65 hogs, \$2.01; 71 hogs, \$2.04; 79 hogs, \$1.99; 60 hogs, \$2.17; 27 hogs, \$2.30; 4 cows, \$4.75; 27 cows, \$4.75; 806 lbs, \$2.75; 25 cows, 796 lbs, \$2.75; 31 cows, 881 lbs, \$4; 17 steers, 980 lbs, \$4; 1 steer, 48 hogs, 215 lbs, \$4.10; 3 cows, \$2.1; 2 steers, \$3.50; 5 cows, \$4.16; \$2.35; 1 bull, 1250 lbs, \$2.50; 3 cows, 770 lbs, \$2.75; 6 cows, \$3.13; 17 cows, 740 lbs, \$2.90; 7 cows, 798 lbs, \$2.50; 47 hogs, 218 lbs, \$4; 73 hogs, 206, \$4.05; 67 hogs, 201 lbs, \$4; 50 steers, \$3.24; 13 cows, \$11, \$2.50.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
Report of New Orleans live stock market, week ending July 22:
Receipts Sales On hand
Cattle 1189 309 321
Calves, yearlings 1905 1590 43
Hogs 213 170 43
Sheep 549 655 49

Receipts of fat beefs for the past week have been very heavy, and demand. Cows and heifers are rather plentiful. The supply of calves and yearlings has about kept pace with the demand. Bulls and stags at present are in good demand, as well as the receipts of 700 pounds and up for export to Cuba. In order to be taken readily, though these must be in good flesh and not old.

To-day's range of prices is as follows: Choice beefs, \$4.25@4.75; fat to good, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.00; calves and yearlings, \$3.75@4.25, few lots sold at \$5.00; stags and bulls, young and fleshy, \$3.00@3.50; yearlings, \$4.00@4.50; sheep—choice muttons, \$4.50.

WOOL MARKET.
The market is very active, and prices are advancing. We have, therefore, again raised quotations throughout nearly the entire list.

A very large business has been transacted, the sales aggregating over 10,000,000 pounds and comprising large lines of territory, Texas and fleece wools, which have been taken at advanced figures. Among the buyers have been some of the largest firms, as well as the small ones, while some members of the trade have taken on some good sized lots, also. There is no gainsaying the present strength in the situation. There is not a weak lot to be found in the market. "Soft snaps" are a thing of the past.

It is not easy to give quotations. In the face of a steadily advancing market, quotations are in many cases unobtainable. The prices at which wools sold last week do not represent today's market. Parties who sold x wool, for instance, last week at 31c, are now asking a third of a dollar, and confidently expect to get it. Those who sold delaine wools at 32½@34c, are now asking in some cases 35c, and for all we can tell, may get it before these lines reach the eye of the reader. There is one inevitable conclusion to be drawn from such a condition of affairs. That is, that if this advance continues, we shall be shortly importing fine Australian wools, at which price the Australian delaine can be imported. In fact, it is confidently predicted by several that we shall be importing fine Australian wools at the next London auctions, unless prices on the other side advance again materially. The London sales closed last Saturday firm at top prices, and with 2000 bales purchased for America, consisting mostly of low crossbreds.

As great as the advance has been here, we cannot find that the wools can be duplicated at any better prices elsewhere. Backed by a strong goods market, and the knowledge that several of the large mills, and in fact, the largest mills, must necessarily be liberal buyers of wool for some time to come, dealers are inclined to try any concessions, and consumers who come into the market one week and are

staggered by the comparatively high prices asked, find these prices still further advanced the next week, and are compelled to pay the prices asked. In some houses, the feeling is wildly bullish, some parties claiming that we shall not see again this year as low prices as we have ruled during the past week. THE FEATURES OF THE MARKET have been the large transactions in territory wools, fleeces and Texas wools. Territories have been taken in large blocks, while fleeces have been among the strongest articles in the entire list. One big sale of Texas wool, 1,000,000 pounds—consisting of nice, fine eight months' wool, was taken at top prices—17½c, which is equivalent to 50c or more, clean. In foreign wools there had been more stock to do with, but the manufacturers have cleaned up the stocks of Australian wools here pretty thoroughly. The strength in fine wools is as pronounced as ever, and it would be a singular, though not an improbable, occurrence, if we would begin to reimport wool, which would only short time ago we were so willing to sell for export.

There has been an active business in sheep. The feature of the week's transactions was the sale of before shown, is a large sale of Texas wool, 1,000,000 pounds. This was fine eight months' wool, and sold at 17½c, which is equivalent to about 50c, clean. The wool is noted at 38c, the wool costing 47½c, clean. Twelve months' Texas is quoted nominally at 52½c, clean. In the grease some of the wool has been brought to market.

Quotations are given as follows: Texas spring, 12 months, choice, 19@20 cents; average, 17@18; 6 months, 16@17; fall, choice, 13@14; average, 12@13. South Carolina and New Mexico improved, 14@15 cents.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER.
Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., July 22, 1898.
Cattle receipts for the week, 26,000; corresponding week last year, 33,000. With a material decrease in supplies, the market developed some strength for the best grades, one bunch of fancy Aberdeen Angus, bringing \$5.00 and several sales at 5.40@5.50. The spread is more noticeable between the dry lot kinds and the fairish dressed beef cattle than at any time before this season, but all sales are at strong prices. The stock is sold at about steady prices. She and stockers and feeders are in fair demand at unchanged prices. In the quarantine division the same conditions prevail, the best grades of sheep 15 to 25 cents higher. Spring lambs brought \$5.00@5.25; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; muttons, \$4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.00; culls, \$1.50@3.25.

Hog receipts for the week, 42,000; same week last year, 73,000. Improved demand for all grades, and a few cents advance in prices. Heavy hogs brought to-day \$4.40@4.50; mixed packers, \$4.30@4.45; light weights, \$4.25@4.40; pigs, \$4.10@4.30.

Sheep receipts for the week, 14,000; same week last year, 20,000. The light supply this week strengthened the demand and prices are 20 to 40 cents higher on spring lambs, with muttons and yearlings as well as on the average of 700 pounds and up for export to Cuba. In order to be taken readily, though these must be in good flesh and not old.

To-day's range of prices is as follows: Choice beefs, \$4.25@4.75; fat to good, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.00; calves and yearlings, \$3.75@4.25, few lots sold at \$5.00; stags and bulls, young and fleshy, \$3.00@3.50; yearlings, \$4.00@4.50; sheep—choice muttons, \$4.50.

DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS MARKET LETTER.
So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 21, 1898.
The market on all fat cattle this week has been strong. We sold some head of Texas calves at good prices, one string of 73 head of XT Missouri 4½ cattle averaging 1267 pounds, sold at \$5.40; 38 head of Texas, average 1045 pounds, sold at \$4.65; 19 head of steers, average 998 pounds, sold at \$4.65. Spring lambs brought \$5.00@5.25; yearlings, \$4.50@5.25; muttons, \$4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.00; culls, \$1.50@3.25.

There is already good inquiry for cattle to put on feed and good class of feeders with good demand for all fat cattle and we think we will have fairly good prices all season for good Texas cattle. We look for good prices for feeders, if the price of feeders in the corn crop continues thirty days longer.

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amounting to 13,861,946 bushels of wheat for the month thus far, against 3,774,108 last year, and 15,298,555 bushels of corn, against 6,612,315 last year. Exports of wheat, Atlantic and Pacific, have been 7,709,183 bushels during the month thus far, against 7,399,250 last year, and of corn, 9,939,041, against 5,997,847 last year.

Prices declined sharply with assurances of ample supplies, wheat 3 cents and corn 2½ cents, which is more significant in view of the previous heavy exports of both.

Cotton is also gaining abroad largely through the price remains at 6.19 cents. Wool is still advancing. Coates Bros' circular of the 15th, showing a rise of 2.10 cents since May 15, speculation being particularly in fine wool, because it is rising abroad, though in less demand for manufacturing here. The combing and medium grades. At the three chief markets 35,956,000 pounds have been sold in three weeks, against 34,124,700 in the same week in 1897, before the export tariff was passed. Manufacturers do not appear to be buying largely, though the demand for goods is better and has caused an advance in days and some other kinds. Cotton goods are unchanged, but fairly strong.

Leather is in good demand and slightly higher, and hides at Chicago rise slightly with limited receipts.

Failures for the week have been 145 in the United States, against 207 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 17 last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—DIVISION OF STATISTICS.
Crop Circular for July, 1898.

Corn: Acreage—Preliminary returns on the acreage of corn planted indicate an increase of about 3,335,000 acres, or 1 percent, on the acreage harvested in 1897. Of the 21 states having 1,000,000 acres or over in corn last year, 18 report an increase and 3 a decrease. In Kansas there is an apparent increase of 330,000 acres; in Nebraska, 680,000 acres; in Texas, 265,000 acres; in Georgia, 255,000 acres; in Mississippi, 222,000 acres; in Illinois, 200,000 acres; in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota between 100,000 and 200,000 acres; and in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Tennessee under 100,000 acres. On the other hand, there is a decrease of about 110,000 in Kentucky, and a trifling decrease in Virginia and Ohio. There would undoubtedly have been a much larger total increase but for the late or otherwise unfavorable season which restricted planting in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and other states.

Condition:—The average condition, 86.5, is 4 points below the condition on July 1 of last year, and 4.6 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The present condition, with the exception of those of 1892 and 1897, the lowest July average in the last fourteen years.

Wheat: Condition.—The condition of wheat on July 1, 1898, is 7 points lower than on June 1, 2.1 points below the average on July 1 of last year, 15.6 points below that on the corresponding date in 1897, and 16.8 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. There was a decline during June of 4 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Tennessee, 7 in Kentucky, 2 in Ohio, 6 in Michigan, 4 in Indiana, 3 in Kansas, and 1 in Texas. On the other hand, there was a somewhat improvement in Illinois, Missouri and California, where the percentage of a full normal crop is 3.5 and 3 points respectively higher than last month.

Spring wheat: Condition.—The average condition of spring wheat is 91.7, which is 0.3 point higher than last month, 3.3 points lower than on July 1, 1898, 0.5 point higher than on the corresponding date in 1897, and 2 points higher than the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. During the month of June the improvement in the condition of spring wheat was 1 point in Minnesota, 2 in North Dakota, 6 points in South Dakota, and 2 points in Iowa.

All wheat: Condition.—The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined is 76.2, or 13.2 points below the condition on July 1, 1897, and 8.7 below that on the corresponding date in 1897, and 7.2 below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. Only once in the last five years—namely, in 1895—was the condition on July 1 as low as it was this year.

Wheat on hand:—The proportion of the wheat crop of 1898 reported as still in the hands of the farmers on July 1, 1898, is 9.49 per cent, or a little over 64,000,000 bushels.

Oats: Condition.—The average condition of the oat crop is 90, which is 1.3 points higher than last month, 3.3 points lower than on July 1, 1898, 2.5 points higher than on the corresponding date in 1897, and 2 points above the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The condition improved during June to the extent of 5 points in Pennsylvania, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Minnesota, and 8 in Kansas. It declined 8 points in New York and 3 in Nebraska, while in Indiana there was no appreciable change.

Barley: Condition.—The average condition of barley is 92, which is 0.6 point higher than last month, 6.8 points above the average on July 1, 1897, and 3.7 points above the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. The condition in 1897 was the highest July condition in fourteen years. It was, however, attained also in 1892, while in 1898 and 1896 the average was only 0.1 of one point short of the same high condition. The crops, under normal conditions, about one-third of the total crop of the country, as also in New York, the condition is only 88; but in the Northwest states it is exceptional high, being 98 in Wisconsin, 96 in Minnesota, 100 in Iowa, 95 in South Dakota, and 93 in North Dakota.

Winter Rye: Condition.—The average condition of winter rye is \$3.3, which is 10.5 points below the condition on July 1, 1898, 11.7 points below that on July 1, 1897, and 7.2 points below the mean of the July averages for the last ten years. In New York and Pennsylvania, the condition is only 88; but in the Northwest states it is exceptional high, being 98 in Wisconsin, 96 in Minnesota, 100 in Iowa, 95 in South Dakota, and 93 in North Dakota.

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WATCHES BY MAIL.

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.

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604-506 West Market St.
Kindly mention this paper.

C. P. BARNES & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



BUCHANAN'S
Cresylic Ointment,
Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula Worms and will cure Foot Rot.
It beats all other remedies. It won
First Premium at Texas State Fair,
Held in Dallas, 1895.
It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1 lb. 1 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take notice. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors
GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas.
N. Y. City.
YEARLINGS
Require some one to feed them and attend to them, but our PIANOS AND ORGANS all have a guarantee from the factory that they will give satisfaction without any attention after delivery.

CUMMINGS, SHEPHERD & CO., 200 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—WANTED.

FOR SALE.
Second-hand Square Piano, splendid value. \$300, \$338, \$445, \$600, \$900 and \$1000. Upright Pianos, \$85, \$100 and \$225. Easy payment.
Also good second-hand Organs, various prices. \$20 to \$45, easy payments.

Hereford Bulls for Sale.
Fifteen registered and same number of full blood Hereford bull calves and yearlings for sale. These are all choice animals. The yearlings are from the celebrated "Sunny Slope" level 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 apply to J. W. LEWIS, Sweetwater, Tex.

SWINE.

Mouldy corn should not be fed to sows or pigs.

A thick hide denotes a slow growth and a bad feeder.

If you have a sow that farrows big litters and suckles them well you cannot afford to sell her.

Corn may be fed freely with skim milk, but neither makes a good ration if fed alone.

There ought to be some sweet corn growing on the farm to cut and feed to the sow and pigs as soon as the latter are big enough to eat it.

For large bone and heavy muscle in he pigs feed ground oats and wheat in connection with your other feeds. In the course of time you will get more than value received.

For shades in the pig lots use the ever-bearing mulberry trees. Set forty feet apart. They not only answer all purposes for shade, but furnish an abundance of fruit, of which the pigs are very fond.

There may be no objection to crossing two pure breeds if the product is intended for the market, but the sow may be kept in perfect condition and the pigs can get out on grass as soon as they can eat. Some of these advantages Texas spring litters can have. It will not be many weeks now until the fall litters commence coming and the sows should be kept in good, thrifty condition. They need good pasturage, with some oats and bran, and should have plenty of shade and pure, clean water.

An exchange says: "Fall litters have in some respects a far better chance to live and thrive than spring litters. Cold rains and storms are not frequent, there is plenty of green feed, the sow may be kept in perfect condition and the pigs can get out on grass as soon as they can eat." Some of these advantages Texas spring litters can have. It will not be many weeks now until the fall litters commence coming and the sows should be kept in good, thrifty condition. They need good pasturage, with some oats and bran, and should have plenty of shade and pure, clean water.

The sow pigs that are to be kept for breeding purposes should be selected as soon as their form has become enough developed to enable the owner to decide correctly which are the best. They should not be bred until eight or nine months old. After the first litter it may not be advisable to breed them for a year after the first breeding, but after that they should be bred twice a year. If this is not done they may acquire a flesh-forming habit which will diminish their usefulness as brood sows. All should be kept as nearly as the same time as possible in the pen in order to have uniformity in the crop of pigs.

Very often it is impossible to start a swine-breeding establishment on the farm with pure-bred sows, but if only pure-bred boars are used, always selecting the same breed as that first used for the improvement of the stock, the grade can be so advanced as to be about as valuable for the market or the smokehouse as if entitled to registration. But no matter how good the grades may look, do not let them be used as sires. The sire must have behind him many generations of pure breeding to enable him to transmit the certainty of the characteristics that make his breed a valuable one. A grade may look very nearly as perfect in type as an individually good registered boar, but he will not have in him the generations of breeding towards a fixed type that will make him a prepotent sire. This is something breeders of all classes of live stock too often forget, and yet it is one of the facts most important to the industry.

HOG FEEDING.

The experiment station of the Kansas Agricultural college has from time to time, by bulletins, short articles for the papers, etc., shown the value of feeding to fattening hogs something besides the highly starchy feeds, corn and hay. In feeding over 200 head of hogs experimentally, not a case has come up where the results were not most favorable to feeding some feed rich in protein, along with the corn and hay. But what is intended to be brought out in this item is not the pecuniary gain from feeding such feeds as alfalfa hay, skim milk or soy bean meal with the other feeds, but it is the humanity of doing so. Putting a hog in a small pen and giving it no feed but dry corn and kafir and water is inhumane. Hogs so treated, when you come to the pen, will walk away as far as they can and eye you as though they knew you were responsible for their pains of digestion, the annoying lice, and all the other unfavorable conditions of the young hog that is being starved on carbohydrates. Protein is the source of the blood, bone, hair, muscle and nerve. Take away this supply, and what has the poor hog but to live? Their hair drops out; their belly bows up as well as the backbone; great rough wrinkles of hide seem to work out on the tail, but instead of wrinkles working out, the body is drawn up and left the hide, like the insect that pupates in one end of the worm, as we say. The hog has a cough, and undoubtedly if such a hog could read and had access to our family papers, and not the experience of many persons, it would send for remedies for a dozen different complaints. Dumb animals have a spirit, as we say, as well as human beings, and it is this element of their nature that is destroyed by unfavorable circumstances and conditions, they are subject to the same troubles, and it will require a great effort to bring this spirit back; yet until this is done they will not grow and fatten. If the hogs are fed the proper feed and treated kindly, they come to meet you when you approach the pen, and have an appearance of perfect content, which is as different from the above described condition as day is from night.

Feed your hogs a variety, and make sure that you know that the feed contains the proper elements to insure a good, healthy condition.

J. G. HANEY,
Kansas Experiment Station.

POULTRY.

In buying eggs for breeding purposes it would be well to make inquiry as to the constitution of the stock from which they come. If it is not done there will be danger of producing a stock tainted by inherited disease. Most of the other diseases of fowls are of a hereditary nature, but if their disease or weakness of constitution is inherited the best thing to do is to destroy or get rid of all so affected and start over again with a new foundation stock.

The Mirror and Farmer tells of dealers in the cities of New York and Boston who get 50 cents a dozen for eggs when eggs equally fresh are sold by other dealers at 20 cents. It has taken them some time to establish the confidence which their customers have in them, but they have made their method, and their success in continuing to be so has required the utmost watchfulness and care in seeing that no customer ever received from them a stale egg. In fact they have taken pains to teach them how to detect eggs that are not fresh. Of course it is hardly practicable for them to examine every egg sent to their dealers, but they have arranged the products of their hatcheries so that the dealer is taken in avoiding the shipment of any eggs not absolutely fresh. To secure this quality the poultrymen have themselves are paid merely from a business point of view, to maintain their reputation. It pays to produce the best and to become known as never having anything but the best for sale.

OVERFEEDING.

Breeders of poultry will have overfeeding to guard against as a lack of feeding. There is a general feeling among poultry people to overfeed, in their anxiety to get the chicks ready for the market at an early date. To do this without bringing on disease is laudable, but to do it will require exacting pains, and the best experts will sometimes fail in the undertaking. A great many small dealers die annually of diseases traceable to overfeeding, feeding too often and too well.

The chick that is in good health will always attempt to eat. When it is well it has a good appetite, and if allowed an opportunity it will eat more than is good for it. Broiler raisers make a special success in catering to the greediness of the young chicks and force them almost to the limit of endurance, in order to produce fat, plump carcasses for the market. It is safe to say that birds so fed are never fit for anything but the market. The feeding practiced tends to breaking down the constitution rather than to building it up. The chicks are so fat that they are unable to move, and the diseases to which they are heir are attributable to overfeeding, among which are leg-weakness, drawing up or cramping of the legs, liver diseases, bowel troubles and cramps. Darnity not traceable to injury may also be placed to the credit of overfeeding. If a good allowance of green food is fed to the chicks along with the more concentrated food, there will be less danger of overfeeding, and it should be remembered that exercise is as important for little chicks as for grown fowls. They should be kept busy from the time they are removed from the nest until they are ready to be fattened for the market. While they are growing they should have a free range in order to hunt for bugs and to work off surplus fat.—Poultry Farmer.

SEPARATE THE EARLY MOULTING HENS.

Many breeders endeavor to force their fowls to moult in July. It is a good idea. The breeding season is over with a good many, and the price of fresh laid eggs is low. Many hens are dropping off in laying, hence any profit to be looked for is light. When feathers appear in the coops, it would be well to examine critically and separate the moulters from the rest, and feed them a handful of linseed meal in the mash, to help facilitate the shedding of the feathers. The object is to force this moult in order that the early moulters may moult in the fall, the sooner in the fall. Any means that can be employed to induce your yearlings to lay before November 1st will be found very profitable. Eggs in the early fall are very scarce, and the price rises rapidly. Early moulting is progressive poultry culture. It tends toward creating a flock of producers and money-makers from the rest, and therefore progressive as compared with the slow and indifferent method pursued by the farmer.

Moulting hens need good care and plenty of feed. It is a good idea to remember that they are undergoing an exhausting process, namely, the growing of a new crop of feathers. Whole wheat, cracked corn, oats, bran, middlings, corn meal and ground corn and oats are all excellent feeds for this season—the first three fed all mixed together, and the last used as ingredients for a mash. If the crop of bugs and insects is becoming scarce, a little meat may be added to the mash with advantage. This may be in the form of ground lean beef or scraps. Raw meat is also good, if fed sparingly, and in shape like fresh sheep's heads or cow beef on the carcass. In this form, the hens must work to pick it off, and hence are not apt to get too much at once.

Some breeds moult harder than others, and seem to suffer the most. Cochins, for example, many seasons moult a fair percentage. It requires very skillful handling to pull some of these breeds through. The light-weight breeds, like Leghorns, seem to moult easily and keep up a fair percentage in view. The food provided must be of the kind and quantity which will most completely develop a milk-giving animal, and not a flesh and fat animal. Nature has furnished this food in the mother's milk and in grass, but as we must rob the milk of its fat we must replace this element with something equally good and much cheaper. One cent's worth of corn and flaxseed meal is worth as much to the calf, in combination with sweet milk and grass, as one pound of butter fat in the whole milk. The milk of a cow fed in connection with skim-milk

DAIRY.

The milk cow cannot be kept at her best unless there is absolute regularity in the time of milking. If several are to be milked it is well, also, to milk them in the same order at each milking.

If the milk cows are kept in stables at all the stables should be kept clean, and should have plenty of ventilation and light. Let the sunbathing and fresh air be more purifying than sunshine and a free circulation of air. These will do much in keeping the dairy cows healthy. In some of the best dairy districts of the United States tuberculosis infests the herds. If it exists in Texas it is on a small scale, and climatic conditions here permit stables to be open and exposed to sunshine.

SUCCESS TO THE MAN WHO READS AND THINKS.

Among the questions asked of creamery patrons by the Kansas Experiment station is "What dairy or farm paper do you read?" Out of 77 persons who answered this question, we found 53, or 69 per cent, took no farm or dairy paper. In looking up the details of the records it is interesting to note that the products of creamery patrons who read a dairy paper, this patron realized \$9.00 per cow per annum more than the next best patron who reads no paper at all, and \$36 per cow more than the poorest patron.

In collecting records from various parts of the state we find that intelligence and no one need ask if education pays. At the Kansas Experiment Station we find that intelligence applied to feeding calves will cause them to gain from 12 to 23 pounds per week instead of 7 to 10 pounds. This is an age when intelligence can be turned into cash, when, as Secretary Colburn says, "Muscle to win must be lubricated with brains."

D. H. OTIS,
Kansas Experiment Station.

HIS REASONS FOR LIKING JERSEYS.

Mr. C. J. Kingsbury of Oswego, New York, gives the following explanation of his preference for Jerseys, in a letter written to the Jersey Bulletin. When I began, about ten years ago, to manage the dairy, which, during my boyhood, I had helped raise, and which, in turn had helped raise me, I thought we had some pretty good cattle, and supposed from my reading in farm papers and what I could learn at farm institutes, that all I needed to do was to have a winter dairy to make money. Accordingly, I had five cows fresh in the fall, and with five farrow I commenced the Jerseys. I found them very profitable in all business transactions, and financially they were an obligation made by their firm.

WALSH, KINGSBURY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Kingsbury for many years, and he is perfectly reliable in all business transactions. He is a man of high character and integrity, and his cows are of the highest quality. He is a man of high character and integrity, and his cows are of the highest quality. He is a man of high character and integrity, and his cows are of the highest quality.

As to the question whether Col. Dudley was the inventor of the balanced ration I do not know, but I can say that he was the first man in the West to put it into practice, and the first that he had heard twelve or fifteen years ago, using bran as a basis, has so revolutionized the method of feeding throughout the United States and Europe that bran is double the price to-day that it was before Col. Dudley's work began. I am told that in the West when they feed their animals, they soak them overnight so that they will hold water in the morning. Col. Dudley fills the animal up with protein.

I regret that the college has not had money enough to experiment along this line with steers; but while they have not had money to experiment with the steers at college during the past two or three years, we have been at work with hogs. Last week in our feed lot were hogs having been fed on the balanced ration, which gained fifteen pounds during the week, while those on the ordinary ration gained but eight. There has not been a single case during the two years that the balanced ration has not gained this difference.

It is true with the cow. The average Kansas cowmaker, the next government of butter a year; while one fed on the balanced ration gives 238. I said that it affected all classes of animals. Take the chicken. The balanced ration gives about sixty-five eggs per hen per year, but they have better health. The great losses that we have had for the past two years in hogs have largely come from the excessive feeding of one food and we find that in districts where the creameries have been introduced that the losses are only about one-tenth what they were where they do not get the balanced ration. We get increased milk, and get stronger animals by this feed. Now we want to remember that we are feeding a balanced ration. I was surprised last week when I was in Mr. Wolff's packing house at Topeka to find that he was buying all the blood he had. There is no food, except warm milk, that will so stimulate the development of hogs as that of blood. We have other foods, too. For the past two years at the college we have been pushing this line of work. For the past year we have been working with alfalfa, and we find that in dairy lines, in stock lines, and all lines, that is one of the greatest materials we have for use with the balanced ration.

It may be of interest to you that we are going to take up another line of work with the balanced ration. The highest priced bacon in the world to-day is the Danish bacon. This Danish bacon is made in the same way as the Danish bacon. The Danish bacon is made in the same way as the Danish bacon. The Danish bacon is made in the same way as the Danish bacon.

PRODUCING A DAIRY COW.

Breeding, fitting and training horses the speed track requires knowledge, judgment, skill and patience. The young animal must be the get of an ancestry whose distinguishing traits are intelligence, action and endurance. He must be bred for speed. Good judgment and skill are required in feeding, must determine whether the thing thing gives promise of possessing the qualities essential in an animal bred for speed. Judgment, skill and patience are required in feeding, fitting and training the young thing for a winning performance in the speed contests. This feeding, fitting and training begins at a very early stage of the colt's existence, and is patiently persisted in until the limit of development is reached. The production of a profitable dairy cow begins with the breeding, fitting and training of the calf. The ancestry must be the best we can get for the purpose and the calf must be fed and cared for with that end in view. The food is important, and must be of the kind and quantity which will most completely develop a milk-giving animal, and not a flesh and fat animal. Nature has furnished this food in the mother's milk and in grass, but as we must rob the milk of its fat we must replace this element with something equally good and much cheaper. One cent's worth of corn and flaxseed meal is worth as much to the calf, in combination with sweet milk and grass, as one pound of butter fat in the whole milk. The milk of a cow fed in connection with skim-milk

Your Butter Money

and cow profit may be greatly increased by the use of the means within your easy reach. For instance, if you buy a Little Giant Separator you will not only get more butter from the same cows, but it will be so much improved in quality as to command a much better price. Explain the details.

The Sharps Co., P. M. SHARPS,
Canada Washington Sts. West Chester, U. S. A.

and choice hay, for a dairy calf should be under-estimated. Vigorous growth, exercise and development is what we must get if we are to have a cow capable of large performance. The capacity of the stomach and digestive organs, and their exercise develops the capacity of the animal for properly taking and using large quantities of bulky milk-making food. Good, sweet hay, preferably early cut, well cured clover, should be supplied from the time the calf is three or four weeks old. A clean, even, dry, well-lit stall, with a place for the calves in winter and the same with screened windows for summer. Milk cows and calves should be kept in screened stables during the heat of the day in summer. There is no profit for the owner or comfort for the cows and calves in fighting flies in the hot sun. Developing the milk-giving capacity of the cow is the office of maternity. It is an important feature in the fitting and training of a good cow. Maternity should come neither too early nor too late. Growth and physical vigor is the best time for the development of the office of maternity upon the young things. Much depends upon the development of the animal, but it may be safely said that no heifer or cow, up her calf before she is two years old, and not later than when thirty months of age. The handling of the calves and heifers is also an important feature in this development and training. They should be trained to the cow habit of dependence upon and regard for their master from infancy to maturity. The heifer or cow that does not repay her owner for gentleness, kindness and intelligent care, has no sense or capacity enough for a dairy cow, and the man who withholds these from the good cow has neither sense nor capacity enough for a good dairyman.—Dairy and Creamery.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by any of the following: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CHENEY & CO. for many years, and they are perfectly reliable in all business transactions. They are a man of high character and integrity, and their cows are of the highest quality. They are a man of high character and integrity, and their cows are of the highest quality.

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The Herford Home Herd of Herefords

EST. 1893.
CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the best known families of the breed. I have a number of yearlings for sale at all times, and a few calves for sale at all times. I have a number of yearlings for sale at all times, and a few calves for sale at all times. I have a number of yearlings for sale at all times, and a few calves for sale at all times.

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BREEDER OF PURE BRED SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly on own raising. Correspondence solicited.

Drummond Farm Herd.

Registered Cattle—Shorthorn—topped Shorthorn cattle, headed by Glen 12347, May Day 1903. Young Gustavus 12342, Texas, bred bulls for sale. Registration papers furnished with each animal sold. Address: GEO. W. HUNT, Jr., Dallas, Tex.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

SUNNY SLOPE HEREFORDS.
ONE HUNDRED HEAD FOR SALE

Consisting of: Thirty-two Bulls, from 12 to 18 months old; 21 2-year-old Heifers, the get of Wild Tom 5192, Kodak of Rockland 40731 and Stone Mason 1314 42307, and Bred to such bulls as Wild Tom 5192, Archibald V. 54433, Java 64045, Imp. Keep On 76016 and Imp. Sentinel 76062. Also 40 one-year-old Heifers and 7 Cows. These Cattle are as good individuals and as well bred as can be bought in this country. Finding that 400 head and the prospective increase from my 240 breeding cows is beyond the capacity of my farm, have decided to sell the above mentioned cattle at private sale, and will make prices within the reach of all prospective buyers. Now have 80 head registered English Berkshires for sale. Write for what you want. Breeding and prices right. Address: C. A. STANNARD, Emporia, Kansas.

BULLS! BULLS!

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

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

JOHN W. LOWELL, Denver, Colo.

HOVENKAMP & McNATT,

PORT WORTH, TEXAS. Breeders of registered and high grade Shorthorn Cattle.

One and two-year-old bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment in the West, is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords. The principal stock built in the herd are Captain Grove 2nd, Headed 14th, Blue, including the best sons of Isaac Reall, Gentry Briton 2nd, Gentry Briton 6th, and Gentry Lora.

Over 100 choice registered common yearling bulls for sale, including several grand animals of British blood.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

O. H. NELSON, P. DOYLE

NELSON & DOYLE,

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

600 high grade one and two-year-old Bulls and 275 high grade Heifers for sale in Hall County, Texas, near Memphis. 300 Thoroughbred Hereford bulls one and two-year-old, near Kansas City, Mo. Cattle of both breeds for sale at all times. Address: Nelson & Doyle, Kansas City, Mo.

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HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW.
There's a man behind the plow,
And folks have praised him highly for
The noble work he does;
He won a lot of honor for the land
Where men are free;
It was him who sent the Spaniards
Kittin' back across the sea;
But he's had his day of glory, had his
Little spree, and now
There's another to be mentioned—he's
The man behind the plow.

A battleship's a wonder, and an army's
Mighty grand;
And warlike's profession only heroes
Understand;
There's somethin' sort o' thrillin' in
A flag that's wavin' high,
And it makes you want to holler when
The boys go marchin' by;
But, when the shoutin' over and
The fightin's done, somehow
We find we're still dependin' on the
Man behind the plow.

They sing about the glories of the man
Behind the gun,
And the books are full of stories of
The wonders he has done;
The world has been over by the
Fearless ones who fight,
Lands that used to be in darkness,
They have opened to the light;
When God's children snarl the soldiers
Have to settle up the row,
And folks haven't time for thinkin' of
The man behind the plow.

In all the pomp and splendor of an
Army on parade,
And all through the awful darkness
That the smoke of battle's made;
In the halls where jewels glitter and
Where shoutin' men debate,
In the place where rulers deal out hon-
ors to the great,
There's not a single person who'd be
Doin' business now
Or have medals if it wasn't for the
Man behind the plow.

We're a-buildin' mighty cities, and
We're gainin' lofty heights;
We're a-winnin' lots of glory and
We're settin' things right;
We're showin' all creation how the
World's affairs should run;
Future men'll gaze in wonder at the
thing that we have done,
And they'll owe us a feller, jist the
same as we do now,
Who's the whole concern's founda-
tion—that's the man behind the
plow.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago News.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

You know one of my numerous hob-
bies is the fact that we give too little
praise in life. I believe just praise to
be the oil, the smoothing, the machin-
ery of life go on smoothly. I can say
nothing more original on this subject
to give an article from the Christian
Herald. Read it carefully. The sub-
ject is "Honest Praise."

"How many of these newspaper's
love to pounce upon clergymen, when
they are reported to have gone astray
or made serious mistakes! What a big
tax upon the capital letters of some
printing establishments is imposed by
the default of some ecclesiastic!
No doubt there are ministers who
amount to nothing or worse than
nothing, sacred, honest, and or-
dained specimens of putty and theol-
ogians manufactured by the schools;
but, take the ministers of religion as a
class, and there are no grander men.
I know many thousands of them, and I
do not know one man among them
who is unworthy of confidence. Do
not withhold from them while they
live proper gratitude and admiration.
They suffer enough from neglect and
down during their lifetime to keep
them humble, and to create a proper
equilibrium they need your commenda-
tion. When they do good, say so.
When they have erred, say so. For
years of toil and still continue the
industries of consolation and help-
fulness, speak out the words of honest
praise."

"And let us establish the habit in our
treatment of faithful persons in all
occupations and professions. There
are ten thousand men and women in
this country to-day who deserve con-
gratulation for the good they do, and
these merchants, mechanics, lawyers,
doctors, the world for the most
part reserve expressions of apprecia-
tion until they are dead, and cannot
bear a word that may be seen as a
hand on their cheek. Praise them
while they live. It will cheer them on
to still better achievement. The cup
of life has in it so many acids that it
needs a good deal of sweetness. Put
on your table the crust of sweet oil as
well as the cruets of vinegar and cay-
enne pepper. The vast multitudes
have more burdens than they can carry.
If you can take the strain of the
hole so as to make it less tight, do so.
If a mechanic does for you a nice job
of work, let him know that the ban-
nister is well turned, or the wall is
well papered, or the carriage is well
constructed. If the goods that came from
your grocer are superior, when you
settle the bill let him know what thor-
ough satisfaction he has given you.
If after long endurance from shoe-
making you get sandals that neither pinch
nor chafe, let the man who sits vouch-
ing the leather know that he has saved
you from pedal martyrdom. If a boy
that you read, console, instruct, or
inspires you, inform both author and
publisher of the fact. If a musical in-
strument charms your household, so
inform your tuner and the manufac-
turer. If your coat fits you, thank
your tailor. Be more economical with
your censure and more lavish with
your encomiums." Make warning from
Thomas Carlyle, who passed most of
his married life in making his wife,
Jane, miserable. He tried to sweeten
her temper by taking her out in the
country, fifteen miles from any settle-
ment, and there was a woman of the
best themselves, and then did not
speak to her for two weeks. I believe
in appreciation while living. Let it
principle run through our every-day
lives. When the coffee is clear, the
bread is light and the steak masticable
and the dessert is tasteful to the
palate, let the husband compliment the
wife, and the wife praise the cook
and the cook praise the baker.
When your child rapidly advances
in schooling, put him on the
shoulder and send him commend-
ment letters with him to his avoc-

worked teacher. In this way we not
only cheer others, but we help our-
selves.

"Give commendation instead of hy-
percriticism; compliment rather than
disparagement; sociability rather than
restraint; praise instead of curs-
geness instead of coarseness, and
request rather than command. So I
am in favor of all testimonials, recep-
tions or despatches. No honor-
able men and women, but many of
the faithful will not get the encour-
agement they deserve; indeed, until
Christ, in the presence of the assem-
bled universe, shall hand them over
to blessed reward and pass them into a
better immortality."

Yes, Timid Marie is cordially wel-
comed.
Everybody's Favorite is in a fair
way to deserve her name if she re-
mains the faithful girl she now declares
she is. There is nothing attracts peo-
ple like happiness. I heard a man say
the other day, when he was blue or de-
pressed, he was wend to a certain
woman to be cheered, because she
seemed always happy.

Wild Flower must take fresh cour-
age and write again, as she escaped the
waste basket.

M. writes us a good descriptive let-
ter. We will be glad at any time to
hear personal experiences as well.
Katie Gee will send me the escaped
dreaded waste basket, so must keep
her promise and write again.

Jealous Hearted Lover has been so
brow-beaten since his honest letter, I
don't believe, Frank Heartless is
a man or a jelly fish. Daisy Bell
gives him the benefit of her candid
opinion of him. What have you to say,
poor jealous Heart?
Honey writes a splendid letter. Her
letter is so neat and beautifully writ-
ten I do not believe her to be home-
ly. I beg of her to write often. Is she
correct regarding selfishness? Those
lines of Mrs. Buchanan's are beautiful.
Are they true?
Shot Gun Bill gives Jealous Hearted
Lover some sympathy. I suppose he
has suffered from the green-eyed
monster, therefore is prepared to em-
pathize. In what he says on our for-
bidden subject he is not sincere, I am
sure, so do not believe him.

CONGRATULATES US.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household:
I have been an admirer of the House-
hold since the first of January. I con-
gratulate you and the cousins for such
staying power. I stayed at home with
my mother. I only have one sister,
five years old, and no brothers at all.
I do wish that I had an older
brother than myself; then he could
take me instead of my mother. Some-
times you should be here when we
have the lovely sand storms. Maybe
some of you know of them. I know one
thing, and that is that I don't care
much for them. But we have had plenty
of rain this spring, though it was
after the sand storms ceased. As I am
a stranger, I will close for this time,
hoping to see this in print. From
Chillicothe, Texas.

A HAPPY GIRL.
Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household:
I have been so intensively reading your
letters that I could not resist the tem-
ptation any longer, so here I come as
happy a Western girl as ever was seen.
I have no troubles at all, so I could
write you as much as I please. Some-
times my sweetheart and I get a little
"cranky," but all faults are soon for-
gotten. I am just speaking for my
side of the affair. Sometimes when I
complain of him, he is a little work to
do mother and other people tell me
I don't know anything about work
and here on the plains compared with
what the girls in the cotton country
have to do, I guess we Plains girls
ought to be thankful. I think the
Plains the grandest country I have
ever seen. I often say I would not be
willing to leave here, at all. In spring
and winter it is so desolate looking
and we have fearful windstorms here
the spring, but summer and autumn on
the Plains are just lovely.
I like to read the Household letters,
there are so many interesting. Nearly
every girl writes about riding horses.
I for one don't think I would ever be
a good rider. About the time I get to
a good rider, I ride a bronco or any
way I want to, some old gentle pony
throws me and cripples all concoit.
I do hope Frank Heartless will write
complain of him. He is a splendid
boy. I believe he has a large, true heart.
I guess most every girl has a girl chum.
I have several, but my "mainest" one
is far away from home. She is now
in the States. She writes me every few
days about the good times and how
much she gets to go, but she says,
"Still I long for the country home and
my horse and saddle."
This is a lovely letter. I am glad as
he can be, but that just suits me. I
think he is the ideal. He (my pony)
pitches nearly every time a man rides
him.

There—I have shown myself to be a
true woman and let my tongue run
away with my discretion. I did not
mean to lecture, but have filled all my
pages with one subject, and that poor-
ly.
DAISY BELL.
Chillicothe, Texas.

SYMPATHY FOR JEALOUS HEART.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household:
If you will please let me step in your
happy circle once more I will be more
delighted than if I was going to say
when I was with you.
There is a girl—let me say that for
the most pleasant moments are with her,
but I would like to get a seat by A.
Jealous Hearted Lover. I will side
with him in anything he says, for I
think he is all right.
I don't think there is any harm in
kissing a fair maiden to whom you have
the promise of being her better
half. There is harm in making it if
we are willing to make harm of it, so
don't be too hard on our poor boys for
kissing the girls when we get a chance.
And those girls who are making so
much fuss about it they have never
had a chance at a real nice looking
young man with a little black must-
ache and black hair and eyes.
Now, give it to me, in your
next letters for what I have said, I
will grin and stand it. Well, girls,
I have got to leave it with you for I
have got to do some riding this even-
ing, and if Mrs. Buchanan will let me,
I will say ta-ta. SHOTGUN BILL.
Panther Draw, Texas.

NOTHING IN A NAME.

Dear Household: It is surprising to
me that there is so much selfishness in
the Household every proof that man
is more selfish. Please look at Mr.
Goodfellow and Jealous Hearted Lover,
and then show me a woman of the
Household who is not selfish as either of

these. Especially is man selfish in re-
gard to his sweetheart. Mrs. Brown-
ing, in her poem, "A Man's Require-
ments," portrays to us a man's senti-
ments. Let me quote a few lines:

"Love me sweet, with all thou art
Feeling, thinking, seeing;
Love me in the lightest part,
Love me in full being."

He then requires her to love him
with her eyes, hands, voice, soul and
in return what does she get?

"Thus, if thou wilt prove me, dear,
Woman's love no fable,
I will love the—half a year,
As a man is able."

How nice it would be if we might
have a badge. Mrs. Buchanan, please
take that in charge and arrange it for
us. I know all the members are anx-
ious for you to do so.

I don't believe, Frank Heartless is
quite heartless. When I saw his name
and before I read his letter I was
alarmed. I knew the Household
didn't want anybody without a heart
(like Uncle Johnny Goodfellow) to be
entering its realms of truth. But Mr.
Heartless has rightfully won the ad-
miration of all. I see now there's not
much in a name, and I am glad there
is not, or I should be afraid to sign
myself HOMELESS.

How nice it would be if we might
have a badge. Mrs. Buchanan, please
take that in charge and arrange it for
us. I know all the members are anx-
ious for you to do so.

WANTS TO BE A MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household:
Will you let a little fourteen-year-old girl
join your band? We take the Journal
and I have been a constant reader for
a long time. My father is a stockman
and farmer. He sold 225 cattle and
has 325 left now. He is kept quite busy
after the cattle. When he gets my saddle
and pony ready and says that I can
go, how glad I am, and how much fun
it is to ride about the nice creek and see
the cattle in the water and under the
lovely trees. Papa has of his own five
or six sections of land, and a lot of land
leased also. My mamma has been sick
and is not entirely well yet, and I
have had to do most of the work and
all the cooking. What a sad thing it
must be to have a home with no mam-
ma! It wouldn't be any home for me
at all. Mamma says that I have been
so good that I can have my visit after
Christmas. She went to Fort Worth and
stayed twelve days and I stayed at
home with papa. I only have one sis-
ter, five years old, and no brothers at all.
I do wish that I had an older
brother than myself; then he could
take me instead of my mother. Some-
times you should be here when we
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of rain this spring, though it was
after the sand storms ceased. As I am
a stranger, I will close for this time,
hoping to see this in print. From
Chillicothe, Texas.

PERFUMES OF ROSE PETALS.
The well known fragrance of rose
petals has been since the earliest
times for sachets, rose balls and other
fragrant preparations. These petals
should be gathered before they fall,
but after the roses are full blown and
at a time when they are free from the
moisture of rain or dew. It is a good
plan to gather rose petals daily during
the season. Put those intended for a
scented pillow in a paper bag and
putting three handfuls of rose petals
to one small handful of salt. Rose
leaves for sachets and pillows of roses
should be simply washed with water
and coarse netting in the sun or a drying
cloth of the stove, if you have one at-
tached to the stove.

When you have half a peck of rose
leaves collected for not-pourri or for
putting three handfuls of rose petals
to one small handful of salt. Rose
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usually a dead level, unless varied by
shallow lakes and ponds, which are dry
most of the year.

One of these lakes, eight or ten
miles west of Fort Elliott, was it is
said, much resorted to by the officers
and ladies of the garrison for boating
and fishing. It was supposed to be fed
by springs, as it did not at this time go
dry. It appears from the statements
of old residents that the supply of per-
manent natural water is somewhat
scarce than formerly, and grass much
shorter. This shortage of grass is caused,
primarily, by the much larger
amount of stock the land has to sup-
port, and secondarily, by burning off
the old grass in the spring. It is the
lack of the former supply of natural water
and the increased supply of stock, and
then allowed the water to gradually es-
cape, that has caused the increased dry-
ness of the lakes and streams. Wind-
drills, however, more than supplement
this shortage of grass, and the water
in the lakes and streams is much more
plentiful than formerly.

In and about the "brakes" or foothills
of the Plains are quite a number of fine
springs, the water both soft and
"gyp." Much of the land in the
brakes is so rich in water that it can
be used for any purpose except to serve
as a windbreak for stock and to help
up the map of Texas.

The objection to the Plains is their
climate in winter, lack of natural wa-
ter, protection for stock, and the cost
of wells, owing to the great depth they
have to be bored—350 to 400 feet. No-
thing can be said against the quality of
the soil and grass, the latter principal-
ly of the Mesquite and alfalfa. The
Northeastern Edge of the Plains, as in
their foothills, though light for the
whole year, is fairly good and well
distributed for the before mentioned
springs. Stock raising, however, is
and must, unless climatic conditions
change, continue to be the principal av-
ocation of the people here, though more
careful selection of early maturing va-
rieties of seed and improved methods of
farming will in the future more nearly
equalize the agricultural and pastoral
interests. The character of the people
out here is frank and open, as it is evi-
denced by the charming candor of our
correspondent, "Western Belle." The
artless admission or statement of this
young lady that she wished to carry out
the highest earthly destiny of woman
by entering the holy estate of matrimony
ought not, if any personal feeling
in this trip are desired, will not
be held against her. I am, however, dis-
tinctly frank and unreserved disposi-
tions.

Well, this letter is already too long,
so must close. If any personal feeling
in this trip are desired, will not
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women previous to that time, charm-
ing though they were, were obliged to
yield the palm to their cousins across
the water for a superabundance of
glowing color and healthy symmetry of
proportions. Those of our country
women who lived in the city seldom
made a point of any consecutive out-
door exercise, reserving it all for the
summer season when fashion or custom
sent them to seashore or country. Here
they spasmodically indulged in riding,
driving and walking, bathing and sail-
ing, with an occasional game of croquet
by way of variety. The country woman
suffered still more from the neglect of
her outdoor opportunities, for she had
not the incentive of change and variety
which gave zest to her sisters' sojourn
in the country. She cared more for an
occasional trip to the city, a pilgrimage
through the shops and the latest tints
and shades in shimmering silks, than
for the gorgeous hues spread over the
decreased supply of natural water.

One of these lakes, eight or ten
miles west of Fort Elliott, was it is
said, much resorted to by the officers
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the old grass in the spring. It is the
lack of the former supply of natural water
and the increased supply of stock, and
then allowed the water to gradually es-
cape, that has caused the increased dry-
ness of the lakes and streams. Wind-
drills, however, more than supplement
this shortage of grass, and the water
in the lakes and streams is much more
plentiful than formerly.

In and about the "brakes" or foothills
of the Plains are quite a number of fine
springs, the water both soft and
"gyp." Much of the land in the
brakes is so rich in water that it can
be used for any purpose except to serve
as a windbreak for stock and to help
up the map of Texas.

The objection to the Plains is their
climate in winter, lack of natural wa-
ter, protection for stock, and the cost
of wells, owing to the great depth they
have to be bored—350 to 400 feet. No-
thing can be said against the quality of
the soil and grass, the latter principal-
ly of the Mesquite and alfalfa. The
Northeastern Edge of the Plains, as in
their foothills, though light for the
whole year, is fairly good and well
distributed for the before mentioned
springs. Stock raising, however, is
and must, unless climatic conditions
change, continue to be the principal av-
ocation of the people here, though more
careful selection of early maturing va-
rieties of seed and improved methods of
farming will in the future more nearly
equalize the agricultural and pastoral
interests. The character of the people
out here is frank and open, as it is evi-
denced by the charming candor of our
correspondent, "Western Belle." The
artless admission or statement of this
young lady that she wished to carry out
the highest earthly destiny of woman
by entering the holy estate of matrimony
ought not, if any personal feeling
in this trip are desired, will not
be held against her. I am, however, dis-
tinctly frank and unreserved disposi-
tions.

Well, this letter is already too long,
so must close. If any personal feeling
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C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS

FORT WORTH.

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

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, was here Thursday.

O. L. Morey, stockman of McIntosh county, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

S. H. Brumley, stockman of South Dakota, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Berry Gatewood, a cattleman of Ellis county, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.

Ben Brewer, cattleman of Caddo, Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

A. T. Wooten, stockman of Benbrook, this county, spent Saturday in Fort Worth.

J. L. Harris, live stock agent of the Wabash, spent several days of last week in the city.

E. T. Ambler of Dallas, president of the Llano Live Stock company, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

W. A. Briggs, a prominent cattle feeder of Waxahachie, is spending several days in Fort Worth.

Ed Trigg of Dallas, M. L. Mertz of San Angelo and Frank M. Justice of Sonora, were here Friday.

Col. Samuel G. Flock, a prominent cattleman of Dickens county, is spending several days in this city.

H. L. Kelly of Dallas and Fred Dold of Wichita, Kansas, of the Dold Packing company, were here Friday.

Colonel Wm. Hunter, of this place, made a trip last week to Tulsa and other points in the Indian Territory.

Jno. B. Slaughter, the well known cattleman of this city, has gone to his ranch in the western part of the State.

Charles Adams of Sonora, was here Friday returning from Kansas City, where he had been with a shipment of sheep.

R. L. Clark of Dallas, who has large cattle interests in both Texas and the Indian Territory, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

S. P. Stone of Itasca, had one car of hogs on Thursday's market, while R. B. Whisenant of Collin county, had two cars.

M. B. Huling, a prominent ranchman of Western Texas, whose post office address is Toyah, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

E. Moeller of San Angelo, J. J. Stein and A. M. Edmunde of Graham, were among the visiting stockmen here Wednesday.

J. N. James of James Bros. & Brown, who own a cattle ranch in Cochran county, spent nearly all of last week in this city.

John W. Herndon, a well-to-do stockman of Coleman county, was among the visitors in the live stock center Monday.

J. T. Gwaltney, a prominent cattle feeder of Honey Grove, returned from a trip up the Fort Worth and Denver Friday evening.

J. W. Montague of Mexico, Missouri, who recently purchased Ed Jackson's ranch in Tom Green county, came in from his ranch Friday.

Moore Bros. of Colorado City, had three cars of hogs on the Fort Worth market Monday. They were bought by Ed Gamble of this city.

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKavett, was here Wednesday returning from Iowa, where he went to deliver a shipment of two cars of Angora goats.

P. F. Steele of Paradise, M. C. Bell of Marietta, I. T., Wm. Randolph of Wynnewood, I. T., each had a carload of hogs on the Fort Worth market Wednesday.

J. H. Nail of Sherman, L. T. Weaver of Sulphur Springs, B. Ware of an arillo, F. J. Hall of Gainesville and M. Sansom of Alvarado, were all here Wednesday.

Sam Davidson, the well known cattleman of this city, left Tuesday morning, accompanied by his wife, for several weeks' visit to Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

W. E. Skinner, general agent for the Chicago Union Stock Yards, after spending several days in Fort Worth left Saturday night via the Rock Island for Chicago.

Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls and G. A. Yantis of Quanah, were among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Saturday.

J. K. Rosson, assistant live stock agent of the Katy, returned Saturday from a trip through the northern part of the State. He reports that section of the country as being in splendid condition.

G. S. White of Weatherford, came down from the Panhandle Friday evening. He reports an abundance of rain and says that with the exception of a little damage done by the floods, the country is in fine condition.

Col. J. W. Carter, live stock agent of the Rock Island, returned Saturday from a trip through Jack and Young counties. He says that cattle and ranch conditions in that section were never better than at present.

W. H. Jennings, a San Antonio cattleman, was here Friday. Mr. Jennings has recently purchased about 10,000 head and four-year-old steers in the vicinity of Muscogee, paying therefor an average of a little over \$31 per head.

S. B. Burnett of this city, and A. P. Smith, Jr., of Colorado City, left for Chicago Saturday night in the interest of the big law suit of the Cattle Raisers' association in connection with the

terminal charges at Chicago. They were accompanied by S. H. Cowan, attorney for the association.

Winfield Scott, the well known cattleman of this city, came in from his ranches in Western Texas and New Mexico Friday evening. He says everything is in flourishing condition in that section of country that it has been favored with plenty of rain and therefore has an abundance of grass.

Sam Davidson of this city, and T. B. Jones of Wichita Falls, have bought of Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, 10,000 two and three-year-old steers to be delivered next spring, with 10 percent cut back, at private terms. These cattle are located near Kerrville and will be held at the risk and expense of the seller until delivered. They will at the time of delivery be three and four years old. This is quite an important transaction not only for its magnitude, but from the fact that it shows considerable faith on the part of the purchasers in the future of the cattle market.

Thomas Montgomery of this city, who owns a cattle ranch in Crosby county, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Montgomery says that during his seventeen years of experience in the cattle business in Texas he has never seen conditions, everything considered, better or hardly so good as now. He is in an anxious state of mind, however, he is ranching. Notwithstanding the hard winter, his losses were no more severe than during preceding winters. The late snow having been an advantage in furnishing moisture which started the grass to growing earlier than usual and that the result is cattle are now from thirty to forty-five days further advanced in the season than at this time during ordinary seasons. Another favorable circumstance Mr. Montgomery says, is that while the grass during the winter was not as abundant as in some other years, it was more nutritious. Consequently, his cattle came through in fine condition. Mr. Montgomery expresses himself as very much pleased with the splendid prices that beef is bringing in the markets.

M. C. Campbell, chairman, and Taylor Riddle, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary commission, came in from the west on the Texas and Pacific Thursday evening. These gentlemen have been traveling through New Mexico and Western Texas for a week, the object of the trip being to observe the sanitary and quarantine conditions in the territory visited. There has been rumors of ticks found on cattle in Kansas shipped from that state and the officials wanted to make thorough investigation of the situation in this state. They are quite anxious that no ticky cattle from Texas be allowed to come into Kansas, not only because it will expose the native cattle to infection, but because the stockmen there would not consider from what part of Texas the cattle might have come, but would eventually object to cattle from all parts of Texas. For this reason it is considered advisable that proper quarantine regulations be strictly observed at all times. These gentlemen remained in Fort Worth until Friday night, at which time they left for Kansas. They stated that while the quarantine regulations of Kansas will not be promulgated until late in the season, they do not anticipate any material change in regulations.

ANIMAL INOCULATION AND ITS ORIGIN.

Harper's Magazine for June contains an interesting article entitled "The Century's Progress in Scientific Medicine," which treats, among other phases of medical science, the subject of micro-organisms in vegetable and animal diseases, their infectious power and the discovery of the great French scientist, Louis Pasteur, especially regarding the disease called anthrax or charbon. Following a dissertation on the controversies among scientists back in the sixties on microscopic vegetable organisms and diseases and the experiments by Devaline, Koch and others, we read:

"Such experiments seem demonstrative, yet the world was unconvinced. And in 1876, while the controversy was still at its height, Pasteur was prevailed upon to take the matter in hand. The great chemist was becoming more and more exclusively a biologist as the years passed, and in recent years his famous studies of the silk worm disease, which he proved due to bacterial infection, and of the question of spontaneous generation, had given him unequalled sources in microscopic technique. And so when, with the aid of his laboratory associates, Duclaux and Chamberland and Roux, he took up the question of anthrax, the scientific world awaited the issue with bated breath. And when, in 1887, Pasteur was ready to report on his studies of anthrax, he came forward with such a wealth of demonstrative experiments, experiments the rigid accuracy of which no one would for a moment think of questioning—going to prove the bacterial origin of anthrax, that skepticism was at last quieted for all time to come. "Henceforth no one could doubt that the contagious disease anthrax is due exclusively to the introduction into an animal's system of a specific germ, a microbe, a plant, which develops there. And no logical mind could have a reasonable doubt that what is proved true of one infectious disease would some day be proved true also of other, perhaps of all, forms of infectious maladies."

"The controversy over spontaneous generation, which, thanks to Pasteur and Tyndall, had just been brought to a termination, made it clear that no bacterium need be feared where an antecedent bacterium had not found lodgment. It is clear that the controversy showed how much might be accomplished toward preventing the access of germs to abraded surfaces of the body, and destroying those that already had found lodgment there. And yet, however, there was no inkling of a way in which a corresponding onslaught might be made upon those other germs which find their way into the animal's organism by way of the mouth and nostrils, and which, as was now clear, are the cause of those contagious diseases which, first and last, claim so large a proportion of mankind for their victims. How such means might be found now became the anxious thought of every imaginative physician, of every working micro-biologist."

"As it happened, the world was not kept long in suspense. Almost before the proposition had taken shape in the minds of the other leaders, Pasteur had found a solution. Guided by the empirical success of Jenner, he, like many others, had long practiced inoculation experiments, and on the 9th of February, 1880, he announced to the French Academy of Science that he had found a method of so reducing the virulence of a disease germ that, when introduced into the system of a susceptible animal, it produced only a mild form of the disease, which, however, sufficed to protect against the usual virulent form exactly as vaccination protects against smallpox. The particular disease experimented with was that infectious malady of poultry known as fowl cholera, which, in October of the same year, Pasteur announced the method by which this 'attenuation of the virus,' as he termed it, had been brought about—by cultivation of the disease germs in artificial media, exposed to the air—and he did not hesitate to assert his belief that the method would prove 'susceptible of generalization,' that is to say, of application to other diseases than the particular one in question."

"Within a few months he made good this prophecy, for in February, 1881, he announced to the academy that, with the aid, as before, of his associates, MM. Chamberland and Roux, he had produced an attenuated virus of the anthrax microbe, by the use of which he could protect sheep, and presumably cattle, against that fatal malady."

"This announcement was immediately challenged in a way that brought to the attention of the entire world. The president of an agricultural society, realizing the enormous importance of the subject, proposed to Pasteur that his alleged discovery should be submitted to a decisive public test. He proposed to furnish a drove of fifty sheep, half of which were to be inoculated with the attenuated virus by Pasteur. Subsequently all the sheep were to be inoculated with the virulent virus, all being kept together in one pen, under precisely the same conditions. The 'protected' sheep were to remain healthy; the unprotected ones to die of anthrax. So was the test to be made."

Pasteur accepted the challenge; he even permitted a change in the programme by which two goats were substituted for two of the sheep, and ten cattle added, stipulating, however, that since his experiments had not yet been extended to cattle, these should not be regarded as falling rigidly within the terms of the test.

"It was a test to try the soul of any man, for all the world looked on askance, prepared to deride the maker of so preposterous a claim as soon as his claim should be proved baseless. Not that Pasteur, for Pasteur could make the public at large, lay or scientific, believe in the possibility of what he proposed to accomplish. There was a time for all the world to be informed of the results of the first 'preventive' inoculation, or vaccination, as Pasteur termed it, was made on the 5th of May, the second on the 17th, and another interval of two weeks must elapse before the final inoculation with the virulent virus. Twenty-four sheep, one goat and five cattle were submitted to the preliminary vaccinations. Then, on the 31st of May, all sixty of the animals were inoculated, a protected and an unprotected one alternately, with an extremely virulent culture of anthrax microbes that had been in Pasteur's laboratory since 1877. This accomplished, the animals were left together in one enclosure to await the issue."

"Two days later, the 2d of June, at the appointed hour of rendezvous, a vast crowd, composed of veterinary surgeons, newspaper correspondents, and farmers from far and near, gathered to witness the closing scenes of this scientific tourney. What they saw was one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of peaceful science, a scene which, as Pasteur declared afterward, 'amazed the assembly.' Scattered about the enclosure, dead, dying, or moribund, lay six out of the ten unprotected animals, one and all, while each and every 'protected' animal stalked unconcernedly about with every appearance of perfect health. Twenty of the sheep and the one goat were already dead; two other sheep expired under the eyes of the spectators; the remaining victims lingered but a few hours longer. Thus in a manner theatrical and dramatic, and which was proclaimed the unequivocal victory of science. Naturally enough, the unbelievers struck their colors and surrendered with terms. It was a foregone conclusion that the principle thus established would be still further generalized; that it would be applied to human maladies; that, in all probability it would grapple successfully, sooner or later, with many infectious diseases. That expectation has advanced rapidly toward realization. Pasteur himself made the application to the human subject in the disease of hydrophobia, in 1885, since which time that hitherto most fatal of maladies has largely lost its terrors. Thousands of persons bitten by mad dogs have been snatched from the fatal consequences of that mishap by this method, at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and at the similar institutes, built on the model of this parent one, that have been established all over the world, in regions as widely separated as New York and Nba-Teang."

"Drowsiness is dispelled by BEECH-AM'S PILLS."

PECOS VALLEY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Artificial irrigation has been at a discount during the past week or two in the Pecos Valley, for the "doodle cane" and the rains descended, and gave this section such a thorough drenching that any assistance from the Irrigation Engineers would have been superfluous. The irrigation people took advantage of these rains to thoroughly clear their canals and ditches of a fungus known as "moses," and have had a large gang of laborers steadily at work for several days past. The growth of this water weed is so rapid and luxuriant that unless checked, it would, within a short time, seriously impede the flow of the largest canals here, some of them measur-

ing fifty feet in width at the top and of an average depth of four feet. The rains caused but one small washout on the railroad and that was repaired in less than half a day. One rain at Roswell showed a fall of four inches in that many hours.

The cattlemen are now assured of the two prime necessities for their ranges, water and feed, for the water holes are now well filled up and the grass will be good everywhere. Every indication now points to an immense alfalfa crop and this means a large number of cattle fattened in the valley for the Northern markets. The Pecos Valley road has already contracted for 500 cars for fat cattle to the North during August and thus far this month they have hauled out of the valley some 300 cars of choice beefs, mostly for Kansas City.

Yesterday a sale of a part of the Chisum ranch, north of here, was made to O'Groom & Son of Kentucky, by J. Hagerman of this city. The ranch is situated to have approached very nearly 100,000, there being some 500 acres in alfalfa. A part of the Wheatstone ranch was incorporated in the sale. The Grooms have a herd of some 1300 head of Shorthorns now in the Panhandle and some other fine stock east, all of which they will place upon the new purchase, and what will be without doubt, in time, the largest fine stock ranch of Shorthorns in New Mexico.

Horse thieves are now and then heard from in the valley below Carlsbad, but it appears that they invariably fail to get away with the goods. A Mexican crew, well armed with revolvers, shot and killed a party of cowboys, some one hundred miles south of here, in possession of two fine horses belonging to a farmer near here, and for which he could not show the necessary papers. He was gathered by Deputy Clark and placed in jail. These free-booters make the mistake of thinking that the officers in the valley are not as familiar with the various trails through the mountains as they are, and that once having gained the hills, escape was an easy matter. As a matter of fact the men now acting as peace officers on the Pecos river were, for the most part, selected for the very knowledge which the thieves think they lack, and can follow a trail with almost the accuracy of a bloodhound.

During the past week Winfield Scott of Fort Worth, and Ed Robinson of Colorado, both of the H. A. T. ranch, and Chas. Merchant of the San Simon, passed several days in Carlsbad. There were several big round-ups of the H. A. T. Turkey Track, E. O. San Simon and other herds with the usual accompaniment of the barbecued dinner in old time chuck wagon style.

Dallas people are now eating Pecos Valley peaches, which are being shipped in large quantities to the city. The later varieties in the Rio Pecos occur are now ripening and shipments will continue until the middle or last of September.

PECOS VALLEY.

Carlsbad, N. M., July 23, 1899.

BLACKLEG.

NOTICE.

All parties driving herds through the Adair pastures are hereby notified that they must keep their herds away from the Adair pastures, a protected and an unprotected one alternately, with an extremely virulent culture of anthrax microbes that had been in Pasteur's laboratory since 1877. This accomplished, the animals were left together in one enclosure to await the issue."

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"Two days later, the 2d of June, at the appointed hour of rendezvous, a vast crowd, composed of veterinary surgeons, newspaper correspondents, and farmers from far and near, gathered to witness the closing scenes of this scientific tourney. What they saw was one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of peaceful science, a scene which, as Pasteur declared afterward, 'amazed the assembly.' Scattered about the enclosure, dead, dying, or moribund, lay six out of the ten unprotected animals, one and all, while each and every 'protected' animal stalked unconcernedly about with every appearance of perfect health. Twenty of the sheep and the one goat were already dead; two other sheep expired under the eyes of the spectators; the remaining victims lingered but a few hours longer. Thus in a manner theatrical and dramatic, and which was proclaimed the unequivocal victory of science. Naturally enough, the unbelievers struck their colors and surrendered with terms. It was a foregone conclusion that the principle thus established would be still further generalized; that it would be applied to human maladies; that, in all probability it would grapple successfully, sooner or later, with many infectious diseases. That expectation has advanced rapidly toward realization. Pasteur himself made the application to the human subject in the disease of hydrophobia, in 1885, since which time that hitherto most fatal of maladies has largely lost its terrors. Thousands of persons bitten by mad dogs have been snatched from the fatal consequences of that mishap by this method, at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and at the similar institutes, built on the model of this parent one, that have been established all over the world, in regions as widely separated as New York and Nba-Teang."

"Drowsiness is dispelled by BEECH-AM'S PILLS."

PECOS VALLEY.

Carlsbad, N. M., July 23, 1899.

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Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Artificial irrigation has been at a discount during the past week or two in the Pecos Valley, for the "doodle cane" and the rains descended, and gave this section such a thorough drenching that any assistance from the Irrigation Engineers would have been superfluous. The irrigation people took advantage of these rains to thoroughly clear their canals and ditches of a fungus known as "moses," and have had a large gang of laborers steadily at work for several days past. The growth of this water weed is so rapid and luxuriant that unless checked, it would, within a short time, seriously impede the flow of the largest canals here, some of them measur-

ing fifty feet in width at the top and of an average depth of four feet. The rains caused but one small washout on the railroad and that was repaired in less than half a day. One rain at Roswell showed a fall of four inches in that many hours.

The cattlemen are now assured of the two prime necessities for their ranges, water and feed, for the water holes are now well filled up and the grass will be good everywhere. Every indication now points to an immense alfalfa crop and this means a large number of cattle fattened in the valley for the Northern markets. The Pecos Valley road has already contracted for 500 cars for fat cattle to the North during August and thus far this month they have hauled out of the valley some 300 cars of choice beefs, mostly for Kansas City.

Yesterday a sale of a part of the Chisum ranch, north of here, was made to O'Groom & Son of Kentucky, by J. Hagerman of this city. The ranch is situated to have approached very nearly 100,000, there being some 500 acres in alfalfa. A part of the Wheatstone ranch was incorporated in the sale. The Grooms have a herd of some 1300 head of Shorthorns now in the Panhandle and some other fine stock east, all of which they will place upon the new purchase, and what will be without doubt, in time, the largest fine stock ranch of Shorthorns in New Mexico.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

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