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Display advertising 10 cents per line, 40 lines
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Reading notices 25 cents per column line,
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not be accepted at any price.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has
the largest 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 con-
venience, we will accept of correspondence, notices,
advertisements as well as those intended for publica-
tion, addressed to any Dallas office.

C. C. Cook, E. L. Pittman, Dr. A. H. H. Tolar and Dr.
C. Broome are traveling in the interest of Texas stock
and farm journals, and are authorized to contract, re-
ceive and receipt for circulation and advertisements.
Any notices shown them will be appreciated by the
management.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Notice is hereby given that the only persons
holding within the state a right of office of the
Stock and Farm Journal, are the undersigned.
THE GEORGE B. LOVING CO., Publishers.

In the apportionment of the fund for
the aid of the state agricultural col-
leges for the ensuing year Texas, In-
dian Territory and Oklahoma each get
\$25,000, an increase of \$1000 over the
amount of the current year. The pay-
ment is made out of sales of public
lands, and is apportioned among the
states by the secretary of the interior.

Dr. William Folseter, a well known
veterinarian of Dallas, upon the request
of the Texas State Sanitary Board, has
recently been investigating a disease
which is killing cattle and horses in
Jefferson and Orange counties. He
found the disease to be charbon. In
order to check its ravages it is neces-
sary, he says, that the carcasses of the
animals which die of this disease be
burned, and he recommends that this
be done in every case. But although
acting as the representative of the
State Live Stock Sanitary Board, he
can only recommend this measure. Im-
portant as it is to the live stock inter-
ests of that portion of the state, he
has no authority to compel the adop-
tion of the sole means of giving pro-
tection to stock owners. A fact that
makes this lack of authority a more
serious defect in our sanitary laws is
that men may become infected with
the disease as well as animals, and in
a recent dispatch from Orange county
an instance was reported of a man be-
ing infected, having been bitten by a
fly that had presumably come from
the carcass of a mule that died of char-
bon in that vicinity. Texas certainly
needs a veterinary board clothed with
sufficient authority to enforce needed
methods of staying the ravages of any
disease at all subject to control.

THE ARMY IN LUTON.
It has at last been decided that the
army in the Philippines must be in-
creased, and as the force in Cuba, Porto
Rico and the United States cannot pre-
sently be reduced there will be an en-
listment to fill existing regiments to
the maximum number and to organize
several new regiments. A few weeks
ago Gen. Otis announced that 30,000
men were enough for the suppression
of the insurrection in Luton. His force
will be increased to 50,000. That twice
that number will be required is the
opinion of distinguished officers who
have been continually at the front
throughout the campaign about Manila.

Though the great mass of the people
of the United States feel that the gov-
ernment has assumed an obligation to
establish its authority over every inch
of territory accepted by it in the treaty
of Paris, they are beginning to mani-
fest a disappointment in the results so
far accomplished by American arms in
the struggle with Aguinaldo, and the
belief is growing that the truth has
not been told them. There have been
scores of instances of heroism as splen-
did as any in the annals of war. The
American soldier has demonstrated a
valour, endurance, discipline and pa-
tience that has won the admiration of
the world. He has never faltered in
any charge. He has never failed to
carry any position he has assaulted.
And yet, after months of struggle in
which he has won almost daily victory
and has known not one defeat he has
practically done little more than defend
Manila. There are stories of fierce
fighting for hours with enormous loss
to the enemy and insignificant losses
among our own troops. A few days ago
Lawton, who is a fighter if our army
has one, fought all day long against
desperate odds, outnumbered in front
and on either flank, compelled to send

three times for reinforcements and
once cutting his way through the en-
emy's lines, and in the report of casual-
ties the enemy is said to have lost sev-
eral hundred killed, while the Ameri-
can loss was five killed and fifteen
wounded. The people of this country
know something about war—and this
don't sound like it.

There is little reason to doubt that
it would have saved much of life and
treasure to have sent to the Philippines
a force sufficient to not only win vic-
tories, but to hold every position occu-
pied. No matter how unpopular it
might have been to have enlisted a suf-
ficient force to win and maintain vic-
tory the government ought to have as-
sumed the responsibility of creating
the necessary force. It was a measure
rendered necessary by the obligations
assumed and by considerations of in-
ternational duty as well as of human-
ity.

TEXAS FARMERS' CONGRESS.

The Journal calls the attention of
readers to the communication of Mr. T.
C. Slaughter of Prosper, Collin county,
relative to the approaching meeting of
Texas Farmers' Congress, to be held at
College Station July 25 to 28 inclusive.

Mr. Slaughter is essentially a prac-
tical farmer. He is also eminently an
intelligent, progressive man. That he
is practical, intelligent and progres-
sive is enough to fully account for the
fact that as a farmer he has been dis-
tinctly successful. And they are men
of Mr. Slaughter's characteristics who
appreciate most thoroughly the great
work of which such an organization as
the Farmers' Congress is capable. His
interest in the success of the congress
and appreciation of its potential use-
fulness, as evinced in his letter, demon-
strates more than anything the Jour-
nal could say, the fact that it is the
practical, progressive and successful
farmer who is ever most eager to learn
all that may advance the interests of
his industry.

There will be a number of men of
Mr. Slaughter's type at the July meet-
ing, representing every department of
agricultural industry. The man who
doubts that each of these will go away
from College Station without having
seen and learned much that will be of
actual value to him in his own indus-
try knows little of the modern develop-
ment of agriculture. Having for cen-
turies been a laborer, it is now a science,
and the men engaged in it who com-
bine with their own practical experi-
ence that which they can learn from
the experience of others, scientific as
well as practical, are on the high road
to prosperity. The Farmers' Congress
has an educational value, aside from
much that is attractive and interesting;
that the Texas farmer who is ambitious
to be in the front rank of his industry
cannot afford to ignore.

**MORE USEFUL CATTLE STA-
TISTICS.**

Texas Stock and Farm Journal is
pleased to see that other papers are ad-
vocating changes in the methods of
collecting and presenting cattle statis-
tics, and gives in this issue an excel-
lent presentation of the reasons why
such changes should be made, taken
from the Homestead of June 15.

The changes that have been hereto-
fore recommended by the Journal are
such as are demanded by the business
interests of the cattle industry. In
nearly every other important industry
in the country the men engaged in each
have available data more or less accu-
rate to guide them in their transactions.
In the cattle industry there are no data
that enable one to at any time meas-
ure with any assurance of correctness
the available beef supply of the coun-
try. The Homestead agrees with the
Journal in asking for a separate clas-
sification of the beef industry, that the
classification of one, two and three-
year-old cattle of each sex should be
reported separately, and that the date
of enumeration should be moved for-
ward up to a season when all the losses
of winter shall have become known.

The most important live stock asso-
ciations of the country have recom-
mended such changes as important to
the commercial operations of the cattle
industry, and the direc. or of the census,
as has been before stated by the Jour-
nal, has asked for the opinions of in-
dividual stockmen in the matter. There
is reason to believe that if the leading
stockmen of the country will press the
subject now upon his attention such
changes of present statistical methods
as the cattlemen need will appear in
the next census and in subsequent an-
nual statistics of the Department of Agri-
culture. The subject is of enough im-
portance to merit the attention of the
executive committee of the several
great live stock associations. The Jour-
nal believes in Census Director Merriam's
willingness to prepare such a
schedule as the cattle industry needs,
if the men engaged in the industry
properly present their case.

THE REPORT ON CATTLE DIPPING.

The Department of Agriculture in its
Year Book of 1898, gives a report of the
cattle dipping experiments of that year

that will certainly be read with sur-
prise in Texas, Indian Territory and
Oklahoma. Of the experiments here
and in the Territories mentioned it
says:

"Several dipping plants were built
and put in operation without awaiting
the sanction of the government; but a
number of casualties which occurred
among several lots of dipped cattle,
greatly exaggerated by press reports,
very soon cooled the ardor of those
who wished to establish dipping plants
for speculative purposes. Since the
middle of December very few cattle
have been dipped.

"In Oklahoma and Indian Territory
several dipping vats were built and
during October and November and De-
cember 1898, about 10,000 head of cattle
were dipped in oil and sulphur, the es-
timated loss being a little more than
one per cent, confined entirely to cattle
in a poor condition. At the dipping sta-
tion of the Fort Worth Stock Yards
company there were dipped between
Oct. 29 and Nov. 26 nearly 3000 head
of cattle, and only in instances where
the dipped cattle were exposed to se-
vere cold and blizzards immediately
upon their arrival at their destination
did the owners suffer any losses of any
consequence. In all there have been
dipped more than 20,000 head of cattle,
and so far as the Bureau of Animal In-
dustry has been informed the total
losses are less than 250 head, or about
1 1/4 per cent. These losses were due in
every instance to the poor condition of
the cattle, unusual exposure to extreme
climatic conditions or unnecessarily
long drives or shipments."

Texas Stock and Farm Journal of
Nov. 30 and Dec. 14 last year gave the
results of dipping several lots of cattle
in Texas and the Territory, showing
that the deaths caused by the process
were from about 10 to over 30 per cent,
that a large proportion of the cows that
were dipped lost their calves, and that
there was an actual injury inflicted
upon the cattle that survived the dip
that reduced them very much in value,
probably fully 25 per cent. In these
cases that dipping caused the damage
is indisputable. The Journal gave the
authority for the reports the names of
well known cattlemen and the reports
have never yet been contradicted. Had
the effect of dipping been as harmless
as is attempted to be shown in the ex-
tract from the Department's Year Book
given above, what reason could there
have been for the official order that
suspended the process?

It has been recently announced that
dipping will soon be resumed, a pre-
paration having been found that will de-
stroy the ticks without inflicting injury
upon the cattle subjected to it. If the
new dip possesses the qualities claimed
for it the Journal will be prepared to
congratulate the Southern cattlemen
upon a discovery of incalculable impor-
tance to their industry, and the Journal
is very far from wishing to discourage
the hopes of those who are interested
in this important matter, and fully ap-
preciates the persistent and intelligent
efforts of the Bureau of Animal Indus-
try whose investigation promises to
have such valuable results. The trouble
last fall was in a premature adoption of
the process which the department itself
was compelled to abandon. It is not
probable that the able body of men
who have been so long engaged in pur-
suing the investigation of dips will per-
mit themselves to again commit such
an error and certainly the Journal will
be among the first to congratulate them
upon their success after it shall have
been practically demonstrated. Never-
theless, before cattlemen expose their
cattle to the new process in any consid-
erable number they must be thorough-
ly convinced of the harmlessness to the
cattle of the new dip, as well as of its
efficacy in removing ticks.

THE NEGRO AS A FARM LABORER.

In testifying before the agricultural
commission in session at Washington,
Mr. J. Polk Brown, president of the
Agricultural Society of Georgia, attrib-
uted the want of development in the
South in a large measure to the pres-
ence of the negro. As reported in dis-
patches, Mr. Brown "regarded the ne-
groes as retarding the industrial, moral,
religious, social and agricultural de-
velopment of the section, and he felt
that if they were absent a better class
of labor would take their place. The
more the negro was paid the less
efficient he was as a laborer." Mr.
Brown discussed other causes that de-
lay Southern development, but the
large proportion of negroes in the labor
element of the South was that which
seemed to him the greatest obstacle to
progress.

The Henderson Times, in a recent is-
sue, gives testimony to the same effect.
In spreading of expressions of the farm-
ers upon present conditions in that
section, the Times says:

"The theme of labor was discussed,
and about all are agreed that negro la-
bor is not what it ought to be. The
most experienced farmers informed us
that the conditions need reforming.
They say that the negro as a rule is,
beside, if possible, more indolent,

less reliable and less trustworthy; that
no one is safe in hiring one by the year,
or even by the month, provided that he
is paid a day in advance of his time;
and few seem to have any higher am-
bition than to keep soul and body to-
gether, and are not particular about the
manner of keeping those two important
functions united. It is evident that the
whites are striving more than ever
to arrange their farming affairs in such
a way as to be more independent of the
negro, and will in course of time force
the blacks to rely more upon their own
resources. The condition of many ne-
groes is now deplorable, owing alto-
gether to their idleness and trifling-
ness. They, rather than work, are
existing in a half-starved and half-
clothed condition, and are raising up
their children to be worse than vagabonds."

Everyone who knows the condition,
habits and disposition of the negro in
these communities where the race is
found in considerable numbers, having
opportunity without restraint to de-
velop their characteristics, must endorse
these opinions. With educational ad-
vantages the negro has not improved.
With industrial opportunities better
than possessed by the rural labor-
ing class in other sections, instead of
advancing he has distinctly retrograd-
ed. Every year the idle and the vicious
among them, if not actually more nu-
merous, are more in evidence. They
flock to the cities and large towns,
where very many of them seem to ex-
ist without labor. In many portions
of Texas they have long been the only
laborers the planters could employ, and
they have, under former conditions,
rendered it impossible to establish a
tenant system beneficial to landlord
and tenant alike. They have drained
the land of its fertility, because dis-
franchised or stock farming, is more difficult,
perhaps impracticable with such labor.

The agricultural industries of Texas
are undergoing a development in at
least a very considerable portion of the
state that renders the land owner less
dependent on a labor system contin-
ually growing less satisfactory. With
the cultivation of grain crops and the
development of stock farming the demand
for the labor of the negro is very much
diminished, and in fruit raising and
duck farming he has almost no place
at all. He can be used in factory work,
in railroad construction and in some
other employments where discipline is
rigid and regularity and prompt obedi-
ence are enforced. In time only the best
of the race, and there are very many in
the race that have excellent qualities,
will remain upon any except the large
farms where, under the direction of
competent managers, they will be held
under a discipline as strict as that of
the army. While there are many cred-
itable exceptions, the experience of
more than thirty years has shown that
with freedom the negro has degenerat-
ed morally and physically, and morally
more than physically.

This is not a pleasant conclusion.
The Southern people still feel kindly
toward the negro. They feel that much
of his demoralization is the result of
the false position in which he was
placed as a result of the war. That,
perhaps, is an error that can never be
remedied. But the white man must take
care of himself, and it is the inexorable
law of his nature that he must advance
—and in some way every obstacle to his
advancement must be made to give
way. The Journal does not know how
the present unhappy tendency of the
negro in those communities in which
he predominates largely in numbers
can be reversed or reared. The meth-
ods of benefiting the race must, it
seems from all experience, be depend-
ent upon the right and ability of the
white man to exercise a control that
at present is impossible. Negro labor
must be directed, disciplined and sub-
jected to an authority as rigid as that
which is exercised in the great indus-
trial establishments of the North, and
the individuals that refuse to submit
must go to the wall here, as they do
there. Conditions, however, now ren-
der the exercise of such authority im-
practicable. And in the meantime,
while many of the race are industrious
and self-respecting, the negro, as a
class, continues to degenerate. Better
things might be hoped for could leaders
like Booker Washington lead the peo-
ple of his race into the ways which will
develop self-respect, whereby they
would surely win the respect, the confi-
dence and the encouragement of the
dominant race.

Ozona Courier: I. T. Heck of Pecos
county, recently sold 1000 head of cat-
tle to Morgan Livingston, the Tunis
ranchman, at \$15 a head. . . . Wm.
Conates sold 30 head of yearlings and
long yearlings, to Theo Bjorkman for
\$15 for yearlings and \$17 for long year-
lings. Claud Hudspeth sold last week
10 head of steer yearlings to Theo
Bjorkman at \$15 a head. . . . C. L.
Broome sold for John Rae to M. Z.
Smitten last week 100 steer yearlings
at \$15 a head. . . . B. F. Byrd bought last
week from G. W. Ethridge 185 head
of Mills county stock cattle at about
\$16.30 a head. . . . Charlie Broome bought
the Bucklen big steers, two and up,
278 head, from E. D. Harrington, at
\$21 and \$26 a head.

CATTLE.

Some of the stockmen who have re-
cently visited Cuba and Porto Rico
have expressed their surprise at the
large size of the native cattle and their
having been no attempt made to im-
prove them by the use of bulls of the
best breeds. It must be remembered,
however, that the abundant supply of
highly nutritious pasturage through-
out the year and the mild winters of
the West Indies, permit the calf to
grow to maturity without any check.
This alone is enough to account for the
large size attained by range cattle on
those islands. The native stocks in
Texas have degenerated from taxing
the ranges too heavily, and from the
stunting effect of winter on young
stock. With the food and climate
which the Porto Rico cattle enjoy they
ought to be large.

The Journal noted some week ago
the sale of 1500 L S yearling steers to
Colorado stockmen. These youngsters
are now in the pasture of their pur-
chaser, Dr. O. G. Gravelle, and while
Ham Rose, not far from Denver, and
by their remarkably fine beef form,
color and uniformity have attracted a
great deal of attention among North-
western cattlemen. The 1000 yearling
heifers of the J. A. herd, Palo Duro,
Texas, are in the same pasture and are
receiving no less admiration. Each lot
is a credit to Texas range breeding,
and they are showing to many the
wonderful improvement of which pret-
tily much all the stock in the state is
just as capable as were the L S and J
wards, serving the best heifers of the
breeding purposes, employing only
registered bulls of one of the best
breeds and judicious management of
grazing resources will anywhere in
Texas bring up a herd to such a stand-
ard that everyone who handles the
marketable surplus can make money.

**FEEDING VALUE OF COTTON SEED
PRODUCTS.**

At the meeting of the Cotton Seed
Oil Mill Superintendents' association
recently held at Waco, Texas, Vice-
President R. H. Schumaker delivered
an instructive address on the constitu-
ents of cotton seed products, the con-
clusion of which was as follows:

"Thus we find that from 20 to 25
per cent, or 190 pounds of seed on a
general average will give hulls and
lint 46 to 49 pounds, cake 38 to 37
pounds, oil 16 to 14 pounds. The anal-
ysis of cotton seed oil contains: Val-
erianol, 10.44 per cent, oleic acid, 84
per cent, stearic acid, 4.21 per cent,
gum sugar and cellulose 2.2 per cent,
cellulose 2.2 per cent, and sulphur
0.2 per cent, mineral constituents 7.2
per cent.

"Recent analysis shows that cotton
seed contains about 8 per cent of sugar.
This is a very valuable constituent.
The industry is as conservative as
baking and its profits are ensured by
conditions that have as much promise
of permanency as those of the steel
and iron trade.

HORSE.

In order to produce good, sturdy
colts the sire and dam should be of
good constitution, in good condition and
in the vigor of their age is recommended.
The age to which either a stallion or a
mare will retain his vigor is not the
same in different animals, much de-
pending on heredity, and quite as much
on how the animal has been treated.
Full maturity on both sides is impor-
tant, and it is not possible to get the
best of either side if it is useless to expect
good results from the breeding.

No matter to what class a horse may
belong, or what may be his employ-
ment, nor how well trained he may be
in other gait, if he is not a good flat-
footed walker he is seriously deficient.
Under the saddle and in harness the
horse is very often required to walk,
and if he has an upright carriage and
strides along with quick, easy move-
ment, his tail swinging from side to
side and his head and neck
keeping timely movement with his
feet, he will have an appearance
at once attractive to every horseman.
Walking should be the first gait taught
a horse, and while training to other
gaits, he should be brought back to a
walk frequently in order that he may
not lose the benefit of his first teaching.
A slow walker in harness or under
the saddle will wear out the patience
of his owner.

Contracts have recently been made
for the delivery of several thousand
range horses, from Montana, Idaho
and Utah, in Iowa. These horses are
to weigh about 1000 pounds and will
be of fair quality. The singular fact
about these deals is that the horses
are to be sold principally to farmers
in Iowa, and it testifies strongly to the
extent to which horse-breeding has
been abandoned on the farms. The
raising of range horses to supply the
demand for work stock on that farm
is a new feature in the horse indus-
try, but it is one that might have been
expected by those who have been
watchful of conditions. A horse can
be raised to marketable age at a cheap
annual cost as can a steer, though to
raise the right kind of a horse will
require a more costly foundation stock
than is required in raising even a high
class of cattle, and the horse should
have some handling and training to
prepare him for market. Altogether,
however, it will pay at least as big a
per cent of profit to raise the kind of
horses that will find ready buyers as
it will to raise the best class of beef
cattle.

THE RANGE HORSE.

At the second annual meeting of the
National Horse Dealers', Breeders and
Exhibitors' association, held at Chic-
ago, a paper on the above subject was
read by Mr. H. E. Fletcher in which he
said:

"A horse that has spent his early
years on the range, being as well bred
as the same horse raised on the farm,
has far greater powers of endurance,

better life, more ambition, greater lung
power and better feet than the one
raised on the farm. The doggy or farm-
yard-raised colt has, as a rule, from
the time he is foaled, not had sufficient
exercise to give him the bone and mus-
cle to make him a muscular, strong,
sound and useful horse. He has been
compelled to spend six months or more
of each year around the grain-trail or
hay racks with his feet embedded in
manure ankle-deep or more, as a result
of which his feet are continually pack-
ed with manure and heated, while the
range-bred colt hardly sees a day of
his life, until taken from the range,
that he has not traveled from five to
twenty-five miles over the hills and
through the valleys among the moun-
tains, having unlimited range and scope
for his daily run. His digestive organs
have never been burned out with grain
feed, he has not inherited disease in any
form nor is he subject to it.

"As we all know and must admit,
the farm-raised horse, when he goes to
market, has to go through an accel-
erated process, which disposes of him
for work for a longer or shorter time,
and the percentage of this class of
horses that break down before they are
in a position for service is very large.
The range-bred horse seems to be fitted
and ready for any climate and any
work. The only one process he has to
pass through after leaving the range is
to be broken to harness and accustomed
to work at the same time. He natu-
rally becomes accustomed to grain
feed. He is then ready for service; his
flesh is hard, his muscle strong, his
lungs of the best and his hoofs are
like flint."

One great advantage in the range
methods, as claimed by Mr. Fletcher
elsewhere, in his address, is that
the colts are weaned at the age of six
months, as on the farm, but run with
the dams and receive support from
them throughout the winter.

Mr. Fletcher, a resident horse raiser
from the Northwestern ranges, and
from his knowledge of them as com-
pared with horses bred and reared on
the farm he expresses the opinion that
when we arrive at the standard of
raising horses, I am thoroughly con-
vinced we shall find that the range-
raised colt, removed to the farmer's
hands at the age of one or two years,
will be given an advantage that sur-
passes the present methods of either farm
or range work."

While this opinion is perhaps cor-
rect as to range raising in the North-
western ranges, it is not so in Texas,
it is better to keep the young stock
on the range until four years old. This
would be better for the development of
good feet and bone and for fitting the
animal for a long career of usefulness,
by permitting him to mature under the
healthful conditions of the range. At
the age of two years he is still too
much undeveloped to be subjected to
the ordinary diet of the farm horse,
and whatever there may be in the
range conditions to develop vitality,
endurance, sound constitution, he
should be permitted to enjoy until he
is fully matured, strengthened and
fortified for his future work.

However, he should not be left solely
to the resources of the range. The
mare while with foal and when suck-
ling should have all she may need to
stimulate liberal milk yield, and all
the stock, especially the immature ani-
mals should have whatever feed may
be necessary to maintain vigorous con-
dition, and there should be some sort
of accessible shelter to which they
could retreat during the rigors of the
severest spells of winter weather. This
sort of care is compatible with, and
is a part of, the sanitary influ-
ences of range freedom and exercise.

LIVE STOCK NEWS.

The ranges about Fort Stockton had
good rains last week.

Clarendon Industrial West: L. C.
Beverly sold 1300 head of two-year-
olds to Shy, in Stock cattle from
\$20 and they were shipped from here
Monday.

In King county the heavy rains have
degraded a great many of the horses,
by washing away the dams, causing
serious loss and inconvenience to
stockmen.

The shearing season is over in Wyom-
ing and the wool clip is estimated to
be not less than 30,000,000 pounds.
While the product exceeds that of last
year, the price is about 2 cents a pound
higher.

F. O. Fidler of Cresson, Tex., sold on
the Chicago market Friday 81 steers,
average 1192 pounds, at \$5.65; 42 head,
1148 pounds, at \$5, and 112 head, 1063
pounds, at \$4.80. The Drovers' Journal
says these were the best prices of the
year, weights considered.

Dr. Wm. Folseter, the Dallas veteri-
narian, who was sent by the Texas
Live Stock Sanitary Commission to
investigate the disease that is killing
cattle and horses in Jefferson and
Orange counties, has no doubt that the
disease is charbon.

Richardson & Ryan of Leaven-
worth, Kansas, had on the Kansas City
market Friday 62 head of Texas steers,
weighing 1168 to 1175 pounds, which
were sold for \$5. They were Polled-
Angus grade, out of the Nels Morris
herd near Midland. They were ship-
ped from East Fairmount, Kansas,
where they have been on full feed
since October.

Sterling City News: Tom Dolan
bought Capt. J. G. Rice's, J. W. Wal-
raven's and J. A. Drennan's steer year-
lings at \$15 last week. . . . B. F. Roberts
bought 200 head of stock cattle from
Mrs. Holloway last week at private
terms. . . . J. M. Templeton sold a sec-
tion of school land and a quarter
section of patented land to B. T. Hill
this week at \$400, and 73 head of stock
cattle including about 25 calves; at \$20
around. This bunch of cattle are very
fine and brought above present top
prices.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

Sheep will fatten more rapidly on
ground feed but are more liable to
eat too much and suffer from indiges-
tion than if the grain were merely
broken, and unless the feeder is
watchful it is therefore better to feed
whole or broken grain except in the
case of old sheep with defective teeth.

Very much depends on the manner
in which the wool is tied in fleeces for
the market. A good job of tying will
sometimes make a difference of half
a cent to a cent in the price. The
main object in tying a fleece of wool
is to put it up in such shape as to make
it merchantable, and appear as neat as
possible. Some heavy wools if tied in
bundles are too small, will appear
relatively heavier than they are, and the
buyer will not pay so much for them
as he would if they seemed lighter.
He will believe them to contain heavy
grease or yolk. There are many ways
of tying up wool for the market. Some
employ the hand method, others the
press, some a box and steel rollers
do it all, merely folding it in a
bundle, and bagging it as soon as off
the sheep. When made ready the sides
of the fleeces are folded in to the center
bringing the back ends then begin at
the tail end of the fleece and roll to-
wards the neck and shoulder wool.
Having previously cut off some wool
twine sufficient to tie it so that two
strands of twine go around each way
of the fleece, the fleece is laid over
the twine and the tie is made.—Ex.

FOOT ROT.

A writer in Massachusetts Plough-
man says:

"It should not be forgotten that the
Southdown, and indeed all the Down
sheep, are more liable to foot rot than
the long-wooled white-faced sheep like
the Cotswold and Lincoln. Their
smaller feet are an inherited charac-
teristic from ancestors who were bred
and lived for generations upon land
that was hard and dry. As they would
so sink into mud and their feet would
not spread apart, and the skin be-
tween them is thin and tender. If
they go upon wet ground where the
mud presses up between their claws
soon causes the soreness there which,
if neglected, results in what is known
as foot rot. It will therefore be easily
seen that the Downs are not adapted
to travel through muddy places, or to
go into bogs for their feed.

"The long-wooled sheep are better
adapted to such places. They are na-
tive of sections where there is much
low-lying land and wet weather. Their
weight has combined with this heredi-
tary cause to give the large foot,
with a broad, flat surface of the claws,
and the skin between those claws is
thick and leathery, and even in some
cases covered with wool."

To the Journal it seems that the
presence of wool between the toes
would increase the liability to foot rot
by assisting to retain the mud, which
would be less apt to remain between
the wide-spreading toes

SWINE.

The male pig, such as you do not intend to keep for breeding purposes, should be castrated at five weeks old. At that age it will not check its growth.

There are some things that even a hog will learn by experience. A brood sow, for instance, is generally a better mother after the first litter, and still better with each successive litter, until she becomes superannuated. This may not be the sole reason, nor even the chief reason why after litters do better than the first, but we are confident it has much to do with the fact.

The preparations for weaning pigs should commence sometime in advance of the separation. It is the custom to feed both the sows and their litters what they want and allow them to eat together till the pigs are five or six weeks old. Then the pigs have a lot to themselves and are liberally fed, and when they have had their fill the sows go in and clean up.

THE BEST AGE FOR BREEDING.

Ed L. Oliver, Cooper, Texas.

We have been asked what is the best age to breed a young sow for her first litter. It is a general rule among breeders not to breed before the sow is at least eight months old. Of course there are exceptions, and we would prefer the conditions would be such that earlier breeding would be advisable. It would be of considerable advantage for many to have the sows of the herd to farrow as near the same period as possible, and in this case we would risk breeding some of them under this age rather than have girls farrow some weeks later than the older sows. There is no feature more desirable and no one feature that impresses more favorably the buyer, should he be either a butcher or breeder, than a uniform, well-fed lot of pigs. If all are farrowed in the same month, and I would prefer to have the girls farrow a week or so earlier than the rest, so as to have all weaned near the same time and move the sows out of sight and hearing of the pigs the chance of disease is lessened. The disease goes more generally under the term of cinder rot, but it is really diphtheria. It spreads rapidly from one chicken to another by means of the drinking water. The birds eat and drink from the same vessel, and this is sufficient to give it to all the chickens. The only way to prevent its spread is to take a bird showing the slightest symptoms of the disease and isolate her, providing separate drinking and eating vessels for her benefit. A little precaution of this nature taken early in the first stages of the disease may prevent its spread, and save many dollars to the owner.

Another form of contagious roup is what is called scrofula. In this disease great lumps or sores appear on the face of the birds, and they exhibit all the signs of catarrh, breathing so hoarsely that at times they actually suffocate, and on which our success as dairymen largely depend. These are breeding, feeding and care of the dairy stock. Upon breeding depends altogether the future of the milk cow, and it is remembered a cow has born in her the power to give rich or poor milk, and if poor, nothing that man can do will improve her in that line. But the quantity of milk a cow will give is determined by the one who has the care of her from the time she is born until she comes into dairy work, and depends almost exclusively on the feeding and care given her. This word "care" means a great deal in the education of a dairy cow; it does not mean food and shelter alone. It means education, that we develop in the cow a love for us, or as it is usually expressed, affection. The more affectionate the cow the more valuable she is in the dairy. In our work we must remember that we have to do with the great law of maternity which induces a cow to give milk for her offspring.

She gives it in part, because of the affection she as a mother has for her young. The more of this mother love we have in the cow the better, but to stop and dote over this is to neglect her. We must have a kind treatment from her owner, from the time she is born until she goes out of the dairy. She must have a mother's treatment and a mother's care.—M. E. King, in Coleman's Rural World.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury. As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous membrane, be particularly careful to read the labels and accept on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is to be feared. The good you can possibly derive from such ointments is entirely nullified by the damage they do to the system. It is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood, and causing a general debility. In buying HALL'S CATARRH CURE, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made at Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. CHASEY & CO., Proprietors. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GUINEA FOWLS. Many persons object to keeping guinea fowls because of their unpleasant odors, and perhaps because of some respects they do not become as domesticated as do other fowls. Because of both of these characteristics they are unsuited to any farm where there is a large number of other fowls. They have some qualities that make them very desirable fowls to farmers who have such ranges. They are good layers and lay from the time they come of age until the middle of the fall. The eggs are of fine flavor, though smaller than those of the ordinary fowls, and are of the objectionable habit of that of seeking out of the places for their nests, which are sometimes hard to find. The nests should not be unnecessarily disturbed.

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POULTRY.

Watch your poultry closely and rid them of lice as soon as they are seen to be infested.

Keep plenty of clean, pure water where the fowls can easily get it whenever they want it.

For fowls that are confined to a small run the following is recommended by H. B. Geer, in Agricultural Epitome, as a substitute for range food: Two or three quarts of oats, three or four potatoes or turnips, cut up, and about a pound of scrap beef, beef tallow, or any sort of meat that will give out some grease and meaty flavor when cooked. All should be cooked together, then drain the water off or stir in enough bran to absorb it.

According to a consular report a regular "goose market" takes place at Warsaw during the month of October, through which some 100,000 geese are sold. The geese are fattened at Warsaw, but most for export to Germany. One-third of the geese come from the government of Vilna, and many more have come long distances from other parts of the empire to prevent which they are "shod," as it is called, before setting out on their journey to Warsaw. That is, they are first driven through a bar poured on the ground, and then through a series of rollers, which has been repeated several times their feet become covered with a hard crust which protects them during their long march on hard ground.

DISEASES AMONG HENS.

We are just beginning to learn to guard against contagious diseases among animals and birds, and when everyone who attempts to raise stock on the farm appreciates the importance of this precaution we will have a lower death rate. A great many who attribute the death of their poultry and live stock to colds and similar diseases would do well to inquire into the matter more closely. Among the diseases of a poultry farm in particular it will be found that much of this mortality is due to contagious diseases, which can only be exterminated by killing off the birds so affected.

Diphtheria, for instance, is a contagious disease that kills off many fine birds in the poultry yard. The disease goes more generally under the term of cinder rot, but it is really diphtheria. It spreads rapidly from one chicken to another by means of the drinking water. The birds eat and drink from the same vessel, and this is sufficient to give it to all the chickens. The only way to prevent its spread is to take a bird showing the slightest symptoms of the disease and isolate her, providing separate drinking and eating vessels for her benefit. A little precaution of this nature taken early in the first stages of the disease may prevent its spread, and save many dollars to the owner.

Another form of contagious roup is what is called scrofula. In this disease great lumps or sores appear on the face of the birds, and they exhibit all the signs of catarrh, breathing so hoarsely that at times they actually suffocate, and on which our success as dairymen largely depend. These are breeding, feeding and care of the dairy stock. Upon breeding depends altogether the future of the milk cow, and it is remembered a cow has born in her the power to give rich or poor milk, and if poor, nothing that man can do will improve her in that line. But the quantity of milk a cow will give is determined by the one who has the care of her from the time she is born until she comes into dairy work, and depends almost exclusively on the feeding and care given her. This word "care" means a great deal in the education of a dairy cow; it does not mean food and shelter alone. It means education, that we develop in the cow a love for us, or as it is usually expressed, affection. The more affectionate the cow the more valuable she is in the dairy. In our work we must remember that we have to do with the great law of maternity which induces a cow to give milk for her offspring.

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DAIRY.

Preservatives are not needed if the butter has been properly made and packed.

The good dairy cow will not fatten easily, nor is it desirable that she should. Her object in life is to convert feed into milk, not flesh.

To keep the milk cow up to her most liberal production she must be kindly treated. Anything that unduly excites her or a condition of discomfort caused by extremely hot or cold weather or rain will promptly show its effects in a diminished yield.

No better butter is made than that which can be made on the farm, and it brought to market in neat packages the maker need fear no difficulty in finding buyers. A farmer who makes such butter can always arrange to have his regular customers, relieving him of any trouble in looking for buyers every time he brings butter to the town to sell.

In Bulletin 122 of the New Jersey Experiment station is a report of an experiment to test the comparative value of dry fodder and silage, including out on their journey to Warsaw. That is, they are first driven through a bar poured on the ground, and then through a series of rollers, which has been repeated several times their feet become covered with a hard crust which protects them during their long march on hard ground.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

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Findings 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 300 head ready, send English Berkshire 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 Shorthorns..... 11 to 20 months old. 1 carload registered Shorthorns..... 11 to 20 months old. 1 carload pure bred Black Polled..... 11 to 24 months old.

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Drummond Farm Herd. Registered Crucifixion-topped Shorthorn cattle, headed by Clans 23337, May Day 22888, Young Gustavus 18412. Texas bred bulls for sale. Registration papers furnished with each animal sold. Address, G. W. HUNT, At Bench, Drummond, Young Co., Tex.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three miles from Hevillie, a fine lot of one and two-year-old Hereford, Durham and Devon bulls, all acclimated. Call or write for prices.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas.

Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS. Breeder of Pure-bred HEREFORD Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls for sale. All Pure-bred raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited. Will have an exhibit at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March 15th to 17th, 1899. Address U. B. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

HEREFORDS.

SCOTT & MARCH. Breeders of Pure Bred Herefords, 150 young bulls and heifers of our own breeding at private sale. Also 50 grade bulls. Call on us at Helton in 25 miles south of Kansas City.

BELTON, MO.

FOR SALE--30 HEIFERS.

30 high grade and full blood Darhams and 5 five-quarter Hereford and one-quarter Durham. These are all from high grade and full blood cows and registered bulls.

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Hereford Grove Stock Farm, CHILDRESS, TEXAS. Breeder of Pure-bred HEREFORD Cattle. A choice lot of young Bulls for sale. All Pure-bred raised. Only first class bulls, both as to breeding and individuality, kept in service. Inspection solicited. Will have an exhibit at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, March 15th to 17th, 1899. Address U. B. WEDDINGTON, Childress, Texas.

HEREFORDS.

SCOTT & MARCH. Breeders of Pure Bred Herefords, 150 young bulls and heifers of our own breeding at private sale. Also 50 grade bulls. Call on us at Helton in 25 miles south of Kansas City.

BELTON, MO.

FOR SALE--30 HEIFERS.

30 high grade and full blood Darhams and 5 five-quarter Hereford and one-quarter Durham. These are all from high grade and full blood cows and registered bulls.

M. W. HOVENKAMP, Kellie, Texas.

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 or Rockland 4731, and Stone Mason 13th 42397, and bred to such bulls as Wild Tom 5192, Archibald V. 54433, Java 64045, Imp Keep On 76015 and Imp Seminal 76062. Also 40 one-year-old Heifers and 7 Cows. These Cattle are as good individuals as well bred as can be bought in this country.

Findings 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 300 head ready, send English Berkshire 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 Shorthorns..... 11 to 20 months old. 1 carload registered Shorthorns..... 11 to 20 months old. 1 carload pure bred Black Polled..... 11 to 24 months old.

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

JOHN W. LOWELL, Denver, Co.

GRANDVIEW HEREFORDS.

Grandview Farm, which is the largest Hereford breeding establishment east of the Missouri river is devoted to the breeding of the most desirable strains of Herefords. The principal stock bulls in service in the back end Capital Grove 2nd, Healed 14th, Blue Grass (one of the best sons of Beau Reel), Gentry Britton 3rd, Gentry Britton 4th, and Gentry Lara. Over 100 calves registered coming yearling bulls for sale, including several grand sons of Ancient Briton.

C. G. COMSTOCK, Albany, Mo.

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.

60 high grade one and two-year-old Bulls and 25 high grade Heifers for sale in Hall County, Texas, near Memphis. 300 thoroughbred Hereford Bulls one and two years old, near Kansas City, Mo. Cattle of both breeds for sale at all times. Address

Nelson & Doyle, Kansas City, Mo.

The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1898. CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

MY HERD consists of 400 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand a pair of sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town I have some 100 bulls of choice yearling heifers, all Texas raised. Bulls by car loads a specialty. WM POWELL, Proprietor

WEAVERGRACE HEREFORDS.

INDIVIDUAL MERIT BY INHERITANCE. Established 1839. Awarded 1000 Prizes. Send for "Star List," an Illustrated "Merit Record" and history of the breed. An aid to the appreciation of Hereford character. Contains portraits and pedigrees of the Weavergrace strain and breeding cows, whose practice is now open to private treaty for the first time in five years. A Special Offering of Cows and Heifers Now on Sale. Address,

T. F. B. SOTHAM,

Livingston Co. Chillicothe, Mo.

Sunny Side Herefords. Brookside Shorthorns. This space belongs to BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan. Carload of pure bred bulls, one and two years old, for sale. Address, H. R. LITTLE, Hope, Kas.

JULE GUNTER, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS. Breeder of pure bred SHORTHORN CATTLE. Whole herd open to inspection. Handle strictly by car loading. Correspondence solicited.

Drummond Farm Herd. Registered Crucifixion-topped Shorthorn cattle, headed by Clans 23337, May Day 22888, Young Gustavus 18412. Texas bred bulls for sale. Registration papers furnished with each animal sold. Address, G. W. HUNT, At Bench, Drummond,

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. Buchanan, 514 Mason street, Fort Worth, Tex. Correspondents are kindly requested to write only on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

THE MOTHERS OF MEN.

The bravest battle that ever was fought! Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it, not far from the coast of Spain.

'Twas fought by the mothers of men. Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent words or thought From mouths of wonderful men!

But deep in a walled-up woman's heart— Of a woman that would not yield, But bravely, silently, bore her part—

Lo, there is that battle-field! No marching troop, no bivouac song, No banner to gleam and wave; But, oh, these battles, they last so long— From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars, She fights in her walled-up town— Fights on and in the endless wars, Then, silent, unseen, goes down.

Oh, ye with banners and battle shot, And soldiers to shout and praise! I tell you the kindest vicarious fought Were fought in these silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame, With splendid and silent scorn, Go back to God as when you came— The kindest warrior born!

—Joquin Miller.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Bashful Bachelor's advice to Jealous-Hearted Lora not to be jealous is very good, but he does not enter deep enough into the emotion of jealousy. No man is going to be jealous if he can help it. There is no fun in it. But jealousy is a green-eyed monster which takes possession of the best of men sometimes and makes them madmen. I would say to anyone inclined to jealousy, fight it as you would any other demon; master it; do not let it master you.

All jealous-hearts and lovers have my sincerest sympathy. It is not enough to say to them, you should not be jealous. They would not be if they could help it. I say, put on an armor against this maddening enemy, and meet him like a man. I wish I had the power to reach every girl in the land to say to her, have your pretty, coquetish ways; do not let one man absorb you entirely, but be careful to make no lover jealous. If you do this, you are shallow and heartless.

We are indebted to Pocahontas for the above beautiful poem and a good letter this week. I think her kind words in a personal letter; such are unobtainable in a needy life. I hope she will brighten both me and the Household soon.

Texas Ranger is cordially welcomed. I judge he will develop into a most interesting new member.

Fond Heart is right; every individual should do his own thinking but he must have the right education of heart and mind so he will be sure to think right. Fond Heart is entitled to come again and make any suggestions he wishes concerning our badges.

I am delighted to hear from Saucybox again; was really worried about her long absence. I heartily wish her letter chain idea. It will help the members to become acquainted, and each can bring fresh pleasure and new interest into the life of the other. I hope the letter chain idea will be taken up and carried out with success and profit.

Cinderella suggests colors for our badge. How many favor these colors? I wonder how many will recognize Lottie Lee as one of our most popular old members? She was one of my favorites and I am so sorry she changed her name. I shall call her the old name to myself.

Kickapoo Chief writes a good letter. He is always welcome. Yes, what has become of our genius, Village Blacksmith? He is neglecting us, and so is Jon Pu. I want to hear from both of them.

A letter from Irresponsible is always good. No comments of mine are needed. I regret she and Frank Heartless must quarrel. Perhaps if they knew each other they would be the best of friends.

Let us hear more about the badges. WANTS TO DO HIS OWN THINKING.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: We have been readers of Texas Stock and Farm Journal for quite a long time, and seeing the Household in such admirable progress, I shall be perfectly unhappy without being admitted to the social band.

As this is only for an introduction, will not choose any subject to write on, but merely state the fact that I am a good-natured young man, like all others—"no bad habits," and quite contented to take the world as it is.

I was very much disappointed at not seeing a letter from Little Beauty in last issue. She is an excellent writer and leads a person to conceive the idea that love actually strengthens the soul and enlightens the mind, as well as purifies the heart. I hope she will pay us another visit.

Three cheers for Liberty, for so admirably bringing our thoughts to action in regard to our thinking privileges. I think if we are permitted to do anything in the world, it is to solve, it should be to do our own thinking. But I cannot exactly agree with those individuals, to whom she referred, who claimed that everything is fair in war for during my recent volunteer service I met with quite a number of occurrences which I thought a deal unfair.

I will not assume the right to make a suggestion regarding the badge, as I don't know whether I will be admitted or not, and as it is growing late I must close, with much respect to the Household and a sweet good night to all. I beg to remain, yours most sincerely, FOND HEART, Sulphur Springs, Texas.

SUGGESTS COLORS FOR BADGE. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As it has been raining out here in this Western country, I thought I would write and tell how everything is benefited. All the lakes are full and the

grass is coming out nice, and everything looks green and fresh. I think it would be nice to have a badge and make it out of red, white and blue, the colors of our nation.

Francis, come again, and tell us more about your hunt. Our school closed the 19th of May, and we are going to have a picnic at Iatan tank.

My hat has become of Purple Pansy and the other old members? Who is the cousin that calls Cow Puncher to task? His name was not signed, and we do not know who she is.

Anyone wishing to correspond may get my address from Mrs. Buchanan. I must bid you adieu, with love to Mrs. Buchanan and Household. CINDERELLA, Big Springs, Texas.

AN OLD MEMBER UNDER A NEW NAME. My Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Having been absent so long, do not think I can justify call myself a member of the Household, and doubtless many of you have forgotten me, though I have been with you all along in reading the many good letters. There have been many subjects discussed since I have written and some of my members still discuss subjects that is distasteful to Mrs. Buchanan. I think that is very wrong and inconsiderate. Nobody's Pet, do you think you were right in mentioning the subject because someone else did, knowing it was forbidden?

Well, some of you may scold Uncle Johnnie for his letter in Household, but Aunt Sella has good naturedly taken his part and seems perfectly willing to live with him. Perhaps had some of you good boys that are looking for earthly angels to share your happiness and sorrow would have given the letter a little thought and consideration, you would have expressed it as being good, with a splendid moral. I believe Uncle Johnnie's letter was written for a purpose, and some of you "dear, good boys" that are scolding Uncle Johnnie should profit by it, so that they may never be able to agree with him. I may be "all wrong," but this is my opinion of the Goodfellow letters.

About selfishness, I am afraid I can not write anything very interesting about it, but some of you are being good, and I would like to see you. "Men want but little here below, and women want it all, you know."

Now, I think that is putting the selfishness on one side altogether. I will change my Household name and give it equal parts distributed on both sides, for where you may find a truly unselfish woman, you find a selfish man, and vice versa; so I don't believe it can be agreed upon which is the most selfish. But there are so many good writers I will leave it for them to decide. I am willing for my scattering remarks to take refuge in the waste basket to make room for a letter and more interesting letter. I will change my Household name and give you how many of you will know me. With best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and members, I am, lovingly, LOTTIE LEE, June 12, 1899.

A GOOD LETTER. Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Village Blacksmith has not written to the Household for some time. Wonder if he hasn't made up his theme yet. He is no blacksmith, but a poet in the making. Cicero: "ille verbum vigilantissimus ac censor," which means "a skillful mint-master, a subtle watchman and a weigher of words." Enough to make me think that he could also be said of Village Blacksmith.

Pauline Fry, who has such a long time not written to the Household, longs heartily to see a true cowboy, as she writes me. She says she has all her freaks, and I think she is about right, too; not all of them, but the majority.

The Household has discussed single and married life thoroughly, and the members of the Household are well pleased. But Cor. 7:38 says different. Maybe something ought to have changed by that time, as it has been such a long time ago and people are not so much interested in single life in this century.

Lizzie Dick, who has had fifty lovers, says she, "and not one suited." Maybe it was just turned around. When you hear maid say, "I don't want to marry," you may be sure you have a maid beside you. Some maids can sing this song, but I hope she is not in the ring. "The many lovers I had not I could have counted ten by ten; better tried their best in vain to catch. And none of them would barely match. Three dozen years have come and passed, But oh, an old maid I am at last!"

But, oh, an old maid I am at last! Village Blacksmith has not written to the Household for some time, and if he is a bachelor I should not be surprised if he says, "If you want to shorten your lives, get married." But, alas, for some bachelors' wife, then he marries, and she is a wife, and she has a hard time to get him civilized. Sometimes he thinks she uses too much "grub," and then again he thinks she fixes up the house in too much of a "housewife" way.

Wonder what has become of Uncle Johnny Goodfellow, and what kind of arrangement he and his wife have made, and wonder if she still wants to sell her eggs and chickens and keep the money. I guess all the Household would like to hear from him.

Maud is a good, sensible writer, but uses the subject of selfishness in "too long a manner." We'd be a pearl in Eve's paradise "to come up with it." KICKAPOO CHIEF.

AN ORIGINAL IDEA. Dear Edith, Lads and Lassies, The bad penny will return, you know, so please try to look delighted for the sake of good manners. Now, J. C. A., you needn't put on that resigned look, and Jealous Hearted Lover needn't frown, because I'm not to be extending either side of the crown, and I mean to hang on to the Household like the old man of the sea.

C. J. A., or J. C. A., or A. J. C. (I don't know which; but, anyway, the gentleman who gave me such good advice.) I thank you very much for your timely warning. If ever I should forget that I am a lady, there will doubtless be plenty of C. J. A.'s to remind me of the fact. Men generally demand the highest standard of purity in women—to make amends for their own imperfections, I suppose.

Now, Jealous-Hearted Lover, how can you love a girl you can't trust? If you're jealous, I'm sorry for you. Jealousy is always a misfortune, sometimes a fault. In your case, I think, it is the latter. If you are jealous and inclined to make a fuss now, what will you be like after marriage? Be kind and gentle with that girl; prove that you love her better than those others. Don't make the mistake of trying to make her jealous in return. Nine times out of ten, such a course will prove disastrous to you. Girls can be led, but can not be driven. I am a girl, but can not be driven. I am a girl, but can not be driven. I am a girl, but can not be driven.

IRRESPONSIBLE. Mrs. Buchanan and Household Friends: I feel inspired this rainy day to offer a few words to our interesting Household; but a glance at the forlorn, dingy weather out doors and the insurrection has fled. Such a number of interesting questions now on hand, all of which I wish to see discussed to the full extent of the ability of our talented members.

Now, Uncle Johnnie Goodfellow, you are undoubtedly a very mean, hard-hearted man, that is, if you treat your wife as you say you do, for surely no man could wish his wife and the children better than the devil. Yes, any man that would whip his wife, ought to be promised to love and protect, ought to be run out of the country in which she lives. Now, then, say what you may, Uncle Johnnie, I mean this for you, I am not a little afraid of you. I know I have the largest half on my side. You do surely need dusting some way. As you would wish your wife to be as good as a collection of Household photographs. There's nothing I enjoy more than studying faces. Now, Household, what do all of you say about it? Let's hear.

Alberto, I can't agree with you about men being so much more selfish than women. Why should they be? Did not God make them as pure as women? Why will you say man has more temptations. He has always boasted of his superior physical and mental strength. Why not resist temptation, then? Yes, while a man wants more money than his neighbor, his wife generally wants more hats than his neighbor's wife. You see, I make no pretensions of being a saint. I know I'm selfish, and am sorry for it. I believe that surrounding influences have often more to do with one's character than we are sometimes appear selfish when we are not.

But I fear that I have run away with myself, as usual; so will leave off. I would love dearly to correspond with you, but I'm such a poor correspondent, could not think of asking anyone to attempt to enlighten me through the summer. Love to you, Mrs. Buchanan, and all the members. Ever the same, SAUCYBOX, Near Midland, Texas.

ON MANY SUBJECTS. Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: You are such a big-hearted band, and Mrs. Buchanan so kindly requested me to write a letter describing his or her in the Household this morning. I feel sad and lonely, and want your sympathy, not pity. Who can endure pity?

There are some severe critics in the Household, and I see them "size me up" as I enter, trembling with fear. But I take courage, as I see Shylock, and in behalf of Household I extend my hand to him (just to shake, of course), and say, "Tarry, Jew; the Household and its happy to welcome you." Now, there is Liberty. She is sensible and independent, and she touched the right subject to have us all spring up in discussion, and like all the Household, she has two sides. There are good reasons why we should take the Philippines and Cuba. The heathen need to be Christianized, and we can't do this unless we have a firm stand there. The missionary blood would be had in vain. The countries are rich and fertile, and it seems wrong to let a worthless people waste them when the civilized world can derive so much good from which they are properly governed. But we are not a perfect people, and Uncle Sam may get his mouth too full by trying to take so much, and then he will explode, just as Spain did, and Rome, and at the long empire of the Philippines. But American did not go to war. A good many of our noble Southern boys did but the cool-headed Yankees stop to consider and shine up the almighty dollar before passing into Hannu's bank.

Will someone reveal to my entebled, mind the necessity of taking our Southern boys to Florida's fever-breeding swamps last year and keeping them there all summer? Why didn't our army our South, sweep down on Spain, and the Philippines give them a sound spanking all at once, then set them aside? Why linger so long at the job? We need not send all our mission-ary to the fields; there is work at home in our household—for I have lost my heart on a Dutchman. Help, ye householders! Last night, feeling miserable and cast down, I went to a school mission, and as I sat there I saw the object of my affections sitting by, with head in air. This hauty, majestic, four-foot-form, his placid countenance, his shining, beautifully sleek and barren pate, like an inclined cone, made my heart swell with admiration, as I read in his eyes the table of contents to the soul behind. Long I sat there, "dreaming dreams" no old maid ever dared to dream before. It must be he "win" only to be kind." I wish to meet Mrs. Buchanan and Household to come up with it.

I wish to meet Mrs. Buchanan and Household to come up with it. I think, perhaps with Pocahontas, that man loves, not once only, but every pretty woman, while woman is broad-shouldered, and she loves all the wrong tribes. I am sorry for Jealous Lover, but he must watch out or he'll get left behind in the chase. It isn't fair for School Teacher to frighten our bachelors and make them feel so ill at ease.

Someone has mentioned Hoodlum Boots' absence from the Household. He has a serious case of heart trouble, a disease that is epidemic in this country just now, especially among the boys. If this plague runs the household, and escapes the waste basket you may hear from me again; but for the present, adios TEXAS RANGER, Silverton, Texas.

PLAYING BACHELOR. Had not the parties to this controversy wisely agreed to arbitrate the whole thing would have been aired through the justices' courts. Jones has a fine idea. He picked out the fine line of his child's love. Who cannot think at once of dozens of young wo-

men who are mere grown-up puppets pulled this way and that by the whims of the little tyrants for whom they are "virtuously" (?) unselfish?

Such mothers are in the habit of boasting that they make every bit of their child's clothing, though they quite fail to observe that the clothes they could buy or have some one else make would serve the child just as well, and leave them leisure for reading or study. It is not the mother who gratuitously "did every stitch herself" but the mother who shared the joys, sorrows, romps and adventures of childhood, the thoughts, aspirations, desires and intellectual problems of youth, that a boy or girl loves with the best part of his or her nature. In a word, it is not the woman who has submerged the individual in the mother, but the woman who has developed for her children through motherhood who best serves those children and the world at large.

Let the children share the unselfishness. If altruism is really the virtue we are taught to believe, the mother who monopolized for every selfish desire, practicing a species of selfishness. What must be recognized is that mother and child are inter-dependent, and that the unselfishness which blesses him that takes and gives him the best part of his or her nature, from a Heaven where love and justice are inseparable. Unselfishness so sanctified can never be immoral.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A MAGNETIC YOUNG GIRL. The young Mexican girl, Maria Teresa, who is devoutly believed by the Mexican Catholics to be endowed with divine powers, is now somewhere among the Yaqui-Indians in Sonora, Mexico, and although they are the fiercest tribe in that republic and irreconcilable in their hostility to the whites, they revere her as a priestess and obey her as if she were their queen. There is something strange about "Santa Teresa," as they call her. She is a modest, unassuming Mexican girl, the daughter of a small farmer in Sonora, with very little education, but at an early age she exhibited some remarkable hypnotic or mesmeric powers, which cause the ignorant peasants to look upon her as more than human. A touch of her hand is believed to be a cure for every malady, and one of her prayers of intercession a passport to paradise. She does not claim divine power, but confesses that she does not understand the source of her influence. Her family were Catholics, but she has never been strict in her observance of her religious duties. At the same time she recognizes that there is something within her that she believes the unusual influence that she enjoys.

In 1896 I saw her at El Paso, a plain looking girl of 21 or 22 years, in a speckled calico dress and coarse shoes, with a black shawl thrown over her head. Her hair fell in two braids to her waist, and she looked much younger than she really was. She was then living under the care of a gentleman named Aguirre, the editor of the Mexican paper at El Paso, having been compelled to leave Mexico by the authorities, who accused her of trying to incite a revolution. Aguirre, however, somehow got a notion that she was to be the mother of Montezuma, the long looked for Mexican Messiah, who is to liberate the people from Spanish rule and restore the empire of the empire that Cortez plundered and overthrown. Restless and dissatisfied politicians took advantage of the mania, and in the name of the revolution organized a revolution in Sonora and attacked the custom house and barracks at Nogales.

Mr. Aguirre may have given the movement some encouragement, but he is an ex-convict and "wanted" by the Mexican police. But I was assured that Teresa was not involved in any way. Trustworthy people told me that she was just an ordinary sort of girl, without any special force of character or intellect, but possessed of a mysterious power like that of the magnetic girl who came out of Georgia a few years ago and secured the good strength of a locomotive in her slender fingers. Santa Teresa has some such physical peculiarity, which gives her a mesmeric influence over people to whom it may be applied, and she has cured hundreds of sick and lame and blind. The Mexicans hang her portrait over their little shrines beside that of the Virgin Mary, and when we talked with her she laughed at the suggestion of her divinity, and indignantly denied that she was to be the mother of the redeemer of the Aztec race. She is now living among the Yaqui Indians in an obscure mountain village in Sonora, which is constantly visited by pilgrims and sick people in search of her healing power.

MAJOR GENERAL LAWTON. Henry W. Lawton, lieutenant colonel of the regulars, major general of volunteers, the hero of the Battle of Bacoar, has fought nearly forty years for the United States government, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As a country boy in Ohio he got his size and brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk.

WHEN UNSELFISHNESS IS IMMORAL. Dr. Hanford Henderson, the brilliant young lecturer whose course of talks on the subject of unselfishness in Boston thinkers to the depths last winter, was in the habit of insisting in his addresses that all which is not positively and emphatically good in a child's environment is immoral. Superfluous clothing, an over-allowance of sweets, even the absence of good music, uplifting pictures and a well-ordered educational system, would thus be classed as distinctly immoral.

As for the unselfishness which permits a child to abuse mother-love, this Dr. Henderson would doubtless regard as well-nigh criminal. As it happens, however, it is not the Philadelphia educator, but a more modern writer, who has taken advantage of opportunity and spoken to mothers, through the columns of a widely read magazine, in regard to the immorality of that excessive unselfishness which fames it to the woman who forgets that she is a person of considerable importance before she became a mother." That Mrs. Helen Waterson Moody addresses herself. And she is an interesting and charming woman, loved by all individually, and much of her attractiveness, when an added richness comes into her life?

"Obeying a certain blind passion of devotion, she has succeeded in making it by the style in sloughing off all her individual desires and purposes and possibilities," with the result that she loses instead of gains all along the line, not even accepting the comfort of a few years' child's love. Who cannot think at once of dozens of young wo-

men who are mere grown-up puppets pulled this way and that by the whims of the little tyrants for whom they are "virtuously" (?) unselfish?

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Mr. Aguirre may have given the movement some encouragement, but he is an ex-convict and "wanted" by the Mexican police. But I was assured that Teresa was not involved in any way. Trustworthy people told me that she was just an ordinary sort of girl, without any special force of character or intellect, but possessed of a mysterious power like that of the magnetic girl who came out of Georgia a few years ago and secured the good strength of a locomotive in her slender fingers. Santa Teresa has some such physical peculiarity, which gives her a mesmeric influence over people to whom it may be applied, and she has cured hundreds of sick and lame and blind. The Mexicans hang her portrait over their little shrines beside that of the Virgin Mary, and when we talked with her she laughed at the suggestion of her divinity, and indignantly denied that she was to be the mother of the redeemer of the Aztec race. She is now living among the Yaqui Indians in an obscure mountain village in Sonora, which is constantly visited by pilgrims and sick people in search of her healing power.

MAJOR GENERAL LAWTON. Henry W. Lawton, lieutenant colonel of the regulars, major general of volunteers, the hero of the Battle of Bacoar, has fought nearly forty years for the United States government, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As a country boy in Ohio he got his size and brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk. The brawn from sturdy farmer folk.

WHEN UNSELFISHNESS IS IMMORAL. Dr. Hanford Henderson, the brilliant young lecturer whose course of talks on the subject of unselfishness in Boston thinkers to the depths last winter, was in the habit of insisting in his addresses that all which is not positively and emphatically good in a child's environment is immoral. Superfluous clothing, an over-allowance of sweets, even the absence of good music, uplifting pictures and a well-ordered educational system, would thus be classed as distinctly immoral.

As for the unselfishness which permits a child to abuse mother-love, this Dr. Henderson would doubtless regard as well-nigh criminal. As it happens, however, it is not the Philadelphia educator, but a more modern writer, who has taken advantage of opportunity and spoken to mothers, through the columns of a widely read magazine, in regard to the immorality of that excessive unselfishness which fames it to the woman who forgets that she is a person of considerable importance before she became a mother." That Mrs. Helen Waterson Moody addresses herself. And she is an interesting and charming woman, loved by all individually, and much of her attractiveness, when an added richness comes into her life?

"Obeying a certain blind passion of devotion, she has succeeded in making it by the style in sloughing off all her individual desires and purposes and possibilities," with the result that she loses instead of gains all along the line, not even accepting the comfort of a few years' child's love. Who cannot think at once of dozens of young wo-

men who are mere grown-up puppets pulled this way and that by the whims of the little tyrants for whom they are "virtuously" (?) unselfish?

Such mothers are in the habit of boasting that they make every bit of their child's clothing, though they quite fail to observe that the clothes they could buy or have some one else make would serve the child just as well, and leave them leisure for reading or study. It is not the mother who gratuitously "did every stitch herself" but the mother who shared the joys, sorrows, romps and adventures of childhood, the thoughts, aspirations, desires and intellectual problems of youth, that a boy or girl loves with the best part of his or her nature. In a word, it is not the woman who has submerged the individual in the mother, but the woman who has developed for her children through motherhood who best serves those children and the world at large.

Let the children share the unselfishness. If altruism is really the virtue we are taught to believe, the mother who monopolized for every selfish desire, practicing a species of selfishness. What must be recognized is that mother and child are inter-dependent, and that the unselfishness which blesses him that takes and gives him the best part of his or her nature, from a Heaven where love and justice are inseparable. Unselfishness so sanctified can never be immoral.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

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SAN ANTONIO.

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

Ben Duncan came up from Moore this week.

C. M. Beason, of Reno, is here looking for a purchase of cattle.

Manuel Guerra, a stockman of Roma, was among the visitors here this week.

A mad wolf bit a calf near Pearsall a few days ago and conveyed the rabies to the calf.

Alonso Reynolds and J. C. Barksdale of Sonora, were here in the early part of the week.

M. McCowan of Campbelltown, came here this week. His family is with him and he expects to stay some time.

W. C. Wallace of Llano, came in this week. He is accompanied by R. H. Moseley also of Llano.

D. G. Franks, inspector for the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, came up from Del Rio this week on a visit to his family.

R. N. Marley of Lower Cherokee, has recently lost 42 head of cattle from blackleg or a somewhat similar malady.

E. J. Ashburn, the live stock agent of the Illinois Central, came in this week from his headquarters at Waco.

H. Hubbard of Lower Cherokee, has recently purchased some yearlings that he paid \$15.50 per head for to W. H. Simesler and R. S. Alexander.

G. B. and M. A. Withers, two stockmen of Lockhart, were here this week. Both of them report prospects fair for cattle interests in that locality.

J. C. Poulton, on Monday, sold three cars of fed steers at \$3.80 weighed up at San Antonio, the purchaser being the Union Meat company.

George A. Ray came up from Pettus during the early part of the week. He says they had some rains there and in the Alice neighborhood.

M. J. Baker, of Cuero, came here from there on Monday to do some trading. He says that conditions are favorable there to stock interests.

Colonel Ike T. Pryor of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, left on Friday for Round Rock, Indian Territory, to inspect the pastures and cattle there.

Among the trades of the week in this section is a sale by C. T. Shropshire of Columbus, to H. G. Williams of Kansas City, of 500 head of twos at \$17.50 per head.

W. A. Lowe, one of the San Antonio stockmen who has been in Mexico looking after some rich mining interests there, returned here the fore part of this week.

Reports of exports from Mexico to Cuba show that during the past six months our Mexican neighbors have shipped over 500,000 head of cattle to the Cuban market.

H. C. Storey, who feeds stock extensively at San Marcos, was here Monday. He reports the condition of cattle and stock generally in that vicinity as excellent.

O. M. Busby of Pearsall, and E. T. Lestergette of Cotulla, who came up on the International Monday, both say that fine rains have fallen there and brightened up prospects considerably.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Will some of your readers give me a recipe that will keep up the fat and permanently exterminate the red ant. And oblige, HARRY LANDA.

Recent shipments of calves weighing from 58 to 127 pounds to the Chicago market by Bennett & West are reported to have sold there at \$3.40 to \$4.20 per 100 pounds.

J. C. Perry, a stockman from San Angelo, came down from there this week and spent a day or two in San Antonio. He speaks very favorably of the condition of the country in his vicinity.

Among the local purchases of cattle for slaughter was 100 of three and four-year-old fed steers purchased by the Union Meat company from D. A. Nance, of San Marcos, at 4 cents weighed up here.

H. B. Pollard is back from a trip to Cotulla in the interest of his firm. He says that the recent rains there had put that vicinity in a flourishing condition and that the stockmen thereabouts are jubilant.

W. E. Tom of Campbellton, and his wife, came here on a visit this week and are spending several days pleasantly. Mr. Tom says that prospects are bright for stockmen and farmers in his neighborhood.

Among the recent sales reported from the vicinity of San Saba, was that of their lease of their Colorado river ranch by Hudson & Kennedy to William Wallace of Palo Pinto, together with 75 head of stock cattle. The price was \$15 per head.

Bloody murrain during May killed 60 head of cattle belonging to D. S. Williams, who lives in the forks of Willbarger creek and the Colorado river. He states, however, that the disease has run its course and ceased its ravages.

The will of the late John O. Dewees, a well known stockman who died not long ago, was filed in the probate court of this county within the past week.

The estate which is valued at \$130,000, is left to his wife and daughter. The former is the executrix without bond.

The probate court has appointed W. H. Earnest as temporary administrator of the estate of the recently deceased M. B. Stephenson, former cattleman of Wetmore. The estate is valued at \$15,000 and a \$30,000 bond was exacted of the administrator by the court.

On Wednesday another stockman died in this city at the Santa Rosa infirmary. The deceased was Moses B. Stephenson of Wetmore, who was well known in this city where he formerly resided and had been a partner of Alfred Reaver.

Captain C. E. H. Glazbrook, manager of the Coleman Fulton Pasture company's ranch near Gregory, was here this week. He says that fine rains have been enjoyed by the stockmen of that section and that all the cattle are in fine condition.

C. B. Lucas, the president of the Texas Live Stock association, whose home is at Bracketville, was here this week. He reports the outlook for all stock interests in this state as encouraging. He is accompanied by G. E. King of Taylor, who is here looking for feeders.

Tom A. Coleman came in a day or two ago from Corpus Christi, where he had been on a short trip and went back here up to Kerrville. He is looking for a cattle purchase and says that all the cattle he has seen are in excellent condition.

J. K. Furnish, who was here at the time of the flood there has gone to Bracketville. Before leaving the first thing he did was to hand a \$25 subscription to the committee soliciting money for the sufferers from the flood there.

Two hundred head of twos were bought a few days ago by Giles Roundtree from N. J. Hall at \$22.50. Roundtree also bought 30 twos from John Cunningham at \$21, and 25 head of the same sort of cattle from Dr. G. P. Holman at \$20. These trades were made at San Saba.

In the N. G. Collins pasture near Alice, a few days ago Sam Clarke found a freak in the shape of a calf with three ears. Two of them are located as they should be, but the third is on the top of the head between the horns.

J. B. Wells, a Gonzales stockman, came up this week from there. He said: "I am here looking for a trade. Cattle are in fair condition in Gonzales and we have had some rains there recently; but nothing but small sized showers and a good rain there is badly needed."

On his way to Austin from Eagle Pass, S. J. Bishop stopped here briefly Friday. He says that communication is interrupted between San Antonio and Eagle Pass by floods and washouts on the Southern Pacific. He says that his section about Eagle Pass since the recent rains is in fine condition.

J. N. Keeran has bought from the firm of Coleman & Keeran all of their yearling steers. The sale was made on private terms. Mr. Keeran has made several purchases of cattle from parties at Richmond but the exact nature of the trade have not yet been made public by the parties.

H. C. Clark, of the Sunset Cattle company, was through here this week. He said: "I am on my way to forward a shipment that has been held in the quarantine division. The shipment includes 321 head of grass fed steers weighing on an average of 700 pounds that sold for \$2.15 per 100 pounds and 106 grass fed cows that brought \$3.00."

Herman D. Kampmann, who, besides owning the Menger hotel and a number of fine blooded Jersey and thoroughbred horses, owns a fine stock ranch near Beville, came in from there a day or two ago from a lengthy visit to that ranch. He says that his section about Beville and the live stock in that neighborhood are all in superb condition.

Neville Fleming spent the day here recently coming up from Victoria. He said: "Up to the time that I left very heavy rains had not fallen in the vicinity, but since then I'm told it has rained hard down there. The country cattle were in pretty good shape then, but since these rains, are in still better fix."

There is a local shortage of hogs and local packers have been forced to draw upon Indian Territory for supplies. J. A. Gallagher, who is the manager for the Union Meat company at the Union Stock Yards here, states that considerable shipments have recently been received here from the Territory to fill the demand of the local pork market.

Captain J. H. Polk, general livestock agent for the Santa Fe, was here this week. "While here he said: 'While we are not handling many large shipments of cattle, we have been pretty busy moving sheep and large quantities of them.' He says he expects to handle considerable shipments of cattle shortly that will go to the Cuban market via Galveston."

Major R. B. Stanyon, who has some cattle in the vicinity of Corpus Christi, came in Monday from the coast country. He says: "Rains have fallen in considerable quantity there during the past week and their advent insures a plentiful supply of both grass and water for stock in that section, which had begun to badly need both." He said also: "I believe in a week or so that section will look better than it has for a couple of years."

One of the largest steer sales made here for some time was closed this week. By it one of the largest of the remaining herds of aged steer stock in this section was disposed of. It was a sale by Moore & Allen to Davidson & Fleming of 1800 head of three and four-year-old steers that are located on the Allen ranch near Clinch in Uvalde county. By this trade Davidson & Fleming will increase the size of their steer herds to about 12,000 head.

Gus McCloskey received a letter this week from his brother, Barney, who is out on their ranch near Spofford informing him that considerable damage has been done at the ranch by the recent floods, which drowned a number of domestic animals, besides washing away some windmills. The water stood three feet in the dwelling house and some, injuring clothing, furniture, food and other supplies therein to a considerable extent.

J. M. and A. Nance of Kyle, were both here on Tuesday on flying trips. Both say that crops and cattle are in good condition in Hays and Blanco counties. They report that the Blanco river rose considerably during the recent rains but no damage of any consequence was occasioned by its rise.

The largest trade of the week is the purchase from E. H. Carl by Coleman & Keeran of 8000 head of stock cattle and steers, the proportion of the latter being one-third and the balance being mostly cows with their calves thrown in. They will be delivered within the next fortnight and sent to the Coleman & Keeran pasture in Dimmitt county. The price paid was \$21 per head for the cows and steers.

George L. Leigh, of the Stoneleigh ranch near Centrepiece, came in from there this week. He says that the country's cattle are in their condition there now than at any similar period for years. He will make a fine exhibit at the Fair here this fall with his Brownie cattle and says that they, as well as other cattle up there, are in fine enough condition right now to put on exhibition.

E. A. Boren passed through here Wednesday from Corpus Christi on his way to his ranch near Kerrville. He says that the recent rains on the coast came at a most timely juncture. To him it was beginning to feel the effects of drouth, while potatoes and other vegetables were needing rain badly when the abundant showers came. He states that melons and tomatoes have been both bountiful and profitable crops in that vicinity this season and that immense shipments are being made of them to the Northern markets.

John W. Kokernot, speaking of the recent rains said: "I am in receipt of telegrams from my ranch in Brewster county. He states that very heavy rains have fallen in that vicinity and I have heard of some fences and tanks being washed away in various sections of Western Texas but I believe the benefit of the rains have more than compensated for the disadvantages. We can rebuild tanks and fences and repair damages done by the rains but can't build or make the rains. In fact, we never can get too much rain in Western Texas. I hope we will get a lot more."

A. S. Gage, a prominent stockman of Alpine, came in from there early this week, but in order to get here had to take a very round-about trip. He had to come via El Paso and over the Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and International and Great Northern railroads to reach here. He left Tuesday morning for Kansas City and will from there go to Boston. He said that during the latter part of last week rains were very copious in and about Alpine, which will put that locality and its stock in excellent condition.

John W. Nash College. We would call the attention of our readers to the announcement of Mary Nash college of Sherman, Tex., which will be found in another column of this issue of the Journal.

The college is pleasantly located, home-like in its surroundings, well equipped, with grounds, buildings, apparatus and all that goes to make up a first class school and fit it for the education of the young ladies. The Frodo also considerable, as did the Sabinal and Leono, but the people of Uvalde did not suffer from a flood as they did some years ago.

Congressman James L. Slayden, who went out with food and other supplies for the sufferers from the flood at Bracketville, telegraphed back to the city and to the sufferers. The flood came during the latter part of the night when they were unclothed and all their clothing was washed away by the wild winds. Large quantities of food and clothes, as well as considerable money left here promptly in response to appeals for help. Over \$1000 was raised in a couple of hours for the sufferers, to which fund the local cattlemen were liberal donors.

The International Fair association has named the directors and superintendents of the various departments. Those in the stock and poultry departments are as follows: Cattle, John W. Kokernot, director, and John T. Lytle, superintendent; sheep, F. A. Piper, director and William P. Gerters, superintendent; swine, Charles Hugo, director and George P. Lillard, of Seguin, superintendent; poultry, Frank Arnold, director, Dr. R. H. Sommerlied, superintendent; farm, mill and natural products, W. H. Weiss, director, A. M. Pryor, superintendent; horse department, H. D. Kampmann, director, S. M. C. Bell, superintendent.

David Pryor, the young son of Col. Ike Pryor, of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission company, met with a very distressing and painful accident this week while hunting on one of his father's ranches near Pearsall. The bursting of the barrel of his gun hurt and powder burned his face and injured his eyes. The injured boy was brought to the city soon after the accident and his father, who was at Columbus, summoned by telegraph to his bedside. While the injuries are not considered dangerous, they may possibly injure his sight and will be painful for some time.

Sam Harper, an old time horseman, whose home was in the Sabinal Canyon, and who was 71 years old, died here this week. He was the owner of the former famous racer Rebel, that was the sire of a number of a noted horses and he also owned Ella Harper, who was one of the pioneer horse breeders of this section and well known throughout the whole country. He first located in Lavaca county, where he spent many years. His death is regretted by all stockmen and horsemen in this section among whom he had many warm friends.

Jim Chittim was among the liberal donors to the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in Kinney county in the town of Bracketville. Jim gave \$25. Speaking of the flood in general, he said: "Outside of a few domestic cattle and yard animals drowned in Bracketville, I am of the opinion that very few cattle have been drowned by the recent floods in the West. There are not a great number of cattle in the vicinities visited by the floods and most of those, unless entangled in fence wires, were able to make their escape. Cattle and stock generally are able to make their escape in floods when they have half a chance. I think the loss of cattle and horses from drowning during floods has been very small."

Joe West, who came in from the coast country several days ago, said: "Up to the time that I left there no rains of any considerable consequence had fallen, but since then I have heard that considerable rain has been obtained." Speaking of rains else-

where Mr. West said: "I have received information from my ranch near Spofford that in the recent floods in Bracketville that vicinity, over a little of the pasture lands had been swept away. The embankments of a large water bank of mine was also washed away and the tank will have to be rebuilt. I have not heard of any of my cattle being drowned and I suppose that they all escaped. The rains in Kinney and adjacent counties have been very copious and they assure plenty of both water and grass for cattle for some time to come."

James McLymont, who probably has the largest number of sheep of any one in Texas, is here. He says: "I have already shipped 30,000 head and I expect to market 30,000 more sheep this season. My shipments this year are unusually heavy because of the unusually early season. My sheep are all fat and will average 80 pounds. I expect them to net me \$3 per head, as they are worth on the market from \$4.75 to \$5 per head. Speaking of the conditions on the ranges Mr. McLymont said: "They are in the best condition known for years. Rains have been frequent and copious and I have heard of no deaths from anything, from drowning by the floods or diseases. The outlook for the sheep industry is favorable and the prospects in the wool market fairly bright and promising."

There were heavy rises in all the streams west and south of here during the past week, the Nueces river rising higher than ever known before. The long standing heavy spruce in the International was washed away on Sunday night and several days were consumed in repairing the damage, during which time passengers on the International were transferred at the bridge near Cotulla. This kept a great many stockmen from coming to town or getting back home. There were some few cattle drowned in the Nueces bottoms but not a great many. Those drowned were caught by the sudden rise, which got down some time after the rains were over. Most of them were entangled in fence wires or caught among the drift and were not recoverable. The Frodo also considerable, as did the Sabinal and Leono, but the people of Uvalde did not suffer from a flood as they did some years ago.

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. Established 1858. C. P. BARNES & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. 504-806 West Market St. Kindly mention this paper.

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BLACK LEG VACCINE. Vaccinate your cattle with PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S BLACK LEG VACCINE. It will prevent the disease "Black Leg" among your cattle the same as vaccine virus prevents smallpox in the human family. If your druggist does not keep it in stock, ask him to write to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., or any of their branch houses in New York, Baltimore, Md., Kansas City, Mo., or New Orleans, La., and secure a supply, with full directions for using.

FOR SALE. A Few of the Choice Bargains which we offer for sale:

1500 acres within 4 miles of Weatherford, enclosed, well suited for a dairy, feeding or fine stock farm. Price \$5.00 an acre, on easy terms. 2637 acres, covering 3 large, never failing springs, in Pecos county, and controlling range enough for 5000 cattle. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. The V V N ranch, containing 158782 acres in Bailey county, in a solid body, fenced and otherwise well improved. Will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms. 8700 acres in a solid body, enclosed in the southeastern corner of Jones county, near Abilene, splendid grazing and fine class agricultural land. Price \$1.25 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. 10850 acres in Pecos county, near Fort Stockton, the county seat, and covering the famous Leona Springs. 7 leagues of agricultural and grazing land in Haskell county in a solid body. Will be sold altogether, or in tracts of not less than one league each. We are prepared to give some one a big bargain in this property. 82520 acres, nearly solid, in the center of Castro county and within 3 miles of the county seat. This is an excellent body of good tract of plains land. Price \$1.25 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. 25000 acres in Wheeler county, 15000 acres of which are patented, 8000 held by tax title and 8000 by lease; enclosed with a good fence, plenty of living, lasting water, good shelter, etc. Will be sold at a bargain. 7000 acres in a solid body, enclosed located in McCulloch county, within 8 miles of Brady city, county seat. About one-third of this is splendid agricultural land, and all is well grassed, with plenty of winter protection for cattle. 17712 acres in a solid square body in Upton county, 40 miles south of Midland; good ranch houses, wells and fences. Will be sold at a reasonable price, on the payment of 25 cents an acre, balance can run 30 years with 5 per cent interest. 6000 acres in a solid body, all enclosed, and divided into 3 pastures located in the northwest corner of Stephens county. This whole tract is first class agricultural land, and is well suited for a fine stock farm. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. 8830 acres in Lampasas and Mills counties, near the town of Lometa, a station on the Santa Fe railroad. This property is well improved; a large percentage of the land is well suited for agricultural purposes, and all good grazing land. Price \$4.00 per acre, on usual terms. 80000 acres in a solid body, enclosed and well improved, immediately on the Texas-Mexican railroad, in Duval county, a splendid stock ranch, is divided into seven different pastures; the fences and improvements are first class. Will be sold cheap one-fourth cash, balance on easy terms. 8000 acres in a solid body, enclosed, immediately on the Denver and Stock Island railroads, only 12 miles from Fort Worth, well suited for a feeding and fine stock farm, 25 per cent agricultural, balance fine grazing land. Price \$3.00 an acre, which if desired can be paid one-fourth cash, balance in equal annual payments at 7 per cent interest. 7000 acres in a solid body, enclosed and otherwise well improved, adjoining the town of Ringgold, in Montague county, immediately on both the Stock Island and M. K. & T. railroads, 60 per cent good agricultural and all good grazing land, well suited for colonization purposes, or for a feeding or fine stock farm. Price \$10.00 an acre, easy terms. 15000 acres in a solid body, enclosed and well improved, in southern part of Jones county, near Merkel, a station on the Texas & Pacific railroad and within fifteen miles of Abilene. Fine grazing and nearly all good agricultural land; well suited for either ranching or colonization purposes. Price \$4.00 per acre, 25 per cent cash, balance on time to suit at a low rate of interest. 60000 acres, enclosed and otherwise well improved, in Frio county, near Pearsall, which is the county seat and a thriving town, 25 miles from Beville, a flourishing town on the A. M. & P. and a branch of the Southern Pacific railroads. This is one of the best grazing ranches in Southern Texas; a large percentage of the land is also well adapted for agricultural purposes. Will be sold cheap. Price, terms and full particulars will be furnished on application. For full particulars write or call on THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., Commission Dealers in Land, Cattle and Ranches. Offices: FORT WORTH. SAN ANTONIO. DALLAS.

Southern Pacific, "Sunset Route." Double Daily Train Service, With Buffet Sleepers, New Orleans and Galveston, San Antonio and Galveston. Only Standard Gauge Line Running Through Sleepers to the City of Mexico. Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans With Lines to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis and Chicago. For full information call or address the undersigned. C. W. BEIN, T. M., Houston, Tex. L. J. PARKS, G. P. & T. A., Houston, Tex.

"TIME IS MONEY." The Longest Way Round is Sometimes the Quickest Way Home. These wise old saws apply to the new fast train service now in effect via the "Great Rock Island Route." While not the shortest line everywhere, we "get there," which is the main point to be considered. A whole business day saved is an argument. A maximum of comfort by reason of thorough service; modern equipment; rock ballast; in short, an up-to-date railway are several other arguments to assist you in deciding how and via what route to purchase tickets. The new schedule is as follows: Leave Fort Worth at 8:25 a. m., arrive at Lincoln at 7:10 a. m.; arrive at Omaha at 9:00 a. m., connecting at latter point with train through Iowa, arriving at Des Moines at 4:39 p. m. CHAS. B. SLOAT, C. R. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

TAKE THE Santa Fe Route FOR THE East, West, North and South. On its own rails from Chicago to the Gulf and the Pacific Coast. Best Through Car Service, Connections and famous Harvey Eating House Service. Steamship and Railroad Tickets sold to all parts of the world.

A GOOD RAILROAD. The judgment of travelers throughout the country throughout the year places the Burlington Route among the best of the world's carriers, because of its general high average of track, equipment, organization and good train service all the year round.

THE ONLY LINE FROM TEXAS Having Its Own Rails To Kansas City and St. Louis. Which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also take you to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago. FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE. For information write or call on R. J. Williams, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Texas. E. H. Brown, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Texas. A. J. Jones, G. P. & T. Agt., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

THE BEST ROUTE. Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities of the North, East and Southeast. For maps, time tables and other information, write your nearest Cotton Belt Agent, or S. G. WARNER, D. M. MORGAN, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agent, TYLER, TEX. FT. WORTH, TEX.

2-Fast Trains-2 DAILY For St. Louis, Chicago and the EAST. Superb New Pullman Vestibule Buffet Sleepers, Hendstombs New Chair Cars. (Seats Free). Only Line Running Through Coach and Sleepers to New Orleans Without Change. DIRECT LINE TO Arizona, New Mexico and California. L. S. THORNE, E. P. TURNER, Third Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Mgr., and Gen'l Agt., DALLAS, TEXAS.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE. For the North and East, In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars. This is the Short and Quick Line, and HOURS ARE SAVED By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route. For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass Agent, Austin, Tex. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

H. & T. C. R.R. Double Daily Trains. Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

SLEEPERS THROUGH. BETWEEN HOUSTON and DENVER via Ennis and Fort Worth. GALVESTON and DENVER, via Houston and Dallas. ST. LOUIS, via Houston, Ennis and Paris. HOUSTON and AUSTIN.

"GULF AIR LINE" Houston, East & West Texas Railway. New Live Stock Route. Absolutely the shortest line from all shipping points in South and Southwest Texas to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. We guarantee quick time and good service. For further information, call on G. F. & P. A. W. M. DOHERTY, Asst. G. P. & T. A., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

IF YOU WOULD TRAVEL to the EAST, NORTH or SOUTHEAST in comfort, purchase your tickets via the COTTON BELT ROUTE. The BEST TIME, the BEST SERVICE, and the BEST CONNECTIONS are assured. The only line operating PARLOR CAFÉ CARS (meals a la carte). Pullman Sleepers, Elegant Wide Vestibule FREE Chair Cars.

DALLAS.

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

John G. Sherman, was in Dallas Thursday.

Col. John M. Simpson went to Cambridge, Mass., last week to be with his son, W. Sloan Simpson, who was graduated at Harvard, June 23.

E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent of the Texas and Pacific, attended the meeting of the passenger agents in New Orleans last week.

The Journal acknowledges with thanks the receipt of an invitation to attend the Cowboys Reunion at Seymour, Tex., Aug. 15 to 17, inclusive.

D. H. White of Thomsville, Ala., writing to Texas Stock and Farm Journal, says of it: "I can't get along without the Journal. Keep it coming."

The Journal has a letter from Mr. T. J. Skaggs of Waco, secretary of the Texas State Real Estate Men's association, in which he calls attention to an error made last week in saying that besides the initiation fee a monthly payment of \$1 is required of members. This \$1 payment, Mr. Skaggs says, is to be made once a year instead of once a month.

W. R. McEntyre of this city, returned early last week from his North Concho ranch in Sterling county. He says there has been plenty of rain out there. The grass is green and all the water holes filled. Cattle are in good condition though the flies are annoying them more than usual. A good many little sales of cattle are being made and prices are satisfactory.

Very great improvement has been made at the Fair grounds and they have never before presented so handsome an appearance as now. More space is being provided for machinery exhibits and machinery hall will be fitted up as a place for holding meetings of different associations. The management feel confident that the number of visitors to the Fair next fall will far exceed that of any previous year and is making every effort to provide for their comfort and entertainment.

P. E. Moorhouse of Kaufman county, had two cars of fat cows on the market at Thomas & Burns stock yard last week. During the past week the following parties had stock in the yards: S. W. Lovelady of Cleburne, one car of cows and calves; E. Y. Brown of Ellis, one car of cattle; E. C. White of Willis Point, one car of sheep; A. J. Pulaski of Mesquite, T. F. Allen and Mr. Huggins of Lewisville, Lyles & Tucker of Garland, E. A. Norman of Ferris, and A. Mull of Waxahachie, all had small lots of butcher stuff.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal has received from Wm. H. Caldwell of Peterboro, New Hampshire, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle club, a copy of the club's Year Book for 1939. It contains the constitution and by-laws of the club and instructions for entry as a transfer of the Guernseys in a register, and gives reports of a number of official tests of all the studs bred, together with much other information that will be of value to Guernsey breeders. The book has a number of half-tone engravings of many of the prominent and typical Guernseys.

The Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers' association held a meeting in this city Tuesday and Wednesday last week and had a good attendance. One of the first measures of importance was the adoption of a resolution declaring against trusts or combines and endorsing the call made by Gov. Sayers for a meeting of governors of all the states to be held in St. Louis during the month of September having for its object the adoption by the states of uniform legislation to destroy and prevent combinations to fix or control prices of any article of trade or commerce. The adoption of this resolution was unanimous. The association visited the Fair grounds, enjoyed a drive and was banqueted at the Oriental hotel by the Dallas Implement Machinery and Vehicle association. It adjourned to meet next year in Houston.

CLAY COUNTY NOTES. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: J. A. Frazer of this city, has just returned from Palo Pinto county with 650 fine feeders, which are well-bred cattle, ranging from three to five years old, and will be pastured in the W. B. Worsham pasture near Frazer & Worsham. The cattle are owned by Messrs. Worsham & Frazer.

The Masonic picnic, which was held three-quarters of a mile north of this city, in H. Boddy's grove, Saturday, was fairly well attended. The programme consisted of speaking, music by the orchestra, and then the crowd took in a ball game, which was enjoyed more than any part of the programme, except the lunch.

Farmers are very busy harvesting and the threshers are beginning to start on their various routes.

W. Carver, the industrious farmer and stockman, was in the city last week on business. Mr. A. W. Raht of Joy, transacted business here the latter part of last week.

Ed Graner, the noted stock raiser, farmer and fruit grower, entertained a pleasant party of stockmen last Thursday night at his large tank. A pleasant night was spent in boat riding, music and in partaking of the elegant lunch which was brought for the occasion. Mr. Graner's hospitality will be long remembered by the young people who were present.

SRIBE. Henrietta, Tex., June 28, 1939.

BROWN COUNTY STOCK FARMING. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Our county is in fine condition, plenty of grass and water; indeed, I don't think grass has been as fine for ten years, as it is through this country at present. Stock raisers seem to be doing business going pretty much their way in this country this year. Many of them are preparing feed, and are going to shape their own cattle for the market, and those who don't fatten for the market will find ready sale for their surplus stock and feed near home, and this is an industry we must encourage

everywhere as much as possible; an industry that gives all energetic, economical farmers a show to utilize the resources of their own farms. Where one is not prepared with sufficient means to feed cattle, why let them raise and sell to those who do feed for the market.

We have one man located in our midst who is putting up a cotton gin for no other purpose than to gin cotton for the people as a means of collecting and buying cotton seed to feed to beef cattle near the gin for the market. That is economy both ways, for the man that gins cotton for the seed to feed with, and the cotton grower, too. The planter finds a market for his cotton seed as soon as he gets to the gin at good prices, and that will also give a market for other kinds of feed as well; and the stock farmer that only has a few cattle will have to run around in search of a buyer. If he has a few steers or cows that he would like to turn into money, he already knows where he can sell and at least share the profit.

We have a great many good cattle in this section. Everybody is taking considerable interest in raising good cattle and preparing for the near future. Not much trade going on in cattle here now, or the price of them, we have but very few good horses in this country. Those who did not let the horse industry go down on them while they were worth next to nothing are quite likely to be in the swim to-day; but people are too prone to act like sheep to resist influences. If you can manage to get one to tumble over the bluff, you will soon have them all over.

J. W. DEAS. Dulin, Tex., June 21, 1939.

BRONCO VS. BLUE BLOOD. Many men cling to the opinion that the bronco is a little bit the toughest sort of a horse kind that wears hair. He is tough, there is no disputing that point; but there are others tough as well.

A friend of mine, a physician with an extensive practice, used for many years to drive broncos exclusively. He generally rode the raw material, and he speak, from passing herds and had it mounded into shape by local "busters." No amount of argument could convince him that there was any better class of horses for his practice.

His opinion increased, however, along with his practice. He was a hard driver, a regular horse killer. When a man sent for him he "got there"; and he got back in short order for the next day. He could testosty analyze a pair of hammer-headed, brainless broncos in a few moments. He had more smushups than some of us have dollars. Still he pinned his faith to the spindleshank steers of the sage brush country. At least he got hold of a pair of long-legged white-eyed "Oregon." One of them was simply bad. The other was a regular devil in horse hide.

Finally after Doc had been kicked clean through the side of the barn and into the alley by the "glass-eyes" he concluded they had it in for him. He made up his mind to trade them off and did so. Let me state right here that one of them killed a man a few days after the trade.

Doc took the pair to Oakland and managed by some sort of hocus pocus, to change them for a pair of trotting bred mares, by Forest King. The mares were four or five years old. The best one stood sixteen hands and weighed 1150 pounds.

Now, do you know, Doc never really knew what a good team was until he got those mares. They were twelve years ago and one of them is still visiting patients. They were made of steel and whalebone and could wear out a carload of broncos such as the doctor had driven before.

The writer has a thoroughbred horse which he has used in harness and under the saddle for nine years. He is eighteen years old sound as a bullet and clean of limb as a sucking colt. He will race all day with anybody's horse and if the fire bell rings or you want to go for the doctor in a hurry the old rascal is his element. It is the blood that tells.

My neighbor has a fine standard bred team by Ruby. He is sixteen hands high and weighs, I should think, a trifle over 1200; very toppy, good style, and strong limbed. He was a little too "sandy" for them at first and smashed harness and buggy in a somewhat discouraging way, but plenty of hard work conquered him, and during the past year they have worked the wire edge off him. They work him anywhere and everywhere (except between the hills). Last summer he worked on the plow, disc, corn plow and binder; he did his half against two bigger horses. They worked him hard all the week and the boys drove him to the buggy on Sunday, and anybody that looks in their eyes they had to trot better than three minutes to do it. Tough? He's genuine buckskin! Tougher than a boiled owl! And why? Because he's bred right!

Another mare was past wintered. Trotting bred, with a dash of thoroughbred blood. She, too, does all kinds of work. Plow corn in the forenoon, "cut out" cattle in the afternoon and pull the buggy to town in the evening. She's got more miles to her credit than hairs on her hide. And so I might go on naming them all night. We often hear it remarked that "the trotter is all right for a fast mile on a level track, but not in for an all day drive." He is the best road horse that wears iron, no matter where you go to get them. And when it comes to hard work, if there is anything more trying than a long summer's campaign with day after day of bruising, heart-breaking races from four to seven and even eight

heats, I'd just like to know what it is. A horse has got to be made of iron to stand it.

For speed, good looks, courage and bottom, the American trotter stands at the head of the line and wears the ribbon. Blood will tell—Ivanhoe White, in the Spirit of the West.

NOTICE. Trail herds and all others handling stock are hereby notified as keep out of my Hackberry Tank pasture, south of Clarendon, and formerly used as a shipping pasture.

J. D. JEFFERIES.

SHOULD THE MILLER BE A FEEDER?

At the recent meeting of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers an address was delivered by Major Harry Lane of New Braunfels, an eminently practical and successful business man and breeder and feeder of fine cattle, in which he said:

"The cattle business in itself as it stands in Texas today is an intricate and scientific as the manufacture of oil in any or all its numerous departments, and an ordinary oil mill man who knows nothing whatever about the cattle business, and whose entire time is taken up in the economical operation of his mill, I would advise like the shoemaker, to stick to his last. Of course, there are some men of great fraternity who were originally cattlemen, and who have since become fellow oil millers here to-day a number of men standing high in the profession both as cattlemen and oil millers, who a quarter of a century ago owned a few acres of land, and who have since a deep-seated saddle, a lariat and a branding iron. These men have studied the ins and outs and especially the advantages of the cattle business. They had acquired a thorough knowledge in this they branched out and became successful oil millers. They learned the cattle business from boyhood up; they are experts in all its branches; they know where to buy their cattle, how to buy them; they know how to feed them and how and when to sell them. Later in locating their oil mill they were careful in selecting sites specially and judiciously adapted to the feeding of cattle. Those men have eminently successful in their operations and more fortunate than their neighbors, are exempt from this question.

My reference is particularly directed to such business men as have come into the oil mill business out of mechanical or commercial pursuits and are trying to emulate the example of the more prosperous miller who, at the same time, is a thorough cattleman.

To him I would say that whilst it is true he may strike it one year, or even two years in succession, if luck is with him and he happens to buy a lot of cattle cheap, and happens to sell them at a good price, in the long run, unless he is in position either to raise his own cattle, or to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the cattle business in all its branches; and has time himself during the dormant season to go out upon the plains; go in among the large herds, cast his eye along the business end of each and every steer, look at them critically fore and after; tell how much they will weigh as they are grazing in the pasture; whether they are well made, and well colored; how much it is going to cost to feed them; how much they will weigh when sold in Chicago or St. Louis; such men I would advise to leave the cattle feeding business alone. Instead of wasting their energies and time upon a side show about which they know absolutely nothing, he had better spend his time carefully going over his mill, packing here and tending there, and when he has nothing to do rack his brain for some means to reduce his expenses, increase his yield out down the cost of press cloth or beat some other thing out of a part of cotton seed in a free territory because the cattle buying business to-day is all guess work, and the man who is the best guesser makes the money.

The best advice may not seem very consoling, and you may say that because I, personally, have been unfortunate in this particular line I expect every other man to be, and that this advice is simply based upon a foundation of my own misfortunes. Yet if any of you insist upon going into the feeding business I would further advise you to bide your time because the day will come when the cattle business will be such, and the buying and selling will have reached such a stage that a steer will be a commercial commodity sold by the pound the same as cotton seed, corn and wheat and not by the guessed valuation of so much per hundred.

There seems to be a strong disposition on the part of the cattlemen of Texas to raise fewer cattle and better cattle and slowly but surely may not be slow in the long run, but rapidly and with swift strides this evolution is taking place. The time is coming and will be here before many years when instead of one man owning thousands of head hundreds of men will own only a few hundred head each. They will use pure-bred sires and thoroughbred dams. Every ranch will have an appendage in the shape of a little feed farm ever fed farmer or handman will raise just as many cattle as his piece of cultivated land will raise feed to keep growing from the day they are born until put upon the market, and to carefully rough them through the winter. Whenever that time comes and we have that kind of cattle in Texas, and I can say to you now that it will not be long coming, then these cattle will be sold for so much a pound and the oil millers who are anxious to get into the oil business will have his lining. The long horn, the Mexican razor-back, the black-nosed Jersey and the splindle-legged dogey will be a thing of the past. We will then have only cattlemen who know how to breed and the breeding and with a certain amount of food without any coaxing whatever, as is now the case, and with their noses continually in the troughs, they can be full fed, fattened and sent to the market. Then if they want a bunch of steers all we have to do is to pick up one of the very many live stock journals, see what steers of this class are worth upon the market to-day, figure out exactly what it will cost to feed and put upon the market, and your calculation will show you just what your care can afford to pay per pound on board the ship to the market to-day, figure out exactly what it will cost to feed every farmer living in the same county containing an oil mill will raise from one to fifty of just this kind of cattle,

and when the feeding seasons begin he will drive his crop of well-bred yearlings to the oil mill and sell them to the oil millers to go into the feed pens just the same as he sells them his cotton seed.

"This, my friends is a solution of the problem and advise my brother millers to wait until then, excepting, of course, those men whose condition to-day as cattlemen and oil millers exempts them from this category."

NEWS FROM "WEAVERGRACE."

Sir Bredwell, the \$5000 champion son of Mr. Sotham's Corcoran, left Weavergrace on Monday last for his new home in Texas. At the time of Mr. Sotham's sale, C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, who purchased him, arranged to have Sir Bredwell return to Weavergrace until the grass should grow in the Panhandle; it being necessary to walk Sir Bredwell overland about 100 miles from Bovina, Texas, the end of his railroad journey.

Tuesday and Wednesday last Sir Bredwell was on exhibition in front of the Exchange building at the stock yards in Kansas City, where he attracted the attention of thousands of visitors, it being the week of the Woodmen's convention. Arrangements were made for his exhibition to be made by easy stages in daylight, so that the stockmen in Southern Kansas, Oklahoma and to the Panhandle of Texas, could all have a fair opportunity to see his Sir Bredwell.

While we regret to see Sir Bredwell taken from the registered breed, his purchase by Col. Slaughter is a stroke of enterprise that can not fail to do much for the world over, and to protect health, and all about the virtues of Pe-ru-na for women's peculiar ills. Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill., writes:

"I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look and feel so healthy. I see that you would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is."

Women's diseases are mainly catarrh of the pelvic organs. Pe-ru-na cures out every phase of catarrh. Mrs. Eliza Wike, No. 120 Iron Street, Akron, O., writes:

"I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman, now I am well."

missions are high and the merchants are gradually coming into possession of the land.

Sauvages agriculture cannot be made prosperous by tariffs, state legislation or popular education. The South must raise corn, rice, potatoes, beans, flax and barley. King Cotton must be dethroned. The negro labor problem will be more easily solved, for the negro will be compelled to become an educated agriculturist or a mechanic.

This was the drift of the testimony before the industrial commission. It was also urged that the education of the negro should be more practical. It is waste of time and resources to shape his education in such a way as to imbue him with the notion that there is a chance for him in the professions. He should be taught manual labor, the trades and scientific husbandry.

Diversification of crops and the conversion of the negro into something besides a cotton-picker offer the only rational solution of the agricultural problem in the South.—Times Herald.

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

REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER TRIPS.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1939, The Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, at a considerable reduction in rates.

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

B. Y. P. U. International Convention to be Held at Richmond, Va.

For this occasion round trip tickets will be sold to Richmond on July 9 and 10. Rate one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until July 31, or by depositing them in Richmond a further extension will be given until Aug. 15, 1939.

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

For more definite information address R. H. COLEMAN, President, Plano, Tex.

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

PLANNING A PROGRAMME. The publication of the Texas-Columbia Journal outlines to the public the general programme of that event, whose session will open at Boulder on July 4. The announcement will create widespread interest. No such array of talent, educational, musical and oratorical, with special entertainment features, was ever prepared for a Western Chautauqua. Many of the most eminent speakers and lecturers in the nation have been secured, while various departments of science and literature and social science will be presided over by expert instructors.

In the arrangement of the daily and weekly programme special effort will be made to popularize every feature. The Sunday afternoon sermons will be delivered by the most noted pulpits or churches in America. During the five days of the week, lectures, concerts and spe-

TORN-OUT WOMEN



Most women are druggers. Some are willing, some are unwilling. Some women druggers for themselves, some for their family. Their routine is endless; no matter how ill they feel, they work. Women never half take care of themselves. Early decay and wrecked lives abound, mainly through neglect. Every woman should have the book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail on request.

It tells women some easy things to do to protect health, and all about the virtues of Pe-ru-na for women's peculiar ills. Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill., writes:

"I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look and feel so healthy. I see that you would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is."

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missions are high and the merchants are gradually coming into possession of the land.

Sauvages agriculture cannot be made prosperous by tariffs, state legislation or popular education. The South must raise corn, rice, potatoes, beans, flax and barley. King Cotton must be dethroned. The negro labor problem will be more easily solved, for the negro will be compelled to become an educated agriculturist or a mechanic.

This was the drift of the testimony before the industrial commission. It was also urged that the education of the negro should be more practical. It is waste of time and resources to shape his education in such a way as to imbue him with the notion that there is a chance for him in the professions. He should be taught manual labor, the trades and scientific husbandry.

Diversification of crops and the conversion of the negro into something besides a cotton-picker offer the only rational solution of the agricultural problem in the South.—Times Herald.

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

REDUCED RATES FOR SUMMER TRIPS.

Commencing June 1st and continuing to and including September 30th, 1939, The Texas and Pacific Railway Company will sell round trip Summer Tourist Tickets to points in Alabama, Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, at a considerable reduction in rates.

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

B. Y. P. U. International Convention to be Held at Richmond, Va.

For this occasion round trip tickets will be sold to Richmond on July 9 and 10. Rate one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until July 31, or by depositing them in Richmond a further extension will be given until Aug. 15, 1939.

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

For more definite information address R. H. COLEMAN, President, Plano, Tex.

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

PLANNING A PROGRAMME. The publication of the Texas-Columbia Journal outlines to the public the general programme of that event, whose session will open at Boulder on July 4. The announcement will create widespread interest. No such array of talent, educational, musical and oratorical, with special entertainment features, was ever prepared for a Western Chautauqua. Many of the most eminent speakers and lecturers in the nation have been secured, while various departments of science and literature and social science will be presided over by expert instructors.

In the arrangement of the daily and weekly programme special effort will be made to popularize every feature. The Sunday afternoon sermons will be delivered by the most noted pulpits or churches in America. During the five days of the week, lectures, concerts and spe-

cial entertainments will be interspersed in an attractive form. Saturday will be a general excursion day, with no programme in the auditorium. In the arrangement of these details the utmost care is being taken, the desire being to please and entertain, as well as to instruct. Further announcements will satisfy the public on this point, and make the Texas-Columbia Chautauqua the great center of attraction during the coming summer for all the Rocky mountain country. The improvement of physical condition of the grounds, the building of cottages and the construction of a railroad to the grounds all assure perfect accommodation for all who attend. And the attendance will be large. Thousands are coming from Texas and the Southwestern states to spend the season in these cool mountain altitudes. Denver and all Colorado will furnish their full quota of visitors and aid in making the second session of this Chautauqua the most successful event in the literary and educational history of the West.—Denver News, April 21, 1939.

COTTON BELT ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

To Cincinnati, O.—Convention National Association of Music teachers, June 17th to 21st. Rate one and one-third fare on certificate plan. Return limited to July 2nd.

To St. Louis, Mo.—Annual Reunion P. O. E. June 18th and 19th. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to June 24th.

To Los Angeles, Cal.—National Educational Association, June 25th to July 3rd. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to Sept. 4th.

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

To Richmond, Va.—International Convention Baptist Union People's Union, July 8th and 10th. Rate one fare plus \$2. Return limited to July 31st with privilege of extension to Aug. 15th.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fall meeting Interstate Merchants Association, July 22nd to Aug. 2nd. Rate one and one-fifth fare. Return limited to Aug. 12th; 5th to 16th, return limited to Aug. 26; Sept. 9th; Sept. 23rd to 15th, return limited to Sept. 25th.

To Little Rock, Ark.—Account colored Emancipation excursion, June 18th. Round trip tickets \$5.00, selling for train.

To Atlantic City, N. J.—June 19th, 24th, for meeting American Institute Momeopathy. Rate of one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan.

Special rates via Cotton Belt and Texas & Pacific from Texas with its connections, operate double daily fast trains with superior service to all above points. All details cheerfully given on application to any Cotton Belt Agent. S. G. WARNER, G. P. and T. A., Tyler, Texas. T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

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Excursion tickets on sale with all the principal roads of the state. All Santa Fe and Texas & Pacific trains make connection at Weatherford. For Mineral Wells. For further particulars, address:

W. G. FORBES, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Weatherford, Texas.

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The knife goes deeper than ever. The higher the temperature the lower the price. The reductions we have made are equal to

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Just by way of illustration we enumerate a few notable bargains—

Men's all wool stylish Suits, best makes, in all sizes, the \$15.00 quality, \$11.75 marked down to... Men's All Wool Suits, in checks, plaids and stripes, in Worsted and Cassi... \$9.25 men's, well made and neatly trimmed, the \$15.00 quality marked down to... Men's All Wool Suits of Fancy Casimere, Worsted and Cheviot, an elegant variety, all sizes, the \$12.00 quality, \$8.00 some even higher grades, marked down to... \$7.75 Men's All Wool fancy and plain mixtures in Casimere and Cheviot, all sizes, the \$10.00 quality marked down to... \$5.50

MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS.

Cool and comfortable. If you are in want or likely to be in want of some new Shirts you should buy at this sale—

Madras Neglige Shirts, made with bands for white collars, one pair detached cuffs, pocket extra well made and first-class workmanship throughout, they were made for \$1.00 shirts, and they are worth \$1.00, but we have too many, so take your choice of the lot for... 50c Fine Madras Shirts with wavy striped, very stylish and pretty, they \$1.00 have been popular sellers at \$1.25 each, our price to close... 50c New Percale Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached, ties to match, very cheap at 75c, your choice for... \$1.00 Our 1000 Linen Collars and Cuffs are unequalled, best make, best workman... 20c BELT'S—Men's and Boys' Leather Belts, all of our lines of 35c Leather Belts... 15c go into this sale at...

MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

The greatest sale on record, compare goods and prices, then think what 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT means to your pocketbook—

Men's Derby Ribbed Mercerized Cotton Shirts and Drawers, either white or raw silk color, regular price \$1.00 garment. Nightgown with Drawers, only light weight summer wear, regular price \$1.50 \$1.00 price to close.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Less 25 per cent discount.

FORT WORTH.

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

Jno. Scharbauer, one of Fort Worth's leading ranchmen, returned Sunday from a two months' stay, visiting his different ranches in the Western part of the state.

Page Harris, formerly general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, now chief clerk for General Manager Thorne at Dallas, spent Sunday in Fort Worth.

CATTLE WANTED. If you have cattle for sale, send us description and price. We will list them and make an energetic effort to find a buyer for you.

BUCHANAN'S Cresylic Ointment, Standard for Thirty Years. Sure Death to Scrofula Worms and will cure Foot Rot.

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