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## Texas Stock and Farm Journal

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.  
Notice is hereby given to the public that only persons  
holding written credentials issued by an officer of the  
George B. Loving Co., are entitled to represent Texas  
Stock and Farm Journal.

It is gratifying to see the growing interest in the approaching meeting of the Texas Farmers' Congress, to be held at College Station July 25 to 28 inclusive. It is certain now that the attendance will be much larger than it was last year. Those who intend going should not forget to write to Prof. J. H. Connell, president of the congress, before July 20. This is important because all the visitors will be entertained at College Station, and Prof. Connell must know in time how many he must be prepared to care for.

Because of the prevalence of tuberculosis in a number of dairy herds in Illinois the sanitary authorities of that state have adopted quarantine measures to prevent further introduction of the disease, and other states will probably adopt the same precautions. At Elgin, Illinois, perhaps the greatest dairy district of the United States, it is said that about one-third of the cattle are infected with tuberculosis, and conditions seem to be even worse in the dairies about Chicago. Texas has trouble of her own, but tuberculosis is not one of them. It is said that the open air life of Texas cattle has a tendency to render them exempt from this disease, and it has been almost unknown in the state.

It is going to be a difficult matter to supply the demand in Texas for registered bulls of the beef breeds. The idea once entertained that only scrub stock could endure range conditions has been abandoned and men who have handled pure-bred and high grade cattle far to the northward portion of the Texas Plains and in the extreme southwestern portion of the state, agree in the opinion that the better the breeding the smaller the loss resulting from severe conditions. But it is not only the cattlemen that are going in for better breeding. The swine breeders, the sheepmen and the horsemen of the state are all after more good blood, and Texas will long be an excellent market for good stallions, rams and boars. Stock farming is evidently to be the regeneration of Texas agriculture.

At the recent meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers' association several members gave their estimate of the wheat crop of the state in round numbers as being 9,000,000 bushels. This was 1,000,000 bushels below the estimate made by Texas Stock and Farm Journal several weeks ago. The Journal's figures were lower than they would have been but for the unfavorable condition of the crop in many sections early in the spring which caused many farmers to plow up the land sown in winter wheat and plant other crops. The Dallas News gave its annual estimate Sunday, based upon reports received from about all the grain growing counties of the state. It reports 813,475 acres sown in wheat, the yield being 11,424,725 bushels, or about 11 1/2 bushels to the acre. This estimate may not be too large. It is more than double the crop of 1898, which was a little under 5,000,000 bushels.

That the people of Texas appreciate the value of their own higher educational institutions is shown by the liberal patronage which the Texas high schools and colleges are receiving, and it is creditable to these institutions that as they receive better support they, as a general rule, devote more to their equipment and strengthen their opportunities for being useful to the students committed to their care. Wonderfully as Texas has developed in

important material industries that development has scarce kept pace with the great advance in educational advantages. There are probably few now who think there is any advantage in sending a son or a daughter to a school in any other state to acquire the higher branches of learning or any of the accomplishments which give beauty and pleasure to social life. All that can be learned in the best schools elsewhere can be learned at Texas schools, in companionship with those the students will meet in after life, and not widely separated from the wholesome, comforting and purifying influences of home.

The San Antonio International Fair association has arranged for a premium list aggregating more than \$13,000, and has acted wisely in offering \$11,000 of that amount to exhibitors of live stock and agricultural products. In this management shows its intention to give its best efforts to the development of the several branches of agricultural industry upon which all other material interests in Texas depend. But a few years ago no one dreamed of the variety and greatness of resource possessed in Southern and Southwestern Texas. Now the world is learning that Texas can produce in marvelous quantities very much for which only recently her people sent to California and Florida, to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. The Fair at San Antonio will teach still wider the lessons of the varied wealth of resource in Texas, and will teach valuable lessons, also, to our home people, encouraging them to the cultivation of many things which they have hitherto too much neglected. It is well for the Fair association and well for the people of Texas that the San Antonio Fair will be so distinctly an agricultural exposition.

The rapid growth of export trade in articles of American manufacture must have a favorable effect upon the agricultural producers of this country. So long as the manufacturing establishments of the country are kept busy filling orders the producers of food stuffs will find profitable market. The growth of foreign demand for American manufactured products has been one of the remarkable features of our industrial progress and may be considered a security for a long period of prosperity. Among some of the important transactions that mark the extension of American products into European fields is the contract recently made by the Carnegie Steel company to supply the Russian government with 180,000 tons of steel rails, a contract amounting to over \$5,000,000. Besides this it seems now certain that Russia will pay \$20,000,000 for American guns. Contracts for American locomotives and American steel bridges have been made in different foreign countries, and in all that is required in railroad construction the American products can compete successfully with those of England. The newly acquired territory of the United States will further extend its trade and give it command of position. Except from Germany it has met no important opposition. Only the German emperor stands against it. Throughout Europe and America it has probably everywhere received the warmest popular approval. It is not intended that should such a court be established any signatory power should be compelled to submit itself to its rulings, but with such a court in existence no nation would feel itself sustained by the moral sense of the civilized world if it refused to so submit itself. It is not probable that the present conference will succeed in establishing this court, but it has elicited the fact that the time is ripe for it, and its establishment will not be very long delayed. The common sense and the humanity of to-day's civilization demand it, and the nation that stands against its adoption will find arrayed against it the sympathies and the statesmanship of the enlightened world.

THE RAINS.  
Such a widely extended deluge of rain as that which fell over nearly the entire state last week has seldom been seen in any portion of the United States. Beginning near the middle of the week, it continued almost without intermission for fifty hours, in some sections as long as seventy hours, and for several days later there were intermittent showers pretty much all over Texas, or, at least, that portion of it east of the 100th meridian. As far west as Abilene it extended, the fall there being one and one-half inches, enough, it is said, to make the corn crop there the best that portion of the state has ever had. In the northern and eastern counties the fall was heavy and continuous, and the benefit to corn, cotton and garden vegetables will be very great, while the ranges upon which the rains have fallen are so saturated that cattle upon them will go into winter in excellent condition.

But it came not as an unmixed blessing. Seldom within the memory of living men have the Brazos and its chief tributaries, the Navasos on the east, the Bosque, Leon and Little riv-

ers on the west, carried such volumes of water. These tributary streams drain very extensive areas, and their valleys contain much of the best agricultural land in the state. Large proportions of these valleys had upon them crops of corn and cotton, giving promise of unusual yields. Far up towards the heads of these tributaries and other smaller streams, and along the Brazos itself as far up as the Southwestern portion of Parker county, the lowlands have been under water, and crops have been swept away. In many of the overflowed fields the oats and wheat were still standing in the shock and have been carried off on the floods. The corn that has been submerged will be a total loss. The cotton that was not too long under water may, in some cases, be actually benefited, but in nearly all the overflowed district it will have been under water too long to survive. The heaviest losses will be from the vicinity of Waco down the river. Below, in Robertson county, the Little Brazos, and in parallel to the main stream, has united with it, and near Hearn the united streams were several miles in width, covering many of the finest plantations in Texas. Below, the Navasos also spread over the valleys, and in the Brazos valley, covering large areas of cultivated lands, and south, and everywhere along the main river great cotton and corn fields were covered by the flood. The lower Colorado valleys were also seen merged, and in Wharton county the river was fifteen miles wide. In some cases the rich, alluvial lands are torn with great gulches, and some farms are swept away to the beds of clay underlying the crops cannot be estimated. Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the counties by the destruction of bridges and roads. Railroad companies have had miles of track swept away and they will incur a heavy loss. Together the losses will have to be estimated by millions instead of thousands.

THE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.  
But little public interest seems to be centered on the meeting of representatives of the great nations at The Hague, and yet its objects are such as to entitle it to be considered one of the most important gatherings of statesmen that the world has yet seen. That it was called together by the most autocratic ruler of Europe, a ruler of a nation far below the others in the scale of civilization, is itself a singular fact. The object of the assemblage, or, at least, its principal object, was a reduction of armament. The Czar had realized that the huge burden of his vast military establishment weighed so heavily upon his government as to render it extremely difficult to execute any plans for the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of his people. He seemed to believe that other rulers of great states appreciated how great an obstacle to the development of peaceful industries the maintenance of enormous armies presented, and to think that the time had come when an agreement upon greatly reduced military establishments could be obtained from every important state.

Although the United States was asked to send representatives to the conference it is probable that few expected this country to become an important factor in its proceedings. The representatives of this country, however, presented the most important proposal that the conference has had to consider, the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to which the disputes of nations might be submitted for settlement. It was suggested that the court be composed of a body of jurists consisting of one judge from the highest court of each nation. The advantage of having such a court would be in the fact that its members would be well versed in international law, that their permanent employment in such position would add to their ability and give weight to their decisions. Some difficulties arose from the fact that some of the states do not possess a court such as our own supreme court, but in such case anyone of distinguished learning and ability in international law might be appointed by his ruler.

Other questions relating to the rights of neutrals and of the property of private citizens in war, of the use of methods and implements of warfare tending to mitigate its inevitable cruelties, have been and are still before the conference, but by far the most important proposition is this one to establish a permanent court of arbitration. Except from Germany it has met no important opposition. Only the German emperor stands against it. Throughout Europe and America it has probably everywhere received the warmest popular approval. It is not intended that should such a court be established any signatory power should be compelled to submit itself to its rulings, but with such a court in existence no nation would feel itself sustained by the moral sense of the civilized world if it refused to so submit itself. It is not probable that the present conference will succeed in establishing this court, but it has elicited the fact that the time is ripe for it, and its establishment will not be very long delayed. The common sense and the humanity of to-day's civilization demand it, and the nation that stands against its adoption will find arrayed against it the sympathies and the statesmanship of the enlightened world.

BUY A HOME.  
A large proportion of the tenant farmers in Texas, at least of those who have sought by steady industry and economy to better their condition, are now on a better footing than they have been during previous seasons, and the present year seems to promise unusually good returns to every farm industry. To every tenant who is at all able to do so Texas Stock and Farm Journal offers this advice: Buy a home at the first opportunity. No matter if it is a small one, if it is your own you have in it a pledge for the future that makes you measurably independent of circumstances. If the fields are smaller than those you have been accustomed to cultivate put the work on them you have formerly given to larger fields. Gather live stock about you as circumstances permit. Make the yield of the milk cows and the poultry flock supply part of the expense of living. Utilize every resource and in a few years you will have attained an independence and a position for yourself and your family in the community which is almost impossible to a tenant.

Land is cheap and in nearly every portion of Texas cheaper, in all probability, than it will ever be again. The opportunity of acquiring homes is becoming more difficult every season. The revelation of the wonderful possibilities of Texas soil and climate is being made to the people of distant states with every shipment of Texas products, and the world is learning of agricultural possibilities here that must induce large immigration and materially advance land values. In a few years more the privilege of buying will be beyond the limited means of the tenant farmer.

But don't buy poor land because it is cheap. The difference between \$5 and \$10 land in the purchase of a hundred acres may often be made from the

development of the pastureage grazed to the ground and tramped out so completely that under the most favorable circumstances it would take two or three years to bring it back to good condition. With water supplied at short intervals the grazing capacity of a pasture may be materially increased and the cattle can be kept in better condition.

Some of the Northern agricultural papers in considering the high prices of feeding steers have been advising the farmers to go into cattle breeding on the farms and raise their own feeders. It is not improbable that the improved conditions of the cattle business will induce a number of farmers to give more attention to cattle raising, just as some years ago the depression in the business caused many to abandon it. There have, however, been developments in cattle raising in the range country that will give to the production of range stock such advantage as to render the ranges practically the sole supply source of the feed lots, but the ranges are not to be improved by breeding that the men who engage in feeding on a large scale can find there the class of cattle they can feed to the best advantage, in such large quantities as to make it worth their purchase what they would have to spend many weeks in looking for on the farms. There will always be plenty of feeder buyers to take all the good horses first developed by the range farmers will find it impossible to use all their feed crops on their home-raised stock, and will find it pays them better to buy some range stock to feed to the Gen. John B. Custleman of Louisville, Kentucky, and the stallion Highland Chief, owned by W. A. Moore of Kirklevington, Kentucky.

A RIDD-POLLED SALE IN ENGLAND.  
An evidence of the high favor in which the breed of Red Faced Greyhounds is held in England is given in the results of the dispersal sale of the great J. J. Coleman herd at Eastern Farm, Norwich, held not long since. This herd ranked among the very best of its breed in England, and as there were many who wished to introduce the blood into their herd it was expected that prices would rule high, but none of the bidders had more than \$100 marked the sale.

The highest price was paid for the heifer Dornouse, less than a year old, and was 500 guineas. The purchaser was the Duke of Devonshire. Other high prices were paid for a two-year-old bull, and Dodo, a two-year-old heifer, each brought 320 guineas. The two-year-old heifer Della was sold for 290 guineas, Fifty-eight head were sold, the aggregate price being 4,262 1/2 guineas, or an average of about \$388 for each animal of the herd, and the highest price for a dual-purpose cattle are growing in favor.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FEEDERS.  
So far as abundant and cheap feed is concerned the prospect of good prices for feeding cattle is certainly bright. The price of the crop of Nebraska is estimated by the Drovers Journal-Stockman of Omaha at 315,000,000, against 158,755,000 last year. The explanation of this increase is that wheat was a failure, clover and alfalfa pastures were frozen out, and a large proportion of the land devoted to these crops was planted with corn. The same conditions have enormously increased the corn acreage in other Northern states. In Indian Territory and Oklahoma the acreage of corn has been increased by 25 per cent, and these territories will produce more feed than they have ever produced before.

TEXAS, also, has a greatly increased acreage in corn. Over the Southern portion of the state and in some of the timbered counties, and in a few other localities the crop has been injured by drought, but taking it over the entire state the production is expected to surpass that of any previous year. There has been a decrease in cotton acreage but the crop promises a bountiful yield, and there will be a bigger volume of cotton to be marketed than has ever been marketed. The crops are so far advanced as to ensure a plentiful supply of feeding stuffs.

Business conditions throughout the country are such that there is an unprecedented demand for beef. Nearly every day there are announcements of increase of wages. The conditions of the great industries have made such demands for labor that these increases had become necessary, and the payrolls of the country probably show that the workmen of the country are daily receiving \$2,000,000 more than was paid to meet the requirements of the two years ago, and as the United States has an immense and growing export trade in manufactured articles there is no reason to expect any reduction in the purchasing ability of the masses for a long period of time. It is of no little importance to the beef producers of this country that American locomotives, rails, steel bridges, agricultural machinery, etc., are going to all parts of the world. It means that the number of men who are better able to buy beef are numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

The demand for cattle to go into the feed-lots is going to tax the ability of the range producers to the utmost none will question. The number of three-year-olds is small, and of course, over the age insignificant. The feeding stock must be made up largely of twos, and thousands of cows, heifers and yearlings will be taken to meet the requirements of the market. All the conditions are such that the experienced feeders will be more inclined to increase than diminish the volume of their business and many others, because of the abundant feed supplies on the farms, will want to engage in it. Indeed it is difficult to see how all the demand for feeding cattle is going to be supplied. All this has to mean is that the range producer and proper condition for many years at least, and the great improvements that have been made in the breeding and quality of range cattle will mean for the range producer a more rapid growth of the horn. If you follow these directions you should never have much trouble.—The Horseman.

There are writers prophesying now that the horseless carriage will take the place of the horse, and to a certain extent as to seriously reduce the profit in horse breeding. The same thing was said when the bicycle was coming into vogue, but that useful invention, though it threatened to do away with the horse for pleasure purposes, is not appreciably in the way. The men who use bicycles are those who would probably not use horses had bicycles never been invented, and possibly too much to say that the automobiles will not at all interfere with the employment of horses in the cities, but it is certainly very improbable that they will interfere with the employment of horses for pleasure purposes, such as coaches, light harness horses and saddlers. The people who keep horses of these classes always prefer horses to machines, no matter to what degree the latter may be perfected. Nor is it probable that automobiles will take the place of buggies and other light vehicles used by business or professional men in their daily avocation. Where they supplant the horse at all will be in heavier transportation along the streets, where merely traction is required and the matter of taste or pleasure does not at all enter.

The Denver Stockman thinks there is something radically wrong in the conditions of the horse industry because of the wide range of prices. There is much that is wrong, but there are many things by differences in breeds and individuals that will make the range of values a very big one. The Stockman is right in advising breeders to put more brains in their industry, to breed and supply horses for work and pleasure, not for the bologna factory. But when that is done the finest individuals among these breeds, reared and trained for purposes of pleasure, will go a long way in value beyond the class of work horses, and also beyond the inferior animals of their own class. The buyers of great harness horses and saddlers are men who will not be gratified by their tastes and will spend money freely in doing so. For such horses, therefore, there is practically no standard of value, nor is there any standard in the same amount in different markets. It is in order that high class animals may be properly presented and meet the appreciation they merit, and the combination of these things has established the important centers of capital, and these, together with the horse shows which have become so popular in the largest cities of the North, are doing very much to improve the horse industry.

FOUNDERED HORSE.  
There ought not to be any great amount of trouble in getting a founder horse on his feet again if prompt measures are taken to relieve him. The first thing to do is to have him lie down in a shallow trough of water to pull his fore shoes off and release the blood in his front feet. Have the blacksmith bleed him at the point of the frog in each foot in front. Then give him a heavy ball of aloes, say seven or eight drams, with ginger one dram. If this cannot be given as a ball have the ingredients dissolved in water and given as a drench, such as it is that the horse gets all the medicine. After the horse has had his fore feet pulled off and been allowed to bleed freely, adjust the plow of oakum so that the frog matter cannot get into the feet, and place the horse with his fore feet in a clay bed. Let him stand in a couple of days, feeding him very lightly, and only the most cooling of foods meanwhile. When you take him out of the clay, nail on his shoes again and continue the cooling food, avoiding stimulants, rations, altogether. If grass is available give the horse plenty of that, and such grain as you give him, let that be crushed out. Feed plenty of bran and in winter boiled roots in place of grass. The attack of founder is very easily precipitated, and it is not so hard to combat in the very beginning. It is the condition that ensues, if nothing is done to relieve the condition of the forward feet, that is hard to change. The application of a stimulating liniment to the coronets after the horse is going right again is often beneficial. Sweet oil and ammonia equal parts make an excellent liniment for this purpose. This induces a more rapid growth of the horn. If you follow these directions you should never have much trouble.—The Horseman.

## HORSE.

Some few cattlemen are beginning to show more interest in improving their horse stock by the purchase of good stallions, and a few are introducing the blood of some of the draft breed. It might be found better to introduce a higher type into the improved herd, but whatever breed is first used should be continued. For most of the mares of Texas the standard-bred horse would give a more suitable mating than the draft stallion of any breed, but if any of the draft blood has been infused by any means continue in that line and develop the draft characteristics in the herd.

The man who will go to breeding high-class stallions in Texas will make money out of it. It offers as much or more promise to the intelligent breeder than any other branch of horse raising. But little attention has been given in Texas to the saddle, and has grown rapidly in favor throughout the North, and once known in Texas he will meet with an appreciation here that will make him a profitable animal to the breeder. It is conceded that the saddle horse, first developed by Kentucky, but now a favorite wherever he has become known, excels in beauty of form, carriage, graceful movement and intelligence any other of the fashionable classes. This is said of the average of the several classes and not of selected individuals, though it would be hard to find in any of the classes any individual of more perfect appearance than Goodwin, formerly owned by Gen. John B. Custleman of Louisville, Kentucky, and the stallion Highland Chief, owned by W. A. Moore of Kirklevington, Kentucky.

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## SHEEP AND GOATS.

The breeding rams should be bought early for two reasons, both of them important. The early purchaser has the bulk of the stock from which he buys and is much more likely to get satisfactory animals than he would be if he postponed his purchase until other breeders have made their selection. The other reason is that the rams should have time to recover from the fatigue and excitement of removal to a distant range and to become accustomed to their new surroundings. Until after they would have recovered from their travel to the new fields and have grown accustomed to the food and climate, and to the different method of caring for them, they will not be fit to do good service in the flock.

The demand for good rams this season will make heavy drafts on the breeding flocks of the country. The sheep industry is in a highly prosperous condition and there is reason to hope that for some time it will grow steadily in profit. The sheepmen on the ranges are not least opportunistic and have arranged to take advantage of it by reserving the ewe lambs for breeding. Many farmers, also, have been encouraged to try keeping a few sheep in the home range, and the result will hereafter be more general than has been. It is not at all improbable that the supply of pure-bred rams will fall considerably below the demand for them, and breeders who put off making their purchases until the eve of the breeding season may be compelled to accept the inferior stock of the registered flocks and fill out with grades.

The farmers who are disposed to engage in sheep breeding will probably prefer the mutton breeds to the fine-wooled sheep because of the growing demand for mutton without hindrance in the market. These meats are required in increasing quantity each year, and the farmer with cost and trouble so little as hardly to affect his other interests could raise a few muttons or lambs for market each season, enough to make a very comfortable addition to his income. Where a number of farmers in the same community are engaged in sheep raising it would be well for them to organize as the truck growers have done, and arrange for carload shipments. In Hopkins county the association of sheepmen has recently decided benefit from their organization, which has enabled them to get better prices for their wool clips than they probably would have been able to command had each individual producer depended on negotiating a sale for himself. Producing lambs and mutton for the market could be made more profitable than wool production, although the wool would have to be marketed in the former industry. Considering the fact that the sheep derives so large a part of his support from growth that is hurried to the pasture, and fields and pastures which would be more or less waste, it is a wonder that so few farmers engage in sheep raising.

LIME AND SULPHUR DIPS.  
The benefits resulting from dipping sheep have been increasingly great and there is probably no one engaged in the sheep industry that does not recognize its necessity. The parasites of which the sheep must be relieved if they are to be kept in a condition that renders them profitable, are scab, ticks and lice. To rid the sheep of these parasites nearly all the sheep in the country are dipped every year. A recent Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture says that the use of lime and sulphur in the dips is strongly commended because of the injury they do to the wool and to the sheep. The Bulletin says:

"There is, unfortunately, a feeling among the wool growers and sheep breeders that all the articles published in reference to lime and sulphur dips are written or inspired by those interested in some of the prepared dips, and it is here the difficulty lies in bringing before the flock master the disastrous results of the use of a very severe and dangerous mixture. It is only a little while ago that a very strong force was brought to bear upon the United States Department of Agriculture, saying that the use of lime and sulphur in the dips was a great deal of trouble and defective wool, which, upon examination, was found to have been dipped in lime and sulphur. The Department was at that time recommending the use of lime and sulphur for scab. The movement inaugurated by those manufacturers is to have the extensive use of lime and sulphur by the government. Any woolen manufacturer will furnish proof of the effect of lime and sulphur on the fleece. Among the objections to lime and sulphur as a dip, we give the following: Lime and sulphur prepared in metal vessels contain certain combinations that injure the glands from which the wool grows. The fibre of the wool is affected, making the wool more or less brittle, so that there is a greater shrinkage in scouring and a greater waste in manufacturing. This waste is caused by a breakage in spinning, and the production of dust in weaving and finishing the goods.

"Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says in a bulletin: 'The injury consists chiefly of a change in the microscopic structure of the fibre, caused by the caustic action of the lime, and seems to vary with different brands of lime. It is not a fine stain on a coarse wool.'"

The position of the Shepherd's Bulletin is further sustained by several letters, one of them being from Mr. George Richardson of San Angelo, Texas, president of the Texas Wool Growers' association, in which he says: "I have noted what the article by Dr. Kajer in the Chicago Herald says in reference to the effect of lime and sulphur dip. It is perfectly true that it kills out a great many wool fibres. I have noticed that fact very distinctly in several Texas flocks. It has been dipped in it for five years back."

It is stated that the injurious effects are less if the dipping is done just after shearing, but that it checks the growth of wool for a time.

## LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Rainfall has been abundant in the Plains, and about Amarillo and grass is excellent.

Pecos Valley News: W. D. Cowan sold to Reynolds Bros. last week 300 yearling heifers at \$15.50.

Colorado Spokesman: Warren Bacon of Lubbock, brought in about 20,000 pounds of wool yesterday and stored it.

Collom & Estes sold in Kansas City last week one car of 400-lb yearlings at \$4.80. They were shipped from Midland, Tex.

San Saba County News: Jas Dolefeyre bought this week Alex Kelley 30 two and three-year-old steers at \$20.

H. A. Pierce had on the St. Louis market, last week 985-lb steers that brought \$4.70, 992-lb steers, \$4.80, and 1168 and 1173-lb steers, \$5. They were shipped from Waxahatchie.

Charles McFarland of Aledo, Tex., sold on the Chicago market Thursday 94 head of 1252-lb steers at \$5.15; F. H. McFarland sold 64 head, 1063 lbs, at \$4.95; B. C. Lightfoot, 108 head, 1013 lbs, at \$4.80.

Coleman Volce: Mr. Hubbard of San Antonio, bought 80,000 pounds of wool at 14 1/2 cents from J. H. Robey, W. J. Robey, Ben Robey and H. H. Hatfield and Smith. Shipment was made last week.

The Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board forbids the introduction of cattle, horses and sheep from Louisiana into Texas after July 1. This quarantine measure is intended to prevent the spread of charbon in Texas.

Antelope correspondence of Jackboro Gazette: J. G. Mullens sold to R. Carrow of Archer county, 70 two-year-old steers last week for \$22.50 a head. Edwards sold to N. J. Jones 108 head of two-year-old steers for \$22.50.

The following were among the sales of Texas cattle on the Chicago market Friday: G. W. Preland & Son, 48 steers, 1076 pounds, \$5.22; C. W. Trautman, 1049 pounds, \$4.90; 144 steers, 1068 pounds, \$4.85.

S. Webb & Co. sold in St. Louis last week a lot of steers shipped from Bellefonte, Tex., 1057 lbs to 1102 lbs, at \$4.75 to \$4.90. On the same day and in the same market J. L. Higgins of Henriot, sold 105 head of 1158-lb steers at \$4.85, and C. C. Farland of Aledo, sold 1148-lb steers at \$4.75.

Murray & Amos of Fort Collins, Col., had on the Denver market a few days ago 74 head of two-year-old calves, which they had fed to make baby beef. They were just twelve months old, averaged 700 1/2 pounds, and were sold at \$5. Thirty-eight dollars for a twelve-months calf is good.

Olesea Live Stock Review: Kethley & Simpson of Monahans, bought 250 cows of Leatherman & Tatum at \$20. Adam Hocker bought of J. R. Higgins 120 steers at \$16, calves thrown in. Ben Lewis & Fornwalt sold to Morgan Kethley 401 cows, calves not counted, a \$16. Capt. Hardwick sold 561 cows and steers to J. M. Kethley at \$12. \$16 number of steers, 1100 head of yearlings and yearlings, the Taylor Bown cattle, from J. T. Pemberton at Midland, p. t. About 500 were shipped out from there Thursday.

A dispatch of June 29 from Engle, New Mexico, says: A stock deal of enormous magnitude, involving nearly a half million dollars was consummated here to-day. The corporation known as the Detroit & Rio Grande Stock company conveyed to Levi Baldwin, a prominent cattleman controlling vast stock interests at Magdalena, N. M., and Lamar Colo., the entire property including ranches, stock and watering places. Over 20,000 head of cattle changed hands, Baldwin paying \$20 a head for yearlings and above that age, and \$15 for calves.

Carlsbad (N. M.) Argus: Several Texas sheepmen were held up at the territorial line this week by C. W. Lewis, inspector for Eddy county, pending the payment of an inspection fee of five cents a head. The parties, who were ranging along the south line of the county, the owners are Ike Gronsky with about 800 head; Arthur Ingham 2000 and Victor Vincent 2000.

Ozona Courier: Joe Wolf of Pecos county, sold his steer yearlings last week to Wilkins Bros. at \$15. Chas. Schauer bought 53 head of stock cattle from his brother, Otto, and 4000 head of sheep. Terms not known. Huck Stanley of Richland Creek, Pecos county, recently sold his steer yearlings to Billie Gurley at \$15 a head. Billie Gurley offered John Young \$20 a head for 100 head of the Hereford bull from Otto Schauer last week for \$25; also a Durham and Devon cross bull from Charlie Schauer for \$30. Billie Gurley offered John Young \$20 a head for 100 head of the 4D cattle last week but John refused to take the offer. James Mitchell bought while in San Angelo last week 5 head of Hereford and Durham bulls from Lum Hudson and on the way back he bought a good Durham bull from W. T. Hazlewood. Henry Packman, the Geddis ranchman, has just received from N. R. Power the San Antonio stockman 26 head of thoroughbred Durham and Hereford bulls. Henry will soon have one of the best bred bunches of cattle in Pecos county.



MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET. Reported by the P. Norman Live Stock company for the week ending July 1: Beaves, choice, per one hundred pounds, \$3.50@3.75; common, \$3.00@3.25; cows, choice, \$3.25@3.50; common, \$2.50@3.00; yearlings, choice, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$3.00@3.25; calves, choice, \$4.50@5.00; common, \$3.50@4.25; sheep, choice, \$4.00@4.50; common, per head, \$1.50@2.00.

DALLAS MARKET. At Thomas & Runnels' stock yards the demand continues good and receipts below requirements. The following quotations were given at the close of week July 1: Choice shipping steers, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good \$3.25@3.50; choice cows and heifers, \$3.10@3.35; fair to good, \$2.75@3.00; common, \$1.50@2.50; bulls-fat and heavy, \$2.00@2.50; sausage bulls, \$2.00@2.40; yearling calves, \$2.50@3.00; corned hogs, 175 to 300 pounds, \$3.45; wagon lots, \$3.45; stock hogs, \$2.50@3.00; choice fat sheep, 75 to 90 pounds, \$3.25@3.50; 99 to 120 pounds, \$2.50@3.00; yearlings, \$2.00@2.50; springers, 20.00@40.00.

KANSAS CITY MARKET. Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—Cattle receipts were 15,000 natives and 1900 Texans. Market active, 500 head; native steers, heavy, at \$4.50@5.25; mediums, \$4.35@5.25; lights, \$4.15@5.20; Texas steers, \$3.50@5.00; Texas cows, \$3.15@4.35; calves, \$2.50@3.50; heifers, \$2.00@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@5.30; bulls, \$2.75@4.00. Hogs—Receipts 5000. Market steady to 50 higher; bulk of sales, \$3.75@3.90; heavy, \$3.75@4.00; mixed, \$3.75@3.90; lights, \$3.50@3.75; yorkers, \$3.75@3.80; pigs, \$3.60@3.70. Sheep—Receipts 2000. Market steady; lambs, \$4.00@4.75; clipped muttons, \$4.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@4.50; culls, \$2.00@3.50.

ST. LOUIS MARKET. National Stock Yards, Ill., July 3.—Cattle receipts were 1200, including 400 Texans. Market strong and higher. Texans being 10c up. Fair to choice native shipping and export steers, \$4.70@5.40; with fancy worth up to \$5.65; dressed beef and lamb steers, \$4.10@5.30; steers under 1000 pounds, \$3.70@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.95@4.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.85; bulls, \$2.50@4.75; canners, \$1.50@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.85; bulls, \$2.65@4.85; canners, \$1.50@2.85. Hog receipts 4500. Market stronger; pigs and lights, \$3.90@3.35; packers, \$3.50@3.95; butchers, \$3.90@3.25. Sheep receipts 1500. Market strong; native muttons, \$4.00@4.50; spring lambs, \$4.25@6.50; culls and bucks, \$3.00@4.00.

HOUSTON MARKET. Reported by Saunders & Hotchkiss for the week ending June 30: Choice beaves, \$3.50; medium, \$3.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.50; common cows and heifers, \$1.50@2.50; bulls, stags and work oxen, \$2.00@3.00; choice yearlings, \$3.00@3.75; medium yearlings, \$2.75@3.50; common yearlings, \$2.50; choice calves, \$1.00@4.50; medium calves, \$3.75; choice mutton, \$2.50@3.75; mutton, \$2.50@3.25. Selling slow, and are worth more at home than on market. Wanted, car good beaves, car bulls, car calves and car mutton. Good demand for corn hogs of 150 pounds and up. Carload lots of corn hogs can always be sold on arrival at market price.

CHICAGO MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., July 3.—Contrary to expectations, the week began with unusually small receipts, owing to which there was a scramble for cattle and a decided jump in prices. The bulk of the market was made up of the scales at \$15.00@16.00; common kinds selling at \$14.00@15.00; fancy Angus cattle brought \$6.10, the highest price paid this year for shippers. High demand and prices ruled about 5c higher; light sold at \$3.85@4.00; mixed, \$3.75@4.00; heavy, \$3.60@3.85; pigs brought \$3.40@3.50; hogs, \$3.00@3.50. There was a falling in the receipts of sheep and consequent good demand at steady prices, although spring lambs fell off about 25c per hundred pounds, there being a supply on hand. Sheep were salable at 2.00@3.00 for inferior, up to \$5.00@5.25 for prime wethers. Yearlings brought \$4.75@6.00. Receipts of cattle 11,500, hogs 36,000, and sheep 17,000.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. Report of New Orleans Live Stock Market for week ending July 1: Cattle receipts, 1134; 1159 70 Calves and pigs, 1243 1258 90 Hogs, 270 230 50 Sheep, 157 117 295 The tone of the market is better than has much improved during the past week; receipts of the poorer grades have fallen off considerably owing to the more rigid inspection they have to undergo at this time. There has been a correspondingly larger quantity of the better classes coming in and these are finding ready sale upon arrival. The market closes to-day with only one or two cars of choice stuff which arrived late, to be carried over to Monday. Cuban buyers are on the market and the indications point to a continuation of business to Havana. Several hundred head go forward to-day and good orders have been placed for export in the near future. A noticeable feature in these shipments is the good quality of stock demanded, nothing old or rough will be acceptable, fleshy young cattle 700 pounds and up being the most desirable. To-day's quotations are as follows: Beaves, strictly choice, \$4.25@4.75; good medium, \$3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, fat, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good, \$3.25@3.50; heavy calves and light yearlings, choice, \$1.75@4.75; stags, \$2.00@3.50; bulls, young, fleshy, \$3.00, hogs, \$1.25@4.50. Sheep, choice muttons, \$4.50.

COTTON AND GRAIN MARKETS. DALLAS COTTON MARKET. Dallas, Tex., July 4.—Cotton 13-16

Good ordinary 4 5-16 Mid low middling 4 5-16 Good middling 4 5-16 Middling fair 4 5-16 Galveston, Tex., July 1.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 300 bales. Good ordinary 4 5-16 Mid low middling 4 5-16 Good middling 4 5-16 Middling fair 4 5-16

New Orleans, La., July 1.—Spot cotton market steady and unchanged. Sales 2750 bales spot and 300 to arrive. Good ordinary 4 5-16 Mid low middling 4 5-16 Good middling 4 5-16 Middling fair 4 5-16

GRAIN MARKET. Galveston, Tex., July 3.—Wheat—1. o. b. For export No. 2 red 74 1/2c. Corn—Quotations f. o. b. Galveston: No. 2 mixed in sacks is offered to the trade c. a. f. Galveston track carload at 42 1/2c @ 45c per bushel; No. 2 white in sack 43 1/2c @ 45c; corn for export 35 1/2c. Receipts to-day: Wheat 50,000 bushels; corn 1455. Total since June 1: Wheat 1,395,903; corn 165,109.

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—Wheat, July 6 1/2c, September 6 3/4c, cash, No. 2 hard 6 1/2c, No. 2 red 70c. Corn, July 3 1/2c, September 3 1/4c. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/2c, No. 2 white 32 1/2c @ 32c. Oats, No. 2 white 28 @ 28 1/2c. Receipts—Wheat 55,200 bushels, corn 34,700, oats 4900. Shipments—Wheat 29,000 bushels, corn 1600, oats 1000.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—No. 1 white 3 1/2c, No. 2 white 3c, No. 3 white 2 1/2c. Corn—No. 2 34 1/2c @ 34 1/2c, No. 2 white 30c, No. 3 white 25 1/2c @ 25 1/2c. No. 2 barley 41 @ 42c. No. 1 lax seed \$1.01 @ 1.02, new \$1.04.

WOOL MARKET. Taken from the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass., June 29: The wool market has continued active and strong. During the past week prices have reached the highest figures seen in more than a year, and the tendency is at this writing unmistakably upward.

Manufacturers, traders and speculators have been operating quite freely, both the large and small mills being represented in the market, and all have apparently come to the conclusion that it is no use to stand out for against the advance in price in wool. Prices exceeding 50 cents, clean, for fine territory wools have been freely paid, choice selected staple commanding as much as 50¢@51c. Some large lines of wool have been taken at current quotations which bring the total of the week's business up to more than 6,000,000 pounds. Negotiations which are pending on other lines also indicate the possibility of another large volume of business next week. A few wools are reported as having been taken for export—Australian wools in bond, but this movement has practically come to an end, and the reason that such wools are practically cleaned out. It now costs 80c and over to import desirable fine wools from London, so that until the market advances further here, the domestic manufacturers will depend largely on American wools. The latter are now, of course, in pretty good supply, with a new clip coming into the market, which is expected to exceed that of last year, but they are being taken very readily.

Texas wool has been in fairly good demand at prices averaging 16¢ @ 16 1/2c, ranging from six to eight months and 48¢@50c for twelve months' wool. Some owners of the latter are holding for more than 50 cents. We note one sale of about 125,000 pounds at 16¢ 1/2c in the gross. Quotations given are as follows: Texas spring, 12 months, choice, 16¢ 1/2c; average, 14¢@15c; 6 to 8 months, 13¢@14c; fall, choice, 12¢@13c, average, 11¢@12c; New Colorado and New Mexico improved, 13¢@14c.

KANSAS CITY MARKET LETTER. Live Stock Exchange. Kansas City, July 1, 1899. Cattle receipts for the week, 25,000; same week last year, 21,000. The improved demand for killing cattle this week strengthened prices, all grades of dry lot cattle selling quickly at 10¢ @ 25c higher prices, the advance being the strongest in light weight dressed beef and good butcher stock, the most desirable grades selling 20¢@25c higher.

Cross cattle were in moderate supply and of better quality; the best bunches are selling readily at higher prices with the common lots slow at steady prices. The trade in stockers and feeders is much improved, the light supply selling readily at above higher prices. Heavy native steers, \$2.50@5.45; medium, \$4.80@5.20; light weight steers, \$4.50@5.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.75@5.35; butcher cows, \$3.25@4.25; butcher heifers, \$2.50@5.45; canners, \$2.50@3.25; butcher bulls, \$3.25@4.25; Western steers, \$4.00@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50@4.50; ranged grass steers, \$3.50@4.15; ranged grass cows, \$2.75@3.25. Hog receipts for the week, 65,000; for the same week last year, 78,000. The light supply caused an advance in prices, the increase amounting to about 10c per hundred. Heavy hogs selling to-day at \$3.80@3.90; mixed packers, \$3.70@3.90; light hogs, \$3.65 @ 3.75. Sheep receipts for the week, 21,000; same week last year, 22,000. The light supply consisted largely of Arizona and Texas grass stock and many of them common quality. The most desirable bunches are selling at above steady prices while the inferior grades are anywhere from steady for fair quality to 50c lower for the commonest bunches. Spring lambs brought \$4.00@6.75; Arizona yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; muttons, \$4.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; culls, \$1.50@3.00.

DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS' MARKET LETTER.

Stock Yards. So. St. Joseph, Mo., June 30, 1899. The general cattle market this week has slightly advanced. There has been a general strong upward movement of the fat grades of cattle, and the look for a very strong price in the fat cattle market and think they will sell considerably higher in the next thirty days. Most of the fed cattle have sold \$5.00@5.40 this week and the condition of Texas and other good skins is still bringing good prices, are not so much in demand as they were a short time back. There is a good demand for stockers at prevailing prices at which well bred Texans are bringing \$1.25@1.50 per one hundred pounds.

The feeder buyers have been taking hold slowly as they wish to see further development of the corn crop and the outcome of the crop will of course rule the feeder trade. A member of our firm recently made a trip to Fort Worth and finds that the market is in excellent condition between here and that city. We have recently received very flattering reports from Western Kansas and Nebraska where rains were worst.

Sheep market has made further advance this week, and good sheep are in good demand at strong prices. Good Texas grass sheep will bring \$1.50 on the market. We could be glad to correspond with dealers in stock and furnish our regular market report. We sold calves from DeWitt county, Texas, this week at \$4.75 per one hundred, average 215 pounds.

Note our advertisement in this issue, and write to us. DAVIS, McDONALD & DAVIS.

HISTORY OF THE ANGORA GOAT. The Angora goat is a native of Asia Minor, and up to 1880 it was possible to purchase them in that country, but the Turks and Armenians became envious of the great advancement made in the flesh of the common goat. This prejudice is rapidly being removed, however, and it will not be many years before Angora goat meat will be as much in demand as the choicest mutton in 1801 or 1802. The progeny of the entire number aggregates less than 100 head, they have been sufficient to demonstrate the entire feasibility of breeding them in all sections of our country, and it is believed by many that our climate is capable of producing a class of mohair superior to either Turkey or South Africa. The first lot of goats imported numbered about thirty head, and were presented to the Hon. J. B. Davis, American minister to Turkey in 1847, by the sultan himself. They were doubtless of the best and purest blood that could be obtained, and a good year after their arrival in this country Mr. Davis disposed of them to his friend, Col. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., who bred them with great care up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1851. The progeny of this lot of goats has been scattered over the whole country and was the initial step of the foundation of our mohair industry. The present available supply of mohair is between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds, only 500,000 pounds of which is produced in this country, the remainder being divided about equally between Turkey and South Africa. It has been fully demonstrated that Angora goat will thrive in all sections of the United States, but will perhaps do better in high and dry districts than in low lands. They are a great advantage in keeping down undergrowth in pastures and have been purchased for this purpose in many cases by parties in Iowa. A common herd of goats can be very easily improved by the introduction of Angora blood and it is very difficult for the man who raises kemp. Shippers and mohair growers generally should shear only such of their flock as will yield a fleece of six inches staple, and thereafter shear only once a year, and thereafter shear only once a year, and thereafter shear only once a year.

Another customer wants 2000 good two-year-old steers delivered on the Comanche reservation. We also have a buyer for 10,000 two-year-old steers located above the quarantine line; wants them delivered at either the Pecos Valley or Denver lot in lots of 1000 or over. We also have two or three Indian or Black bear, according to the character of dry used. It may not be known that nearly all the buggy robes that are now sold as wild animal fur are nothing more than goat skins dyed. And perhaps young ladies who admire the so-called "real monkey skin" muffs and cloaks will be surprised to learn that they are only straight-haired goat skins dyed black. One of the most desirable furs that the Angora goat skin is put to is in making lace trimmings, which commands a price per yard equivalent to \$15 for a single hide. Another use is in making rugs and coverings for the backs of sofas and arm-chairs. The beautiful luster of the curly hair is brought out in a most effective manner by the reflection of gas light and nearly all housekeepers who have not already some of these rugs, are anxious to possess some. The supply of this class of rugs is limited and the price, until recently, was very high, \$10 and \$12 being often paid for choice skins. The present market value of Angora goat skins in a raw state is about \$2 each for well-haired skins and were it not for the enormous importation of foreign skins, particularly Chinese, they would be brought here by the thousands of bales owing to there being no import duty on them, the price for our home product would be much higher. It may be well perhaps to state that the Chinese goat is not even attempted to do so with critics in that length of time. Her friends all discouraged her in making any further attempt at being restored, but being a lady of energy and desiring so much to get her liberty once more, she made arrangements to the contrary, she went to Dr. Duncan's Sanitarium, 300 E. 4th street, Fort Worth, Tex., and to the complete astonishment of her friends, and herself as well, she was cured in less than a week, she left the Sanitarium and called on me to her friends, seven blocks, without any inconvenience. Since that she has walked everywhere with ease. Twenty years imprisonment and then to be turned loose on the streets of Fort Worth, is no doubt a midnight dream to her after falling in every other effort made to receive the liberty we all desire so badly in every day life. Mrs. Overfelt says, "Yes, tell everybody I am a free, healthy woman again, after twenty years of suffering, and that the miracle was performed by Dr. Duncan and his medicine."

NOTICE. All parties driving cattle north to points on the Fort Worth and Denver City railroads are hereby notified not to trespass on the premises of the Bugbee-Coleman Land and Cattle Company. Parties driving to Estelline or Clarendon must keep the public road. BUGBEE-COLEMAN LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY. JACK WOODS, FRANK FINCH, JOE MERRICK, J. E. POPE, W. MORRISON, W. J. OWEN, M. S. SMITH.

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

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE. It is the best foot powder ever made. It cures foot and shoe blisters, itching and burning feet, and keeps the feet cool and comfortable. It is sold by all druggists and shoe stores. Address: ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Lowell, N. H.

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. We make no charge except when a sale is made to our benefit. We have several customers who want heavy domestic animals that can supply this great demand of the human family better than the Angora goat, inasmuch as the skin can be taken in such a variety of stages. For a further description of our hair, see our monthly's growth it can hardly be distinguished from the Astrachan, if dyed black; or it can be taken at an earlier period of growth and be made to represent the Polar or Black bear, according to the character of dry used. It may not be known that nearly all the buggy robes that are now sold as wild animal fur are nothing more than goat skins dyed. We are beginning to have some in-

Worth \$100 to You.

Every man should send for this book to get it free from facts.

FREE FOR MEN. Three Glasses of Men's. For men who want to be stronger, younger and free from the effects of past errors. It is free upon request.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 885 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, Near City National Bank.

IT SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY. LYNON'S OINTMENT. CURE FOR FOOTROT. USED BY STOCKMEN AND FARMERS. SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

School Land! School Land! PUBLIC DOMAIN. PUBLIC DOMAIN. Forfeited Lands! Forfeited Lands!

DO YOU KNOW that the Supreme Court of Texas has decided that all Public Domain in Texas belongs to the Free School Fund, and that the Legislature has just passed an act placing 3,000,000 acres more of the Public Domain on the market for sale as school land on 40 year time at only 3 per cent interest, with the act will take effect 90 days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

DO YOU WANT a book giving the full text of the State Public School Land Act, together with the various sections of the State and statistics in regard to them of great value to you? If you are interested in the above, then send \$1.00, either by personal check or money order to the undersigned for a copy of his book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to buy same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the Legislature which ought to be worth \$100 to you, if you wish to secure a cheap farm or ranch.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE

The following is a partial list of the cattle offered for sale by us. Buyers failing to find what they want in this list are requested to call on or correspond with us. We can usually furnish at their market value any kind or class of cattle wanted:

- 1,000 Brewster County Cows.
600 Cows and Calves in McCulloch county.
500 Steer Yearlings, natives of Bastrop county.
600 two-year-old Steers, located near San Angelo.
2,000 two and three-year-old Heifers in Mason county.
700 two-year-old Steers, natives of Comanche county.
4,000 Well Bred Stock Cattle on tree range in Arizona.
1,000 choice, well bred Steer Yearlings, natives of King county.
1,300 good three and four-year-old Steers, located near Amarillo.
1,000 Steer Yearlings, natives of Houston and adjoining counties.
3,000 Highly Graded Cattle and 30,000 acres of patented land in Jack county.
1,300 Heifer Yearlings, all in one mark and brand, in good colors, in Duval county.
750 Cows and 450 one and two-year-old Heifers and Steers mixed, in Crosby county.
1,000 well bred three-year-old Heifers, located near Abilene, all in one mark and brand.
5,000 Good Mexican three and four-year-old Steers, located near and will be delivered on the cars at Eagle Pass.
1,100 Highly Graded Steer Yearlings, located near and will be delivered on the cars of the Pecos Valley railroad.
2,000 good three and four-year-old Steers, located in the Southern Panhandle. Will be delivered on the Denver rail at the option of the purchaser.
2,200 two-year-old and 600 three-year-old Steers, in Howard county, above the quarantine. Well bred, good cattle. If desired will be delivered on the Denver road.
3,000 Steer Yearlings, natives of Brewster county. Will be delivered on board the cars of the Pecos Valley railroad at Pecos City. These are a well bred, smooth lot of Yearlings.
6,000 good three and four-year-old Steers, well suited for feeders, natives of Mason and adjoining counties, will be delivered any time purchaser may desire between this and fall.
For further particulars call on or address

The George B. Loving Company, HOTEL WORTH BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Branch Offices at Dallas and San Antonio.

Worth \$100 to You.

Every man should send for this book to get it free from facts.

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School Land! School Land! PUBLIC DOMAIN. PUBLIC DOMAIN. Forfeited Lands! Forfeited Lands!

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DO YOU WANT a book giving the full text of the State Public School Land Act, together with the various sections of the State and statistics in regard to them of great value to you? If you are interested in the above, then send \$1.00, either by personal check or money order to the undersigned for a copy of his book with map of Texas, giving School Land Law and telling how to buy same, with list of counties in which it is located, and a copy of the recent act of the Legislature which ought to be worth \$100 to you, if you wish to secure a cheap farm or ranch.

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

CATTLE FOR SALE

The following is a partial list of the cattle offered for sale by us. Buyers failing to find what they want in this list are requested to call on or correspond with us. We can usually furnish at their market value any kind or class of cattle wanted:

- 1,000 Brewster County Cows.
600 Cows and Calves in McCulloch county.
500 Steer Yearlings, natives of Bastrop county.
600 two-year-old Steers, located near San Angelo.
2,000 two and three-year-old Heifers in Mason county.
700 two-year-old Steers, natives of Comanche county.
4,000 Well Bred Stock Cattle on tree range in Arizona.
1,000 choice, well bred Steer Yearlings, natives of King county.
1,300 good three and four-year-old Steers, located near Amarillo.
1,000 Steer Yearlings, natives of Houston and adjoining counties.
3,000 Highly Graded Cattle and 30,000 acres of patented land in Jack county.
1,300 Heifer Yearlings, all in one mark and brand, in good colors, in Duval county.
750 Cows and 450 one and two-year-old Heifers and Steers mixed, in Crosby county.
1,000 well bred three-year-old Heifers, located near Abilene, all in one mark and brand.
5,000 Good Mexican three and four-year-old Steers, located near and will be delivered on the cars at Eagle Pass.
1,100 Highly Graded Steer Yearlings, located near and will be delivered on the cars of the Pecos Valley railroad.
2,000 good three and four-year-old Steers, located in the Southern Panhandle. Will be delivered on the Denver rail at the option of the purchaser.
2,200 two-year-old and 600 three-year-old Steers, in Howard county, above the quarantine. Well bred, good cattle. If desired will be delivered on the Denver road.
3,000 Steer Yearlings, natives of Brewster county. Will be delivered on board the cars of the Pecos Valley railroad at Pecos City. These are a well bred, smooth lot of Yearlings.
6,000 good three and four-year-old Steers, well suited for feeders, natives of Mason and adjoining counties, will be delivered any time purchaser may desire between this and fall.
For further particulars call on or address

The George B. Loving Company, HOTEL WORTH BUILDING, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Branch Offices at Dallas and San Antonio.

Worth \$100 to You.

Every man should send for this book to get it free from facts.

FREE FOR MEN. Three Glasses of Men's. For men who want to be stronger, younger and free from the effects of past errors. It is free upon request.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin, 885 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, Near City National Bank.

IT SAVES YOU TIME AND MONEY. LYNON'S OINTMENT. CURE FOR FOOTROT. USED BY STOCKMEN AND FARMERS. SOLD BY EVERYBODY.

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PASTURAGE TO LET

For a few hundred young steers for a year, lasting water, forest of grass, Ranch—Lambert, Valley Jack county, Address, W. P. STEWART, J. Saboro, Texas.

Ranch for Sale

In Concho County, Texas. Eighteen thousand acres, well improved—abundance of natural water and protection. Write or OMBE AT ONCE to see me, at San Angelo, Texas. J. F. BUSTIN.

Geo. M. Gaither & Co., Dealers in Live Stock.

Ranch Wanted.

About five to ten thousand acres, handy to railroad, above quarantine line. Reasonable price. Write or call on Geo. M. Gaither & Co., 1000 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

50 steers, from 3 years old and up; 150 2-year-olds; 150 yearlings; 80 cows; 75 heifers; 1 and 2-year old, and 30 calves. A. E. HOUTH, West Point, Fayette Co., Tex.

Steer Yearlings for Sale.

300 of which are dehorned Herefords and Shorthorns mixed, 200 high grade Shorthorns and 100 of which are to be delivered in Kansas City any time prior to January 1st next, at 1/2 cent per pound. W. F. MURRAY, Coleman, Texas.

Fine Grass—Clear Water.

For 5000 cattle—Charolais Nation, 200 miles of Kansas City. Reference given. G. D. GRAHAM, Waco, Tex.

THE BEST OF ALL.

W. J. Duffell, swine breeder of Ross, Texas. In letter June 3rd, 1899, says: "I had Texas Stock and Farm Journal sent me a list of all the people as an advertising medium."

RANCH FOR LEASE

4000 acres, well improved, 2000 head of stock, 1000 head of cattle, 1000 head of horses, 1000 head of sheep, 1000 head of pigs, 1000 head of chickens, 1000 head of geese, 1000 head of ducks, 1000 head of turkeys, 1000 head of geese, 1000 head of ducks, 1000 head of turkeys.

For Sale—To Close a Partnership.

1000 high grade Hereford cows at \$35; 1000 high grade Hereford yearling heifers at \$25; 1000 high grade Hereford yearling bulls at \$20; 1000 high grade Hereford yearling steers at \$15; 1000 high grade Hereford yearling calves at \$10; 10





SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 210 So. Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city. L. C. Britz, a stockman of Valentine, and his wife were here this week and stayed several days. C. H. Beaver and G. F. Hines, two merchants and stockmen of Pearsall, were here this week. Archie Parr, who has a ranch near Benavides, which country he says is in good shape, was here this week. J. S. McKinnon of Atascosa, sold to Alexander McGeehee of San Marcos, 250 head of yearling steers at \$15 this week. Thomas A. Coleman, senior member of the firm of Coleman & Keeran, has gone down to Victoria to look at some cattle there. Gus Wittling has returned home from a trip to his ranch, where he says the recent rains have greatly benefited his stock and lands. W. A. McCoy, a stockman of Campbellton, was here this week. He says that cattle and the country are both in a satisfactory condition there. Bascom Lyle, who owns a cattle ranch in Uvalde county and who has been to Waco on a visit to his sister, is in the city en route for his ranch. Heavy shipments of tomatoes and melons continue from the coast country about Rockport and Corpus to the Northern markets via the Aransas Pass railway. Capt. W. T. Way returned yesterday from a trip to Mason. He says it rained all the time that he was gone and that he found that section in splendid condition. D. A. Nance, S. Nance and E. A. Mitchell, a trio of stockmen from Kyle, were here in the fore part of the week and have gone out West on the Southern Pacific. J. M. Campbell, a prominent stockman of Del Rio, who has been to St. Louis, accompanied by his wife, has returned and passed through here on his way home. M. J. Withers, a stockman who resides in Lockhart, but has a large cattle ranch at Millett station on the International railway, was here en route to it on Friday. Paul Esser of Kendall county, has sold to S. F. Nease of Gillespie county, 70 head of steer yearlings and 30 head of stock cattle the aggregate amount paid being \$1355. S. J. Blocker of Eagle Pass, who went up to Austin several days ago, passed through here Friday, en route home. He says while he was in Austin he witnessed a very hard rain. Ben F. Darlington, local representative of the Barse Live Stock Commission company, went down to the coast this week and spent several days at Rockport, returning Saturday. Moore & Allen have sold this city, 1300 head of three to four, steer cattle, which are on the ranch of the former in Uvalde county, at \$27 per head. O. G. Compton, traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, who has been in the city several days, has gone up the Kerrville branch of the Aransas Pass railway on his behalf. Jim Chittim, who went down to Eagle Pass, is back. He says that while the floods were extensive, that they did more good than harm. He heard of very few losses of stock from drowning. Felix Shaw, an Encinal stockman, accompanied by his family, came here during the week and stayed some time. He says that the vicinity of Encinal is in finer condition than for many years. W. A. Coughran of Floresville, was here Tuesday. He says that the recent rains in that section have made the grass grow as well as the cotton and that there is a plentiful supply of water. L. B. Allen, of the local cattle firm of Moore & Allen, left here on Thursday night for Caddo, I. T., where he has gone to ship out there 3000 head of cattle to the Kansas City and Chicago markets. A. W. Bates, a Sabinal stockman, came in from there today. He says the Sabinal and Frio rivers both have abundant water supplies in them, but no damages have been done by floods in either stream. Capt. N. T. Wilson, who has been out to Fort Stockton, returned yesterday from there. He says the country in that section has received a fair supply of rainfall and that the cattle are all in good condition. Joseph L. Loving, of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Commission company, accompanied by Mrs. Lovine and Miss Myrtle Woods and Henry Stumberg, left last Saturday to enjoy an outing in the mountains near Waring. Vincent Bluntzer, after whom the town of Bluntzer is named and who is a prominent stockman of that vicinity, was here this week and spoke encouragingly of the condition of stock, grass and water in that locality. Webster Sullivan, a prominent citizen of Laredo, and one who has large cattle interests there, was here this week. He states that rains have been more copious in that vicinity within the past fortnight than for years. Capt. John T. Lytle of Lytle station, came in from there this week. He says that while rains have not fallen as heavily in his neighborhood as elsewhere that they have been sufficient to put the country in good condition. The family of Edward O. Lockhausen arrived yesterday from Hammond, on the Pecos, which has heretofore been

their home. They heretofore will reside in San Antonio. Mr. Lockhausen having purchased the Sieren residence on Guenther street. R. H. Moseley of Llano, has purchased a contiguous tract on the Llano river. One was the B. F. Johnson ranch of 2112 acres, for which \$50,000 was paid, and the other the T. J. Moore ranch of 2500 acres, for which \$12,000 was the price. H. H. Weller, a stockman, whose home is Musquiz, Mexico, was among the visiting stockmen here this week. He is very favorably impressed with live stock conditions in the United States, but does not consider them unfavorable in his section of Mexico. R. H. Russell, live stock and commercial editor of the San Antonio Daily Express, has gone to Oshkosh, Wis., on a summer vacation, and during his absence Judge C. M. Barnes, who made the Express' army column famous, is serving in Mr. Russell's stead. W. H. Lynch of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, was here this week en route home from Kyle, where he purchased a pair of fine yearling bulls for service on his ranch. He says that the recent rains along the Rio Grande were as copious in Mexico as in the United States. Manuel Guerra, a stockman and banker of Roma, spent several days here this week and has returned home with two of his sons, who have been attending St. Edward's college. Mr. Guerra, who is well posted on the cattle situation, says he is satisfied with the outlook. Capt. John T. Lytle, who recently paid a visit to Mexico, says that the cattle in that republic and the country there are both in excellent condition. He says the same propitious rainfall that delighted the Texas cattlemen furnishes joy to the raiser of bovines in the other nation. George E. King, a stockman and feeder of Taylor, who has been down to the coast on the Aransas Pass railway, where he has been visiting through here en route for home on Thursday. He says the coast country is in splendid condition and the cattle are in the very best condition. W. W. Miller, the general live stock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, was here this week. He says that grass is plentiful in the Territory, but that the general movement of cattle from that section has not yet commenced because cattle are not yet in good condition for slaughter. J. E. Sudduth, a stockman of Fairland, was here Friday and went to Frosts ranch to look at some stock offered there. He was accompanied here by N. B. Powell, a breeder of high-bred cattle, who owns a large ranch near Pettus station on the Aransas Pass. The latter left for home that afternoon. H. B. Woodley of this city, came in this week from his ranch in Uvalde county, where he has been visiting for some time. He says: "The cattle are in fine fettle, the grass good and growing like the interest on an overdue note, and there is plenty of water to answer the needs of stock for some time to come." J. 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Jim Chittim went down to Cotulla to receive some recently purchased cattle that he is shipping out. He says that the country in this locality looks finer than it has for a long time. There has been more rain there than for many seasons and the range is finer, while the cattle are in better shape than he has seen them in that section for years. Col. Ike T. Pryor, manager here for the Evans-Snyder-Buel Live Stock Commission company, has returned from a trip to Red Rock, I. T. He says the cattle in that section are in excellent shape and fattening very rapidly, but he does not believe that the cattle will move out from the Territory to market as early this year as usual. Bob Jennings received a letter from the foreman of his ranch near Batesville this week saying that during the last freshet there the water was thirty-eight feet deep in the locality where one of the camps on the ranch was located. He states that the camp had to be moved three times on account of high water. None of his stock, however, were drowned. Edward O. Stockhausen of Hammond, in the Pecos country, came in from out in the West about the middle of the week to say that the saying that the Pecos district is a dry desert is in gross error. He says there has been more rain out in that section than in a great many localities that usually boast of heavy humidity. He says that sheep and cattle are thriving out there. Alfred Giles, who has been in his ranch between Comfort and Fredericksburg, where he has a lot of fine cattle, has returned from there and says that all kinds of stock in that section are in fine enough condition to exhibit at a fair. He says that farmers had expected the wheat crop to be an entire failure, but that they will make from a half to three quarters of a crop. R. H. Moseley, a prominent cattle raiser and ranch owner of Llano county who has recently purchased two ranches adjacent to his other holdings was among the visiting stockmen here this week. He says that while the overflow in the Llano and Colorado bottoms was extensive and did some damage, the general result was one of considerable benefit. Along the Llano river stock are in excellent condition. Major A. W. Hillard of Kyle, was among the visitors this week. He has a very fine herd of cattle here and is feeding some cattle for the market. Speaking of the recently reported ranch and cattle syndicate, he said: "I wish that I had a large ranch and a

big herd of cattle to sell it. I am not afraid of buying up all the cattle and ranches or controlling all the cattle in the country, much less cornering the market." Among the sheep shipments that passed through here this week were 2728 head shipped from Dryden by James McLymont. Of these four carloads were billed to Chicago direct; the others had the privilege of going to Kansas City or St. Joe markets, as well as a prospective Chicago destination. The same shipper expects to continue his shipments of sheep to market until he shall have sent about 30,000 head more, having already shipped that many. W. A. Mangum, who has a large and well stocked ranch in Uvalde county was among the visitors of the week who came in to size up the situation of the San Antonio market and discuss it with the local stockmen. To them he said that Uvalde county and the surrounding section had recently received heavy rainfalls that had filled up all the sources of supply for stock and would afford cattle a sufficiency of water for a considerable time. He also said that the grass was growing finely and would afford abundant sustenance for the stock ranging on them. The principal topic among the local stockmen has been the reported formation of a large syndicate of New Yorkers with a \$100,000,000 capitalization to purchase ranch property and large herds of cattle. While some of the questions of its effect on the cattle syndicate would be in the nature of a trust, most of them did not so regard it, nor did they believe that it would be a violation of the state's anti-trust law. The question of its effect on the general live stock and particularly the cattle market of the state and whether this syndicate would corner the market or not, was also freely discussed, but the preponderance of opinion was that the Texas live stock market would not be cornered, but would move along the same lines as before and individual interests would have as much influence as they have hitherto had. THE SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR. Dates Fixed for October 28th to November 8th, Inclusive. As is generally known to most of our readers, a fair is to be held in the city of San Antonio this fall, the dates having already been fixed for October 28th to November 8th, inclusive. These dates do not conflict with those of the Texas State Fair held at Dallas, that fair closing on October 22nd. The management of the San Antonio International Fair association has been very liberal in the matter of premiums; their premium list being valued up nearly \$13,000 in cash. The main idea of the board of directors and management of the San Antonio International Fair association have constantly kept in view that this is to be, as far as possible, a live stock and agricultural fair and out of the \$13,000 set aside for premiums, \$11,000 of that amount will go to exhibitors of live stock and farm products, the amount being nearly one-half greater than has ever been given by any other fair association in the state for premiums in the lines above mentioned. The association has already received the catalogue and premium list from the hands of the printer and will be glad to place a copy of same in the hands of every stock raiser and farmer in the state who might be sufficiently interested to make an exhibit at this fair. This is not a local fair, not being confined to any section of the state, but one that is open to the world. Of course, the main idea is to develop the resources of Texas, and to that end it is hoped that the exhibitors will be numerous from every section of the state. Mexico has also been invited to make an exhibit, which will prove an attractive feature of the fair. The association offers something like \$15,000 in purses for runners and harness horses. The other attractions which the management of the fair hope to secure will be given to the press for publication from time to time. The directory of the San Antonio International Fair association is composed of the best business men of the Alamo City and it is confidently believed that a fair of that point can be held second to none in Texas or the South, which will result largely to the benefit of the people of all Texas, and it is for this reason that the management solicit the hearty co-operation of all persons from every section of the state. The management will be pleased to give stock raisers, farmers and others interested to make an exhibit, full and complete information through the secretary at San Antonio, Texas. HOW IS YOUR BLOOD? Gentlemen troubled with any blood disorder should read Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Talk About Syphilis. ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD FLEECE. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 96 Prof. C. F. Curtis of the Iowa Experiment Station, says: The modern mutton sheep must also be a wool-producer. Our future wool supply must come largely from sheep grown primarily for mutton. It is essential, then, that a mutton sheep have a good fleece as well as a good carcass. This combination is both practicable and profitable; and it is no longer regarded necessary to grow one sheep for a fleece, another for a carcass, and another for a lamb. The intelligent stockmaster combines them all in one class. Some of the best mutton sheep are producing as profitable fleeces as those kept exclusively for wool, and their lambs are decidedly superior. One of the first essentials in a good fleece is compactness or density. This quality not only insures a better yield of wool, but it affords better protection against storm and indicates a harder animal, better able to withstand exposure. A close, even, dense fleece with no breaks, should cover all parts of the body, including the head, limbs and under parts. The tendency in improvement of the wool-producing qualities of all modern breeds has been toward carrying the fleeces more completely over the head, face, limbs and lower line. The advantage is not so much in the increased yield of wool grown on these parts, as that is of little consequence, but in the accompanying tendency to a larger and better yield of wool in all parts. A bare-faced and bare-legged sheep is always a relative-

ly light sheep, and in contrast with the old shearer and from "the eyes to the toes" always yields a heavy fleece and the wool is generally of a better quality than from those having a scanty covering. Fineness and strength of fiber are essential qualities in a good fleece that should always have prominent consideration in the selection of breeding stock, as these qualities largely determine the market value. Neglect or undue exposure of the flock, a period of sickness, or anything that invariably results in diminishing both the length and strength of fiber. Wilted sheep always produce the most and best wool. Softness and pliancy of wool usually correspond in degree with fineness. Harshness and dryness are always detrimental to the quality even if the fiber is otherwise good. As a rule this condition may be taken as a indication of poor breeding, although it may be due to disease, old age or improper treatment. Generally a fleece begins to decline in value and yield after a sheep becomes a yearling. Softness and pliancy are to a considerable extent due to the secretions of the skin. A clear pink or yellowish skin is an indication of good quality of wool, while a pale, bluish skin is generally accompanied by an inferior fleece. The yolk is the oily secretion which gives color, softness, pliancy and luster to the fleece. The composition of the yolk consists of a number of matters, principally animal oil and potash, which promotes the growth of the fleece and prevents fraying, wearing of the fibers and ritting. Good feeding, temperature, hence blanketing and confinement in close, warm quarters will stimulate the production and insure a finer fiber. A liberal secretion of oil is favorable to the production of a good fleece, but the yolk should be clear and transparent and not too thick and gummy. In addition to these qualities a fleece should possess the properties of evenness and uniformity; this refers to covering, density and quality. A good fleece should be as nearly uniform in all parts as practicable. Wilted fleeces that run to coarse, kinky fibers at the thighs and along the lower line. The best grade and quality of wool is found on the rear part of the shoulder and the nearer all other parts of the fleece conform to this standard in length and fineness of fiber the higher will be its value. Wrinkles or folds of the skin about the neck or other parts of the body are detrimental to the wool that grows within these folds is unlike the other parts of the fleece and there is a consequent lack of uniformity. A NEW SCHOOL IN SAN ANTONIO. The new Ursuline Academy of the Sacred Heart, Prospect Hill, San Antonio, will be open for the reception of boarders and day pupils Sept. 1. The splendid building, with all modern improvements, is situated in one of the most healthful and beautiful sections of the city and is easily reached by car line and telephone. The course of study includes preparation and academic department. Readers of the Journal who have children to educate will find it to their interest to communicate with this splendid institution for terms and particulars address, Directress, The New Ursuline Academy, San Antonio, Texas. NOTICE. All parties driving cattle heads through Mrs. H. M. King's ranches to Alice will confine themselves to the public roads. R. J. KLEBERG. PLEASED WITH HIS PURCHASE. D. P. Norton, Dunlap, Kans.: Dear Sir—You will find check for \$132 for crate freight. "Young America" is at work, having had three cows to him. All good lots of cattle for sale extra. W. L. Brown, editor of the Journal, gave him quite a puff this week. He calls him the best bred bull ever shipped into this part of the state. Thanking you for your patronage, I remain, yours, C. W. SAMPLE, Kingman, Kansas. The attention of the readers of the Journal is called to the advertisement of Mr. Chas. P. Scrivener, of Austin, Texas, which appears in this issue. There is no subject in which the people are more deeply interested in than that of the sale of public free school land. The present legislation which has just adjourned, has passed an act placing upon the public domain 2,000,000 acres of school land. This act will take effect 90 days from the date of the adjournment of the legislature. In addition to this the surplus of former sales will now soon occur, so that at an early date there will be a great deal of school land on the market for sale. The information we are able to give you is that Mr. Scrivener offers will prove valuable to every reader of this paper who feels an interest in school land matters, and who wishes to secure some of our public free school land. Mr. Scrivener is well qualified to render valuable assistance through his book to those who would otherwise be left in ignorance of the means by which they can secure lands, in which they can secure lands. If you want to buy or lease any public land take advantage of this opportunity to inform yourself about it, as the state has made no provision for advertising the public school land and bringing it to the notice of those who are ignorant of the law and who want cheap homes. I. AND G. N. EXCURSION RATES. To Richmond, Va.—Account B. Y. P. U., July 13-15. Limit July 31. Arrangements for extension to Aug. 15. Rate one fare plus \$2. To Indianapolis, Ind.—Account International convention Epworth 24. Limit ten days. One regular fare for round trip. To Los Angeles, Cal.—Account National Educational association, July 11-14. Rate \$52. More complete arrangements announced later. To Detroit, Mich.—Account Christian Educator, July 2, 3. Limit July 15, with arrangement for extension to Aug. 15. Rate one regular fare plus \$2. Summer tourist rates to all summer resorts will be in effect on and after July 1, including the undersigned. Any agent can give full particulars, or address, D. J. PRICE, G. P. & T. A., Palestine, Texas.

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. 504-506 West Market St. Kindly mention this paper.

The S. C. Gallup Saddlery Co., Pueblo, Colo. Makers of the Genuine Pueblo or Gallup Saddle. Send for New Catalogue, illustrating 35 new styles and many improvements.

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.

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