

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

There is no doubt but that a genuine shortage of cattle exists, and the near future will demonstrate the fact very clearly.

It is said that exporters have bought up all the Canadian cattle suitable for May shipment, and dealers are continuing on a big shortage of matured heifers during the next few months.

We all know that the best profit is made only by getting on the top of the market, and unless we get very near that point there is no profit whatever. There is no use raising or trying to make a living out of common or "average" stock.

While a heavy influx of grass-fed cattle will probably have the effect of temporarily depressing the cattle markets, in view of the generally admitted shortage now existing the reduction cannot be more than temporary. Home demand alone, to say nothing of our export trade, should maintain prices on the basis of present supplies.

Texas stockmen are at present viewing the situation with complacency, the only exception being the man that wants to buy. This year promises to be the best in the business for several years back. Losses last winter were light, the only exception being in the cases of Eastern cattle shipped west. The calf crop is good, and grass and water are plentiful.

As an indication of improvement in general business conditions, it is stated that the consumptive demand for meat is improving, and as remarked by a contemporary "under consumption is at least as great a factor in producing depression as over-production, and larger consumption of the necessities and comforts of life is to be hailed as a healthy sign in the business horizon."

If you are thinking of starting in the cattle business, look to quality rather than quantity. Pay if necessary double price for a good cow or a pair of well graded cows or heifers rather than commencing with scrub stock. Of as much or more importance as any other one thing is heading the herd with full bred bulls, by which means the increase in improved blood is secured. It is a fact, as would be the case by using scrub males.

Northern agricultural journals are urging farmers to take up and pay renewed attention to the feeding and fattening as well as the raising of cattle, now that there is such renewed activity in the business. Texas cannot produce corn as abundantly as some of the Northern states, but there are many valuable substitutes and she has also the advantage of a milder climate, practically throughout the year. The Journal is anxious to see our stock farmers engage in the stock feeding business, in a small way at least, to begin with.

Selling off mother cattle and spaying heifers during the last few years has depressed the cattle business has reduced the supply to such an extent that far-sighted buyers now see a reign of scarcity ahead, says the Roswell Register. We need not be surprised to see cattle reach the fancy prices in the early 80's. There is at present an actual deficit of beef cattle, and buyers are scouring the western plains, even buying small remnants of "grangers" in order to fill their orders. The prosperous era for the common seems to be dawning again.

It is a source of very great gratification to note the increasing demand for fine bulls in Texas. Journal readers are familiar with recent doings in that line, and there is now the beginning of what we trust will be an extended good natured rivalry among our stockmen in efforts to produce the best cattle. Northern breeders of blooded bulls are now looking to Texas with renewed attention as a market for their animals. Several letters are received at this office asking information in this connection. The difference hereof made on the markets between Texas and Northern raised cattle is fast disappearing and soon there will be none.

The National Stockman and Farmer, commenting on present market conditions, remarks that calves are being marketed in large numbers, and liberal receipts are expected during the remainder of the spring season, but with a good demand, but prices are fully 25 to 40c per 100 pounds lower this week as a result of large supplies, not many going above \$5.00, though a few sell up to \$5.50. From that figure calves sell all the way down to \$2.00 for common lots. The receipts are largely from the Wisconsin dairy sections, farmers in other sections being disposed more generally than heretofore to keep their calves until they became fat heifers. It seems a pity at a time when cattle are so scarce to sacrifice the calves.

It has long been an open question among cattlemen whether or not color has anything to do with their saleability, remarks the Journal of Agriculture. Some contend that a bunch of solid reds or blacks will fetch a bunch of roans or mixed colors, while others say that not colors, but flesh and quality have all to do with it. While it may be true that a bunch of cattle of one color may make a nice appearance and so impress a buyer favorably it's the quality that sells them after all. And yet, as a writer says, color in cattle is like color in butter. It is worthless, and yet people pay for it. Experienced cattle feeders' handling large numbers of cattle have found it to their advantage to assort the different colored animals into separate lots, simply because sixteen roans make a better showing than they would if mixed with sixteen reds or blacks and vice versa. Sentiment, to be sure, but sentiment is one of the greatest forces in the world, nevertheless, in itself it is intangible, but it produces very tangible results.

THE FARM.

It doesn't pay to use inferior, out-of-date tools. The best are the cheapest.

Average crops in this country are poor crops. They don't pay. Prosperity lies above; on which side of the line are you?

For thousands of years the farmer has been working with his hands, and others have to a great extent reaped the reward of his toil. Now he is beginning to work with his brain, and the result of reaping the reward himself.

The up-to-date and thorough-going farmer will apply business principles to his farming operations, devoting some thought, as well as muscle, to his work. This kind of a farmer will drive his team, his horse will never drive him. Drifting about in an aimless way from one kind of farming to another will not always prove the best.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

From the necessarily hurried planting of our corn crop, many farmers have simply thrown two furrows together and planted on the list, depending on getting the time to break out the middles later. Of course this should be done at the first opportunity, running the furrows close and deep. In that case the first siding of the corn should be done with a long, narrow scouter, leaving the little furrow next to the corn open in order that air, light and heat may penetrate more perfectly. Plow out the middles thoroughly with a shovel. This will leave the land in good condition for the "sweep" or "scrape." In going round the second time, throw the soil back into the small siding furrow, which has been left open, and sweep out the middles. Of course where corn land has been deeply and thoroughly prepared, the "scrape" can be used from the beginning, and very little hoe work is necessary. If according to David Dickson's noted procedure, the crop has been planted in the water furrow, each successive plowing may be so managed as to throw a little dirt to the corn, and thus at "laying" we have a level field, which is better able to resist drought than is the crop on a high or uneven ground, or greater or less elevation. On low or bottom lands it is more satisfactory to plant and cultivate on the bed.

In cultivating corn or any other crop, it is far more important and profitable to prevent the appearance of weeds and grass than to kill them after they appear. The neglect of crops in their early stages of growth can never be entirely repaired by any amount of later work. If a crop of young grass appears before the corn is well up, there is no better plan to adopt than to go to a little hoeing, and the young corn will not be injured, and the grass will be effectually destroyed. The young plants should not be left to battle for an existence against weeds and grass, but should be free to perfect themselves while absorbing the food elements necessary for their proper development. In the earlier stages of growth of both corn and cotton, the harrow is an effective and economical implement, and under present delayed conditions will greatly assist the farmer in pushing forward his work.—Southern Cultivator.

THE VELVET BEAN.

The Journal does not believe in "going wild" over every agricultural or horticultural novelty that is introduced, past experience having taught it is best to go a little slow in accepting the extravagant praises of new introductions. From much reliable evidence obtained we believe that in the case of the velvet bean farmers will not regret giving it a trial. Recent issues of this paper contained notices and articles on the subject, and doubtless many of our people are now experimenting with it. There seems to be no doubt but that it makes rampant growth and dense shade; as a fertilizer alone it should therefore be valuable, while as a food stuff, analysis proves that it contains a much larger per cent of fat forming constituents than the corn field pea. A correspondent of the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower, speaking of the plant says: "In regard to the velvet bean, and having had a limited experience with the same in my orange grove with very satisfactory results. I will say I think it should be planted as soon as danger of frost is past, say April 1. My plan is, if the ground has been plowed, lay off the land about three feet apart, drop the seed about five or six inches apart and cover. Before the grass gets much of a start, cultivate once to destroy it and the beans will take care of themselves. Would not advise to plant corn unless wanted mostly for seed, as the closer they get down the ground the better. They make a heavy growth and dense shade, and will keep green until fall. I believe it is the coming crop for the orange grove, as it is undoubtedly one of the best enrichers of the soil yet discovered. I have my doubts about it killing out Bermuda grass at two crops, but will test it, and I think it would be a paradise for the rabbits, what Mr. D. says to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Bartow Courier-Informant, speaking of the bean as suitable for planting in orange groves (and the remarks apply equally to other fruit trees) says: "It is a rank, rapid grower, completely chokes out all grass and weeds, leaving nothing for the grove owner to do but occasionally turn the ends of the vines from the trees. The vines form a dense shade over the ground, and in the winter form a coating of rotting vegetation several inches thick, which sufficiently fertilizes the grove for a year, besides giving a large yield of beans which may be used for stock feed or sold to others who wish to plant."

The writer obtained a couple of pods some time since, and planted the beans, which are making a rapid growth; results will be reported later.

HORSES AND MULES.

The England Sporting League recently asked for subscriptions of one shilling to help defeat candidates for parliament who are opposed to racing. The result was that 151,812 people responded with a shilling apiece.

The great brood mare Spittle, by Belmont, dam the great brood mare Waterwitch, died recently at Palo Alto Farm. She was the dam of the well known sires Sphinx 2:20½, Egoist 2:23¼, Stry 2:23¾, Sly 2:23¾ and others of note.

If young teams are overladen they are apt to become discouraged or vicious. From such treatment come our balky horses, and loads which they might be taught to move with ease become a terror to them. A little prevention in this line is worth any quantity of cure.

NAILESS HORSE SHOES.

The latest thing in horseshoe without nails. The principle is that instead of nails being driven in the hoof which so often leads to pricking and lameness—the shoe is fixed on the outside of the hoof by means of little clips. These clips have small teeth which are driven into the side of the hoof. By an ingenious wedge arrangement, the wear of the shoe goes on the more and more secures to the hoof. Further, in shoeing a horse, the village forge need not be called into service. The shoe can be put on anywhere and by any one who is at all handy. Several shoeing firms in England have tested the nailed shoe, and the authorities of a German army corps have had it on trial for a year, and now make it an item of their stores.

EXPORT HORSE TRADE.

Our export horse trade has doubled each year since it began in 1893, and we are now shipping 4000 horses per month. In 1893 the total number shipped to foreign countries was only 2967. In 1894 it increased to 5246, in 1895 to 13,348, in 1896 to 25,126, and during the first six months of the present fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, the total was 14,232. Nearly half the entire exports in 1896 went to Great Britain, exact number being 12,022.

French buyers are taking almost as many as Great Britain, but there are a few steamers direct to the United States carrying horses and cattle. Most of them go to Liverpool or Southampton, and re-shipped across the Channel, just as we ship the French horses to England to catch the large steamers, or the steamers call at Havre for a full load at a high freight price. Horses are shipped to England now for less than half what the importers paid to come this way with pedigree stock. Competition is increasing. New large steamers have entered the service and provide better accommodations for the reduced price by reason of the increased numbers.

HOW TO MOUNT A BRONCHO.

W. F. Stephens of Montana, has the following to say on the above subject in a recent number of the American Horse Breeder: "The broncho being an unbroken horse, your action must be governed accordingly, and you must guard against two very important contingencies: First, the broncho's disposition to rear up and kick, and at the moment he sees your body rising towards his back; and second, his desire to get his backing gear, located in his backbone, after you have got on his back.

"Hence, to counteract the above natural traits of the animal referred to, you should mount as follows: Stand on the rear side of the horse, about midway between the horse's head and the saddle, hold your hand over the horse's neck, about twelve inches behind his ears, draw the reins with the right hand through the fingers on the left until you feel a slight pressure on the bit; now move your left hand straight up, before the eye of the cheek piece of the bridle, allowing the rein to slip easily through the fingers; grasp the cheek piece firmly with the left hand; still holding the reins in the same hand, with your right hand draw the stirrup quietly towards you, raise your left foot and place your foot in the same, grasp the pommel of your saddle, and quickly raise yourself by aid of your stirrup and right arm as your left leg extended, throw your right leg, fully stretched, over your horse, and thrust the foot tight in the stirrup. The moment you throw your right leg over let go the cheek piece, lift your right hand up to the left, and grip on your rein, so that should the broncho attempt to get his head down you will forestall the attempt with a strong pressure on the bit.

"You are now mounted and prepared to take your medicine in case he does buck, which no known method can prevent, but which this method will render less severe than if he had his head. The other very important reason for standing so well forward in mounting is to keep the broncho from kicking you when he attempts to break away from you as you are in the act of mounting. Having a firm hold on the cheek piece of the bridle not only prevents him whirling away from you, but jerks you forward while him when he makes his plunging, thus keeping you out of reach of his heels.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

A few sheep well cared for to begin with, and add more as facilities and knowledge increase.

One test of a good shepherd is to know when every ewe is expected to lamb; and another is, to have proper preparations made for the event.

In nine months of this year we imported nearly 80,000,000 pounds of raw wool than for the same time of last year, and still the price is low. Something besides wool imports must all us.

Forty-five hundred head of lambs and sheep are being fattened at the Empson packing company's works at Longmont, Boulder County. They were brought from New Mexico and are fed the ensilage put up from pea vines and corn stalks that were saved for the purpose during the past campaigning season.

SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The young farmer who desires to invest in a few sheep, diligently reads everything he can find about them, and is often puzzled, or put on the wrong track, by misleading articles. His natural impulse is to get all the facts, and to get them in plain, reasoning that the more sheep the more wool and mutton, and the more choice manure.

There never was a greater mistake made. It is better to give more money for four or five very choice yearling ewes than for thirty head of cheap common sheep. I started in with very good common sheep and I have always regretted it, but have made the best of it; and, after years of breeding up and selling out, I have a foundation stock, that, although they are good and show the highest skill in breeding, both for type and wool, yet they are no better than I ought to have had to start in with. If I were to start again, and could get the above choice ewe for \$30, and one good Shropshire yearling ewe that had been bred to a registered Shropshire ram; for the same amount of money, I would take the single ewe when the above choice ewe was fresh enough to take thirty common ones and one thoroughbred, and what I write here represents years of active breeding, with one against thirty, and ought to be of some value to the beginner.

Now, I hear the beginner say: "I saw an article in the paper that said, 'Feed, not breed, makes mutton.'" Let us reason together and apply some common sense, and see how this will bear up under a little close examination. Let us feed alone, and employ it on a Jersey and a Shorthorn? Where is Prof. Georgeron and his experiments with "scrubs vs. thoroughbreds?" Won't the Shorthorn produce the best beef in the world? Take two kinds of potatoes, one a watery, low-grade kind, like the Ohio, and the other a dry, mealy, choice table potato, like the Kansas or Kansas Farmer; and will the watery feeding of the soil produce the best table potato? No. There are other essentials besides feed. That is why I say I would rather start with one good ewe than with thirty common ones. Now, if we start with thirty common sheep, there is almost sure to be one or more that will jump or crawl through any common fence, and every one of the rest and all their offspring for many generations will learn to do the same thing and will have to be constantly watched.

I feel as though I can not bear too strongly on this point, as it is of great importance. If ever anything will cause a man to despise sheep, it is the fact of getting out of the pasture into the woods, and finding a fence that knows nothing about getting through the fence will, in time, produce a flock that will know nothing about it, if ordinary care is taken with the fences. The first sheep I ever had would go through any fence they pleased, and that is why their owner sold them to me so cheap, and this very same cheapness is what caught me. Trouble began at once, and I had to yoke every last one of them. This stopped their jumping and crawling, but had to keep the old ones yoked constantly, until the young ones grew up and I had a chance to kill off all the old original stock. So it will be seen that it was three or four years before I was able to raise the flock I could trust them without yokes on, and not then until the old ones were all dead.

The question is asked: "What breed shall I get?" The answer is, the breed that you naturally like best. There are many breeds of sheep, but only two kinds—the sheep, for wool and the sheep for mutton. It is not meant that the wool sheep does not produce mutton, nor do we mean that the mutton sheep does not produce wool; but the wool sheep is essentially a wool-producing machine, and the mutton qualities are, and always will be, of a very low grade indeed. The mutton sheep has a frame well suited for mutton, but is a light keeper of wool of a poorer grade than the wool sheep.

SWINE.

If the brood sows are properly cared for while in farrow there is very seldom an instance in which they will not bring their pigs at farrowing time without danger or trouble. With our hogs we have not had any trouble from difficult parturition for more than twenty years.

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

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

THE TAMWORTH SWINE.

The Tamworth is the most recently developed of all the British breeds of pigs, says the Farmer and Stock Breeder, London. It derives its name from Tamworth, a town in the Staffordshire and Warwickshire, in which country the breed is chiefly found. The Tamworths are descended from an original race of "sandy and black," once common in the districts named. The modern improved Tamworth is especially noted for the great proportion of lean bacon which it produces—bacon, too, of the choicest quality. The breed is improved as probably, hardy, quick-growing, and early to mature. In color the pigs are red or bright chestnut, inclining to brown as they grow older, the black spots of the original breed being almost bred out. The frame they are very massive, the body being long and deep. The head is small, ears medium-sized and erect, and the snout inclined to be long. Their hair is silky, long and thick, protecting them against both winter cold and summer heat. The breed is becoming very popular, largely on account of the superior quality of its bacon. The aim of all breeders of animals designed solely for meat, be they bullocks, sheep or pigs, is to have the body as heavily as possible, filling the four sides of a rectangular in proportion to its size an animal of this shape contains the greatest weight. Hence, inexperienced people are often deceived with the weight of these compact, square animals as compared with the old-fashioned, ill-formed pig of much greater apparent size. Another advantage of the square form is that it gives a much greater proportion of the most valuable parts of the pig—the ham and the shoulders. Some people object to the improved breeds because they are too short; but they appear short because they are so broad. A minimum of bone and a maximum of flesh are the desiderata necessary for a good profitable pig. No animal will give a better return for the care and food bestowed upon it than the pig. The weight of the stomach, in proportion to each 100 pounds of live weight, is in the ox 3 pounds; sheep, 2½ pounds; fat stock, 1½ pound. This shows that the stomach of an ox or sheep, in proportion to live weight is about five times as great as that of the pig.

TO PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.

A successful Kansas swine raiser gives his experience on the prevention of hog cholera to the press. "Hog cholera," says the writer, "is a disease, much in line with those suggested at the recent Swine Breeder's convention in Fort Worth: "I never had it (hog cholera) but once in twenty-two years of hog-raising, and that was twelve years ago, when it was an epidemic and swept the whole country. Since that time the disease has been near me several times, but have succeeded in warding off the dreadful disease, much to my satisfaction. Since the epidemic, I have a high proportion of new stock, I use great caution, and quarantine my new-comers a few days.

"I also go on the practical fact that there is more in prevention than there is in cure. After the disease is thoroughly settled in the herd it is very hard to eradicate it. I also use sanitary means by keeping my herd in a strong, healthy condition, by keeping them scattered, not allowing too many in one yard or house. I have them classified according to age.

"I feed a variety of food, in clean troughs and on clean floors and platforms, have real comfortable, warm houses for them to sleep in, with plenty of good, clean bedding, which should be changed often.

"Since the government, with the aid of experience, has formulated a good remedy, I have been using that as a preventive, not alone, but with concentrated lye, one-half can to a barrel of slop. Feed each once a week, occasionally at-slaked lime in their feed, nearly a quart to a barrel of slop. I never had hogs do better than under this treatment. I verily believe if farmers and swine-breeders would adopt some such plan we could soon stamp out the hog cholera to a large degree at least.

"All yards and feed lots that have been used for swine should be cleared of all refuse, droppings and bedding in the early spring. At-slaked lime should be sown freely around where there is much droppings, then the yards should be plowed up and sown to some spring grain.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

It will pay to use supports for all vines or plants requiring such. Peas, Lima beans, tomatoes, grapes and even cucumbers will give better results when supported by stakes, wire or twine. Tomatoes may be prevented from rotting when kept clear of the ground.

The tomato is one of the most valuable articles that can be grown, not only because tomatoes can be marketed and large yields be secured, but also because a small plot will provide a full supply for a family during the season and for canning. As tomatoes can be used in many ways, and at all seasons of the year, they are indispensable to some families.

To keep borers from injuring fruit trees, search for them by moonlight, in April and May. Be careful not to injure good bark with knife. Use a small wire to probe for them. If there is one in the heart of the tree or deep in roots, use boiling water—pour about a quart around tree. After extracting the borers, take blacked lime, one gallon to four gallons water, tobacco juice, half gallon; mix well and with a small brush paint trees in April and repeat again the last of June. When the trunk is painted deposit a small amount of lime around the base of trees.

An emulsion which has been overlooked compared with its advantages is that made of kerosene and crude carbolic acid. The crude acid is very cheap compared with the refined article, and those who have tried it report that the kerosene emulsion is greatly improved by the addition of the crude acid. Kerosene will not mix with water, nor will the crude acid, but they form an emulsion with soap. Shave one pound of hard soap and dissolve in a gallon of water. While boiling remove it from the fire and add one gallon of kerosene and one pint of crude acid. Stir with a sprayer, and a creamy substance will result. Now add sixteen gallons of cold water, agitating briskly, and the mixture will be ready for use. It costs but little, is not injurious to plants and destroys all kinds of parasites, lice and many insects.

T. B. Terry of Ohio says: "We had heard that the oldest and largest peach tree in the world was at Greenfield, Mo. So we started out to find it when there at the institute. It may surprise you, but we had in fact seen it ourselves long ago. It was 4 1/2 feet around at its smallest place and 5 feet at the largest point. The limbs each measured about three feet around. The ends of limbs are all broken off now. When in its prime it was over seven feet in spread. No one knows how old it is. It had peaches on it last season. I wouldn't dare tell you how many it is said to have produced in a single year. Just think of having, say about seven peach trees cover an acre with their limbs! I had seen it, but I mentioned this if I had not seen the tree."

An article on seed sowing in "Vick's Magazine" recommends the scattering of fine hay or the clippings of the lawn, just thick enough to lightly cover the soil, over a bed where seed has recently been sown. The advantage of this is that it breaks the sun's rays and, like any other mulch, prevents the rapid drying out of the soil, especially when the wind blows. But it is particularly useful in preventing the surface of the soil from becoming beaten and packed down by watering or rain. Many soils bake after they have been watered, but when the water is sprinkled on so as to filter through the mulch it does not wash the seeds bare nor beat down the surface, and, of course, the shading, too, prevents it from hardening into a brick-like consistency. No general rule can be given as to the depth of sowing seed, and in light sandy soils the covering can be thicker than in those of heavy clay. A seed that has a covering four times as thick as its own diameter is not buried too deeply, and a simple sifting of soil over the finest kind of seeds after they have been sown upon the surface will suffice, provided the soil is afterward properly pressed against the seed, or "firmed," as it is called. In the case of large seeds gardeners often tramp on the row, and with lighter ones a hoe blade or a block of weed is used for compacting the soil.

FOR CUTWORMS.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says: "My garden was infested with cutworms. I would set cabbage out one evening and the next morning they would be cut down. I took about a gallon of wood ashes to about one tablespoonful of coal tar and mixed well. Put about a tablespoonful around each plant, and in a few days the worms were all gone." Another writer in the same journal gives the plan as follows: "As this is the season when cutworms are troublesome, I will give my plan for protecting cabbage, tomatoes and like plants. Take any old tin, such as buckets, pans, etc. Take a sharp ax and cut into strips 4x5 inches, bend edges together and press down into the ground around the plants, leaving two inches above ground. Use this in connection with all the old oyster and fruit cans, that would otherwise be thrown away. When plants are hard enough to no longer require them, put away for next season."

PEACHES.

The peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry; if soil is moist, drain it, as the peach will not do well on heavy moist soil; the trees should not be fertilized with stable manure, but with wood ashes and bone, or a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphate. The soil about the tree should be kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow about the trees; when setting out the young trees, be sure to cut off all side limbs and also cut the top off, not leaving the trunk or stem over two and one-half feet high; trim each year the main shoots off one-third of the last season's growth; this should be done the last of March, and should be done for three years at least. If the trees set too much fruit, thin out one-half of it before quarter grown. Examining the trees carefully for borers twice each year; their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree close at surface of the ground.

DAIRY.

A calf may easily be taught to drink by using a thin-edged dish or pan filled two-thirds full. Let the calf suck the edge of the dish instead of the fingers, which he will readily do if the dish is tipped so that he can get the drink. One will be surprised to see how quickly he will put his nose into the drink after a few trials.

It is important that cows be regularly salted at least twice a week. If they have salt before them all the time, they will not eat more than is good for them. The regular salting not only increases the milk yield, but also makes it of better quality. Where cows are salted regularly their milk will keep sweet twenty-four hours longer than will milk from cows that have suffered for lack of salt.

The first experimental shipment of butter from this country was made in quantities much over three pounds a day to the cow of average size. In summer it is good in effect on the butter, making it firm, but white, thereby needing more coloring matter. Then it is apt to make the butter of bad grain and insipid in taste. Altogether it is best to feed not over 2 1/2 pounds of cotton-seed meal in a mixed ration of 10 pounds of meal. Cotton seed had better not be fed to cows in milk.

Home and Farm says of cotton seed meal: "It cannot be advised as a cow feed in quantities much over three pounds a day to the cow of average size. In summer it is good in effect on the butter, making it firm, but white, thereby needing more coloring matter. Then it is apt to make the butter of bad grain and insipid in taste. Altogether it is best to feed not over 2 1/2 pounds of cotton-seed meal in a mixed ration of 10 pounds of meal. Cotton seed had better not be fed to cows in milk."

If your washed milk cans smell when closed a few hours, they are not clean enough for milk. New cans, pails and strainers should be carefully examined for irregular creases in the soldering; a little more solder will fill these places and make the can perfectly sweet inside. If cleansing cans where no boiler exists for steaming them, wash first in cold water, then in hot water and sal soda. Finally, half fill them with clean, scalding water, put on the covers tightly for a few moments, then wash them thoroughly completely. By using the hot water that steams our can for the sal soda water for the next one, a limited amount of hot water will thoroughly purify a goodly number of cans.

FOR FLIES ON CATTLE.

Take coal tar two parts and coal oil and grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair and horns of the animals with the liquid. In the applications include feet and legs, and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days or more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary, and your cows will be entirely secure from the annoyance of all kinds. A dry kind of lard or grease can be used. Coal tar is the base of this remedy, and when too thick to spread well use more coal oil; when too thin to adhere well use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about 50 or 60 cents in crystals in the pound, and every farmer should have a supply to keep it on hand, as it, in many uses, is indispensable.

SUPPLEMENT THE PASTURE.

Just as surely as the days roll round, there will come a time this season when the pasture will begin to fail and the rich juice of spring and early summer pass away. Then the flow of milk will be shortened and the dairyman's source of revenue will be curtailed, unless he makes some provision to supplement the grass in his pastures. The extent of this failure which takes place in the pastures will, of course, depend in great part upon the rainfall supply. The more deficient the fall the more severe will be the shortage in grass.

Now is the time to look out for crops to place on the pastures; and what a change has come over the spirit of our dreams in this respect within the last few years. It is not so long ago but that most of us remember that most men laughed at the thought of feeding their cows in the summer of fall. Once they had turned their backs to the grass they expected them to take care of themselves until it was time to put them in for the winter. The result was that early in the season the milk supply was cut off, for once the cow dried up there was no way of bringing her up again. All this is changing. Not all men have adopted the plan of putting in some crop for summer use, but most who have their own best interests at heart have.

Probably corn stands at the head as a soiling crop. It is richer in butter-making elements than any similar plant. Then, every dairyman should have a piece of corn. As it is a very exhaustive crop the land upon which it is to be grown should be well manured. We used to sow corn intended for the purpose indicated broadcast; now it seems settled that it is better that it may be cultivated. Thus planted, numerous ears will grow upon the stalks and far more goodness secured. Begin feeding this early. For some years I have commenced cutting corn for green feed in August. Even earlier than corn, a spot devoted to oats, or oats and peas will yield a bountiful supply of green fodder. The effect of this generous feeding may be seen very speedily in the milk pail and the churn.

Who says all this does not involve labor? I do not deny it; but shall we expect to receive something for it? It ever was, when we could trust our mother Nature to do her part and ours too, in the production of great crops and fabulous returns for a small outlay of labor. If we get anything out of the meal tub we must put something in. Just now it is time to prepare for the time supply of which will surely come later in the year. He is wise who admits this and acts upon it. E. L. VINCENT, Broome county, New York.

POULTRY.

Kerosene your rooster upper and under side frequently.

A poultryman has figured the cost of raising a chick till ten weeks old at ten cents.

White Holland turkeys are among the most popular breeds for the general raiser.

On the average farm it is usually best to have only one breed of chickens, and give them the run of the farm.

Do not count it small business because he begins in but two pennies a day. The eggs of this country amount to millions in value.

Corn will grow chickens more rapidly than any other grain, and develop them sooner. It is not an egg producing food, but it brings the pullets up to the egg laying period earlier, while wheat or oats keep them longer at the work of frame and flesh making.

Rotation is of much importance where egg production is the object in view. A good pullet or hen may make a record of 150 eggs or upward each year. When she begins to fall off in her laying, see that she goes to market at once and have a pullet ready to take her place. A hen soon outlives her usefulness and it is best to sell her while she is yet tender enough for the table rather than prolong her existence to an unsavory and barren old age.

An improvement might be made in emulsions by preparing an emulsion of carbolic acid which will mix with water as readily as milk. The crude acid might be added to the regular kerosene emulsion as prepared by fruit growers. It is made by dissolving one-half pound of hard soap, sliced fine, one-half pound of hard soap, sliced in one-half gallon of boiling water, then adding to it a gallon of kerosene, after which it is agitated rapidly with a force pump, if possible, for ten minutes. If the emulsion be perfect, a creamy mass that becomes a jelly when cold is the result. For use this is diluted with ten parts of water. A gallon or half gallon of the crude acid might be added, in addition to the kerosene. Washing roosts with kerosene, or supporting them in receptacles containing kerosene or carbolic acid, acts as a partial barrier from the mites that roam the house. Their complete extermination should be aimed at. The frequent use of the carbolic solution is a preventive of roup, scaly leg, chicken pox and other diseases, which are a great hindrance to poultry raising—Rural New Yorker.

An inexpensive feed trough for fowls and one upon which they cannot stand is made of a piece of board 5 inches wide and 3 feet 10 1/2 inches long. It is nailed securely to two "feet," which are pieces of 2x4 scantling a foot long each, on the bottom but scarfed off to about 7 or 8 inches on top. These are set about 5 inches in from the ends. The end pieces are 7 inches high, 6 inches wide at base, and narrow to 2 1/2 inches at top, the sides being perpendicular for 1 1/2 inches and then narrowing. The ends are nailed to the bottom board, and the top strip, of 2 1/2 inch boarding, is inserted between the ends and nailed. The last point being to guard against the nails drawing in when the trough is lifted by the top, which serves as a handle. Smooth it against tearing the feathers of the birds. Good clear laths nailed along the sides and to the end pieces make a sufficient screen to keep the water from being splashed out. The trough, projecting three-quarters of an inch to an inch above it, which is ample protection for the food put upon it. When this trough is intended for outdoor use, a quarter inch hole is bored in each corner to allow the water to run off during a rain.

A CHAPTER ON PEKIN DUCKS. All things considered there is no greater source of profit than the raising of Pekin ducks. As egg producers these ducks have no equal; they commence laying in January and often continue until late in the fall. A first year young duckling is a few days old it requires very little attention except feed.

If you have not convenient water a place may be scooped out in the lot where they run and paved with broken stone and cement, which will answer every purpose. The basin should hold about twenty gallons of water, and it can be swept out and fresh water put in. As a rule the ducks do not show a disposition to sit until very late, and are easily broken up, and the eggs should be set under other fowls. We keep twenty turkey hens and sell the eggs. After the turkey hens quit laying we use them as incubators to hatch duck eggs, and find them the most reliable sitters of all fowls and the most careful and watchful of mothers.

After the ducks begin laying they should be housed over night and until they are through laying in the morning, as eggs scattered over the ground, or laid in water are often lost, and are liable to chill so they will not hatch. They are ready to pick by the time they are full feathered and every six weeks thereafter. Care should be taken not to pick the females from the first of January until they are through laying. Our ducks have yielded a pound of feathers to five ducks at a single picking, but about seven to the pound is a good yield. The feathers alone are a source of profit, and as a table fowl roast duck has few equals.

Our ducks have free access to the water through each spring, the water standing at a temperature of 54 degrees, winter and summer. The stream runs over a bed of solid limestone throughout the farm, and when they are not feeding the ducks are in the water, which is rarely muddy. Warm running water seems to strengthen their feathers very dense and of the purest creamy white. Avoid extra hatching, as the early ducklings require much care and are liable to get stunted. June and even July often make the best time to hatch. Last week at the Louisville show I had the champion Pekin in a young drake hatched the 15th of last June.

The demand for Pekin ducks, both from breeders and market, exceeds the supply per pound from hucksters at home for ducks seven to ten weeks old when they weighed from four to five pounds. They are easily raised, quick growth, great feather producers, excellent for the table; therefore raise ducks. N. F. WORK, Clark County, Ind.

ANNUAL

GROWTH

IN

ASSETS

FROM

ORGANIZATION.

Table showing annual growth in assets from 1880 to 1900. Values range from \$117,102 in 1880 to \$216,773,947 in 1900.

Growth in Income.

Table showing growth in income from 1880 to 1900. Values range from \$32,707 in 1880 to \$8,347,081 in 1900.

In Assurance in Force.

Table showing in assurance in force from 1880 to 1900. Values range from \$1,144,000 in 1880 to \$15,112,070 in 1900.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

Table showing assets, reserve fund, liabilities, surplus, and new assurance written for January 1, 1897.

HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, V. P.

The Society has paid \$23,056,331 to its policy holders, and in addition, now holds \$19,773,947 of Assets, of which \$1,377,159 is Surplus, making a total of \$47,730,288.

We want active Agents throughout the State. For information about Insurance or Agency, apply to A. A. GREEN, JR., Manager. H. W. FITCH, Cashier. HURLEY BUILDING, FT. WORTH, TEX.

DR. J. ALLEN, Graduate Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist. PHONE 339. Residence 204 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth.

Advertisement for 'This is the Man' featuring a man in a suit and a hat, with text describing his services and a list of testimonials.

Advertisement for 'It May Not Be Out Of Place' featuring an illustration of a windmill and text describing its benefits for agriculture.

Advertisement for 'SEEDS THE LARGEST STOCK IN TEXAS' by Holloway Seed Company, located at 221 Elm St., Fort Worth, Texas.

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ALL STEEL. Satisfaction Guaranteed.



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J. M. Howell, Manager.

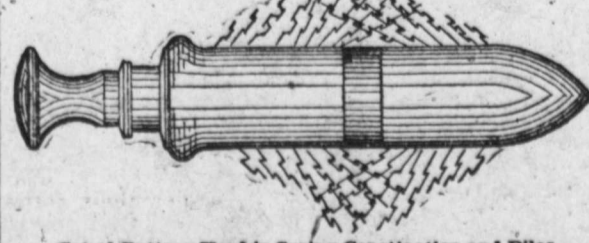
Send for list of new and valuable Fruits, Roses and Evergreens. Mr. Howell is the introducer of Twelve of the Best Peaches now grown in the South—a perfect succession from 15th of May to 1st of November.

LATEST AND GREATEST ELECTRIC INVENTION.

Home Electricity.

With the self contained Batteries (patented) as invented by the celebrated Electro-Medical Specialist, Dr. B. Y. Boyd, you can be cured at home of Chronic Diseases. These Electric Batteries are especially adapted to cure diseases peculiar to WOMEN, and Nervous and Private Troubles of Men—young or old.

New, Simple, Effectual, Pleasant.



Out of Battery Used in Curing Constipation and Piles. Hence that they will cure after all other means have failed. We also have the latest achievements in Family and Pocket Batteries (both Galvanic and Faradic), sells and other appliances of our own invention, and controlled solely by us.

Full particulars free. Address, BOYD ELECTRO-MEDICAL CO., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ANNUAL

GROWTH

IN

SURPLUS

FROM

ORGANIZATION.

Table showing annual growth in surplus from 1880 to 1900. Values range from \$96,154 in 1880 to \$48,277,179 in 1900.

Santa Fe ...TO... SAN ANTONIO A NEW WAY TO GET THERE.

BEGINNING JANUARY 16TH, 1897 AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER A THROUGH PULLMAN SLEEPER WILL LEAVE

Paris at 8:20 P. M. Dallas at 8:50 P. M. Cleburne at 10:50 P. M. Fort Worth at 9:40 P. M.

San Antonio 8:45 A. M. ...VIA... G. & S. F. TO CAMERON, S. A. & P. TO FLATONIA, SO. PAC. TO SAN ANTONIO.

One change only, with direct connections for coach passengers at CAMERON.

ABSOLUTELY THE QUICKEST TIME BETWEEN NORTH TEXAS AND SAN ANTONIO.

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. & C. S. E. R. Y.

ROUTE YOUR LIVE STOCK



The Only Line from Texas Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City and St. Louis

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FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

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The H. & T. C. reaches Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana, Waxahatchie, Ft. Worth, Dallas, El Paso, McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service.

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Time Card. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Table showing train schedules with columns for North Bound, Stations, and South Bound, including times and days.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

THE STOCK JOURNAL PUB. CO. GEORGE B. LOVING, Editor.

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R. M. Collins is traveling in the interest of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and is authorized to contract, receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions. Any correspondence shown him will be appreciated by the management.

The Journal publishes elsewhere in this issue full text of the Goss land bill. The bill provides for some important changes in the present law, and is of much interest to West Texas stockmen.

One of our exchanges recently remarked that so long as money could be loaned out in Texas at twelve per cent per annum it was useless to expect local capitalists to invest in manufacturing enterprises. Is there not considerable truth in this, and if there is, what or where is the remedy?

It is announced that there is a scarcity of labor with which to harvest the grain crop in the Panhandle. We cannot state from positive knowledge that such is the case, but it is probable enough. At the same time it might be well enough for intending prospectors to investigate matters before going there.

Of the many public men who have "shuffled off this mortal coil" lately the memory of none will be respected and revered more than that of the late Richard Coke. He well and faithfully fulfilled the prominent part he took in the affairs of the state for the past half century, and leaves behind him a name that is universally loved and honored.

There never was a time when greater interest was being manifested in the improvement of cattle in Texas than at the present. Our stockmen have learned for themselves the difference in market values between well graded and common unimproved stock and are now all striving, industriously, to improve their herds. The markets tell the result inasmuch as there is very little difference now between the prices on Texas and Northern cattle.

It is generally understood in Texas that where a county official performs satisfactorily the duties of his office he is re-elected to a second term of two years. Where there is the necessity for putting the state to the expense of holding an election every two years. Should an official prove faithless or incompetent, he could be removed by impeachment proceedings. Quadrennial instead of biennial elections would save Texas a world of expense, trouble and turmoil.

Now is the time to see Texas in all its glory. The trees, clothed in their summer verdure, the waving grain and cornfields and the pastures and prairies covered with luxuriant grass and dotted with millions of numerous and wild flowers of every tint and hue, present a picture beautiful in the extreme and worthy of poet's lay or painter's brush. Having seen these and much more, it is not difficult to understand why those who have resided in Texas for any length of time are never satisfied elsewhere.

A Journal representative in a journey to and from South Texas last week had an opportunity of noting crop conditions as far south as Washington county. The rains have evidently been more recent and much heavier between Fort Worth and Temple than south of the latter point, and crops are as a consequence, more "in the grass" from Temple north.

Farmers are all vigorously at work, however, and were noticed running cultivators and plows as long as daylight lasted. In the neighborhood of Brenham, where corn is already in silk and tassel, there has been none too much rain, hardly enough in fact. On the whole, crops look well and the outlook in the stretch of country alluded to is favorable.

If there is any truth in the old adage that "imitation is the sincerest flattery," the Journal should feel most highly complimented. The Chicago Stockman of May 13, reproduces as original no less than thirty-four paragraphs, or about a column and a half from the Journal of April 28th. The same paper reproduces in its issue of May 20 twenty-five paragraphs, over a column, from the same source. The San Francisco Post appropriates the Journal's editorial of April 21 on "The Cattle Business"—changing the caption to "The Cattle Outlook," and where conditions in Texas are mentioned it adds to Texas "Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, Dakota," etc., and the Southwestern Stockman Farmer and Feeder of Phoenix, Arizona, reproduces the whole business with credit

given to the Post. These are but a few recent instances of very many and the subject is suggested a kick made by a contemporary of wholesale appropriation without credit of its editorials. Like our contemporary, we are gratified that our work is considered worthy of reproduction, but confess to a liking for mention of the authority.

THE MARKETS. Some degree of caution will have to be used in handling culling and medium grade cows and heifers from now on as grass Texans are going to materially affect the sale of this class. Such stock should be shipped in as soon as practicable, but the good to choice grades will continue to sell all right, and the outlook is favorable for these latter.

Feeders who have Texas cattle in their lots should get them ready for market as early as possible, as grass Texans are beginning to arrive quite freely and will improve in quality and condition as they increase in numbers. They will thus more and more effect the sale of the former class, more particularly all below choice heavy, and for this reason we advise getting these in.

The above is the opinion of the Live Stock Report of Chicago, whose editors are in an excellent position to feel the market pulse.

COMING PROSPECTS. With the grain crop of the state already assured, a most flattering outlook for a good crop of corn, and a reasonable certainty of making her usual big cotton crop, it may be predicted with confidence that Texas will enjoy this year a full measure of prosperity. As a natural consequence immigration will receive a fresh impetus and while many old settlers in the south and middle portions of the state will move further west, their places will be filled by new-comers from the older states. The one thing more than any other which tends to retard or divert immigration here is the habit which land owners and agents have of advancing the price of land to an unconscionable figure on every pretext. Let it be remembered that other states in the South offer inducements and advantages to new-comers and are thereby getting a large share of desirable immigration. Texas has lost many desirable settlers in the past through the avarice of her land owners and probably will in the future, and while not seeking or wanting an undesirable or indigent class, cannot afford to lose any who would make good industrious self-supporting citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMARILLO NEWS. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: This week I have been out of town several days and consequently have been unable to keep up with all the cattle transactions of the week. I have been down the plains as far as Plainville and Hale Center. There has been an abundance of rain this spring and the crops in that locality are much more advanced and the prospect much better than here. The winter was severe there as well as here and cattle came through the winter in bad condition, but with the present fine grass they must soon get very fat and sleek. They are a reading people, keep themselves posted and have all heard the value of cattle. They haven't any "staple" to give away. Their prices on cattle are \$16 and up for yearlings, \$20 and up for twos, and other cattle in proportion. Erickson & Mitchell of Nebraska bought this week from C. B. Williamson 225 steers, twos, at \$22.

The same parties sold to Mr. Shuford five stock agents of the Union Pacific, each of same cattle at about \$19, and J. W. Davidson 400 of same cattle at private figures. Geo. Cowden's herd of twos from his Andrews county ranch passed through to Panhandle City for delivery to Mr. Warriner of Kansas. These were lower figures than now prevail. Much lower the best grown cattle that have been here this season, and Mr. Warriner has cause to be proud of his purchase.

A. B. Robinson sold to Chase & Root of Council Grove, Kan. 927 steers, twos and threes, at private figures. These do not cover all the sales that have been made since I last wrote, but are all that I have been able to get hold of since my return to town this morning.

A few parties who came here to purchase for Northwestern ranges have gone away without making purchases, declaring that it was too risky to pay such prices to run on grass for two seasons, before putting them on the market. There are plenty of buyers here and coming to take all the cattle in sight. It is very evident somebody will be short on cattle when the season winds up. E. G. PENDLETON, Amarillo, May 22.

ALL ABOUT VICTORIA. Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Victoria is 105 miles west of Houston, 28 north of Port Lavaca, and about 100 southeast of San Antonio, and is situated on a commanding position on east bank of the Rio Grande. It was named as an item in the perpetuation of the memory of that said to be a great and good man, "Guadalupe Victoria," a leading spirit and prominent actor in the Mexican revolution that resulted in the Mexicans "doing up" the Spaniards and removing from their necks the yoke of bondage placed there by Cortez and his followers, and under which they suffered and endured more than three hundred years, and now on each recurring "cinco Mayo" (5th of May) the Mexican population in these parts don their best toggery, adorned with much red, and as their hearts fill up and slosh over with patri-

otism, they give vent to their feelings by song, dance, declarations, oratory, music, and "long live Mexico." But when one looks at the average Mexican in Texas or Mexico, they discover nothing in their personal appearance indicating that the good things of life coming their way are not sufficient either in quantity or quality to cause them to have much of the tender passion for any country, but after all, love of home and country seems to be a natural growth in the hearts of all people, and I might add right here "there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so." But what has all or any of this to do with writing a letter to the great Texas Stock and Farm Journal, in which I am supposed to talk of rains, dry weather, etc., "crops," sheep, goats, grass, etc., and for fear that that end of the Journal editorial staff will have a "prairie" on his head make a motion to consign this scribbling to the waste basket, I will return to Victoria and sing a few verses of the good old songs here and hereabout, and the first thing in the door is a magnificent supply of water with which this city is blessed. Running hard by is the Rio Grande with an average flow all the year round of quite one thousand cubic feet per second. Tip on about the breaking out of the war, boats run up to this city from Port Lavaca, but about that time a raft commenced forming below the city some distance, and has grown to such magnitude that young America and the old fogies in the city are so thick that it is cheaper to pay regular railroad tariffs that it would be to remove this obstruction and thereby secure water rates from all quarters of the world. Then there is another startling manifestation of the low push methods of this people. In connection with this water supply item, by figuring it will be disclosed that the flow of water by this city is quite equal to a thousand horse power—ample to run factories, mills, cotton gins, electric light plant, street cars and all; in a word, Victoria has right at its door, if turned to intelligent account, the means with which it can be made one of the liveliest and thriftiest cities in Texas. If such a river flowed by Fort Worth, Dallas, Sherman, Paris or any other North Texas city, their pick and get up and move on would pick that raft out by the roots and have water rates in less than sixty days, but the way this scribble sizes up the conditions in Victoria is about like this: There seems to be a goose that lays a golden egg and she belongs to a few men, and when they get through with her and let go, a boom of prosperity will strike this city that will knock the Mexican siesta into a cocked hat and then "carry up the hat." The city has a population of about 6000 souls, one-half white and the other half Mexicans and negroes, and is substantially built of stone, brick and frames. The stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., are up to date in quantity and price, and all invested in banking and the amount of deposits is not second to that of any city of the same size in Texas. 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HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE FIRST CLOUD.

They stood at the altar one short year ago. He vowed from the troubles of life to defend her, To have her and hold her for well or for woe. She spoke the responses in accents most tender.

To-night in the gloom they are sitting apart. Oh, has all her wifely devotion been wasted? She mopes there in silence, a pain at her heart. The lamps are unlighted, his supper untasted.

Their sky, erst all cloudless, is now overcast. For joy there is sorrow, for gladness, dejection. The serpent has entered their Eden at last. And left its dark trail on the towers of affection.

A WELL WISHER.

Mrs. B., as you have welcomed me to your Household, I will call again and endeavor to please all, especially the women. Nora must live on the plains, for she is a pioneer. I don't think the Artist could do such a day's work as he did on the Big Horn mountains, and if he could catch the goat he would have the milk, and if he felt like it he could catch the fish, too.

TO HOUSEHOLD.

Now, if Woodland. Mary believes what she says in her beautiful letter this week, among other good things that of gaining happiness by giving happiness, she must indeed send me her picture, for that would give me happiness. Pueblo Pete must surely read Woodland Mary's letter. It is just what he needs.

Alto May comes next with a delightful letter. I wish she would never speak of her good letters as an intrusion. The Household members have expressed themselves as finding pleasure in them always. I thank Alto May for her kind thoughts of me. I wish I deserved all the good members so kindly say of me, but my nature is like my picture's face would be, imperfect, faulty; though with your helpful encouragement I will do my best for the Household.

It is known without any comments from me, that I can never have too much Cheerfulness in the Household. There is no danger of her being forgotten, but we do not want her to be silent so long. How I wish I could gather together the Household girls and chaperon them on a visit to Cheerfulness. C. Kid writes us another interesting letter, but too short. I wish he would tell us more of his life. It would be interesting. Yet it is easy to tell he is a bachelor.

FOOD FOR THE MIND.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Pardon me for intruding again so soon, but I too, long to express my wish for your picture to grace the head of the Household. You say it requires a thing of beauty in order to buy the will certainly be a joy, for the wisest and best men of our ages tell us that beauty of face and form are far surpassed by beauty of mind. And we well know what a noble mind, what a kind and loving heart, shines o'er the Household. And when we would gaze upon that pictured face it would be a passing glance, but for our thoughts would quickly revert to the original, the whole. It is not so with the picture of the Household. When we see that sweet voice speaking some kind word to all. Now is there one that could say your picture would not be a joy?

FANNY FAY.

My dear Fanny, I like your letter very much, and I too, think the mind requires more food than the body. We have a good example of Franklin, who abstained from meats and ate only plain, simple food in order to buy the best he needed and wished to study. Plain, simple foods are much better for the body, and also for the mind, for an overfed body produces a dull heavy brain, therefore to possess a quick, active mind the body must be fed upon nutritious diets. The next question is what and how shall we feed the mind? One does not always possess the books they would like best to read; then shall we let our mind grow as the weeds? Or shall we read what falls to hands? Here we have two questions to consider; if we read only for the plot, as some do, then 'tis certainly better to let our mind grow as the weeds—uncultivated, untrained, as you say, unless we can read the best of books, but if we read for the good we may obtain, then I do not think it harmful to read what falls to our hands.

OPINION OF JUST PRAISE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: This beautiful sweet May-day, what could be more pleasant than to spend a few minutes with my Household friends. The sun shines sublime and the orchestra of the woods has tuned up and are sending the sweet, tremulous notes over the pine-clad hills and valleys below. The most beautiful piece I've read for some time was the story of 'Penelope' which I am inclined to believe was written by our interesting

writer, Mrs. Thomas. Oh, would I were gifted as some of the members who write such beautiful letters to the Household. Should this reach the eyes of Pueblo Pete, who protests the praise of one another, I differ with him in regard to commendation. Flattery I do not approve, but flattery and praise are as distinct as falsehood and truth. There is nothing which receives a warmer welcome than words of kindly praise. It is encouraged to the timid and should be搔rds as freely as the sunbeams. The comment members receive from their letters is encouragement for the writer and will cause them to take more interest in their efforts, and is both a benefit and pleasure to those living in the country and on the many lonely ranches described. I believe Pueblo Pete is the only one I have ever heard of who is bitterly disapproved of commendation. Praise for honest work lights the heart; and to increase the happiness of others is our own happiness increased, and if we would do good we must speak of our appreciation in bright, loving words to give happiness to the hearer. "What good have I ever done but what I have given to others?" will be the answer in their heart.

Think of the influence of encouraging the wayward, reckless boys who have drifted afar from home and old associates only to fall into temptation who have not a friend in all this beautiful world, a friend in whom he may confide and seek a word of comfort and advice. Then verily it is the time to bring forth your Christian grace with words of encouragement to such a boy and something that is good and noble, and you will be amply repaid by the gratitude of a once friendless boy. Now, I hope Pueblo Pete will reconsider his letter and see the mistake he has made in disapproving of the praise of one another. Two lines by Spencer were: "If good were not praised more than ill None would choose goodness of his own free will." Perhaps our noble member is tired of this subject, though I believe the encouragement would cause him to clear the dishes. Maybe that is why he is so untidy away out there where none can see him—has therefore grown careless.

MY NAMESAKE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: As I am a regular subscriber to the Journal now I have the pleasure of receiving many charming letters that are contributed to the Household weekly. I think Mrs. Buchanan will forgive me my delay in thanking her for being so kind and considering as to give me a place among her pets and honorees with her name. I can not find words to express my gratitude to her for her kindness, and girls that are blessed with a good, kind mother can never realize how I, who never knew a mother's love, appreciate the goodness of our dearest mothers, and how she will not think me ungrateful on account of my silence, for I hate to be so selfish and take up valuable space when I know there are others waiting for a chance to be admitted.

LETTERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

I am glad to see so many cheerful letters in the Household, and as this make one another happy as possible, and when your burdens seem too heavy to bear stop for a moment and see if you can't find a fellowman whose burden is heavier than yours, and lend him a helping hand, and your troubles will pass away as the mist before the sun. There is happiness in helping one another. "Man, if he is not a little too hard on the city girl with her crimps and curls" is the country I think you will find just as nice and good girls in the city as you will find in different classes in both town and country. But he seemed to think any country girl was superior to a city bred one, and she would be a common girl who did not care for crimps and curls.

"LOVED AND LOST" QUESTION.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Without any preliminaries I come asking admittance to your interesting Household, hoping you will grant my wish I will talk without taking issue with either side on "Tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." Now I see a great many of the Household agree that it is better to have loved and lost, and at the same time give no evidence to support their theory. Now, to them I wish to say, what have you gained thereby? To sum it up you have gained nothing, for if you have ever loved and lost, now when you recall the affair it will cause you to feel pained (that is if you truly loved) when you think of the heartache you endured, how you looked in the abyss of love with tear stained eyes when you were assured you were forsaken, vainly trying to think your love was true. When your love was gone you would have called him back and would have pleaded to be taken again into his regard; also if you have loved and lost, you will never love again with the same fervent love as you did the first, for I believe true love is but once in a person's life, and if not cared for it soon dies and leaves the one affected so the rest of life.

DEAR MRS. BUCHANAN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Without any preliminaries I come asking admittance to your interesting Household, hoping you will grant my wish I will talk without taking issue with either side on "Tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." Now I see a great many of the Household agree that it is better to have loved and lost, and at the same time give no evidence to support their theory. Now, to them I wish to say, what have you gained thereby? To sum it up you have gained nothing, for if you have ever loved and lost, now when you recall the affair it will cause you to feel pained (that is if you truly loved) when you think of the heartache you endured, how you looked in the abyss of love with tear stained eyes when you were assured you were forsaken, vainly trying to think your love was true. When your love was gone you would have called him back and would have pleaded to be taken again into his regard; also if you have loved and lost, you will never love again with the same fervent love as you did the first, for I believe true love is but once in a person's life, and if not cared for it soon dies and leaves the one affected so the rest of life.

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harmony of their tongue bath into bondage brought my too diligent ear; for many virtues have I liked many women, but none with so full soul, but sent him in her did find; still quarrel with the noblest game she had and put it to the foil. Well I guess I had better stop or this will be consigned to the nonense basket. With best wishes to the Household, I am, DUKE DE WYATT.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach the meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 9 p. m. of the dates given below: May 23.—Changeable. May 24.—Cooler. May 25.—Cool. May 26.—Moderating. May 27.—Warmer. May 28.—Threatening. May 29.—Changeable. May 30.—Cooler. May 31.—Cool. June 1.—Moderating. June 2.—Warmer. June 3.—Threatening.

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Established 1869.

HYNES BUGGY CO.

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Fine Carriages, Buggies,

and Harness,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

This Buggy is largely used by stockmen, liverymen and others. It is made in three sizes, light, medium and heavy.

No. 91—Corning body front laid down, making it easy to get in and out of, under part same as No. 71, and made in two sizes. This reliable long life work; can refer to the principal stockmen who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations and prices, on all the latest and best styles to, HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILLS.

THE SENATOR DID NOT WRITE THAT BOOK.

The methods and details are prone to believe nothing of which they are not entitled to the honor of discovery. Lamprecht, of Saxony, Europe, after ten years of hard work, using the records of \$23,000 months, has fairly proved that most rainfall occurs at certain stations in Europe when the full moon occurs at the moon's nearest approach to the earth and least rain when the new moon occurs at the moon's nearest approach to the earth. Lamprecht's conclusions do not necessarily conflict with those of Hazen but are additional proofs that the moon affects the weather.

FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Since my last letter to the Stock and Farm Journal prospects for crops and pasture are much improved. A general rain has visited the entire section taking in the country southwest and south as far as the Rio Grande river. The corn crop is expected to bring forth a heavy yield, while cotton is quite promising. The Mexican officials have visited the entire section in some localities, but it is hoped that they will diminish rather than increase in numbers as was the result last year. This weevil is the greatest enemy to the cotton industry in this section.

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Incorporated 1892.

HYNES BUGGY CO.

BUILDERS OF

Fine Carriages, Buggies,

and Harness,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

This Buggy is largely used by stockmen, liverymen and others. It is made in three sizes, light, medium and heavy.

No. 91—Corning body front laid down, making it easy to get in and out of, under part same as No. 71, and made in two sizes. This reliable long life work; can refer to the principal stockmen who have used the Hynes work for many years. Send for illustrations and prices, on all the latest and best styles to, HYNES BUGGY CO., QUINCY, ILLS.

THE SENATOR DID NOT WRITE THAT BOOK.

The methods and details are prone to believe nothing of which they are not entitled to the honor of discovery. Lamprecht, of Saxony, Europe, after ten years of hard work, using the records of \$23,000 months, has fairly proved that most rainfall occurs at certain stations in Europe when the full moon occurs at the moon's nearest approach to the earth and least rain when the new moon occurs at the moon's nearest approach to the earth. Lamprecht's conclusions do not necessarily conflict with those of Hazen but are additional proofs that the moon affects the weather.

FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Since my last letter to the Stock and Farm Journal prospects for crops and pasture are much improved. A general rain has visited the entire section taking in the country southwest and south as far as the Rio Grande river. The corn crop is expected to bring forth a heavy yield, while cotton is quite promising. The Mexican officials have visited the entire section in some localities, but it is hoped that they will diminish rather than increase in numbers as was the result last year. This weevil is the greatest enemy to the cotton industry in this section.

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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.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
For Brown and Kerrville, leaves daily except Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 9:10 a. m. Arrives daily except Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Sunday at 10:00 p. m.
For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 4:30 a. m. arrives at 9:25 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 4:40 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:40 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 4:45 a. m.
WEST—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico; leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 11:50 a. m.

International & Great Northern.
NORTH—Leaves at 9:20 a. m. and 9 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 a. m. and 11 p. m.
SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 11:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:20 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 9:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.
Trains leave San Antonio for Matamoros, Sutter, Arden, Lavereta and Sutherland Springs at 9:00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Arrives at San Antonio at 2:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.
 San Antonio, Tex., May 22.—During the past week the transactions in the market have been dull with the exception of a fairly active retail trade. A carload of polo ponies were shipped past Thursday. They were picked up here and there and were a choice lot. A buyer for the Spanish government is reported to have been here early in the week with the intention of buying 500 or 600 head of broken saddle horses. This market can probably furnish them when he makes known his identity. Quite a number of good shipments of stock are looked for in the next few days. The ruling prices for the week as per report of the Union Stock Yards Co. have been as follows:

Beef, choice shipping, \$2.50@3.00; beefs, common to fair, \$2.00@2.35; best cows, \$2.25@2.50; common cows, each, \$1.00@1.30; yearlings, \$2.00@2.40; spring calves, \$3.00@3.25; dairy cows, each, \$15.00@35.00; good fat muttons, \$2.50@3.00; common to fair muttons, each, 75c@1.50.

Judge E. Morsheim of Seguin, Texas, is in town this week.

Col. Wm. T. Way made a business trip to Waco this week.

Sam Merchant of Wagoner, I. T., has been in town most of the week.

Ben Duncan, the well known cattleman of Moore, was in town this week.

C. R. Musie of Muscatine, Iowa, has purchased the Cannon ranch in Frio county.

Col. J. Peter Smith of Fort Worth was in San Antonio this week on business.

Hon. J. B. Dible of Seguin, member of the Texas house of representatives, is in the city.

Col. W. L. Crawford of Dilley, Tex., spent a couple of days in San Antonio the past week.

W. H. Weeks, the Cotton Belt man here circulating among the cattlemen here this week.

Col. Verles P. Brown of the Stockman and Farmer, has just returned from a trip North.

H. S. Tom of Floresville spent several days in San Antonio this week looking after business interests.

Col. Kennedy of Uvalde spent a day or so in the metropolis this week looking after business interests.

J. W. McCutchen, a prominent stockman of Alpine, is in the city and is registered at Hotel Maverick.

T. A. Parkinson of Wagoner, I. T., and A. H. Jones of Gonzales, came down from the territory Friday.

F. I. Skidmore, the well known cattleman of Skidmore, Texas, is in town this week and is quartered at the Southern.

W. M. McWhorter, a stockman of Rockport, Texas, spending a few days in the city. He reports plenty of rain in his section.

R. M. Bennett of Cuero, who has been in the city for the past week left Wednesday for Monterey, Mexico, to look after his cattle interests.

Col. J. S. Crawford, of the Austin Statesman, with his daughter, are spending a few days in San Antonio this week.

M. Kreuger of New Braunfels who is largely interested in live stock, is in San Antonio for a few days and stops at the Mahneke.

Mr. Frank Quick of Chicago, has been in San Antonio and vicinity for the past week shipping fat muttons to markets North and East.

J. K. Rosson, live stock agent of the M. & T., arrived in San Antonio last Monday. He is hustling around among prospective shippers and wears a very contented smile.

Henry Rothe of this city, but whose ranch is in Medina county, sold this week 33 head of fine yearling Devon bulls to J. S. White of Chambers county, at \$30.00 per head.

The Journal acknowledges the receipt of No. 2, Vol. 1, of the Texas Fancier, devoted to the poultry, pigeon and pet stock interests. It is published at Waco by C. S. Phillips and is a gem both in make-up and information.

E. Corkill of El Sordo, was in town a couple of days this week. He said, "Yes, the Kerrville country has had bushes of rain and we feel independent. Lots of good cattle, but don't care whether we sell or not."

Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A., and Jno. Happer of El Paso, Texas, represented

the United States on the international boundary commission, and F. J. O'Conor and C. E. Coren, representing the Mexican government, are quartered at the Menger.

The letter of Mr. A. Y. Walton, Jr., which appeared in the Journal of last week in regard to his sale of Devon cattle, is attracting much comment and will doubtless be the means of causing many cowmen who have never duly appreciated the benefits of raising good stuff, and who have always looked upon a cow as a cow, to stop and reflect.

J. M. Chittim, the wealthy cattleman of San Antonio, has just returned from his ranches in Maverick and other southwestern counties, where he has just finished branding 4000 young steers. Mr. Chittim in conversation with a Journal representative, reports plenty of water in the section of country which he has always been identified with a custom smile, supplemented by a thankful heart.

The recent rains which have fallen southeast of San Antonio have done some damage to crops down in Victoria and adjoining counties, but so far as the Journal representative has been able to learn, no serious results will follow. The farmer and stockman each wear a broad smile and jollily hands in the gentle refrain of Texas' Grand Old Texas!

A special to the Express from Brownsville under date of 22nd inst., says: A courier reached here this morning from Los Prietos, this county, forty-five miles from here, bringing the news of the fatal wounding of James Dishman, a highly connected and well-to-do ranch owner of this county, being shot twice through the body near the Oakville place, and from whom another two Mexican named Saldana and Vasquez, Dishman returning the fire, mortally wounding Saldana. Vasquez fled, but will be captured.

SOUTHERN TEXAS SHIPMENTS.
 Southern Texas was well represented in the St. Louis market the early part of the week. Following are some of the shipments:

O. T. Cardwell, Gonzales marketed some 925-pound grass steers at \$3.50.
 J. B. Coleman of Cotulla, grass steers averaging 1150, at \$3.65; one lot 951 at \$3.90, and another 823 at \$2.75, most of all these being campers.

C. W. Merchant, grass cattle from Beaville—one train—averaging, one lot 896 pounds at \$3.20 and one lot 834 pounds at \$3.05.

P. B. and J. M. Kinsaid, Uvalde county, 857-pound steers at \$3.50.
 Tom Anderson, Kyle, Tex., some 1355-pound oxen at \$2.90; 832-pound steers at \$3.60; 900-pound steers at \$3.65 and \$3.75.

H. Hutchison, Kyle, Tex., 1066-pound steers at \$3.85.
 P. B. and J. M. Kinsaid, Uvalde county, 857-pound steers at \$3.50.

Jno. Flynn, Georgetown, some 1077-pound steers at \$3.60, and some 891-pound at \$3.50.

Bedford Bros., Kerrville, Tex., 602 head of 84-pound sheep at \$3.75.
 R. B. Austin, Eagle Pass, some 889-pound and 890-pound steers at \$3.40 and \$3.55, respectively.

Jennings & Mangan, Uvalde, 11 cars 925-pound grassers at \$3.35, and W. H. Jennings, one load 915-pounds at \$3.50.
 A. H. Pierce, Pierce Station, 22 cars, some 862-pound cows at \$3.15 and some calves at \$3.50 per head.

J. J. Welder, Sinton, Tex., had cattle on the Tuesday market.

SAN ANTONIO'S NEW ROAD.
 San Antonio bids fair to be the headquarters of a new railroad. Col. J. Lott, whom every one knows as the promoter of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, is at the head of the new road and the Tampico, San Antonio and Galveston railroad is almost an assured fact. All the territory to be traversed by this new road has, during the past five or six weeks, been looked over in person by Col. Lott. The proposed line of the road will be from San Antonio to Galveston by way of Seguin, Gonzales, Shiner, Hallettsville, Wharton and Brazoria, and from San Antonio to Brownsville by way of Pleasanton, Oakville and Hidalgo, with a branch to Temple from Seguin via Lockhart, Georgetown and Belton and a 15-mile tap to New Braunfels. Col. Lott in an interview with a Journal representative was especially enthusiastic in regard to the Galveston and Temple arms of the projected road, and said: "While a portion of the territory through which the road will pass will be traversed by other roads, there is still business enough for all of us. You know some of these countries, through which we will pass are thickly settled by farmers—and two roads could get all the business they wanted if they were only ten miles apart, but you can see from this map that in some places we would 20 to 25 miles from any other road. All of this territory (and he put his hand down on the map covering, unconsciously of course, almost the entire state) which is ours, is rich black land and the delay and expense of hauling is enormous. No other road would suffer by our invading this territory, as we would help them in the matter of developing the country." There is no doubt but that San Antonio will do her duty as she did in the construction of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, for which she furnished all the money and which has been paid back long ago.

The details are, as a matter of course, to be arranged yet, but the Journal opines that San Antonio will be thread to her spider web will, before long, adorn the Texas map.

FRIO COUNTY.
 Pearsall, Tex., May 18.—Pearsall, county site of Frio county, is 54 miles southwest of San Antonio, and is situated on the line of the International and Great Northern railway; has about 1200 inhabitants and is quite a good town. A number of substantial business men are here engaged in handling general merchandise, farming machinery, etc.

Pearsall is a very "dry" town in some particulars, though just at this writing the streets are slippy and muddy, caused by one of the heaviest rainfalls ever known in this section, and which fell here yesterday afternoon.

I left San Antonio yesterday morning and, after an enjoyable ride on the railroad, with a most excellent dinner at Moore to satisfy the inner man and incidentally to break the monotony, arrived here only to find the surrounding country to just like what I saw coming down—as nice and green and promising as anyone could desire. Crops are in just splendid condition and coming on nicely; grass is all that could be asked, and everyone is feeling good. Medina and Frio counties, if I may be allowed to judge from what I can hear and see, are certainly in good shape.

After I had had my dinner at Moore yesterday, I met Mr. E. H. Johnson, who is an old resident in Frio county, and who has always been identified with the cattle and mercantile business. He was in the very best of spirits regarding conditions generally; said grass was good, cattle were fattening fast, crops were coming on famously and he saw no reason for any kicking from any source. By the way, Mr. Johnson is one of the Journal's oldest readers in his section and says there's none other like it.

I forgot to say that Capt. John T. Lytle had come to see me in the city of Lytle. In conversation with me, Capt. Lytle said he had received about all the cattle he had contracted in Mexico, but would have another 1000 head over soon. "I think the cattle business very promising," he said, "and I don't want to see them go too high. We've had all the experience we need in cattle booms and should be satisfied with a solid valuation now. Those buyers who insisted on waiting till after the spring rush to do their buying are now realizing their mistake, because cattle are now higher and scarcer than before. I don't believe the Dingley bill will pass; if it does, I believe it will be so changed as to be practically prohibitively bringing over the Mexican cattle. It's too bad that the equitable compromise on tariff can't be arrived at and adopted and then drop the question out of politics." Continuing the conversation on political matters directly affecting the cattle business, Capt. Lytle said that he is glad to see people paid their proportion of the tax of the country, there would be no satisfaction; he believes the income tax as advocated some time since would obviate the necessity of a tariff, as the country would be able to take care of its maintenance and in that event free trade would be acceptable everywhere.

A. D. McGehee of San Marcos, of the firm of Withers & McGehee, came to Pearsall this morning on San Marcos. He goes to the head of the ranch today to receive 400 head of two, three and four-year-old steers recently purchased by his firm and which they will pasture in Dimmitt county.

R. E. Miller, formerly of Toby, Atascosa county, and now located at Carizo Springs, Dimmitt county, is here today with his outfit, en route to pasture for his cattle, which he intends moving to Dimmitt; says the latter is the best watered county in the country. Lakes and running streams are abundant, and where they can't be had a man can dig an artesian well with a lightning rod or row-bar; never saw a finer country for grass, either. In fact, it's just all right.

C. H. Beever of this city, of the firm of Beever & Hinder, who are extensive dealers in cattle, hardware, farming implements, etc., and who also have a well-equipped livery stable, says that farmers generally throughout this section are feeling good; crop prospects are splendid, and, in fact, all lines of business have assumed a degree of prosperity which is very flattering. Their cattle mostly range in Atascosa county and are fat—so much so that they are now preparing a shipment to market.

S. H. Cook of Muscatine, Ia., who is largely interested in the Keystone Land and Cattle company, whose land and cattle are in this county, is here looking after the company's affairs. Mr. Cook expresses himself as well pleased with the conditions of the business and the country. His company have a fine graded herd of cattle and the business is in good condition.

J. W. Fuller of this city, who is a well-to-do cowman, says the rain of yesterday and today is just what is wanted, and it will now turn off dry for a long enough period to allow the farmers to cut the weeds out of the cottons everything will be all right.
 Geo. Saunders of Saunders & Peel, Coleman, says their grass is good and cattle doing well. Messrs. Saunders & Peel recently were called to the territory parties, but immediately they invested the money in cattle, and are glad they did not wait any great length of time to do so, as cattle are now scarcer and higher than heretofore.
 All yesterday afternoon and this forenoon it rained, so much so that I could not get out and find numerous people here whom I would have been glad to see. I have promised myself another visit here some time in the near future, however, and hope to meet a great many people whom I have not seen on this trip. In the meantime, Mr. C. O. Vinling, the postmaster here, will represent Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and will be glad to answer questions, furnish sample copies and receipt for subscriptions.

LA SALLE COUNTY.
 Cotulla, Tex., May 20.—A thick mesquite, prickly pear and cactus country may not be just what a large number of Texas Stock and Farm Journal readers would long for, but I want to say that while mesquites, pears and cacti are more than plentiful all through this country, yet this is, just now a pretty country, and the forecasted thorny and "stickery" things add a great deal to its beauty. This country is all green—green as a wheatfield; grass is good, brush is good, pear is good and everything else is good. Stock are in good shape and getting better. Crops are growing rapidly and there is season enough in the ground to make good crops. And in the words of a new-comer or a fool, it looks very much like rain, and with another good rain within two weeks this country will be in a more prosperous condition than it has been before for years.

The cattlemen have all about sold or shipped out all the cattle they wish to dispose of for this year and are well pleased with sales made and prospects for future business. Some of them have sold out everything and are giving themselves, their horses and their pastures a well earned rest. Others have sold in part and are holding the other end of their herds, while still others have shipped their heaves to the territory and are running their stock cattle on the abundantly good ranges they now have here. One and all, no matter what they've done, are well

pleased with the business.

While farming is not carried on so extensively in this county, yet it is a good farming country, if I may be allowed to judge from what I see and hear. As I write this, I can look out at the well-kept farms surrounding this little city and see crops growing which would be hard to find in any man's country and I am told by those who live here that good crops will be the order of things for this year, and in fact, failures are the exception and not the general rule. To men this is certainly a fine country and I'd like to live in it, and that being the case I envy those whose good fortune it is to be residents of LaSalle county.

Cotulla is a good town. Several very substantial business houses handle a large trade from here and do a prosperous business. A private bank, with good capital, is located here and reports a prosperous people. The courthouse burned here sometime since and the new one is now erecting in the place of the former substantial brick edifice one of frame, which will be quite handsome and substantial and will answer all purposes.

Cotulla is one of the largest cattle shipping points in the South. The International and Great Northern railway has erected here good, substantial pens and its agent says the cattle shipping business from this point alone is a source of good revenue to the railway company.

Joseph Cotulla, after whom the town is named, and who is in reality the father of the town, is a wealthy cattleman living about two miles from the depot. He has sold out all the cattle he had on hand this year, with the exception of a few heifers and cows. He sold to D. P. Gay of Ballinger and has already delivered the larger end of the herd, though on June 5 he will make another delivery of more than 1000 head. Mr. Cotulla says he never saw a finer place than at present and is glad it is so. He will let his pastures rest for a while, but this winter will find him stocked up again, if money can buy cattle.

H. S. Mays, a prominent LaSalle cowman, says here yesterday. He gives the very best reports for both cattle and ranges. Has a lot of cattle in the territory and also a lot on hand here. Thinks cattle good property and has no desire to part with his holdings for any man's money.

One of the best LaSalle cowmen, went to San Antonio yesterday. I met Capt. John T. Lytle again yesterday. He had run down here the day before, and on yesterday branded 1000 of his recently imported Mexican thoroughbreds in the pens here and sent them to the ranch.

Bill H. Jennings of San Antonio, Pearsall, Cotulla, and numerous other Southern Texas cities, is here. Says he lives everywhere and is glad of it. He is looking for a few thousand cattle or a number of his good bred pen and cactus this summer. "We can get along in this country," he said, "without grass if we have water. There's all water brush, beans and pear, and while it may look unreasonable to the uninitiated, yet it is a fact that if our cattle can fill up on brush, beans and pear, wash it down with plenty of water, they will get the big taller just the same." That's a fact, too, so I've observed.

LAREDO.
 Laredo, Tex., May 22.—Webb county is one of the best of most of the prairie cattle counties and has justly earned all the good things that can be said. No better ranges can be found in Southern Texas than are seen in this county, and after a few years, when the cattle shall have been bred up to the standard required by buyers, it can fill up on brush, beans and pear, and the county will be looked upon as one of the very best fields for buyers from the northern portion of Texas and the Indian Territory.

Grass is as good as was ever known in this country and cattle are looking fine. Such being the case, the owners of the range feel they are in a feeling exceptional good. Those who have sold are feeling that they have made good money; those who are yet holding are equally as confident that they are consulting their own interests by waiting for better prices, and those who have cattle and are fattening on the grass for market or holding for the feeder trade in the fall, take a very hopeful view of the situation and believe that cattle are the very best of property.

Laredo is situated on the Rio Grande river, and is one of the best of San Antonio, is on the line of the International and Great Northern and Mexican National railways. The latter road has its main line from here to the City of Mexico and its branch from here to Corpus Christi, thus making the connection of two consecutive roads here, making three lines of railway into this promising city. Of inhabitants Laredo has about 12,500 and Nuevo Laredo, the sister city on the opposite banks of the Great River, has an equal number, thus making a city of 25,000 people situated here on the Texas-Mexican frontier.

Electric lights, electric cars, paved streets, good, substantial business and residence buildings, fine hotels, the constant shriek of the locomotive, and the throngs of people causes one to think he is in a large, cosmopolitan city. Laredo is "choke full" of business, and for its size, doubtless does more business than any city in Texas.

Laredo has always been known as a great cattle shipping point and this year has lost none of its prestige as a shipping point, and thousands of cattle have been and are being shipped from the country from here, the principal shipments, of course, being Mexican cattle. Messrs. L. Goodman, A. M. Bruni, G. O. McCarty, Charles Ellis and others being the largest holders and importers of these cattle.

These gentlemen have yet a number of cattle to deliver, contracts for which were all closed prior to April

1st, but on account of the difficulty in delivery, some time has now elapsed since they were to get the cattle. But they will come out all right in a short while now. The next lot to be crossed will come over Monday, and will consist of two trains of cows belonging to L. Goodman. These cattle will go to the Indian Territory, and are a portion of the 6000 head bought by the Messrs. Daugherty from Goodman. They came from Tamaulipas and are a good lot of cattle. But I'll tell you more about them in my next issue.

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Captain William Daugherty of Pearsall, is here to receive a lot of the Goodman cows, due to arrive here Monday. The captain is interested in the Mexican business with our good friend Jim Daugherty, and is confident that these cattle will make plenty of money. Capt. Daugherty says the country (meaning all of Southwest Texas), is in the very best of condition this year, and he is glad of it. Cattlemen and farmers, so he says, are sure to have a good year, and prosperity is now close at hand.

Mr. Urban Ross and family of Brownsville, are here en route to Monterey. Mr. Ross says Cameron county is the finest country he ever saw, and just as soon as they get a railroad down there, Cameron will be the leading South Texas county. Says there are lots of cattle there and they are in fine shape. I believe Mr. Ross' statements. I have no reason to disbelieve them, but I will be down there in a short while, and will tell the figures hereafter. I can about the country, provided I don't forget how to talk and write English in the meantime.

I am learning to be a Mexican very fast now. Have been running around with L. Goodman and Bill Jennings talks either Spanish or Shoneyney, and as I can't do anything with the latter, I've hung on to the "Mex." Yes, Bill Jennings is down here, says he's now from San Antonio, Pearsall, Cotulla, Laredo and any where else. Bill is trying to trade for a big string of Mexican cattle, and if it were not for a small matter of 1000 silver American dollars, I believe he'd make it.

By the way, its hard to find a better hotel in the state than is found here in Laredo, and Louis Christensen says the Hamite will always be as good as now, and better if possible to make it so.
 Will try to give you something better in my next.

It is a fortunate day for a man when he first discovers the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. With this medicine, he knows he has found a remedy upon which he may rely, and that his life-long malady is at last conquered. Has cured others, will cure you.

Mr. H. Hood, Indian Territory, who has a Patent Flexible Stock Saddle writes 15th inst. "I am well pleased with my saddle; best I have had for some time. It is the nicest and easiest riding tree I ever owned. It is simply out of sight," sets well on a horse and stays where I put it, and the flexible is bound to be the only saddle with the class of boys that use the best grade of saddles. Everone admires it."

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.
CURE.
 For opium, morphine, cocaine, liquor and tobacco habits cure guaranteed. For information write
L. WATTS,
 Office, Room 10, Prescott Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL, NASHVILLE.
 The International and Great Northern railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Nashville and return via Longview and Memphis at greatly reduced rates during the Centennial. This line is the shortest, quickest and best from San Antonio and intermediate points making direct connections. For full information, call on nearest ticket agent, or write the undersigned.
 D. J. PRICE,
 A. G. P. A., Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Treetop: I believe I'll let you get me a bottle of the medicine, Uncle Treetop (looking over the testicles): Not much. One of these critics says after she took a bottle she felt like a new woman.
WEAKNESS OF MEN
 Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
 It is a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond remedy. You feel improved the first day. You find a benefit every day, soon know yourself a long man and heart renewed. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nervous force, will, energy, when falling or lost, are restored by this treatment. All weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 N. 4th ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Ranches WANTED.
 We are having some inquiry for ranches for sale or lease. Parties having tracts of land of 1,000 acres or over suitable for these purposes, and who are willing to sell them at their full value, or to lease them to us on a long term, will please send us full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in case of sale. Address
GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
 LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
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 LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
 FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

16 to 1.
 This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to

DALLAS.

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

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for East Bound, West Bound, and various train lines like Texas & Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

cattle, 860 lbs, \$2.30; Max Hahn, 15 steers, 789 lbs, \$2.00.

Wagon hogs, one load each—James Lumley, averaging 180 lbs, at \$3.05 per hundred; W. H. Cullum, 195 lbs, \$3.05; T. M. Jones, 200 pounds, \$3.05; W. W. Julian, 170 lbs, \$3.15; S. T. Hildress, 150 lbs, \$3.00; John Oakley, 180 lbs, \$3.00; E. A. Dean, 157 lbs, \$3.00; M. A. Coats, 185 lbs, \$3.00.

T. J. Jackson of Garland, was among the week's visitors.

Edwin Chamberlain of San Antonio, is registered at the Oriental.

John Oakley of New Hope, sold hogs on the Central yards this week.

E. L. Donahue of Muhihall, I. T., was among the visiting cattlemen here Friday.

M. Davis of Seymour, a well known and extensive cattle operator, was in the city Friday.

J. S. Wright of Letot, sold a bunch of fine milch cows at the Central stock yards Saturday.

Charles and E. D. McFarland of Alledo, substantial cattlemen, were in the city Thursday.

Charles Soward, a prominent business man of Decatur, was a guest at the Windsor Sunday.

Ben Taber returned Saturday from a trip to the Panhandle country and reports wheat and corn prospects magnificent.

Geo. King of Terrell, was on this market Friday with veal calves. He says everything is in good shape around Terrell and farmers well up with their work.

Ferneaux Bros. of Carrollton, this country, have leased 16,000 acres of pasture land in Clay county, it is said, and have already shipped 5000 head of stock cattle to the range.

W. R. Moore of Ardmore, manager of the Ardmore Milling Company, was in the city Thursday on his return from a trip to Arizona. Mr. Moore says that grass in Arizona is poor and cattle thin.

B. Brittain of Mountain Peak, Ellis county, sold cattle to Thomas & Searcy this week. Mr. Brittain appreciates the Dallas market to the extent of bringing all his stock here and always gets satisfactory prices for it.

C. M. Swan and Geo. D. Barnhart of Fayette, president and general freight agent of the Cotton Belt, were in the city Thursday. These gentlemen report crop prospects over their line as in an exceedingly favorable condition.

J. M. Daugherty, a prominent cattleman of Abilene, is in the city with his wife. They came in response to a telegram calling them to the bedside of their daughter, who is reported as being very ill. Miss Daugherty is a pupil at St. Mary's.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway was represented in the Maifest parade last Tuesday by a handsomely decorated float. The design was an immense "Katy" shield in red and white and was very appropriate for the occasion.

O. J. Prince, a well known farmer of Ovilla, was in the city one day this week and made the Journal a call. Mr. Prince says the oat crop in his immediate vicinity is finer than he has known to be in years and is free from smut, which is an unusual occurrence.

S. T. Hildress, a well-to-do stockman and farmer of Alpha, was in the city a few days ago selling some choice hogs on the market. Mr. Hildress says everything is prosperous in his community, crops and stock doing well, and everybody expecting good times this fall.

In the Maifest parade last Tuesday the Texas and Pacific railroad had a float of very unique design. A large bronze cannon was planted on top of the float and the cannon ball was apparently just leaving the mouth of the gun. The design was intended to represent the cannon ball train, the fastest now being run in Texas.

R. E. L. Knight has returned from the San Saba country, where he has been sojourning for the past few weeks, hunting, fishing, and traveling overland in a wagon. Mr. Knight says he went seventy-five miles west of San Saba and never saw such crop prospects. The farmers are happy, and had plenty of rain, and cattle fat and all in prime condition.

Col. R. W. McFerran returned from Nashville Friday, where he has been attending the Centennial exposition. He says: "I was surprised at the magnitude of the enterprise and think it is credit to the people who planned and arranged it. The commissioners expect a larger influx of visitors about June 10, and are hopeful it will be liberally patronized by the people from the South and border states."

A. Faulkner, formerly a railroad official but at present an Ellis county farmer, was in the city Saturday. "Cotton is backward and corn is splendid," he said. "Why, there will be a world of corn. We will make Kansas howl with our hogs, too. Texas will raise more than enough corn meal and bacon for home consumption, and keep millions of dollars at home. Texas is all right. We farmers are all right."

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Carver is the efficient Texas representative of the extensive Cassidy Bros. Live Stock Commission Company of St. Louis and Chicago, and also a considerable cattle owner and operator. Mr. Carver has just completed the shipment to the Indian Territory of the South Texas cattle purchased by him from D. M. O'Connor and others some time since, and says he is loaded up for the present.

Jno. Vincent of DeSoto, one of the best known farmers in Dallas county, called at the Journal office Friday and renewed his subscription. In speaking of the crop outlook in his neighborhood, Mr. Vincent said: "The farmers around DeSoto are all up with their work and everything is just as favorable as can be; everybody seems to be planting more cotton than usual, and the prospects for a big yield are very bright. Everybody has fine oats, but I have thirty acres of the finest wheat I ever saw in Texas, and I have seen lots of it in different sections of the state. Unless something happens we will live on the fat of the land this fall and winter."

The directors of the Dallas Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock association had a meeting Saturday afternoon in Justice Skelton's courtroom. Propositions from various poultry judges were submitted, all of them of national reputation. The secretary was directed to close a contract with Thos. Sternbery of Ellsworth, Kan., to judge the show to be held here Dec. 7, 8, 9 and 10. Mr. Sternbery is one of the best poultry judges known to the fancy and has quite a reputation among poultry breeders as a judge and a writer.

The first payment of 50 per cent of the capital stock has been called for and the secretary instructed to proceed to collect same.

A meeting of the members and stockholders is called for Friday, May 28, at 8 o'clock p. m. in Justice Skelton's courtroom.

HOME INDUSTRY PICNIC.

The initial picnic of the Ladies Home Industry club was held at the Windsor last Thursday and was an occasion that will be remembered with pleasure by the crowds present for years to come.

The manufacturers, consumers, home industry promoters and together in joyful crowd as guests and hosts each anxious to do his or her share toward making the entertainment a success. President S. A. Fishburn made a neat speech, and Hon. Dudley Woodson was the orator of the day. He made an excellent speech, which was roundly applauded. Miss Mildred Maud Field, Mrs. S. L. Trumbull, Miss Luddie Williams and Miss Thomazine Walker also contributed recitations and essays. Jack Stewart the feast was fit for a king. The Packing company contributed a large number of their famous sweet plover hams. An exclusive table was prepared from which "plover ham" sandwiches were distributed to all desiring them. The ham was certainly the platters laden with the delicious product were always in readiness. A unique advertising feature was a number of stuffed and mounted plovers.

The Packing company and Manager Armstrong certainly to be commended for their generosity and enterprise in assisting to make the first home industry picnic ever held in Texas a success.

STATE FARMER'S ALLIANCE.

The Dallas News of Saturday contains the following: The State Alliance has accepted an invitation to hold their next convention in this city. The following letter received yesterday is self-explanatory:

Feaster, Tex., May 19.—Mrs. Barnett Gibbs, president Home Industry Club, Dallas, Tex.: Dear Madam—Your letter of May 15 received with invitation to the State Alliance to hold its annual convention in your city. As representative of the State Alliance I cheerfully and heartily accept your kind invitation, feeling sure the order will appreciate the favor so generously tendered them. Our executive committee will be in Dallas in a few days to confer with your club and make such arrangements as programme, etc., as will meet the approval of all concerned. Wishing the greatest success to the ladies of Dallas in the work they have undertaken, I am very respectfully, C. B. BOWEN.

P. S.—My wife will bring your letter addressed her on home industry organization before our next sub-alliance meeting. C. B. B.

Speaking of the coming convention Hon. Barnett Gibbs said to a reporter: "There will in all probability be at least 1000 delegates in attendance at the August meeting, as the Alliance membership, men and women, in Texas is estimated at 60,000. The Commercial and Industrial Association will probably include a barbecue at the fair grounds."

SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The fourth annual sale of the Texas Jersey Cattle club took place at the fair grounds in this city last Wednesday at 10 a. m. with a fine turnout of spectators of Lexington, Ky., as auctioneer. Thirty-six head were sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200, which were by no means satisfactory to the owners, as the entire collection was the finest ever offered for sale in Texas. The following is a list of the sales made:

Bloomfield's Pet 7248, owned by J. E. McGuire, to Sam C. Bell, San Antonio, Texas, \$125.

Becca Tormentor of Lawn, owned by J. E. McGuire, to E. G. Senter, Oak Cliff, Texas, \$125.

Dallas, owned by J. E. McGuire, to Platter & Foster, \$85.

Maud of Burr Oaks, owned by Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas, Texas, to J. H. Bauman, \$70.

Rover's Swan 106934, owned by W. E. Johnson, Millican, Texas, to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas, Texas, \$110.

Mary Melrose, owned by W. E. Johnson, to J. W. Persohn, McKinley, Texas, \$105.

Harry's Essie 116469, owned by W. E. Johnson, to C. W. Persohn, \$110.

Mary Dell 117321, owned by J. E. McGuire, Gatesville, Texas, to J. G. Wessendorf, \$105.

Cornet's Fancy 34, owned by J. E. McGuire, to A. F. Platter, Denison, Texas, \$70.

Diley D. 56425, owned by E. C. Mitchell, to Z. K. Langston, San Pedro, Texas, \$85.

Riley, D. 56425, owned by Z. K. Langston, to J. M. Logan, Fort Worth, \$150.

Jas. A. Pryor, Luling, Texas, to J. W. Persohn, McKinley, Texas, \$100.

Bran St. Lambert 73608, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to Wm. Johnson, \$120.

Becca of St. Lambert 73605, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to W. R. Johnson, \$120.

Myone of St. Lambert 73604, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to J. R. Sledge, Coatesville, Oakland, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to E. E. Reagan, Forney, Texas, \$65.

Gouldie of Oakland, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to C. W. Persohn, \$50.

Roma of Oakland, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to Platter & Foster, Denison, Texas, \$45.

Myone of Oakland, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to S. C. Bell, San Antonio, Texas, \$85.

Maudie of Oakland, owned by Jas. A. Pryor, to J. G. Wessendorf, Beeville, Texas, \$120.

Tormentor's Christmas 85485, owned by J. W. Persohn, McKinley, Texas, to C. N. McCauley, McKinley, Texas, \$115.

Rover's Silverine 113971, owned by D. M. Weatherford, Terrell, Texas, to Frank Gilmore, Kaufman, \$75.

Torona's Flower 86642, owned by J. D. Gray, Terrell, Texas, to Frank Gilmore, Kaufman, Texas, \$75.

Kate Katona 10974, owned by J. D. Gray, Terrell, Texas, to B. McCutcheon, Orphan's Home, \$100.

Dixie Dear 62298, owned by E. C. Mitchell, Winnboro, Texas, to J. H. Bauman, Cleburne, Texas, \$75.

Belle Lee 76043, owned by E. C. Mitchell, to S. C. Bell, San Antonio, Texas, \$110.

Appo 47284, owned by Platter & Foster, Denison, Texas, to E. E. Reagan, Forney, Texas, \$15.

Kate Katona 121535, owned by Platter & Foster, to J. D. Gray, Terrell, Texas, \$75.

Lella Tormentor of Lawn 121526, owned by Platter & Foster, to W. A. Ponder, Denton, \$65.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the Jersey club held an informal meeting in the parlors of the Windsor hotel. President A. P. Platter of Denison and Secretary W. R. Spann of Dallas were in attendance. General Manager Sydney Smith of the State Fair association was a spectator. The association decided to make an exhibit at the fair next October. Other routine business of an important nature was disposed of and the association adjourned.

NOTHING LIKE IT. For best and most suitable Press and Buckrake, address Hay Press Shop, Fort Worth, Texas. Press has spring rebound, power pull-back and all end pressure.

TO STOCKMEN. The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty thousand acres of what is known as the Tol Ward pasture, three miles from the stock pen. There are four miles of running water on the land. This grass and water is free to all who drive trail herds to Amarillo. This will obviate driving through the lane west of town.

COOPER DIP STILL LEADS THE WORLD. Among the many sheep dips offered to the public, the COOPER DIP alone has stood the world's test for more than half a century, and still stands triumphantly at the head. It is used on one-fourth of the sheep in the whole world every year, and always returns many times over what is invested in it. For its power to increase the yield of wool, as well as to cure and prevent scab, it stands unrivaled and unequalled. There are others, but none like COOPER'S. It is the only original POWDER DIP. Send your name and address and receive valuable information free. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Tex.

A bird in the bush is worth ten on the hat.

From St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago the Burlington route runs fast through vestibuled trains of Pullman standard or compartment sleeping cars to the cities of the West. The cars to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northern resorts. Best line from Kansas City to Chicago or St. Louis. Consult your ticket agent.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

The farmer never strikes for "nine hours a day" nor the hen for better pay for her lays, but each will pursue the even tenor of their ways, undriven by sarcasm and unbribed by praise.

A Sufferer Relieved.

A Tale of Suffering and Subsequent Relief.

From the Press, Columbus, Ohio.

One of the many persons is Columbus, Ohio, who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is Miss Jerusha McKinney, of 50 South Centre street. Miss McKinney is well and favorably known, especially in educational circles, as she has been for a number of years, a faithful and progressive school teacher.

For some time she has been very ill and the sufferings and tortures endured by her for months have been unusually severe.

The tale of her sufferings and the subsequent relief and final cure which she derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, aroused considerable agitation among her many friends and others.

A reporter was detailed to obtain a reliable account of this marvelous case, and when he called he found Miss McKinney at her comfortable and cozy home where she cheerfully complied with his request. She said: "The first indication that I had that anything was radically wrong with me was about three years ago. I suffered the most excruciating pains in different parts of my body and was almost crazed at times. My sleep was disturbed by horrible dreams and I had to waste away to almost a shadow. To add to my other afflictions the malady assumed a catarrhal turn and I was soon a victim to that horrible as well as disgusting disease. I consulted the family physician who gave me some kind of a nostrum and I was foolish enough to imagine that it benefited me. I followed the advice of the physicians but noticed no perceptible improvement in my condition and was about to despair of ever becoming a strong and well woman again.

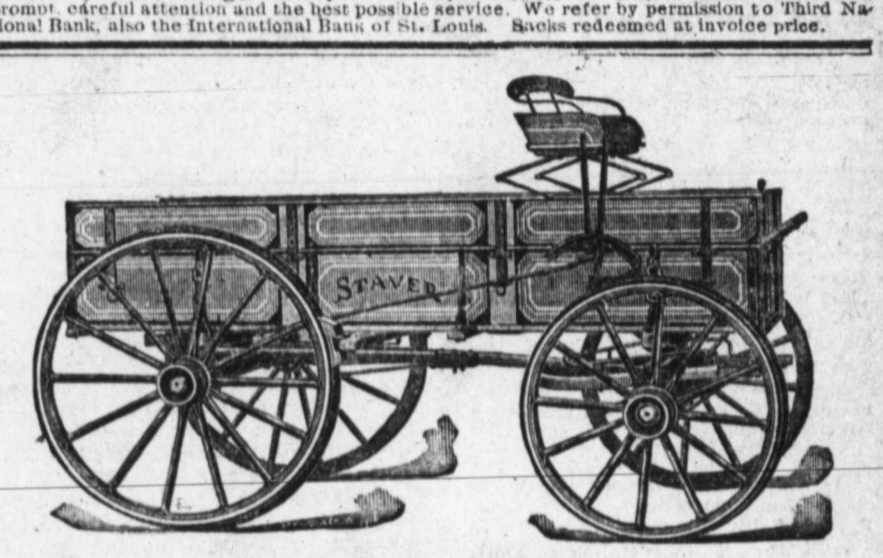
EYON'S S. & C. OINTMENT. DEATH TO TRADE MARK WORM.

For six years we have been growing velvet beans, or peas, in our orange groves here. Where the velvet beans are planted no other fertilizer is used, and the orange groves are in a healthy, thrifty condition. They are also the most valuable forage plant I have yet found, making from three to five tons per acre. They vine thirty to forty feet, and when planted in rows four feet apart and drilled one to two feet in rows, in two months they will literally cover the ground from two to three feet deep. They will exterminate Bermuda, Johnson, Coco or nut grass, in one season. The lower leaves begin to drop and soon make a heavy mulch, excluding light and air, so that no vegetation can grow underneath the vines. Price 50 cents per quart by mail, \$1.00 per quart, \$3.50 per bushel, and in lots of two or more bushels, \$3.00 per bushel. GEO. H. WRIGHT, Mgr. Orlando Nurseries, Orlando, Fla.

SHIP YOUR WOOL.

DIRECT TO MARKET. It is the only way to get true value provided you have a good responsible way to handle it for you. We offer ourselves as such to all who would like to ship to this market and who desire to have their wool sold PROMPTLY at its FULL VALUE. We make QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this market. In this way we have succeeded in pleasing our shippers and holding their trade, until the year 1897 finds us on top. By our quick sales and prompt returns we have to some extent REVOLUTIONIZED the wool trade in this market. We invite correspondence from all parties who have wool and especially those who have shipped to this market with unsatisfactory results. Send us your samples if you want to know the grade and value of your wool before shipping. Write for our WOOL REPORT it will give you the range of the market and information of value. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. SACKS FURNISHED FREE. We also handle HAY, GRAIN and GENERAL PRODUCE. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 174 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONSIGN YOUR WOOL HIDES and PELTS. St. Louis Commission Co. 11 N. Main St., ST. LOUIS, MO. GEO. A. STEVENSON, Manager, Incorporated, Capital \$50,000. Your business will receive prompt, careful attention and the best possible service. We refer by permission to Third National Bank, also the International Bank of St. Louis. Sacks returned at invoice price.



"STAYER,"

With HOLMES' PATENT SKEIN, MALLEABLE IRON SEAT FRAME, and MALLEABLE IRON BOW STAPLES. Made to Stand Hard Use and Dry Seasons. Malleable Iron Dash Supports. Top Edge Irons, turned down over corners. The Wagon is in Every Respect First Grade in Material and Finish. Nothing has been left undone to make the "STAYER" a Durable and Profitable Wagon to sell or use. Prices and Terms will be furnished on application.

Emerson M'g Co., Dallas, Texas.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS. Most Centrally Located Hotel in the City. Renovated and Re-furnished Throughout. RATES \$2 PER DAY.

Headquarters for Stockmen and Farmers. CHAS. HODGES, Proprietor.

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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrod Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call, when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART	ARRIVE
6:40 a.m. Sunday excepted. Mo Riv Local 6:40 p.m.	
8:15 p.m. Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col., Springs and Pueblo Fast Express. 7:45 a.m.	
8:15 p.m. Leaving Time 17th and Pease Sts. Depart 8 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.	

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
10:45 a.m. Mail and Express. 4:00 p.m.	

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
10:45 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express. 5:30 p.m.	

Gen'l. Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART	ARR. FROM	ARR. FROM
WEST	NORTH	SOUTH
1:15 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. 9:45 a.m.		
8:15 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Fast Ex. 8:05 a.m.		

Houston & Galveston Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
1:15 a.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 8:05 p.m.	
1:40 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:40 a.m.	

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
6:30 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 7:45 p.m.	
6:30 p.m. Houston & Galveston Mail & Ex. 9:40 a.m.	

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART	ARR. FROM	ARR. FROM
WEST	NORTH	SOUTH
9:50 a.m. K.C. St. L. & Chicago Mail & Ex. 6:40 p.m.		
10:15 p.m. K.C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex. 6:40 a.m.		

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
1:50 a.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 8:15 p.m.	
1:50 p.m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex. 6:10 a.m.	

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART	ARR. FROM	ARR. FROM
EAST	WEST	WEST
1:50 a.m. St. Louis Cannon Mail. 9:25 p.m.		
4:50 p.m. St. Louis Memphis Fast Ex. 8:00 p.m.		

In an exceedingly flourishing condition, the cattlemen making plenty of money and everybody happy and prosperous.

J. W. Cox, a well-to-do stockman of Coleman county, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Cox went to buy a few hundred yearlings to eat the surplus grass on his ranch. He reports everything in a splendid condition in his part of the state.

E. C. Suggs of Suggden, I. T., was here Tuesday. Mr. Suggs owns one of the largest and best herds in this part of the country and is, in fact, one of the wealthiest and most successful cattlemen in either Texas or the Indian Territory.

J. A. Gamel of Chickasha, was in Fort Worth Thursday. Mr. Gamel says he never saw the grass finer, cattle doing better, more promising outlook for fine crops in the Chickasha country than there is at this time.

Harold, the three-year-old son of Mr. J. M. Coburn of Adobe Walls, manager of the Hansford Land and Cattle Company, died May 11th, aged three years. The little fellow was ill only one day. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn have the sympathy of their many friends in this sad bereavement.

Fred Pierce, a well-to-do cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in the city on Thursday. Mr. Pierce wants to lease a pasture some where in Western Texas and engage again in the ranching business. He is one of the solid substantial men of this part of the state, and will be a valuable acquisition to any locality in which he may locate.

Berry Gatewood of Jnnis, one of the old time and best known cattlemen in the state, was among the visiting stockmen in Fort Worth on Wednesday. Mr. Gatewood says that cattle are very scarce in his locality, but little is doing in cattle trade. He considers the outlook good for the largest crop ever raised in the state.

Sam Wilson of Carrizo Springs, a progressive and prosperous stockman, in remitting his subscription for the Journal, says: "Some one sent me the Journal, and I am glad they did, as I like it very much. Everything is all O. K. in this part of the state; grass is fine and cattle are doing well. Nearly everything wet to the Territory; no trading of any kind going on now."

FORT WORTH MARKET.

Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.

As you will see by the Northern market reports below, the cattle markets are generally weaker as well as hogs. Receipts on our market the past week have not been as liberal as the week before. We have a very strong demand for fat cows and steers, as well as hogs. We look for a strong market for stock hogs a little later on at good profit prices.

Our market today: Top corned hogs \$3.30@3.35. Fat steers \$2.25@2.50. Fat cows \$2.25@2.50. Medium cows \$2.00@2.25. Canners \$1.50@1.75. Bulls \$1.00@1.25.

Some of our week's sales: T. A. White, 2 cows, 868 lbs, \$2.35; Moore & D., 2 cows, 705 lbs, \$1.40; G. I. Carney, 7 steers, yearlings, \$11.00 head; G. I. Carney, 3 heifers, \$8.50 head; G. M. Edwards, 28 steers, 847 lbs, \$2.85; W & L, 69 hogs, 194 lbs, \$3.70½; Mayfield & Co., 84 hogs, 184 lbs, \$3.35; J. M. Smindle, 36 hogs, 212 lbs, \$3.40; J. M. Smindle, 34 hogs, 142 lbs, \$3.20; P. & S., 52 hogs, 245 lbs, \$3.40; P. & S., 44 hogs, 130 lbs, \$3.20; I. C. Kimmell, 53 hogs, 174 lbs, \$3.20; W. W. M., 87 hogs, 193 lbs, \$3.30; E. G. Kelley, 46 hogs, 176 lbs, \$3.17½; Wilcox, 1 cow, 850 lbs, \$1.60; Yokeley, 6 cows, 618 lbs, \$2.25; G. I. Carney, 18 cows, 829 lbs, \$2.25; G. I. Carney, 8 cows, 757 lbs, \$2.25; 45 wagon hogs during week, 188 lbs, \$3.20; M. & T., 4 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.00; M. & T., 10 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.00; M. & T., 10 steer, \$15.00 head; W. R. F., 8 cows, 750 lbs, \$2.35; W. R. F., 2 cows, 925 lbs, \$2.20; B. McCauley, 24 tons and three, \$16.00 head; I. C. McCauley, 8 tons, \$13.00 head; I. C. McCauley, 38 hogs, 186 lbs, \$3.35; C. B. Stone, 2 cows, 870 lbs, \$2.25; C. B. Stone, 2 cows, 875 lbs, \$2.00; B. & M. 67 hogs, 196 lbs, \$3.37½; I. W. Boyd, 4 cows, 782 lbs, \$2.25; I. W. Boyd, 6 calves, 263 lbs, \$2.50.

Frank Kell of Clifton, was in the city Friday on his way to the Panhandle country. Mr. Kell is a considerable cattle operator, and also has large acreage in the Wichita Falls; he states that the wheat crop there this year promises as well as that of 1891, which was the banner year in the Panhandle. Mr. Kell expects to start his mill just as soon as the new wheat is on the market.

George Schubert of Fort Worth has his ad. in this issue, to which attention is directed. Mr. Schubert is manufacturer of full circle horse power hay rack and a superior buck rake, all of which he fully guarantees. Mr. Schubert is willing to place his presses with responsible parties to be paid for only when his representations are fulfilled. If interested, it will pay you to write him for prices and particulars.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado, was in the city Thursday on his way from Amarillo. Mr. Robertson, who is president of the Texas and Pacific Cattle Raisers' Association, and member of the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and among the heavy operators in the business. Mr. Robertson says that stock conditions, both in his section and the Amarillo country are all that could be desired.

G. I. Carney of Eddy, J. M. Edwards of Springtown, Mayfield & Co. of Amarillo, Watkins & Land of Mansfield, J. M. Smindle of Collinsville, Paul & Stamford of Nevada, J. K. Kimmell and W. W. Majors of Midlothian, E. G. P. Kellum of Valley Mills, J. M. Coffin of Taska, and Back the visitors personally and by representatives on the market here last week with cattle and hogs consigned to the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Company.

L. W. Krake, general agent of the St. Louis stockyards, returned Saturday from a several days trip through Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Colorado. He brings back the encouraging news that crops were hardly ever so good through all that country, and in the Panhandle also, through which he came on his return trip. Mr. Krake reports that a large number of cattle are going through Colorado from New Mexico and Texas to Montana, Nebraska and other sections of the Northwest. The movement of grass cattle from the territory to market will begin about June 1.

John Scharbauer is back in the city from a trip to Amarillo where he delivered some cattle he sold since both individual and partnership. He says there are lots of little buyers there and they are paying good prices. The Kansas men, especially, he says, are paying most anything when they get what they want, but they are all after strictly good cattle. Mr. Scharbauer thinks prices are bound to hold up for at least a couple of years. When grassers are sent forward it may depress the market temporarily, but it cannot last long, he thinks, as there is an undoubted shortage in the country, and next year's supply is being drawn on now, there being such large numbers of calves put on the market.

General John Sayles of Abilene, the well known author and lawyer, died at his home Saturday evening, 23d inst. His death was a surprise as he had been in excellent health and prior to his death was only sick for a short time. General Sayles was born at Vernon, N. Y., March 9, 1825, came to Texas at an early day and settled in Brenham. He served in the Confederate army as brigadier general. General Sayles was a recognized authority on law and jurisprudence and has writ-

ten more books on Texas law than any author in the state and his works are in general use as handbooks among the legal profession. General Sayles was a member of the Masonic fraternity and past grand master of Texas. He leaves a numerous family, among them Mr. Henry Sayles, well known lawyer and one of the foremost advocates of irrigation for West Texas.

Capt. W. J. Good of Quanah, the owner of the VVN herd, is commenting upon an item which appeared in the Journal last week, remarked: "In your issue of the 19th inst., in reporting the sale of the VVN heifer yearlings, you class them as straight ordinary. The price (\$15) is correct, but the VVN cattle are on among the best graded herds in the Panhandle. The VVN calves topped the Amarillo market last year, and the heifers in question are 90 per cent full ages and good colors, 75 per cent of which are whitefaces. The VVN steer yearlings have been sold to L.X. outfit for \$17. Straight ordinary heifer yearlings would not bring over \$10 per head in this country—slow sale at that figure."

W. D. Johnson of Fort Worth was in the city Monday on his return from his lately acquired ranch in Erath and Hood counties. Mr. Johnson seems more pleased with his purchase the more he sees of it, and certainly has every reason to be satisfied considering its location and advantages. The land business is like some other things when one man wants it they all want it. The Putnam ranch went begging a long time at \$2 an acre; nobody wanted it, and persistent efforts to sell seemed useless. At last Mr. Johnson purchased it, and since then there have been numerous applicants. Mr. Johnson intends using it as a breeding ranch for fine stock, for which it is admirably adapted. Being asked about the recently purchased cow and bull, we regret to learn from Mr. Johnson that he has lost two of them from blackleg. He had given instructions to have them vaccinated before shipment, but this was neglected. Mr. Johnson is a firm believer in the virtue of vaccinating after the Pasteur method as a preventative for blackleg, by reason of all the evidence he has seen and heard on the subject.

W. G. Thompson of Matagorda, was in the city Monday, having accompanied a shipment of 23 calves of cattle which he and the Messrs. Sargent of his section, sold to Major J. W. Burgess of this city. Mr. Thompson is an old time cattleman, having been in the business 58 years. He is now in his 71st year, although looking at least ten years younger, and is an old soldier, having served in the Confederate army, and also been through the Mexican war. He has been a resident of Matagorda county since 1837, and can recount many interesting reminiscences of early days. Mr. Thompson seemed much impressed with the improvement of this country, and was especially pleased with Major Burgess' fine stock which he went out to see. "In order," said Mr. Thompson, "to show my people what they are doing in the way of raising cattle here, I had Major Burgess weigh a few head of his stock—four bulls and a time, and the cow, being in natural condition, and not still fed: Polled Shorthorn bull Columbus, age 20 months, weight 1402 pounds; (Columbus' sire weighed 2000 pounds.) See: Three year old bull, age a little over three years, weight 1499 pounds. A Texas bred and raised yearling bull, one year old, weight 754 pounds; Charming Victor, age 1 year and 10 months, weight 1264 pounds. Texas Pomona, cow, weight 1352 pounds. Mr. Thompson also had a package of wheat heads right inches long which were plucked from a field on the Blue Mound ranch.

THE GOSS LAND BILL.

Following is the text of Goss land bill which goes into effect nineteen days after adjournment of the legislature.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas, that articles 4218 and 4219, chapter 124, title 87 of the revised civil statutes of the state of Texas be and the same are hereby repealed, and that articles 4218 and 4219, chapter 124, title 87, of the revised civil statutes of the state of Texas be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Article 4218. The commissioner of the general land office may from time to time, as the public interest may require, classify or all of the lands belonging to the several funds mentioned in this chapter that have not been heretofore classified, upon such facts as may be satisfactory to him, designating the same as agricultural, grazing or timber lands, and according to the fact in the particular case, he may prescribe such regulations in relation thereto as he may deem necessary to secure a correct classification. He may also reclassify any lands heretofore erroneously classified, upon the official certificate of the commissioner of the county in which said land is situated or of the county to which said county is attached for judicial purposes, certifying what the proper classification should be, said certificate to be signed by the entire commissioners' court, including the county judge, or upon such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the commissioner.

Art. 4219. When any portion of the land has been classified to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the general land office under the provisions of this chapter of former laws, such land shall be subject to sale, but to actual settlers only, except where otherwise provided by law, and in quantities of not less than eighty acres or multiples thereof, nor more than four sections containing 640 acres more or less; provided that the purchaser shall not include in his purchase more than two sections of agricultural land and provided where there is a fraction less than eighty acres of any section left unsold, such fraction may be sold. Any bona fide purchaser who has heretofore purchased, or who may hereafter purchase any lands as provided herein, shall have the right to purchase other lands in addition thereto; provided that the total of his purchases shall not exceed four sections, and that it shall not include more than two sections of agricultural land, upon his making oath that he is not acting in collusion with others for the pur-

pose of buying the land for any other person or corporation, and that no other person or corporation is interested in the purchase thereof. And if he or his vendor has already resided upon his home section for three years, or when on his vendor or both together, shall have paid upon it for three years, the additional lands purchased may be patented at any time. In all cases where a settler purchases more than one section, the lands in excess of forty acres or multiples thereof, must be situated within a radius of five miles of the lands purchased by him. Where any of the lands referred to in this act have been sold prior to July 30, 1895, in quantities greater or less than forty acres or multiples thereof, and are in good standing as to interest payments, they may be patented in such quantities. In any cases where lands have been forfeited to the state for the non-payment of interest, the purchasers of the vendees may have their claims reinstated on their written request, by paying into the treasury the full amount of interest due on such claim up to the date of reinstatement; provided, that no right of third persons may have intervened. In all such cases the original obligations and penalties shall thereby become as binding as if no forfeiture had ever occurred.

Article 4218H. When any person buys or settles a section or part of a section of school lands, and buys, either at the same time or subsequently, other lands in addition thereto, a forfeiture for any legal cause of the part on which he resides, at any time before the three years' residence thereon has been completed, shall constitute a forfeiture of the entire purchase, except such part thereof as may have previously been sold to another. But after the three years' residence has been completed, a forfeiture of the lesser tract shall not constitute a forfeiture of the other tract or tracts. In case of sale of any of said tracts before the three years' residence has been completed, the vendee must reside thereon until he has completed the three years' residence, and the date of the original purchase, and a failure to do so shall subject his land to forfeiture; but in case of sale of any of said tracts after the completion of the three years' residence, the vendee shall be exempt from the conditions of settlement and occupancy.

Article 4218I. Any actual bona fide owner of add resident upon any other lands contiguous to said lands, or within a radius of five miles thereof, may also buy any of the aforesaid lands, and the same shall be subject to reside upon either his other lands, or upon a part of the additional lands so purchased by him, so as to make his ownership and occupancy thereof continuous for three years, shall work a forfeiture of such lands so bought from the state unless he shall have sold his land to another, who may and does complete a three years' continuous ownership and occupancy of add residence upon his said lands as above stated, and as herein required of actual settlers.

Article 4218J. All agricultural lands belonging to the free school and the several asylums funds shall be sold at not less than \$1.50 per acre; and all grazing lands shall be sold at not less than \$1 per acre; and all timber lands shall be sold at not less than \$5 per acre. By the terms of this act, the value of timber lands is measured by the value of the timber thereon. Provided, the owner of land that is in fact agricultural, purchased under former laws, and which land is not subject to forfeiture at the time this act goes into effect, shall have the option of selling his land as above provided, in case said land is forfeited, to purchase said forfeited land from the state for a less price per acre than the contract price under the former sale.

Article 4218K. Any person desiring to buy any portion of the lands belonging to any of the funds mentioned in this chapter, shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the general land office, specifying and describing the particular lands he desires to lease, and the purpose for which he desires to lease the same. If the commissioner is satisfied the lands applied for are not in immediate demand for purposes of actual settlement, he shall notify the applicant in writing that his proposition to lease is accepted, and thereupon he shall execute to the applicant a lease for the term of one year, and the county clerk of the county in which the land is situated, or of the county to which the said county is attached for judicial purposes, and it shall be the duty of the county clerk to record in his office open to public inspection, a memorandum or abstract of said lease showing the number of the survey or surveys leased, the name of the original grantee, the amount leased, the name of the lessee, the date of the lease and the number of years it has to run, and for entering said memorandum the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of 25 cents. Upon the payment of said fee the clerk shall deliver the lease to the lessee; and no other record of leases heretofore made shall be required except said memorandum. All lease contracts heretofore made and not recorded shall be filed for record with the clerk of the proper county within three months after this act takes effect, and if any lessee shall fail to have his unrecorded lease so filed for record within said time, the commissioner of the general land office shall disregard said lease and award the land to any other applicant accompanying his application with the certificate of the clerk that no lease of said land is of record in his office. When any of such leases are filed for record the clerk shall make the memorandum or abstract above provided for, to actual settlers only, except where otherwise provided by law, and shall be subject to sale at any time, except where otherwise provided herein. This provision in regard to the sale of leased lands shall apply to leases heretofore made as well as those hereafter

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In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

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

It beats all other remedies. It won First Premium at Texas State Fair, Held in Dallas, 1895.

It will quickly heal wounds and sores on cattle, horses and other animals. Put up in 4 oz. bottles, 1/4 lb., 1 lb., 5 and 10 lb. cans. Ask for Buchanan's Cresylic Ointment. Take no other. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

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	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896.....	1,814,098	9,605,573	903,130	87,847	113,594
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	82,210	2,968,143	63,090		
Sold to Feeders.....	510,432	528	124,847		
Sold to Shippers.....	235,976	384,683	26,843		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896.....	1,739,028	3,988,211	873,024		46,067

Charges—Yards: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. Hay, \$1 per 100 lbs; Bran, \$1 per 100 lbs; Corn, \$1 per bushel.

No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.

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