Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

FUTURE MARKET CONDITIONS.

A correspondent writes that he has a few yearlings, but will be short of pasture next summer, and he would like us to tell him whether it would be best to feed them for market next winter or keep them a year longer and pay a dollar per head monthly for pasture next season. Of course, we have an opinion on the subject, depending somewhat on the breeding of the yearlings as affecting the question how they would finish if fed for market during the coming winter, but the responsibility of advising in regard to a question so uncertain and resting on the turn of so many events that are so far in the future, is one that we would hesitate to assume, although we would be glad to be useful to our correspondent. We expect prices to be pretty well maintained during the winter, although we do not look for them to be high, because with good crops for two years past and the prospect for a good one this year, everything in sight will be fed; and yet this will be affected by general business conditions. If everything should start up as if on wheels, prices might go out of sight; if depression should continue, present prices might be hard to maintain. Next summer our correspondent will be short of pasture; everybody else may be as well, for who can predict in the light of the past few years' experience what kind of a grass year 1898 will be? In that case our correspondent's yearlings might be worth more this fall as feeders than they would be in the spring and summer of next year. There is an admitted scarcity of cattle in the country and this fact is a decided element of strength, which renders it probable that the price of good cattle will be maintained with a good deal of steadiness for at least a couple of years, as compared with other property and other products, but whether cattle prices will be higher in the winter of 1897-98 than in that of 1898-99, or vice versa, and in either case, how much higher, is a question which we cannot take the responsibility of determining.

If the case was our own we would be guided a good deal by the kind of yearlings we had. If they were a kind likely to finish and market well at twenty to twenty-two months we would probably feed for next winter's market. If they were of a sort that would be better for another year's growth, we think we would give it to them, trusting in a general way to the market conditions that prevailed when they became marketable, although we wouldn't like the idea of hiring pasture next summer. When that time came, if cattle continued scarce and feed abundant, we might do better to hire pasture by selling them to some one who had plenty of pasture that would go to loss unless he bought them.—Live Stock Indicator.

WESTERN CATTLE PRICES.

The cattleman, particularly the man who raises the cattle has been strictly in it this year and the conditions and indications are such that there ought to be plenty of money in the business yet.

With Nebraska promising a yield of something like 350 million bushels of corn and Iowa expecting to harvest fully as much, with pastures good everywhere and more hay put up than ever before, it looks as if there would be no limit to the demand for feedng cattle this summer and fall, while the improved commercial and industrial situation makes it evident that prices are bound to be good for some time.

Present prices ought certainly to be highly satisfactory to range men. Most of the western cattle so far received have been on the stocker and feeder order and have sold at good strong prices. The man who feeds these western grassers also has a mighty good thing in sight on accounts of the oceans of cheap corn and grass so that this summer and fall Omaha expects to double discount all previous records in the matter of handling cattle from the great ranges of the west and northwest.

Mr. B. B. Brooks, the well known cattleman of Casper, Wyo., had a shipment of grass cattle on the market today that sold at handsome figures and as they are among the first good Wyoming grassers to arrive this season the prices certainly ought to be most encouraging to the men throughout the west whose cattle are about ready to ship. Here is the way they sold today:

No.	Av.	Pr.
52 feeders	1098	$4.35
34 heifers	937	3.40
21 cows	984	3.10

There is no market in the country where these cattle would have brought any more money and such prices ought to insure this market the big share of all the western cattle shipped from the northwest this year.

Less than a year ago Mr. Brooks had some cattle here. It was August 4 and they sold as feeders to an Iowa farmer for $3.50, which at that time was considered a big price. Old feeders shook their heads ominously and predicted that the cattle would never pay out. How much they knew about it was evident last January when the same cattle, well fattened, sold in Chicago for $5.25.

High priced feeders don't always mean high priced beef cattle but on the other hand it has more frequently happened that low priced feeders cost money. All the high priced feeders sold last fall made plenty of money and the careful feeder stands just as much chance of making a stake this year as any time within the past three or four years. At any rate the range men are getting big prices here and there will be an unlimited demand this summer and fall for everything that the ranges of the west can furnish.—Omaha Stockman.

To make cows do their best at milk production they should be milked with exact regularity as to time.

THE FARM.

Half the trouble between the farmer and his hired men springs from the fact that the arrangement between them was not definite at the beginning. Wages, hours of labor and privileges should be clearly understood from the first, then there will be less danger of trouble later.

As an instance of the importance of diversified farming take the following statement of a farmer who grows large crops of both wheat and corn. He has a few acres of strawberries this year, and living in a few miles of a town of 3000 inhabitants, he says that he has sold his strawberries there for an average of $2 per bushel, and that the crop will net him more than acres of good wheat or corn.

"Unclean seed has more to do with the distribution of weeds than all other causes combined," says Professor Toumey in his remarks upon "How weeds get on our farms," in Bulletin 22 of the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station. These are brought upon our farms in garden and field seeds from foreign countries. Russian flax seed is responsible for the introduction of the Russian thistle which first appeared upon a single farm and now covers over forty thousand square miles in the United States. Alfalfa, beet, turnip and other field and garden seeds imported from Europe are the crop will net him more than sixty acres of good wheat and corn.

All classes of farm stock are fond of, and greatly benefited by a regular and judicious supply of salt. This is especially true of cattle, horses and hogs, and during the summer months when the food is principally grass, the craving for this condimental tonic is greater than at other seasons of the year, and unless it is furnished in some form, in quantities desired, perfect health and the highest degree of thrift will not be reached. It is sometimes claimed that salt is not necessary for the comfort and well-being of the stock that the taste or habit is an acquired one, brought about by changes in the manner of living, difference in character of the food consumed by domesticated animals, from what they in a state of nature would select for themselves; that cattle, horses, sheep and hogs will improve and be as contented without it; that it is all a matter of education and animals in their wild state do not desire or need it.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Small grain crop yield good, corn good in South Texas, half crop in Central and North Texas, cotton prospects good, but in some sections needing rain, is probably a correct summary of the situation in Texas at present.

In West Texas, the grain crop, which was the best in five years, was saved with but little loss by rain, while in the section of country contiguous to Fort Worth and Dallas, excessive rains during harvest time damaged wheat badly and caused some loss. The oat crop although, much was lost in the same districts from like causes, returned a most satisfactory yield, while in the gerat Western grain belt of the state the quality and acreage yield of wheat and oats are exceedingly good. Wheat at this writing is at a good price and advancing steadily so that all things considerd, the farmer who put in a wheat crop last year has no cause to complain.

It is much to be regretted that the corn crop which about the beginning of June promised so well, has been cut short in many sections of the state. Hot winds followed by dry weather, did the mischief.

In South Texas the crop was sufficiently advanced to prevent any damage from this cause but further North where corn was in the roasting ear stage the hot winds alluded to which for three or four days swept like a sirocco over the fields, shriveled the ears, burning the fodder and checking all further growth.

Our farmers should note carefully the results this year from planting early seed corn.

We learn from several sources that where Northern seed corn was planted in good time the crop was sufficiently advanced to be safe from harm when the dry spell reached us. Corn as a rule, was ten days late in Texas this year, owing to wet and cold nights which retarded germination and in some cases necessitated re-planting, and therefore was all the more susceptible to injury from drouth and hot winds. The Northern seed undoubtedly matures earlier and a portion of every farmer's crop should be always planted in this variety by all means. It will pay to remember this and try it next spring.

The latest weekly crop bulletin for Texas issued by the Galveston department of agriculture, substantially as stated above regarding corn and small grain, adding the following as regards cotton: The light showers where they occurred were very beneficial to cotton, but the bulk of the crop is still suffering for rain. It appears that cotton on upland has been damaged in most sections by the drouth and it is claimed that the crop is materially injured over Southwest Texas, where there has not been even a light shower of rain for more than two weeks. The plant is shedding leaves and forms very badly and many report young bolls dropping off as a result of the dry and hot weather. Some report that the crop is standing the drouth well and the light showers have kept the plant fruiting nicely, while others report that the plant has stopped growing and commenced blooming at the top. Some report worms and state that it is harder to rid the crop of them than usual. The hot and dry weather is causing cotton to open rapidly and some premature opening is reported from Southwest Texas. Picking is progressing slowly, but it is believed that it will be general soon. A good rain throughout the state would be beneficial to the cotton crop and improve prospects considerably.

Since this report was issued good rains are reported in many sections of the cotton belt of the state and prospects so far are on the whole not unfavorable.

HORSES AND MULES.

The education of a colt should commence Teach him at the first start off that you Teach him at the first start off hat you are not going to hurt him, and next that it avails him nothing to rebel after being caught.

Never tease or teach a colt bad habits. He does not forget either in a hurry. While the playful antics of a little colt may be amusing, it is not nearly so much so when it tries the same tricks a year or so later on.

It is a good idea to lead the colt into unfamiliar places and accustom it to strange sights and sounds as it is able to bear them with "scary" sights at times and it should be part of its training to learn to control itself at such times.

The trainer should remember that the colt is not capable of grasping a dozen new things at once. What you say and want done is as Greek to him. If you give it too much at a time it will get confused, rattled and unmanageable. Let him understand what you wish him to do, and to enable him to do so, you must proceed with slowness, care and patience.

The colt has an apprenticeship to serve, and it must be advanced one step at a time, with as much system as a young mechanic pursues his course. First in order is halter-breaking. This lesson is not complete when the colt allows itself to be led slowly across the lot. Let it understand that it is impossible for it to get away from you, and should learn to come rather than fly away when excited or scared.

The American commissioner for horses of the Russian government, Mr. W. E. D. Stokes, who has travelled widely and is recognized authority, recently wrote as follows: "I have just got a long account from the other side regarding motor carriages. We had an idea here that it was thought on the other side that they might supersede the horse, but there are not half as many used to-day as there were two years ago." Of course the horse has been wiped out of existence numberless times—on paper. Nothing so well suits the average contributor to "modern jounralism" as to weave a story of fiction from a single strand of fact. Oftentimes they do not have even the "raw material" with which to work, but concoct startling stories of alleged fact from the nebulous dreams of would-be inventors. Much of the stuff written about "the horseless age" has found its way into print from such sources. Even if the cab horse should follow the street car horse it would be all the better for horse-breeding, but at present there seems small chance that "cabbie" will need to take out license as an engineer before soliciting fares.—Breeders' Gazette.

BREEDING OF MULES.

A cross between a Spanish jack and a Kentucky thoroughbred mare produces a good mule. The jacks often come at a high price. I've known $3500 to be paid for one. The mules we get here are mostly from 4 to 7 years old, between which ages they are the most easily marketed. North America breeds the best mules in the world. France exports many, but they are fat and lazy and cannot be roused to hard labor by any amount of coaxing or abuse. The South American breed are small, and while they have the spirit to work, they haven't the strength, so we ship to those countries. It costs $40 a head for transportation, and $6 to $8 for duty, so that the mule accumulates considerable cost by the time he arrives. Speaking of a mule's strength, here is a peculiar fact—that they seem to gain inspiration by working together. I've known twenty mules to haul a thirty-ton load without a protest, where if you had tried to persuade one of them to start off with his share of one and one-half tons behind him alone, he would either lie down and try to die or else attempt to kick the load in two and take the lighter half.

The average life of a mule is about the same as that of a horse. The mule has greater power of endurance, can pull more weight, is less nervous and more patient, is more intelligent and with proper treatment is equally docile. When a mule runs away, which is seldom, he doesn't smash into everything that looms up in his path, but dodges obstacles and shows himself posessed of some little common sense. A horse doesn't show any when he's excited. Of course the mule is no match for the horse in speed and beauty. Physically, however, he is the sturdier animal. His digestion is better, he isn't so liable to disease, and he can better endure the rigors of heat and cold. As a worker he is slowly but surely replacing the horse.—D. A. Bishop.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

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SHEEP AND GOATS.

There is a systematic way for shoving the fleece on a sheep's back. Just take the points of the fingers and open the fleece, but do not press down on the wool; leave it straight from the tip end to the skin, otherwise it does not show toadvantage. This handling is practiced much when we raise sheep for sale and is important.

With a tariff of 8 to 12 cents per pound on wool, 75 cents and $1.50 on sheep and lambs, and a big shortage of sheep in Texas, there seems now no reason why the sheepman should not go in and win. The poor sheepowner has had a rocky time of it in Texas since free wool prevailed, but now there seem to be brighter days a head.

The most attractive looking sheep range is one with shade trees scattered about in it. And they are not only pretty, but enjoyable to the sheep. If any one doubts the statement let him, at high noon, when the sun is clear and hot, visit on such a range, and he will see the sheep crowding each other to get the benefit of the shade. They know what they need, and in this matter they should have their needs respected and provided for.

To set a sheep up on his rump, after he is caught, stand on his left side, put the left hand around the front and lower part of the neck, and with the right hand catch his left hind leg just above the hoof, put his leg up against his body just behind the brisket and push him a little on the opposite side, with the left hand, and he will sit down; then step back over him with the right foot and set him up on his rump.

To lift a sheep, it should be either by placing both arms around his body just back of the fore legs, or by lifting him with the left hand, holding the left fore leg and the right hand grasping the thigh on the other side, so that the sheep lies with its back against the catcher's body; or by throwing one arm around the fore parts and taking up the sheep between the arm and hips. The two first modes are handiest and safest with large sheep, and the third for small sheep and lambs, and a change from one to the other will rest the catcher if he has a large number to handle.

Near our barn is a small pasture of woodland very full of bushes and weeds of various kinds. The sheep had access to this during the early spring while still on full dry feed. It was helpful to them as well as to the pasture, where the weeds and brush got a wonderful backset. After shearing the sheep were permitted to graze along the roadsides for a mile or so and had abundant pasture of just the right kind, and rendered valuable assistance to the state by cropping elders, briers and weeds that had started. Then dipping time came; every sheep and lamb went through the bath of dip and were then turned into the regular blue grass pasture, which had a very good start and is very fine feed. Here there is some rock salt and a lamb creep supplied with suitable trough, where the youngsters are fed a little bran and crushed oats and meal once a day to keep them growing and to relieve the ewes to some extent.—J. E. Wing.

THE COTSWOLD.

Cotswolds have demonstrated that they are the equal if not superior to any other breed for producing, by cross breeding the largest amount of wool and mutton, commanding the highest price in their respective markets, and that the grade ewe from this cross makes an excellent mother which means dollars in the pockets of flock owners.

In the West on rough and brushy land they will hold their wool and not "brush." Cotswolds are giving great satisfaction in the West. Many who have bought them have been surprised at the uniformity of the cross-breeds and their excellent feeding qualities. We urge the use of Cotswold rams with everyone whose sheep have deteriorated in size, weight of fleece and thrift. The grade of wool produced by the Cotswold meets with quick sale and has less competition from foreign countries than most of other wools.—George Harding & Son, in "Sheep in America."

REGULAR FEEDING.

Peter Jansen, the Nebraska sheep feeder tells how he cared for a bunch of wethers that recently sold for $4.50 as follows:

They were a part of a string of 1830 head of improved New Mexican two and three-year-old wethers, bought last fall about one hundred miles south of Las Vegas, N. M. They were shipped from the latter place Nov. 10 and weighed into my feed-lots averaging eighty-seven pounds. I have not shipped out all of them, but I am satisfied the lot will average 113 pounds or more on the market, making a net gain of twenty-six pounds per head.

They were herded at first in a cornfield (unhusked) about an hour each day and the balance of the time in the stalkfields. I dipped them Nov. 27, although they showed no scab, and divided them up into lots of 300 each Dec. 15.

I fed sorghum, millet and prairie hay for roughness, changing quite frequently and giving as much twice a day as they would eat up clean. I feed grain three times a day to all of my sheep while fattening, being very particular to have them eat up their rations clean each time until the last month, when I let them run to the grain troughs at will.

Perhaps the chief reason for having had moderate success in feeding sheep is that I insist upon absolute regularity in the time of feeding, never permitting a deviation of even fifteen minutes. I might add that these sheep made me a satisfactory profit. I fed 19,200 head of sheep altogether this season and in former years fattened as many as 30,000 in one winter.—Wool Market and Sheep.

SWINE.

We have previously directed attention to the cashaw as a fine hog feed. It is highly nutritious and healthful, and particularly fine for growing pigs.

If you have a brood sow that produces a litter of good pigs at proper and regular periods, suckles them well and proves a good mother, stick to her, as it is not by any means a general rule for them to prove such.

The finest Canadian bacon which has largely displaced American cornfed bacon in the English markets is from hogs fed almost exclusively on peas. For young pigs especially peas are a most excellent food.

We don't quite see why it is that Essex hogs are not more generally handled in Texas. They are nice, round, closely built, easily fattened animals, gentle in disposition, good mothers, and possess many other excellent qualities. Still the breeders of this variety in Texas are few and far between for some reason or other.

Many of our farmers, in fact the majority of them, do not give sufficient attention to the matter of furnishing dry and comfortable sleeping places for their hogs, and it is no uncommon sight to see a hog-pen a foot deep in mud after a rain and no shed or other place for the animals to retire to. Hogs love a warm, dry place to sleep and in their natural state will find it. It is poor policy to neglect providing them likewise when in confinement.

A sow should not be mated until she is seven of eight months old. At all times she should have plenty of exercise and be well fed on food that is largely nitrogenous. Before farrowing the sow should be placed in a comfortable pen, where she should have a limited supply of fine bedding. After farrowing she should have a warm drink but nothing else for twenty-four hours. For the first few days after farrowing she should be fed lightly. The tendency of sows to eat their young is caused by their being fed food that is too concentrated; or by a lack of exercise. A mixture of bran and ground oats, with some roots or grass will prevent this unnatural desire.

"Patronize home industry," has been the shibboleth in Fort Worth for the past few months. There has been quite an agitation on the subject, and a Home Industry League was formed. The ladies took hold of it; the city being divided by wards, a committee of ladies undertook and performed the duty of making a house to house canvass in support of the movement. The result no doubt has been beneficial. As regards bacon and ham it certainly has judging from what one of the princapal grocery merchants informed a Journal representative a few days ago. "Before this home industry movement was started," said he, "I sold lots of Armour's and Swift's hams and lard. But now they are knocked completely out of the ring; everyone wants Fort Worth packing company products, which I might add are every bit as good, and that they should have preference is nothing but right. Yes, sir, the home industry racket did it, and no mistake."

FEEDING HOGS IN TEXAS.

The short corn crop in some sections of the state, notably in the black land belt, will unfortunately curtail hog fattening operations to some extent. It is to be hoped however, that the farmers are not expecting to rely solely on corn to bring their hogs through in shape for the market. It has been so well demonstrated that Texas can produce an abundance and great variety of foods which are an admirable substitute for corn that failure of a corn crop should not mean stoppage of hog raising or fattening.

Pumpkins and cashaws, melons of all kinds, including the pie melon which can be saved all through the winter, sorghum, peas, milo maize and Kaffir corn, wheat, oats and millet seed each and every one make fine hog feed, and all made good yields in Texas this year. As for millet seed we believe that its merit for hog feed is not as generally recognized as it should be. The same might be said of early wheat and rye pasturage.

In the Panhandle during the years of 1892 to 1896, inclusive, with the wheat crop a total failure the settlers learned to make bacon by feeding their hogs as above suggested, and finishing them on milo maize or Kaffir corn. The results were most satisfactory, and besides raising enough for home consumption several cars of Kaffir corn fed hogs were marketed at Fort Worth and Kansas City. That five years' wheat failure, by the way, was a calamity not unmixed with good. It taught the people lessons of economy. The credit system being entirely discontinued, people had either to pay for what they got or do without. It also taught them to raise everything possible for home consumption, resulting in everyone raising hog feed, and making his own meat. What West Texas has done with her disadvantages of irregular rainfall and droughthy seasons, other more favored sections in the state certainly can also accomplish.

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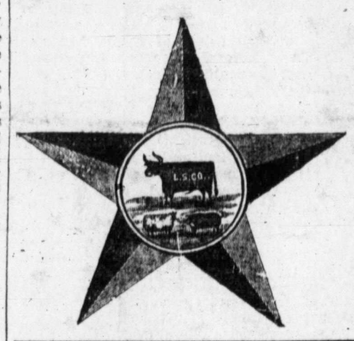
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

THE HOME ORCHARD No. 4.

The varieties having been selected and planted, next comes pruning and cultivation. Shellac varnish: Get a 6-oz. vial and fill it with gum shellac, then fill with alcohol; in 24 hours it will be dissolved ready for use. Keep it well stoppered and it will last for years. A mop made by wrapping a rag around a small stick will answer for a brush. Next procure you a pair of pruning shears; they will cost you 50 cents. The varnish will cost, bottle and all, 15 cents.

Get you a stick 12 inches long to guage the heights to cut off each tree; prune off all side limbs and cut the main body the heighth of the measure and cover the cut places with the shellac varnish. This will keep tae stubs from dying down. This pruning is right for all trees except the apple. It should be cut back some in height, and all side limbs should be cut about one-half, and only three or four limbs allowed to grow.

A young orchard should be cultivated for the first three years just as you would corn or cotton, either one of which may be planted between the rows and cultivated shallow. Potatoes, peas or melon vines may also be grown among the young trees. In the spring when the shoots begin to appear, select four of the butt shoots distributed on all sides of the tree, and preserve these to make the future limbs of the tree, rub off all other shoots and let these grow freely. The beauty and symmetry of the future tree depends upon the first two years' pruning.

Take two trees side by side; let one grow four leading limbs and the other eight. You can see at a glance that the latter will set twice as much fruit as the former.

All trees for the first three or four years should be pruned back. This is safest done early in the spring before the swelling of the buds. All limbs should be shortened in about one-half of the previous year's growth. Limbs that conflict should be cut out, all suckers trimmed off close to the roots when young and tender, never let them get a start. You must now get a pole pruner. This is a crook and cutting blade attached to the end of a pole, on an 8-foot pole. It will cost you about $1.50; it should be in every orchard.

A man having a young orchard should visit it every few days, and watch its growth and insect pests. Nearly every tree has a favored limb which will outgrow the others. The buds on the end of this should at once be cut off, and its growth thus checked. look out for web worms. A rag tied on the end of a 6-foot rod is a good thing to rub them off with, and kill them on the ground. Plant lice are often very destructive to young plum trees. They come in the early spring and affect only the Chickasaw varieties. They must be destroyed at once. In a few days they may kill the tree. Rabbits are bad about skinning young trees. They come in the early spring, and even in the winter, and must be guarded against. Borers get into the young trees near the ground; they must be looked after and dug out, but best of all a preventive is easily applied. Apple trees are especially subject to these pests, and this is the cause of nine failures out of every ten in growing apple trees. More than one-half of our fruit is damaged and destroyed by worms. These are laid by gougers or curculio, and must be fought and the nuisance can be largely abated, the profits of fruit culture fully doubled, and at very small cost of labor or expense. Eternal vigilance is the price of success.

Nothing whatever should be grown between grape vines or blackberries. Very shallow cultivation, often stirring the surface and keeping the ground free of weeds is just the thing.

The tips of blackberries should be cut off when they are eighteen inches high, that they may become stalky, heavy bushes, and throw out side shoots.

Grape vines need not be staked the first year, but allowed to run along the row, allowing but one vine to grow from a root, and pinch the end of this off when it is six feet long.

The second year blackberries will bear, the third year, peaches, plums, grapes and all dwarf pears. The surface roots of no fruit trees should ever be cut after they come into bearing. I am sure from a long experience and extensive observation that the plow is the great curse of orchards in Texas. I can kill any tree in the best orchard in Texas in three years with a turning plow.

Many think to give an orchard a deep winter plowing and then cultivate shallow is the thing for an orchard. This is simply transfering the proper corn and cotton method to an orchard, which it does not suit at all. All trees live, grow and fruit from their surface roots. In three years the roots of orchard trees will completely cover the whole ground, often extending thirty or forty feet. All of these are close to the surface. Now if you plow six inches deep at any season of the year, a large part of its roots are cut into, and the trees will starve out.

Never plow an orchard deeper than three inches. A Planet, Junior, 11-tooth harrow cultivator is the best plow ever put in an orchard. It will cut about five feet wide. This should be run through the orchard every week until the first of June, and the last time plow in corn field peas, any good bush variety, and let them grow until fall. Mow them down and let them rot on the ground; it makes a splendid mulch for the trees, and will add to the soil all the fertility they will ever need.

A man cannot grow corn or cotton without some sort of knowledge, but this he learns as he grows up, and he imagines he always knew it. Not so; he has learned it. Nor can a man successfully grow fruit and grapes and berries without knowledge of it, and not having ben grown up in an orchard he must learn it, and the best and cheapest way to do it is to get good agricultural journals and horticultural papers, and read them; then there are books devoted to every branch of horticulture. These books are cheap and are simple and easy to learn, but we must have some knowledge to succeed. The reward is well worth the effort. Peaches, plums, apples and pears come under the same system of culture, but the management of the grape is entirely different, and blackberry culture is different from the grape. It is as easy to grow either as it is a potato patch. And to take a green hand I can teach him to grow either grapes or blackberries, or both, as soon as a farmer can teach the same hand to grow corn or cotton. To study and grow an orchard and vineyard develops the intellectual manhood, and breaks up the monotonous humdrum life of plowing and hoeing corn and cotton. Interest your boys and girls in these, and keep them at home.

H. B. HILLYER.

Belton, Texas.

POULTRY.

PUREBRED POULTRY PRICES.

Prices of thoroughbred poultry should be proportionately the same as prices of thoroughbred stock of any other kind. Now there are several reasons why the farmers and those who keep chickens for their own use only, do not take to raising thoroughbred poultry. One is the agricultural press, which as a rule, ridicules the idea of a man paying more than a dollar for a thoroughbred cockerel to grade up his flock of common hens or to improve his flock of thoroughbred fowls, but in the same issue the selfsame paper will tell the farmer what a fool he is to use anything else than the best of males with any and all kinds of stock, hogs, cattle, horses, &c. The claim is made that a thoroughbred animal is much more profitable than a scrub and yet when it comes to the poultry business, one of the largest in our country, the majority of poultry editors of our great agricultural press, will tell you through their columns that a person who will pay a fancy price for a good male hog, or, bull, is wise and that a man or woman who pays over a dollar for a good cockerel is a fool and that the person who will sell a "chicken" for such a price is guilty of highway robbery.

Poultry is just if not harder to breed true than any other class of stock, and it requires more science than the breeding of any other kind of stock, and to establish a strain that is especially good for egg production or for market poultry is an undertaking in which not one out of a thousand ever succeeds, and then he who succeeds and produces such a strain of fowls is entitled to more for his stock than is paid for an ordinary barn-yard fowl, and yet he is called a cheat and fraud if he asks $5, $10 or $25 for an extra fine specimen, although it may have cost him $50 to produce such a bird. We advocate and believe that a person should pay as much attention to their poultry as to any other class of stock they handle as it is the most profitable stock handled by the farmer if intelligently handled, and in order to be intelligently handled a person must be educated in that line the same as the successful raiser of sheep, hogs, cattle or horses, and when you consider that the poultry industry, outside of the fancy, brings in more dollars and cents every twelve months than any of the above mentioned classes of stock, and then see the attention that is given it by our agricultural papers, it looks as if the management of these papers were entirely blind or purposely ignorant.

In any other department of the paper you see ability displayed and money spent to build it up, but the poultry department is a disgrace to ninety-nine out of a hundred of the agricultural papers. The department is generally stuck off in some lonesome corner and occupies a space that is so insignificant that it disgusts even a person who does not take an interest in poultry by its very insignificance. Nothing new, only a rehash of something that has been "clipped" until it has become stale, and nothing that is of interest to a live and intelligent poultry man, and by the way, all the poultrymen are of that class, and if one starts in the business who has not intelligence and pluck he will never get to the point where he will have stock to sell) and will not patronize a paper that is not going to be a benefit to him. He reasons it out this way: "Those people want me to advertise with them. What do they offer me in return? A little bit of a poultry department crowded off in one corner, as though they were ashamed of it, and they should be. They want as much for space for my "ad" as for the same space sold to a cattle or horse raiser, and yet they have a good practical person to handle those departments and give them prominence and space commensurate to their importance, and when a mention is made of a high priced sale the purchaser is commended for his good sense for buying such an animal and the breeder is puffed as a breeder of first-class stock. But if I give them an "ad" and try to reach their subscribers thereby, I am told by the intelligent (?) poultry editor that the man who sells eggs two dollars a setting or fowls at $2.50 each is a fit subject for the grand jury and the man who paid the price should have his sanity inquired into. This is not the kind of a paper for me to patronize and I will not throw good, hard-earned money away in that way."

Now, the above is just the conclusion of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the poultrymen, and the sooner the agricultural press of the country learn to put their poultry departments under the management of a practical poultry man, the same as they do the other departments and give them an equal show in every way, the sooner they will get the patronage and support of the poultry raisers of the country and until they learn this they cannot reasonably expect either help in building up the department by contributions or advertising patronage enough to pay to classify the advertisements.

W. P. HAWKINS.

Fort Worth, Tex.

(In publishing the above we must certainly dissent from the charge brought against the agricultural press of discouraging farmers from buying pure bred poultry. Would like our correspondent to cite instances where the agricultural press calls a man a fool for paying over a dollar for a cockerel, or the vender a thief for asking it, or for selling eggs at $2.50 a setting. There may possibly be one instance on record, but "one swawllow does not make a summer."—Ed.)

DAIRY.

It might be no harm to remind our readers again of what we have recently urged, namely the importance of sowing a patch of early wheat or rye, or both, for the milk stock to graze on in winter. It means a double yield of milk and butter at minimum cost.

Once in a while we meet up with one of our Texas farmers who has made a success of dairying. And if you will notice that as a rule he is a strictly progressive, up-to-date sort of fellow. It is a fact however, and a pity too, that the average Texas farmer looks on dairying as a kind of a side show.

Of course Jerseys are unapproachable when it comes to a question of butter making. But the stock farmer raising for beef as well as milk and butter, had better try some other breed. Shorthorns fill the bill admirably, while admirers of Herefords claim that if taken with their first calves and milked regularly the white faces make very fair milkers.

A good many farmers and some dairymen are keeping cows that are not very profitable. Doubtless there are in all many of these animals which do not pay the cost of their care and keeping. Some of them would improve if they had better attention and were given balanced rations, but there are others that have very little capacity for milk production. Where capacity is wanting effort to improve will be in vain. Such cases are hopeless. Probably it was in regard to animals of this class that a recent writer affirmed that "it pays better to give some cows away than keep them." The statement may be absolutely true, but we do not believe that any one who owns cows even of this description will find it profitable to distribute them to other people free of cost. The poor milkers can be converted into beef with much better advantage to their owners than they can be used as presents. Don't keep them for the dairy, don't give them away, but fit them for the butcher and get money enough for them to do a good deal toward paying for better ones.

TEST YOUR COWS.

A recent writer in the Pacific Rural Press speaking on the above says: If we were all familiar with the Guennon system of judging a cow, i. e., minor or escutcheon, it would be very nice. We are not, and most of us are too thick-headed to apply the system. The only sure test I know of, and that is within the reach of all, is the scales and Babcock oil test.

Every dairyman should keep a strict account with each cow; should weigh her milk and test it, or have it done, then he could tell exactly what she was worth, if she paid for her keep or not. I am very sure many cows are being kept in this valley that are not paying for their keep. Therefore, test your cows, and keep only the best. I have already tested a few herds for our patrons and others and the owners have been greatly surprised. The cows which they thought were the best in their herds gave the poorest milk.

In making a test of any cow or herd of cows there are three things that must enter into account: 1st. The quantity of milk produced per day or in a given time. 2nd. The per cent of butter fat which that milk contains. 3rd. The length of time each cow will, under ordinary conditions, give such milk.

These items given, it is an easy matter in everyday arithmetic to determine which cows to keep, or at least which are the most profitable ones to keep. A cow that will give fourto six quarts of milk per day for 10½ months during the year of good quality is worth much more than the cow tha gives a large flow for only a short while. Such a cow's milk, if tested during the fourth month from calving, will show about the average test for the year.

UPWARD TREND OF DAIRYING.

The old proverb, that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one sprang up before is a public benefactor, ought to be widened in its scope so as to take in the dairyman who, by careful management, increases the value of his herd. It is no slight achievement to have been able to take a lot of poor cows which scarcely paid for their keeping and bring them up to the point where the quantity of milk produced is from one-fourth to one-half greater than at first, and the value of the product increased in still greater proportion. This is what many herdsmen have done and are now doing.

The man who is satisfied to drift along in the old way is unwilling to believe the reports of those who have built up their dairies from small beginnings to a place of profit. "Stuff and nonsense!" he says, "I know that no cow can be made to produce four hundred pounds of butter in a year. Why, that is more than any four of my cows will do, and they are good ones, too." We may well believe this latter statement if we visit his farm and note his methods. Cows selected with no idea of their true value as milk or butter makers; poor pastures; scanty supply of water; unventilated stables; out of date appliances in the house; slipshod ways of caring for milk and butter; no dairy paper on the table—can't afford to take it—these indicate truthfully the state of this man's business. And still we do know that many men have brought their dairies up to the point of perfection spoken of above; and they are not yet satisfied. It is possible to start with just such a herd as has been described and by making it a study so elevate the capacity of the individual members of the flock that in a few years it will be a source of profit instead of an expense to the owner.

This is what we must aim at, and the first point to be gained is to open the eyes of the easily satisfied dairyman to the possibilities of his profession. This the dairy press is in some degree doing. Once a good live dairy paper, or farm paper with a well conducted dairy department, is placed in his hands, the trend is upward. The dissatisfied dairyman is the one who will soon begin to work upward. Deliver us from drifting! Of course it is easy to slip along; but it is manly, courageous and full of promise to take the oars in hand and turn up the stream. There lies the fountain of success. Wake up, brother dairyman! Wake up!

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome Co., N. Y.

TEXAS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

A Grand Shipment of Dairy Cattle From the Red Cross Stock Farm, Austin.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

I would call your especial attention to a recent sale of dairy cows made by the Red Cross Farm to a Mr. Richards for shipment to South America. Mr. Richards having visited other Texas herds, found just what he wanted at the Red Cross Farm and the result was we loaded a car of 22 head for shipment a few days since. Of the many shipments for foreign points we say none has ever been made that surpasses this car of Holstein-Friesians bought by Mr. Richards. In the lot we would call your attention to that grand cow Red Cross Minkle. Minkle is a grand young cow and has given us five gallons of rich milk a day. She is as near a typical dairy animal as one can find. Phoda is another grand individual; is now milking with her first calf and giving over five gallons a day. Mr. Richards has something to be proud of in Phoda. Pet and Choice are both heavy with calf and will give satisfaction. Corean, another first-class dairy cow swinging an immense udder and has given over five gallons a day with first calf. Helen is an up-to-date individual, and has proven her good breeding, and the party who buys her from Mr. Richards will get a good one. Bertha is another one of his purchases. She is soon due with her second calf. She will give satisfaction. Red Cross Sue is another highly bred individual and is soon due with her second calf. She is still milking, having dropped us a fine bull calf last July—over a year ago. Earl is well bred and will give over four and a half gallons a day. Rossie is another of his purchases and has proven what this Holstein cow is—the best of dairy cattle.

We could go on naming each and every one, giving her place up amongst the tops. We say tops. While Mr. Richards did not get our tops, he did get those that do occupy the rounds near the top. Mr. Richards makes his first shipment of dairy cattle into South America where he will dispose of them, and if those good people know a dairy animal when they see it we will soon have Mr. Richards with us again. We still have on hand some more of the same kind and can furnish others just as good and better. We are proud of this shipment, and all Texas should be, as every cow was bred and raised in this state, and most of them are our own breeding and raising.

This was a grand lot of fine lookers and 'twas our intention to have them photographed and their likeness to appear as a frontispiece to adorn the first page of one of Texas' best stock and agricultural papers—Texas Stock and Farm Journal—but this shipment to reach New Orleans in time to catch the ocean steamer had to be loaded on Sunday.

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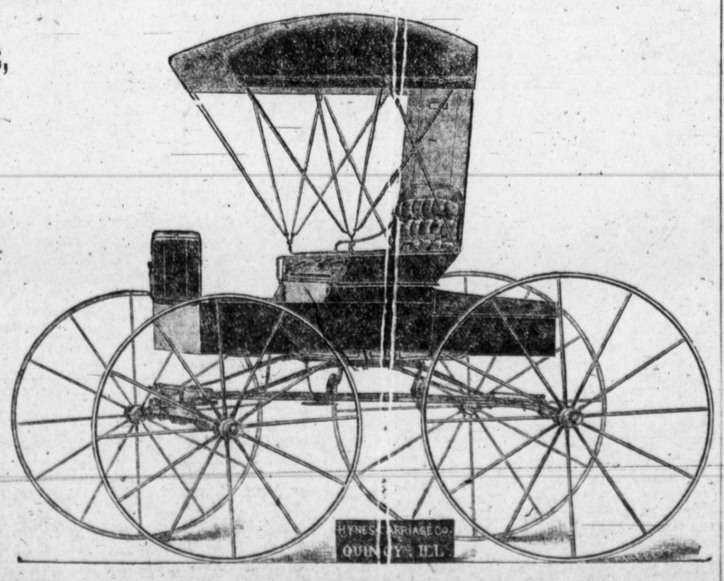
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5 00	30	Riverton	8 30
5 29	40 6	Guadalupe (Lv. 7 55)	7 55
5 54	50	Palermo	7 07
6 05	54 2	State Line	6 55
6 20	60	Red Bluff	6 40
7 00	72 5	Malaga	6 55
7 15	77	Florence	6 41
7 25	80	Francis	6 31
7 35	83	Otis	6 21
18 00 Arrive	89 3	Eddy	15 00 Leave
8 45 Leave		Eddy	14 15 Arrive
9 00	94	Lake View	4 00
9 30	107	McMillan	3 21
10 00	114	Penasco	3 00
10 25	122 4	Miller	2 36
10 54	133 4	Lake Arthur	2 04
11 23	141 6	Hagerman	1 40
11 44	149	Greenfield	1 29
11 56	152	Orchard Park	1 07
12 15 p. m.	159	South Spring	12 45
12 30 p. m.	164	Roswell	12 30 p. m

E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver.

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

GALVESTON MARKET.

Stock Yards, Galveston, Tex., Aug. 3.—Beeves, choice per pound gross, 2¾@3; beeves, common, 2¼@2½; cows, choice, 2½@2¾, cows, common, 2@2¼; yearlings, choice, 2¾@3; yearlings, common, 2¼@2½; calves, choice, 3½@4; calves, common, 3@3¼; sheep, choice, 3½@4; sheep, common, per head, $1.50@2.00. Receipts of grown cattle for the past week have been more liberal, while calves and yearlings have been short. Present quotations have been maintained, and with moderate receipts the coming week no decline may be anticipated.

A. P. NORMAN.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 3.—Cattle receipts were 8000 head. The best natives steady, the others from 5@10c lower. Texas steers ranged from $2.50@4.50, Texas cows from $2.35@3.15, native steers from $3.00@4.90, native cows and heifers from $1.50@4.00, stockers from $2.90@4.40, bulls from $2.25@3.60. Hogs receipts were 3000 head. The market was from 5@10c lower, the bulk of sales ranging from $3.45@3.50, heavy from $3.40@3.50, packers $3.35@3.50, mixed from $3.40@3.55, lights from $3.40@3.60, yorkers from $3.55@3.60, pigs from $3.00@3.40. Sheep receipts were 3000 head. The market was weak, lambs ranging from $3.25@5.15, muttons from $2.75@3.75.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stock Yards, Ill., Aug. 3.—Cattle receipts were 2000 head, shipments 1000. The market was slow and 10c lower for natives and Texans, native shipping and export steers ranging from $4.25@5.00, the bulk from $4.50@4.75; dressed beef and butchers' steers from $4.00@4.80, the bulk from $4.25@4.55; steers under 1000 pounds from $3.50@4.10, the bulk from $3.65@4.00; stockers and feeders from $2.50@4.15, cows and heifers from $2.00@4.40, Texas and Indian steers, $2.75@4.00, cows and heifers from $2.40@3.20. Hog receipts were 5000 head, shipments 5000. The market was from 5c to 10c lower, light ranging from $3.80@3.90, mixed from $3.60@3.85, heavy from $3.25@3.85. Sheep receipts were 4000 head, shipments 700. The market was weak, native muttons ranging from $2.50@3.85, culls and bucks from $2.00@2.50, Texas sheep from $3.30@3.90, lambs from $4.00@5.25.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 3.—At Chicago large receipts seemed only to stimulate the demand for cattle. Trade was active from the start and prices were steady for desirable offerings, while common and medium qualities declined from 5@10c. Sales were on a basis of from $3.80@4.10 for choice lots of native dressed beef steers up to from $5.00@5.25 for choice to extra cattle, with sales largely from $4.25@4.90. The stockers trade was active to-day from $3.25@4.40, prices showing no particular change. The traffic in butchers' and canners' stuff was animated at steady prices for good lots and calves were unchanged. Texas cattle sold as usual. Hog packers were not surprised at the big receipts to-day and so far as they were concerned it was the expected that happened. They had boomed the market from 25@30c per 100 pounds last week with the expectation of starting large supplies for this point, and expectations were more than realized. The best prices were paid early in the session and the market closed fully 10c lower, most of the supply being taken. Sales were at an extreme range of from $3.50@3.95, the bulk of the hogs going at from $3.70@3.85. Light weights were comparatively scarce and weakened less than the others. The supply of sheep was unusually large for Monday and prices broke about 15c for the general run of sheep and 25c for lambs. Sheep sold from $2.50@4.10 for poor to prime, with sales large at from $3.50@3.85. Lambs sold slowly at from $3.50@5.00 and were far too numerous. Rams sold at from $2.00@3.00 and western range sheep were slow at from $3.40@3.85. Receipts of cattle were 19,000 head, hogs 47,000 and sheep 22,000.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This line offers superb facilities and time unequaled in the South and unsurpassed on the continent. The Southern railway is the only line in the South running solid trains from the Mississippi river to the Potomac river. Remember solid trains from Memphis to Washington and solid trains from New Orleans to Washington. All through trains from Memphis or New Orleans carry Pullman Palace Sleeping cars from Memphis and New Orleans to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change.

The Southern railway runs double daily trains and unexcelled dining cars.

The time via the Southern railway, New Orleans to Washington, is thirty-four hours and New York forty nours, without change.

Be a friend to yourself and ask for tickets via the Southern railway. Summer tourist tickets to summer resorts will be placed on sale as usual June 1, good to return until Oct. 31, 1897.

A majority of the summer resorts in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are reached via the Southern railway without change.

For map folders, summer resort literature and other information, address J. C. Andrews, S. W. Pass. Agt., Houston, Tex.

San Angelo Press: D. D. Kennon sold to Tom Green 140 head of stock cattle, natives at $15 around....J. D. O'Daniel bought from K. M. Mayes 50 heifer yearlings at $12.50....J. M. Oden sold 10 head of fat cows to L. F. Heitzler at $15 around....J. T. Rutledge sold to Mount Noelke, John Young and J. C. McManus 100 cows and calves at $22....J. I. Huffman sold for R. C. Sloan 623 holdover sheep to Mr. Hutto, at about $1.85....B. C. Jackson sold for W. E. Erskine about 630 stock sheep at p. t. Mr. Erskine wants to buy some good cattle to put on his ranch eight miles below town....W. P. Prestridge has bought 100,000 pounds of wool since our last issue, some for scouring, some shipped in grease....J. M. Oden sold 53 head of stock cattle to Burleson at $13.50, five calves thrown in. They are only a few days from Panola county, Texas....J. O. Logan arrived Saturday, having purchased 4000 muttons out of 14,000 from a Mr. Cox, at $2.25. He will shear in September and bring them down here.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Pecos Valley Argus: A Missouri farmer figured one rainy day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating one acre of corn. He thereupon sold his farm and moved to town, where he walked 600 miles to find a job.

Ardmore's tenth birthday anniversary celebration was held on July 28th. Excursion trains brought hundreds of visitors. A big barbecue was had at which forty beeves were barbecued and a big time generally was enjoyed.

An enthusiastic meeting of business men and cattle raisers was held at Haskell Tuesday, when it was decided to invite the Texas Cowboys' association to meet at Haskell next year and $2000 was pledged toward the expenses and more promised if necessary.

Brenham Banner: The dusty dismal, disagreeable, destructive, depressing, disastrous drouth was knocked into a cocked hat Wednesday night by a refreshing, reviving, rejuvinating rain, which means $100,000 added to the cotton per capita pro rated to Washington county this fall.

Archer Dispatch: W. H. McNeal of Archer county says he has cotton shoulder high and plenty of stalks that have over 100 bolls on them. He says his cotton is very fine and will make over a bale to the acre without some mishap and also states that his other crops are equally as good.

Granger Times: W. C. Wright & Co. last Thursday sold and shipped to Wes. Darlington one carload of thirty head of Durham calves, at $35 per head. These were all sucking calves, and the prices realized indicate that there is money in this kind of stock when properly bred and handled.

Estimate for South Dakota.—A. C. Johnson, traveling auditor for the Van Dusen Elevator company, who has traveled all over the state the last four weeks, puts his estimate of the wheat crop this year fully up to if not greater than for last year, which was 30,000,000 bushels. The railroads will have all the business they can handle.

San Angelo Standard: Mr. Littlehale's wool purchases in San Angelo this spring and summer, according to bills of lading shown the editor of the Standard, amounted to 1,077,762 pounds, for which he paid from 7 to 11 cents. He also purchased 250,000 pounds more on the Santa Fe between Lampasas and Ballinger, making his total Texas purchase this season 1,327,762 pounds.

Drovers' Journal: The Western range cattle are getting in fine condition, but the beef shipping season will be considerably later than last year. That fact will make the receipts of range cattle proportionately larger when they do commence to come, as a late beginning is no guarantee against an early closing, and ranchmen want to be well through before there is likelihood of snow flying.

Big Wheat Crop in Iowa.—The wheat crop in Iowa this year will be much in excess of normal years. Following the low prices for corn and oats many farmers turned their attention to wheat, and the result is an unusually large acreage in this state. The normal wheat crop is from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels. This year it may go as high as 10,000,000. This wheat will not effect the markets much, as most of it will be kept for local consumption.

Canadian Record: Schermerhorn Bros. are here this week with 189 head of cattle and are waiting for a permit to ship them to Genosa, Kas., where they will be put in feed lots. If we had a cattle inspector on this line these cattle would not be delayed. As it is, they have been here for several days waiting for their permit to arrive. This should be attended to at once, as many cattlemen will not bring their cattle to this point for shipment on that account.

Western Eye Opener: The Chicago Cattle company shipped, Wednesday, to Chicago, 15 cars of four-year-old "muly" steers. They were the best lot of cattle shipped this season from the plains country.....Truesdell & Gardner will ship to-day from Stanton 10 cars of three and four-year-old steers and 2 cars of calves, to Kansas City. The steers were bought this week as follows: From Peter Gordon, 150 head at $17 and 50 from Frank Shelton at same figures.

Fisher County Correspondent, Dallas News: H. M. Casper, a farmer living on the Clear Fork five miles northwest of Roby, brought in a load of vegetables, including cabbage. One head of cabbage weighed 15¾ pounds and attracted attention. It is said that he has growing on his place coffee and tea plants, pepper, sage and nearly every vegetable suitable for table use, and that sugar is about the only article necessary for table use which he is required to buy, as he raises his own bread and meat.

Drovers' Journal: The discrimination against ripe, heavy beef cattle is quite strong, and is keenly felt by feeders who have taken pains to make ripe, fat 1500-lb steers. It is said the English markets are demanding the lighter cattle as much as our own, and some buyers here for foreign account have positive orders not to buy steers averaging over 1400 pounds. Just now nice fat 1250-lb cattle are selling almost as high as 1500-lb cattle that in times of scarcity have sold 75c above them.

Mr. Escarte, an exporter of cattle to United States, made the following statement in a recent in a recent interview at El Paso: "I shall hardly be able to sell buyers from the United States any cattle under the new tariff law, but we will build our own packing houses and buy no more meats from the United States. The new tariff will do more toward building up the manufacturing resources of Mexico and making her independent of the United States than anything our own country could have done. Your own moneyed men, realizing our vast and undeveloped sources, will come over to Mexico with their money to help make us independent."

Receipts at Kansas City.—The wheat receipts at Kansas City are very large, the average daily receipts being about eighty cars, but on the 22d inst. the receipts reached 464 cars, with prospects of increase. Although the car service officials have taken every possible precaution against a car famine, it is feared that a shortage may occur before the rush of the crops is over.

El Paso Times: J. R. Wallace, a fruit shipper of New York, who is very much interested in the fruit crop of Mexico, states there are plenty of fruits grown in Mexico that are totally unknown in the United States, and he had no doubt that of these the greater part could be shipped to New York in good condition if the proper facilities were afforded by the railways to meet the peculiar demands of the trade.

Michigan's Crop.—The estimates of millers and others interested in the matter, place this year's wheat crop in Michigan at 23,000,000 bushels. Were it not for the heavy rains, which have been general throughout the state during the last ten days, the movement of the crop would have already commenced. As it is, much of the wheat is cut in the lower portion of the state, and, with good weather for a couple of days, new wheat will be in the market by the middle of the week.

Forty Million Bushels of Wheat.—The last weekly report of the North Dakota crop service shows that early-sown wheat is in very good shape, and promises a good yield, and that late-sown grain has been damaged by hot weather so that the crop will not be so great as was promised by conditions earlier in the season. The acreage sown to wheat this year is but an average, and not so large as was the custom several years ago, so that 40,000,000 bushels is a conservative estimate of the total wheat yield.

Wisconsin's $7,000,000 Crop.—Wisconsin's crop of wheat tis year is estimated at fully 10,000,000 bushels, a material increase over that of former years. Despite the gloomy predictions earlier in the season, the wheat crop has turned out in a most satisfactory manner, though a little late. The value of the crop is estimated at about $7,000,000. The acreage is over 500,000. The railroads are already making preparations to transport it to the lake ports, and there are fears that once the movement begins there will be a shortage of cars, which may embarrass shippers considerably.

Wichita Ledger: The Messrs. Waggoner have about 18,000 four year old steers to put on the market as soon as their condition justifies, and they will probably commence shipping about the first of August. In addition to this they will have a large number of three-year-olds to go on the fall market, besides their feeders. The total number of their shipments this year will probably exceed 40,000. S. B. Burnett will probably ship more than 20,000, including his feeders. He has already cut out 8000 three and four-year-old steers and put them in his beef pasture, and will commence shipping as soon as they are fat enough.

Drovers' Journal: The demand for feeding sheep is very strong at present. The inquiry seems to come from every direction, and is greater than usual. This is a sign of prosperity in this industry, for farmers and feeders would not want to tackle a business in these hard times unless there was a show of profit in it. The cheapness of feed, the advance in the price of wool and the increasing demand for mutton have encouraged many to look about for stock sheep. So far not many have come in from the ranges, and those who are posted say that such sheep are wanted at home this year, and so will be comparatively scarce at market. Prices paid lately for stock sheep ranged from $2.75 to $3.

Texas Crops and Prospects.—E. G. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association, and one of the largest farmers in the state, has been making an extensive trip through Texas and has made a close investigation of the crop prospects in the sections visited. He stated that the corn crop in Central Texas would not be as large as was anticipated, but still more than the average crop would be made. In East and South Texas the cotton crop is good, but rain is badly needed in some sections. He reports cotton as looking well in most sections, but rain is also needed for the crop in many localities. A number of small oil mills are going up in many sections of the state, and he believes that the time is not far distant when the Texas farmer will take his cotton seed to the mill and exchange it for meal and hulls.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECAST.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes will occur in Texas within twenty-four hours of 8 p. m. of the dates given below:

Aug. 3.—Cool.
Aug. 4.—Moderating.
Aug. 5.—Warmer.
Aug. 6.—Threatening.
Aug. 7.—Changeable.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Copyrighted, 1897, by W. T. Foster.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 2.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from August 4th to 8th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about August 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, Eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 9th, great central valleys 11th, Eastern states 13th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 12th, great central valleys 14th, Eastern states 16th.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending August 7th will be about normal but not well distributed and storms of that week will be more severe than usual for August.

The fourth storm wave of August will reach the Pacific coast about 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 19th, Eastern states 20th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, Eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, Eastern states 22d.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending August 14th will average below normal and storms will not be of great force.

As an average of the whole month of August the temperature will range below normal in the Southern states and near a line drawn from Washington and Philadelphia to Chicago.

Near a line drawn from Raleigh, N. C., to Denver, Col. Temperature will also range above normal from the lower lakes to the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

Rainfall will be below normal in Texas, Arkansas, South Missouri, the lower Ohio valley and the lower St. Lawrence valley. Near a line from Pittsburg by way of Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City to Denver rainfall will be about or above normal.

From St. Louis and Cincinnati southward rain will be deficient, increasing rains toward the south Atlantic coast and decreased toward Western Texas.

Extracts, Prof. Fleming's Lecture.—Continued. "Peregrinus initiated that nomenclature which has endured to the present day, and the custom of calling the end of the suspended lodestone which directs itself to the north, the north pole, and to the south, the south pole.

"He then went on to demonstrate that it is impossible to separate the north pole from the south pole, and that if a lodestone is broken in half each half immediately possesses two opposite and perfect poles.

"We can try that experiment very much more easily with a fragment of magnetized steel, and the logical issue of this is to lead us to conclude that every particle of the lodestone or of the steel magnet is a complete lodestone magnet.

"At this stage it is necessary that your attention should be drawn to the difference in magnetic properties between iron and steel, a difference first noticed by Porta.

"Both iron which is chemically pure, and iron alloyed with carbon in the form called steel, can be magnetized; in fact, iron is susceptible of a higher degree or intensity of magnetism than many kinds of steel; but the steel retains it more firmly than the iron against mechanical shocks, such as twisting, hammering, or bending.

"I show you the feeble power of iron to retain acquired magnetic polarity by magnetizing this iron wire, and then giving it a little twist. That twist is sufficient to deprive it of sensible magnetism. In magnetic language, pure iron is called "soft iron."

"There are certain kinds of steel called magnet steel, which have a special composition, aiding them in acquiring strong magnetization, and in retaining it when acquired.

"So much, then, being said for the properties of the lodestone in itself, let us review a few of the facts connected with the conveyance of its powers to soft iron. Far back into classical times it had been known that iron brought into contact with the lodestone acquired the same powers while in touch with it.

"Early Phrygian iron miners, settled in Samothrace, were acquainted with the fact that the lodestone could lift up an iron ring, and this in turn could lift up another, and so on, the iron ring acquiring temporarily magnetic powers.

"Magnetic quacks must evidently have flourished in these early days, since Samothracian rings of iron were even prescribed as a remedy for gout in the fingers, and priests of Samothrace, in 514 B. C., appear to have driven a trade in magnetic cure-all rings, just as certain individuals, at the present day, do in magnetic belts.

"It was found that lodestone could be improved in lifting quality by furnishing its ends with iron caps, and these caps were called the armor or armature of the lodestone, a term which has survived to the present day in connection with dynamo machines.

"It was Peregrinus who probably first stated that a fragment of iron wire held near a lodestone becomes itself magnetized by induction as it is called and then places itself in a certain direction or position in space.

"It remained, however, for that ingenious philosopher, Descartes, whose grim physiognomy hardly suggests the extreme nimbleness of his intellect, to grasp the idea that the lodestone affects all the space around it and along certain definite lines.

"Nearly one hundred years before that time, Gilbert had called the region round about the magnet, within which its influence is felt, its "orb of virtue," and represented little fragments of iron as setting in certain positions near a spherical lodestone.

"Slowly, however, the idea grew up, not finally perfected until the time of Faraday, that the effect of the lodestone on iron and magnets not in contact with it could only be explained by the conception of a magnetic force distributed along curved lines in the space around the lodestone.

"Descartes gives a most curious and correct diagram of what he considered to be the direction of these lines of magnetic force proceeding from a lodestone ball. Before turning to consider the epoch-making work of Gilbert, let us briefly examine the facts connected with the magnetic force of a magnet.

"If one magnet, moveable round its center, is in the neighborhood of another, we have already seen that there is a direction-imposing influence acting on the moveable magnet.

"If we carry a small fragment of magnetized steel found a larger fixed magnet, we find at all points of its journey that the small magnet takes a particular direction with respect to the larger one, and this indicates the direction of the magnetic force at that place."

(To be continued.)

Save Your Money.

One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.

No Reckless Assertion

For sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, constipation and biliousness, a million people endorse

TUTT'S Liver PILLS



Beauty is the power which captivates the strongest natures.

A woman's personal attractiveness is the weapon with which she conquers her world. Almost every woman believes that she possesses at least some one attractive feature and strives to make the most of that. But mere regularity of feature is not the most attractive form of beauty.

Mankind is more influenced by the bright glowing vitality of perfect health. A classic cast of countenance will not make a woman attractive and captivating, if she is pale, thin, weak and nervous, or has a pimply complexion or unwholesome breath.

These complaints are due to imperfect nutrition. The digestive and blood-making organs fail to extract the needed nourishment from the food, and the liver is too sluggish to cleanse the blood of bilious impurities. The entire constitution becomes weak and poisoned.

The only perfect antidote for this state of things is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives power to the digestive and nutritive organs to make an abundance of pure, rich, highly vitalized blood, which permeates the whole system with the sweetness of purity; the beauty of womanly vigor and animation.

It creates solid, healthy flesh and natural color; clears the complexion; dispels wrinkles; rounds out the form and imbues the whole physique with the irresistible natural magnetism of perfect health.

Miss Julia Ellis, of Faith, McLean Co., Ky., writes: "After suffering for a long while with a lingering disease, I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took seven bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' and found relief. Life is now no longer a burden to me. I weigh 130 pounds. A year ago I weighed 92 pounds. Shall praise Dr. Pierce's medicines wherever I go. I feel better than ever before. My health was very much impaired, and I feel that I owe a great deal to your wonderful medicines. I truly believe they saved my life. I thank you for the advice which you so kindly gave me while taking your medicines."

B. B. LACOSTE, President. A. P. MARMOUGET, Sec.-Treas.

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Commission Merchants, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP.

Stock Landing, New Orleans, La. P. O. Box 558. Established in 1880. We do Exclusively a Commission Business.

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Commission Merchant for the Sale of Live Stock

STOCK YARDS, - - - GALVESTON, TEXAS.

CATTLE QUEEN STOCK SADDLE.

Guaranteed not to hurt, crawl or break. Price $45.00. Send your weight, fit assured; state if you want straight up or rowel on cantle. Beware of worthless imitations, the genuine is made only by,

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The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.

HAT AND DYE WORKS.



We have the largest Steam Hat and Dye Works in the Southwest. All the latest processes for cleaning and dying. Lowest prices for first-class work. Stetson and other felt hats made equal to new. Men's clothes cleaned, dyed and pressed at lowest prices. Write for catalogue and prices of our TEXAS MADE HATS. Write for prices of our cleaning and dying. Agents wanted.

WOOD & EDWARDS, 344 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS

CATTLE FOR SALE.

500 well-bred, first class Palo Pinto steer yearlings at $15 per head, fall delivery.

A choice, well-bred little herd of 200 Palo Pinto raised cattle at $16 per head, including the one, two and three year old steers.

A splendid well-bred herd of mixed stock cattle located in Southern Texas, numbering about 10,000 head. Will be gathered and counted out this fall at $13 per head.

800 well-bred one and two-year old steers, natives of Coleman county. Will be held on fine grass and water and delivered in November at $15 for the yearlings and $19 for the two-year olds.

A herd of 1800 well-bred, Panhandle mixed stock cattle, including 500 two-year old steers. Price $18.50 per head. These cattle are located near Memphis, Texas, on the Fort Worth & Denver railroad.

2,000 two-year old steers, most of them natives of Texas; balance brought from Mexico when calves. No Mexican brands. Nice colors, good styles. Now located on fine pasture in Frio county. Price $13 per head. Buyer can, if desired, lease pasture in which the steers are now located for one or more years at reasonable figures.

STOCKED RANCHES.

A herd of 10,000, one of the best herds in the state, located on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, above the quarantine line. The ranch contains about 140,000 acres of land, about one-half of which is patented and unincumbered; the other half is State School lands, leased for five years at 3c per acre. This is one of the best herds and finest ranches in the country. Will be sold at its market value, and on easy terms.

A good herd of about 5,000 mixed stock cattle in Southwest Texas below the quarantine line, together with a splendid ranch containing about 100,000 acres, one half of which is held by patents; balance leased at 3 cts. per acre per annum. This property is located in the best grazing region of Texas; in fact there is no better ranch in the State. Price $12 per head for the cattle and $1 per acre for the patented land. Easy terms to responsible parties.

A herd of 1400 graded stock cattle which will class about as follows: 650 cows, 400 calves, 100 heifer 2-year olds, 200 steer yearlings, 25 high grade bulls. These cattle are located on a first-class leased pasture about 35 miles from San Angelo. The pasture contains something over 11,000 acres enclosed with splendid fence; cross fences, 2 good ranch houses with small farms, 3 good wells and windmills; in fact everything in first-class shape. This property is leased for five years at an average of 3½ cts. per acre. The cattle will be sold, delivered any time between this and the 1st of December, at $14.00 per head including calves. The purchaser can have refusal of the lease and ranch improvements at $3,000.00.

LAND FOR SALE.

2200 acres of first-class grazing land, a part of which is also well suited for agricultural purposes, located within one mile of two railroads and within 25 miles of Fort Worth, at $6.50 per acre.

8000 acres of first-class grazing and agricultural land immediately on two railroads and within 14 miles of Fort Worth, at $8.00 per acre, $10,000 cash, remainder in 5 equal annual payments. 7 per cent interest.

1440 acres 7 miles Southeast of Abilene, fenced and cross-fenced with good four-wire, cedar-post fence. Fine running water, plenty of timber, large tank 20 feet deep. New house and stable for ten horses. About 100 acres in cultivation. Price $6,000.00.

8,000 acres near Red River in Montague county and immediately on both the Rock Island and the M. K. & T. railroads and adjoining the town of Ringgold. All first class agricultural land; also thickly covered with fine grass. Will be sold on easy terms at $10 per acre.

A fine farm of about 1,000 acres in Valley of Jim Ned Creek, Taylor county. All first class farming land. Three sets of buildings; plenty of good water; fine orchard, house, large barn, windmill and tank. One of the best improved farms in Western Texas. Will sell entire tract or in lots of 320 acres each, at $8 per acre.

Fourteen alternate sections near the County seat and center of Sterling county and equal distances from San Angelo, Big Springs and Colorado, being about 45 miles from each and above the quarantine line. Fine grass land and has permanent running water in Concho River. Price $1.50 per acre, divided into six equal annual payments.

7000 acres of Patented land and 9000 acres held by lease, all enclosed with a good 4-barb wire and Cedar post fence, on the head of the Colorado river, in Howard and Borden counties, 25 miles from Big Springs; fine grass, good shelter and abundance of surface water. The patented land will be sold on easy terms at $1.25 per acre, throwing in leases and improvements.

About 130,000 acres under good wire fence, divided into two pastures. Twenty-five miles of running living water, several wells and windmills, fine grass and an abundance of shelter. Our client owns about 72,000 acres of this land which controls the water and the situation. Will sell the patented land at $1 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years at 6 per cent interest and throw in fences, improvements, range rights, etc. This ranch is located in the Southern Panhandle and is one of the best ranch properties in the State.

A ranch of 5700 acres in a solid body, enclosed with a splendid four-barbed-wire cedar post fence located in the southern part of Jones county, above the quarantine line, within 6 miles of Merkel, a thriving little station on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and within 16 miles of Abilene, one of the biggest and best towns on the Texas & Pacific west of Fort Worth. Fully 75 per cent of this tract is first-class agricultural land, it being the rich red land that has made the Brazos valleys so noted for their fertility. The entire tract is covered with good mesquite turf, and well supplied with lasting water. PRICE—$3 00 per acre, one-third cash, balance on time to suit at a low rate of interest.

We are continually adding to our list, and can usually furnish any required number of any kind or class of cattle on short notice and at their market value.

Correspondence from both buyers and sellers solicited.

Geo. B. Loving & Co.,

Commission Dealers in Cattle and Ranches,

Scott-Harrold Building - Fort Worth, Texas

BRANCH OFFICES:

Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas.

Thomas Building, 312 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Published Every Wednesday

—BY—

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 courtesies shown him will be appreciated by the management.

A civil suit which had been on trial at Fort Worth for three weeks terminated by a disagreement of the jury. A revision of our jury system is sadly needed and will be one of the reforms of the near future.

The Chicago Daily Live Stock World is the title of a new daily paper devoted to the live stock interests of the Chicago market, and the first issue appeared July 26th, and it is to be published daily, Sundays excepted.

Why can't the politicians give us a rest just for a little while. Already candidates for state offices are bobbing up, although the election is more than a year off. Give the people time to attend to their crops and other business and do a little thinking at same time. This incessant and never ending political racket is detrimental to the state's interest. Let us have peace and respite for a few months at least.

THE IRRIGATION AMENDMENT.

We go to press while the proposed constitutional amendment to our irrigation laws are being voted on. No proposed amendment has received such thorough discussion since the days of reconstruction. Both sides of the question have been presented fully and and forcibly for weeks past, and the liberality of the press has been illustrated by the fact that scarcely a paper in the state has refused to admit to its columns communications from friends and foes alike to the amendment.

The numerous communications result from the fact that the interests involved are large and vital to the prosperity of considerable portions of the state which for years past have known little prosperity. But as it affects only indirectly the heavily voting counties of the state it is probable that the vote will be light.

The Journal has earnestly advocated its adoption, but liberal, as the press of Texas generally has been, has readily given place to opposing views, and has had no word or thought unkindly to opponents.

PROSPERITY IN TEXAS.

The Journal has recently had occasion to remark on the improved condition among cattle raisers and dealers in Texas. But the improved conditions are not confined to that class of our people. There has been an unusually large demand for Texas lumber, both at home and abroad. There will be a surplus of several million bushels of corn, oats and wheat. While the crop is not yet made, there is a prospect for a large yield of cotton and prices of all these products are good.

And the Texas farmer is at last in a position that secures to him more fully than ever before the benefit of these conditions. Of late his crops have been so diversified as to enable him to supply his own wants, independent of supplies from abroad. He is virtually free from debt and can hold his products for satisfactory prices. The hard experiences of recent years have taught him useful economies and he has cultivated his lands and utilized all his resources to better advantage than ever before. His position is good and independent. And his prosperity gives buoyancy and strength to railroad, trade and banking interests. Texas may well feel content and hopeful.

JUST A WORD WITH YOU.

The Journal has several thousand subscribers on its list who owe all the way from one to five years subscription. We are not "kicking" particularly at this, and further wish to say that should this strike the eye of a delinquent subscriber who is hard up or hasn't got the money, he need not give himself uneasiness because of inability to pay just now. Statements of accounts will, of course, be rendered at the regular periods, but all we ask of those pressed for money is to pay soon as they conveniently can. There is a large class, however, that run into arrears sometimes two or three years purely through carelessness. Then there is another class, also large, who are dependant upon sales of crops and stock to liquidate little bills. Now that bountiful grain crops, and also stock, are being sold at good prices, and money matters generally are getting easier, these as well as the careless ones, should be willing to square up. We are endeavoring to give our readers the best stock farming as well as livestock newspaper in the state. The word "newspaper" is used advisedly and suggests our claim of being a stock and farm newspaper as well as journal, giving the news of the state pertaining to these branches. Many and increasing expressions of approval and appreciation received almost every day are very gratifying. We aim to improve continuously. It takes money to run a paper, however, and hence, we desire to ask all our friends who owe us and can conveniently do so, to remit so soon as possible. It is extremely rare for the Journal to make an appeal in this manner. We do not consider, however, any ner. We do not consider, however, any apology is needed for asking what is justly due us, and feel sure our friends will appreciate the situation and view the matter in the same common sense business-like light.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Brenham Banner reproduces a recent editorial of the Journal in comment on the late meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Belton and adds:

"Several years ago when the Horticultural Society met in Houston the editor of the Banner was appointed by the citizens of Brenham a committee of one to visit the Bayou City and extend the Association an invitation to hold their next annual session in Brenham. For some reason the invitation was slighted, or at least voted down, and Bowie selected as a meeting place."

The Banner again suggests Brenham as a favorably located and excellently adapted place for holding the next annual session of the Association. The citizens not only of Brenham, but of the county as well, will do all in their power to make the meeting of general interest and generally enjoyed, and would be more than pleased at having the pleasure of entertaining the delegates."

The Association held their third annual meeting in Brenham in 1889, and the memories of the royal reception given them on that occasion by the big hearted Brenham citizens will never be effaced. In fact, "the year we met at Brenham," is a red-letter event in the Association's history. The Journal knows whereof it speaks in stating the main reason Bowie was selected on the occasion referred to was because it was thought best to hold that meeting in the center of a large fruit and trucking district. Certainly no slight to Brenham was intended, and the Society might do worse than hold their next meeting there. Fort Worth will also be a candidate for the honor and if elected will maintain her reputation for entertaining conventions properly. The matter is in the hands of the Society's executive committee, who, we think incline to the idea that the meeting should be held in some fruit and truck growing center. They will doubtless act advisedly and for the best interests of the Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR NATIVE GRASSES.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal:

Will you through your valued paper tell your Northern subscribers about your native grasses, especially such as would be adapted to our Wyoming climate? The fuller the description, where the seed can be had, etc., the better. Also state about lawn grass, and if it spreads much.

E. P. SCHOOMAKER.

Gate Ranch Johnstore, Wyo.

We referred the above to Mr. Geo. H. Hogan of Ennis, Tex., who is a recognized authority on native grasses, and has given the subject much study. The following is Mr. Hogan's reply:

The questions by our Wyoming correspondent are rather mixed, we should think. Now, we have in grand old Texas absolutely the best mixture of native grasses that the world ever saw, on what we term our prairie lands. This land is either black waxy or black sandy. Many of the most valuable grasses grow well on either, but it is conceeded that the hay from black sandy is inferior to that grown on the black waxy. In fact, our best posted stockmen count on an increase in growth and perhaps 20 per cent betterment of general conditions in all cattle regardless of age when brought from the poor pasture lands of Eastern Texas to our black waxy belt in North Central Texas; they conceed this (and rightly, too,) to the superior growth of our native grasses and the extra nutrition of same. But to go to work and tell of the merits of the 228 different varieties of these most excellent grasses would occupy two much time and space for a newspaper article. In the hope, however, that we may set some of our Texas farmers to thinking I would suggest that for a perennial hay grass on good uplands where there is a depression, our "Panicum virgatum," sometimes called "switch grass" will give grand satisfaction; and from now on would be good time to save seed which will surely come into market, as is evidenced by your letter of inqury from Wyoming. For permanent summer pasture our stipas and andropogous, would perhaps succeed well; and for winter our Texas blue grass, and rescue grass could not be excelled. I have letters from Oregon stating that the Texas blue grass had stood 30 degrees below zero and was not hurt. Do not think the rescue would stand so much. Do not know where seeds of either can be found, but a letter to Lee S. Hogan at Ennis, Texas, will tell him how to get sets of the Texas blue grass. He is my son and well posted as to the merits of this great winter perennial.

Our Bermuda grass that affords so much grazing when planted on good rich land would probably freeze out. I however, do not know how low old Boreas can send the mercury down in the section of Wyoming, where our correspondent lives, nor do I know anything about the humidity of the atmosphere in summer and average length of his winters; all these should be taken in consideration. If his summers are long enough our Colorado blue stem, the "agrophyrum glancum" of the agrostologists would do well perhaps, but I do not know where seed may be bought. But we are certain that with the destruction of our grand prairies for cotton the inquiry will come sooner or later for seeds of such grasses as can be made to grow on ground already cultivated. Our Colorado grass—Texas millet—the botanical name of which "Panicum Texanum," would be a fine hay grass on low lands, seed of which can be had in Austin and perhaps San Antonio, Texas. In the foregoing scattering remarks I have tried to answer in a general way, but if our correspondent is not satisfied he will have to back up his cart again.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

Ennis, Texas.

NEW GENERAL GAME LAW.

Section 1. That all the wild deer, wild antelope, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese and wild grouse, and wild prairie chickens (pinnated grouse), wild Mongolian or English pheasants, wild quail or partridges, wild plover, snipe and jacksnipe, found within the borders of this state shall be and the same are hereby declared the property of the public.

Sec. 2. Whoever shall sell or offer for sale, have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase or have in his possession after purchase, any wild deer or antelope killed in this state, or the carcass thereof or the flesh or hide thereof, or whoever shall sell or offer for sale or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, or whoever shall purchase, or have in his possession after purchase, any of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act, killed or taken within this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than $10 nor more than $100; provided, that the sale and the purchase of the game mentioned in section 1 of this act shall not be unlawful when said sale or purchase is made in the county where such game was killed or taken; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Sec. 3. The netting of the quail or partridges at any season of the year is hereby prohibited; fine not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, take or destroy any wild Mongolian or English pheasants or antelope for the space of five years next after this act takes effect; fine not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, ensnare or trap in any way kill deer in the period embraced between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September in each year, or any wild turkeys in the period embraced between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of September in each year, or any prairie chickens (pinnated grouse) in the period of time embraced between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August in each year, or any quail or partridge within the period of time embraced between the 15th day of March and the 1st day of October in each year, and it shall be unlawful for any person at any time to hunt deer or other game by the aid of what is commonly known as the hunting lamp or lantern, or any other light used for the purpose of hunting at night; and after the space of five years next after this act takes effect, it shall be unlawful for any person to kill, ensnare or trap or in any way destroy any wild antelope in the period of time embraced between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September in each year, or any Mongolian or English pheasants in the period of time embraced between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August in each year; fine not less than $10 nor more than $100.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any express company, railroad company, or other common carrier, or the officers, agents, servants or employes of the same, to receive for the purpose of transportation, or to transport, carry or take beyond the limits of this state, or within the state any animal, bird or water fowl mentioned in section 1 of this act; fine not less than $25 nor more than $200; provided, that each shipment shall constitute a separate offense, and that such express company, railroad company, or any other common carrier, or their agents, servants of employes, shall have the privilege of examining any suspected package for the purpose of determining whether such package contains any of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act; but this act shall not apply to the shipment or transportation of live Mongolian or English pheasants shipped for scientific or breeding purposes; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sale or shipment of wild ducks and wild geese.

Sec. 8. Possession at any season of the year during which the game birds and wild fowls of this state are protected by the laws hereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the guilt of the person in possession thereof.

PREVENTIVE VACCINATION AGAINST BLACKLEG.

For several years frequent reports have come to this bureau concerning the great mortality from blackleg among your stock in many widely separated districts of the United States. In some of the Southern and Western States, especially, the annual losses from this fatal disease have been so great as to equal or exceed the losses of cattle from all other causes combined. These losses have been particularly felt by the progressive stock owners, as by far the largest percentage of the calves which became affected were either full blood or highly graded animals, which seem to be more susceptible to this disease than the ordinary common-bred stock. As the continued existence of this disease has a very detrimental effect upon the cattle industry in general, and especially upon those stock-owners who, through untiring efforts and great expense, have endeavored to improve their herds, an investigation has been made by this bureau with a view to devising some measure through which the steadily increasing losses might be arrested, or reduced as much as possible.

In Europe, where this disease has long prevailed, the annual losses in certain badly infected districts became so disastrous that cattle raisng had to be abandoned. About fifteen years ago, three French scientists, Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas, succeeded in producing a vaccine against blackleg, which is now extensively used in many countries where the disease prevails to a serious extent. The method consists in injecting into each calf two doses of highly attenuated blackleg virus, with an interval of ten days between the two inoculations. The first inoculation is made with a very mild vaccine, the so-called "First Lymph," and the subsequent one with a stronger virus, the "Second Lymph," and in each case the vaccine is introduced by means of a hypodermic syringe under the skin of the lower part of the tail. This method, which is very inconvenient, especially where a large number of animals are to be treated, was later modified by a German scientist, Kitt, who reduced the process to a single injection with less attenuated virus, and who chose the loose skin on the side of the chest, just behind the shoulder, for the point of inoculation. Kitt's method has been adopted to a very large extent in Eastern Europe and Northern Africa with very satisfactory results, and it has, for that reason and on account of its simplicity, been taken as the foundation for the investigations made by this bureau.

A "single vaccine" has been prepared in the pathological laboratory, and subsequently tested on a large number of calves in Texas, both common and high-grade stock, and the results warrant the conclusion that this vaccine is in every way satisfactory. It is desired, however, before distributing the vaccine to stock owners in general, to obtain a record of several thousand successful vaccinations. For this purpose a quantity of vaccine will be distributed to such parties as may desire to make preliminary vaccinations and report the results to this bureau. Those stockowners will be preferred who already have experience in vaccinating stock for blackleg, and are in possession of a vaccinating outfit.

Explicit instructions will, however, be sent with the vaccine to secure uniformity of operation and to assist those without previous experience in the vaccinations. Persons lacking the necessary outfit should procure one if they propose to test the vaccine. It consist of a graduated 5 c. c. syringe with detachable needles, a small porcelain mortar and pestle, a glass funnel and some filters. This outfit cannot be supplied by the department, but must be purchased of some house which supplies such articles.

Upon applying for vaccine please answer the following questions:

1. To what extent does blackleg prevail in your part of the country, and how great is your annual loss from this disease?
2. What experience have you had in vaccinating calves against blackleg?
3. How many head do you wish to vaccinate, and what class of cattle are they, common, graded, or full blood?
4. What is your express office?

A complete vaccinating outfit, including hypodermic syringe, can be obtained from Z. D. Gilman, 627 Pennsylvania avenue N. W., Washington, D. C., for the sum of $4.00. The outfit is prepared by the firm named in accordance with the plans of this bureau, to meet the temporary demand that may arise in introducing this vaccine. If vaccination should be extensively adopted as a preventive of this disease, similar outfits will, no doubt, be for sale by other dealers furnishing this class of supplies. Until this may be the case, the unusual course of mentioning a dealer by name in a department publication is followed.

D. E. SALMON,
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.
Approved: JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1897.

NOTES FROM SUNSHINE STOCK FARM.

C. A. Stannard of Hope, Dickinson county, Kan., whose "ad" is elsewhere in the Journal, reports a late sale of twenty-one whiteface heifers to the well known ranchman, Murdo MacKenzie, of Trinidad. They will go to the ranch of the Matador Land and Cattle Co., limited, at Childress, Texas. The bunch was composed of ten two-year-olds and eleven yearlings and the price was $3000. Our field man says that they were one of the strongest lots of Hereford heifers ever sold out of Kansas, both in Hereford character and in breeding, being by such sires as Stone Mason 13th 42397, Actor 50773, Sir Rodney of Brookside 47151, Wild Tom 51592 and Archibald V 54433. All five sires first prize State Fair winners, and the youngsters out of the best English and American bred cows.

For Sale.

WANTED.

NOTICE TO CATTLE FEEDERS.

The undersigned are prepared to feed a large number of cattle during the season of 1897-1898 at their oil mill in the town of Opelousas, La., St. Landry parish. The mill is situated on the branch line of the Southern Pacific railroad from Lafayette to Alexandria, about twenty-eight miles from Lafayette. The mill has fifteen acres of land adjoining its plant, an abundance of pure water, besides a small running stream on edge of the property. For further particulars address

ST. LANDRY COTTON OIL COMPANY.
Opelousas, La.

PASTURAGE

Sufficient for one to two thousand Steers, to let by the year or otherwise, located in what is known as "The Strip," South of Amarillo. This pasture has produced the best grown and highest priced cattle on Amarillo market for years.

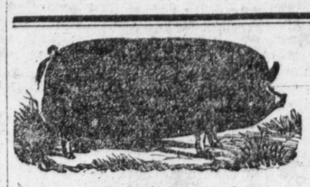
Address or apply to

E. G. PENDLETON,
Amarillo, Texas.

FOR SALE. Two sections, 1280 acres of good grazing lands, good water and grass, located in the midst of a 50,000 acre fenced pasture. School lands adjoining subject to sale or lease, about ten miles from Del Rio. Will sell cheap on terms to suit. Also 1920 acres farming land in Star county. For particulars address,

JOHN GLYNN, Del Rio, Texas.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.



Berkshire Hogs.

We have, registered, or can be, and all out of registered sows, got by registered boars, about

14 matured Sows, 36 yearling Gilts,
10 2-months-old Boar Pigs. 29 yearling Barrows.

They are all healthy, but thin in flesh. No disease amongst them. There are some valuable Berkshires in the lot. Make us an offer, as we are going to sell.

THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM, Austin, Tex.

Hickory Grove Herd Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites, Fashionable Breeding and Superior Individual Excellence. Long Look A 35379, best son of Look Out and Black Model 17494, by Klever's Model, at head of Poland-Chinas, and Pedro at head of Chester Whites. Sows bred to Long Look, and pigs by other high class boars for sale. Will breed a few sows to Long Look at $25 each. Write your wants. H. E. KEELOR, Clarence, Mo.

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The Hereford Home Herd of Herefords

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.



MY HERD consists of 300 head of the best strains, individuals from all the well known families of the breed. I have on hand and for sale at all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture close to town. I have some 100 head of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls by car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

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REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

Property of C. S. Cross.

400 head of registered animals. The sires in service are Wild Tom 51592, Lomond 64053, Archibald V. 54433, Climax, 60942, Archibald 6th 60921, Sir Bartle Beau Real 61096, Gladiolus 60959. Wild Tom Archibald 6th and Climax are all sweepstake winners. Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they contain more of the direct blood of the great BEAU REAL 11055 than any other herd in the U. S. For his record of winnings see vol. xi A. H. R. 53 Pure Bred Serviceable Bulls for sale. We have over 200 specially selected breeding cows belonging to the choicest bred English and American Hereford families. Choice cows and heifers for sale at all times. You are respectfully invited to visit us and look over one of the largest and best known breeding establishments in the United States. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to

H. L. LEIBFRIED, Manager, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Registered Herefords. **THE SUNRISE STOCK FARM.** English Berkshires.

Bulls in service, Stone Mason 13th 42397, the sweepstakes bull over all beef breeds Kansas State Fair, 1896, and Kodax of Beckland 40731, sweepstakes bull over all breeds, New York State Fair, 1895 and 1896. 35 head of cows, heifers and a few bulls for sale. Highly bred and good individuals. Our Berkshire herd numbers over 200 head, and is now the largest registered herd in Kansas. Inspection and correspondence invited.—C. A. STANNARD, Hope, Dickinson County, Kansas.

A Sure Cure for Hog Cholera.

Wagoner's Disinfectant Co., of Emporia, will prevent every occurrence of cholera among hogs and will guarantee to cure 95 per cent of all cases of this most dreaded disease. We kill the germ, and the hog usually after the second dose will go to eating and get well. This preparation has had no equal in Indiana for three years. It is a dry preparation and is given in slop or dissolved in water. If the hog is too far gone to stand he must be drenched. If the instructions are followed there is no use of any one losing a single hog. The price of one hog which you are likely to lose will buy enough of this preparation to cure a thousand others. Write for further information, or if the hogs are sick write for the remedy.

Wagoner's Disinfectant Co., Emporia, Kans.

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Hereford Park Stock Farm,
Rhome, Wise County, Texas.
B. C. RHOME, - Proprietor.
Breeders and Importers of Pure Bred Hereford Cattle. Cattle for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the prize winner, August Wilton, 35,014, weight, 25,00 pounds. Sunny Side herd took more first premiums than any herd of any breed at Dallas State Fair in 1895. Large English Berkshire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

Bulls for Sale.



I have for sale, three miles from Beeville, good high grade Durham, Devon, Hereford, Holstein, red and black Polled Angus Bulls. Call on or write me before buying.

W. J. STATON, Beeville, Texas.



J. W. BURGESS,
Ft. Worth, Tex.,
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.

J. H. BEAN, Iowa Park, Tex.
Breeder of the best strains of ABERDEEN ANGUS. These cattle now stand at the head of all beef breeds. The best in the world, having taken first prize at the World's Fair over all breeds, and same at all late fairs and in Europe.

200 SHORTHORN BULLS. 200

I have for sale 30 registered Bulls, yearlings spring of '97, $65 each for lot; $75 retail. Also 100 high grade 2-year olds spring of '97, $50 each. Also 70 high grade 3-year olds spring of '97, $60 each. More Cruickshank blood than can be found in one herd. Would contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, yearlings spring of '97; 25 of these registered, rest high grades. W. P. HARNED, Buneeton, Cooper Co., Mo.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS. I have for sale two very fine young registered Jersey Bulls, St. Lambert, Stoke Pogis, Darlington and Eurotas Blood. Both old enough for service. Also thoroughbred Berkshires. Write for prices. GEO. R. RUFFIN, Hope, Ark.

CATTLE--CON.

ROYAL HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.
One car Calves and Yearlings, both sexes, for October delivery. Address
J. C. MURRAY, Maquoketa, Iowa.

The Oakland Herd of richly-bred registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird breeding bull Black Abbott, 10423, and Young Wellington 2d, 20,000; 40 choice young bulls for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited.
H. D. RANDOLPH, Chestnut, Logan, Co., Ill.

BULLS—For sale, Hereford, Durham; Thoroughbred and grades. W. B. GRIMES, JR., Ashland, Kansas.

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Mountain View Stock and Fruit Farm.
J. A. McMaster, Macomb, Mo., Breeder and Shipper of choice Ohio Improved Chester White and English Bershires. Can furnish O. I. C. in pairs or trios (no kin); Berkshires from Prize herd at World's Fair. Have about 20 head March and April pigs that I will sell at a bargain. I am ready to take your order now for fall pigs; have a fine lot of August and September pigs. I insure every pig sold against swine plague for two years and will replace all that die free of charge. Order now and get choice. Write for what you want.

J. A. McMASTER, Macomb, Mo.

The Bourbon County Herd English Berkshires.
100 head best English and American blood—23 brood sows. Herd boars are Prince Jr. 29632, LeGrand 33355, King Silver 41505 and Major Lee 44069. 15 fall boars and 12 fall gilts ready to go. 35 spring pigs coming on. Correspondence and a personal inspection invited.—J. S. MAGERS, Arcadia, Crawford Co., Kansas.

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For Poland-China Hogs, Milk Stock and Pit Game Chickens, write J. V. BARTLEY, Laneport, Texas.

Fine Poland China Pigs
Highly Bred and well grown. None better. Winning prices. Write,
JOHN S. KERR & SON,
Sherman, Texas.

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Of registered Poland Chinas, winners of first in every class showed in at Taylor Fair, 1896.
Herd Boars, "Texas Free Trade Wilkes and Ideal U. S." both winners of first in class. Young sows bred and pigs for sale. Prices reasonable for quality of stock. Correspondence Solicited. WM. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.

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The very best quality, by Black Prince II 35343, winner of first and sweepstake prizes at Dallas. Show pigs a Specialty. BROWN LEGHORN Chickens and Eggs for sale at reasonable prices. ED. L. OLIVER, Cooper, Texas.

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Fine Tennessee bred Jacks and Jennets and large high-class English Berkshire hogs. We handle the best of stock and prices reasonable. King Pitt, 32,937A, bred by Metcalf Bros., East Elmo, N. Y., and Columbus II, 33,712A, herd boars. Our Sows are high bred and good individuals. Write us for catalogue free.
JETTON & REED,
Aspen Hill Stock Farm, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Springdale Herd of Poland-Chinas.
Herd headed by Catcher, sweepstakes winner St. Louis Fair 1895. Jumbo Wilkes, Grady, won first in class and second in sweepstakes Dallas 1895. T's Lord Corwin whose sire and dam each weighed 1000 pounds, Texas Claude 2ad, grandsire Claude, won sweepstakes at World's Fair. My breeders are of the larger families, of the best herds of the north.
C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottsboro, Tex.

Cherry Orchard Herd.
Registered Poland Chinas. 100 head. Herd boars—Wren's Model 17400 S; Hadley Corwin Faultless, 15552 S; Wren's Medium 2d, 16541 S; Capper and Tanner, sons of What's Wanted, Jr., 17719 S, and Col. Hidestretcher. 107, XIX O. Bred Gilts and 50 spring Pigs to select from. Inspection and correspondence invited.
W. H. WREN, Marion, Marion Co., Ks.

W. P. CARSON, Breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins. Eggs in season. Also

Registered Poland-China Swine.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices.
RANDOL, Tarrant County, Texas.

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Saddle Stallions and Jacks.
THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS ever brought to Texas, of the celebrated Tom Hal and other noted strains. Also one-half dozen Jacks of best breeding and ready for service.
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FOR ANGORA GOATS apply to
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Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. State agent for MONITOR INCUBATOR and BROODER. Send 4 cents for Catalogue and Price list.

HAWKINS POULTRY YARDS.
S. C. White Leghorns. Every one scores 93 points and better. Partridge Cochins (Lake strain). Pen scores 187. Indian Games (Webster strain) and Black Breasted Red Game Bantams. Eggs $2.00 per setting. Lakes and Dead Easy Lice Exterminator shipped from Fort Worth General Supply Agent.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
FROM ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
W. Leghorns, W. P. Rocks,
C. I. Games, B. C. Bantams,
White Guineas, Pekin Ducks,
Toulouse Geese.
MRS. E. MILLER, Cincleville, Texas.

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Registered Poland-China Swine and Fine Poultry
Of the following varieties: Light Brahmas Buff Cochins, B. P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs also M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and Toulouse Geese. Eggs for hatching—Chickens and Ducks $2 for 15; Turkeys and Geese, $3 for 12.
PIGS IN PAIRS NOT AKIN.
Satisfaction guaranteed on all sales.
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FOR SALE.—CON.

Here's Something Nice.
1320 acres in Callahan county, 10 miles south of Baird, on Coleman road. Good 6-room house, orchard, farm of 60 acres, two small and one general pasture; about 1000 acres good agricultural land, fine valley on Pecan Bayou, which runs through western part of property, one fine spring, all under fence. Price $4.00 per acre. $1,000 cash, remainder one to five years. This land is within the farming belt, and would make a first-class stock farm.
Geo. B. Loving & Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas

WANTED.
A man with $300 or $500 cash capital to learn the photograph business and buy out an old established gallery which for 10 years has averaged over $1,800 a year. Will show up books. Address
H. B. HILLYER, Belton, Texas.

PASTURE WANTED. I want to lease a pasture anywhere between Colorado City and Panhandle City, large enough to run 1000 or 1200 stock cattle and their increase for five years. Must have good grass and plenty of lasting water. Prefer location near railroad. Address, J. B. G., care of TEXAS STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE--CON.

Young Steers. I have for sale 900 one and two-year-old steers, located in pasture 7 miles from Houston. Can be seen in one day's time. Price $10.00 and $12.00 f. o. b., Houston.—P. M. GRANBERRY, Houston, Texas.

HERE'S SOMETHING CHOICE.
A 57½ acre timbered tract of land has been placed in our hands for disposal. It is within 3½ miles of Fort Worth Courthouse, adjoining the beautiful Sylvania addition, and is just the place for truck farming, the coming industry in this country. This land will be sold at reasonable price and terms, or might possibly exchange for Hall or Childress County property.
GEORGE B. LOVING & CO.,
Ft. Worth, Tex.

Cattle for Sale.
I have for sale 2000 well bred heifer yearlings, all in one brand, price $12. Also 1800 well graded 3 and 4-year-old steers, mostly fours. These cattle are fat now, and are on fine mesquite grass. About 500 or 600 are white faces, and 1000 of them will average over 1000 pounds in the market. Price $30, delivered in October.
Address O. L. ECKHARDT,
Yorktown, Texas.

PASTURE FOR RENT.
Near Panhandle, Texas. Best well in the breaks. Has good shelter and water. Contains 55 sections. Address or apply to
I. M. COBURN, Adobe Walls, Texas.

FOR SALE--CON.

3,500-ACRE PASTURE
FOR SALE; 6 miles from Wichita Falls; fine grass, water, shelter; $2.50 an acre; easy terms. A great bargain. Address
ROB'T. E. HUFF, Wichita Falls, TEXAS.

Who Wants Horses?

A bunch of stock horses, between 1000 and 1200, nearly all in one brand, are offered for sale, or trade for cattle or unincumbered land in a good grazing country. These horses are far above the average Texas stock, the mares having been bred to thoroughbred sires for years.

Ranch and improvements would be sold with the horses if desired, and a good living trade can be had all round. Don't offer any land unless with clear title, and not too far west. Apply to

Geo. B. Loving & Co.,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

HOUSEHOLD.

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

THE YELLOW KID.

'Twas out in Hogan's alley,
Where the children love to rally,
That I interviewed
The "World's" famed "Yellow Kid."
I found him smiling, gushing,
And "Liz," his sweetheart, blushing;
She looked as if he'd kissed her, so she did.

What a lovely, pretty pair,
World-famous and so fair;
How I envied then
That smiling Yellow Kid,
Who holds this broad, wide land
In the hollow of his hand,
As no other does, my friends, or ever did.

Oh, he was nice to me,
As nice as any kid could be;
Not "stuck up" in the least
From world renown.
His smile was awfully taking,
So alluring, so heart breaking;
I'd rather have that smile than wear a crown.

How everybody pets him;
Not one would dare to fret him.
'Twould spoil that lovely smile
That wreathes his face.
My friends, you all know why,
For if he chanced to cry
That kid would sink at once into disgrace.

MRS. ELIZABETH WERENSKIOLD.
Dallas, Texas.

(Correspondents are kindly requested to study brevity in their letters. Many of the letters are so lengthy as to necessitate the exclusion or holding over of others. If each correspondent will remember "there are others," and write reasonably short letters, all can be accommodated without delay, and the department will thus be the more interesting.)

TO HOUSEHOLD.

After the monotony of heat and sameness the last week Nit Nix's description of a midnight hunt will be read with pleasure. It must have been fun for somebody, but where did Rastus' share come in?

Hard Case gives Man some advice this week. If advice will help poor, miserable Man, he is healed by this time.

Plain's Wife writes a descriptive letter this week of the good times of ranch life. If any of us have been inclined to think of ranch life as lonely and isolated, that impression is removed.

Ruth Ell wonders at her great interest in the Household and does not know to what or whom it should be attributed. Give the credit where it is due—to the united Household band, including Ruth Ell herself. The interest is the bits of personality found in each letter—some more, some less—revealing the different persons. I appreciate Ruth Ell's good opinion of me. I want it but I object to being idealized. It would cause such disappointment were we to meet, and I would not be to blame for the disappointment. My heart is very human, therefore very faulty. Don't expect much of me, if you do when we meet you will be as disappointed as Mother's Girl when she meets her ideal again. When the weather is cooler I am going to write a long article for my girls on idealizing,—it brings much unhappiness and the one idealized is not to blame. When you love a man let it be for his own worth, not your fancied ideal of him. We are all full of faults and must be loved not because we are ideal in any way but because we are human and need love to strengthen our weaknesses and help overcome our faults.

Now, Careless Bill's mind can be relieved regarding Purple Pansy's preaching and inclination to too great seriousness. A girl who can get up a "Haggard" pun like her's of this week, is not too serious. She has saved herself from any future charge of preaching adn over-seriousness. Purple Pansy is not going to disappoint us. She is all we have thought her to be and a punster besides.

You know there is no such sober looking people in this world as wits, humorists, comedians, and I have noticed the gravest letters often come from the gayest and most light-hearted of people.

A new member enquires this week for Isabelle and gives her a gentle scolding for putting all the blame of unhappiness in married life on woman.

Budget writes this week, a letter like an angel's visit, short and sweet.

Star is welcomed a member of the Household this week. Now I object to Star calling my face gentle until Star has seen it. I object to being idealized, because I do not wish to disappoint.

We are indebted to a friend in Dallas for our poem this week. It is our first notice in the Household of the famous Yellow Kid.

POETRY EXCHANGE.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household Circle: I do not contribute to the band very often, but want to beg a seat a little while this morning. I do think there are so many nice letters in Household this week. I have forgotten just who it was that called for the "Blind Girl." I have it and will exchange with them. I think it was Dew Drop, but whoever it was, if they will tell me where to send it I will send it to them in exchange for the one offered by them, though I prefer the song called "The Romish Lady," or the Orphan Girl. What has become of Billy, and several other old writers? With best wishes to Household, I am your little BUDGET.

Mountain Ranch, Texas.

THINKS IT'S GENERAL.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Suppose you would like to have another old "B" to join your band? I will step in a few moments to tell our miserable man that he is under the wrong impression as to first love. You can consider yourself lucky if you succeed, say the third or fourth time. You can select most any nice young lady (one that does not dance) where you are to gether more or less, and you will learn to love her. We all have had something like you have gone through with, which I think is best for us (if you don't first succeed, try, try again). You know we can't keep from loving a nice young lady, which I think is our duty.

Mother's Girl, I am glad to know you have found your "ideal." Do you honestly think you will meet him again? Hope you will, and have a royal time, though I will say be careful as first love (as a rule) is not the kind that lasts through life. Will say good by.

HARD CASE.

Coleman, Texas.

A NEW ACCESSION.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I have long been a silent admirer of the lovely letters of the Journal and have often wanted to join your merry circle. I have just finished reading the letters of the Household for this week. But the letter I most admired was written by Careless Bill, a few weeks ago. I certainly agree with him on the definition he gives to a real lady. Will you not favor us again, please? I always love to read Purple Pansy's letters, and also admire Cape Jasemine's letters on "sympathy for 'Man.'" Oh! please, Mrs. Buchanan, do comply with the wish of "Either Sex," and grace the head of our Household with your gentle face. I am certain we would all be delighted. I think I had better close, for fear this missive might find its way to the dreaded waste basket, and as it is hard to select a suitable alias, I will sign my own name. "Au revoir." STAR.

Fort Worth, Texas.

GOOD WORD FOR HUSBANDS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: May I come in and join the Household? I like the Household letters so much. They are company and pleasure for me away out here on the divide, where I don't have much company. My nearest neighbor is three and a half miles from me. Some one said Purple Pansy was too much preacher to be good company. I disagree with him. Her letters are inclined to be religious, but I only like them better for that. I like to see anyone religous and kind-hearted. What has become of Isabelle? I enjoyed reading her letters, although I think she is wrong in falling out with married life because some few get along badly. For my part I would not exchange my lot for her's. Why? Because my husband and children are a pleasure to me. Woman has the power to make home happy or miserable, and why lay all the blame on man? Why not make home as pleasant as possible, and by being kind and good to our husband cause them to be good and kind to us. There may be some few men that deserve all the blame, but they are exceptions. Well, as this is my first, I will close and if I see this in print I will write again. With best wishes. HASTLETINE.

Rock Springs, Texas.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and All: The little Plains Wife will come again. I am becoming more interested in your Household every week. Let me tell you how we have a good time out here. Now I will write that I live twelve miles from Dean. Dean is on the Palo-Duro canyon. I will say Friday we will go to Dean, get our mail and go fishing. This is Friday morning, imagine; so we hitch up a pair of good horses to a stout wagon—there are eight or nine at our house to ride. We go three miles, get our neighbor and his family; they have two grown boys and three grown up girls. We ride a short distance, as it seems so, and get another good sized family, and besides these there will be four or five young men. We borrow a seine, take plenty of bread, coffee and cake, etc., with us, and down to the creek we go. Before we think of it the boys have already dragged out ninety or a hundred fish. The married folks dress and cook the fish while the young folks get off by themselves and have a jolly good time until dinner, and then what a feast we all have. We do well to get home before dark. I started once to a gathering with basket dinner. I started, myself and three others. We had a big box of "chuck," we call it, and before I got four miles from here I had thirteen people in my wagon and three big dinners. There was a big crowd of us that day and what a nice time we all had. Got home at sunset. Good bye, with love to all and God's blessings for those in trouble. Truly,

PLAIN'S WIFE.

Dean, Texas.

A NIGHT HUNT.

Beloved fellow travelers, here I am again, finding it impossible to resist the magnetism of this most charming circle. The subject of discussion seems to be the new woman and as I am not up to date on this particular question will leave it to the rest of the band and tell of an adventure I had up on wolf hollow last night. The moon was just rising when we started on the chase with five hounds, a yellow cur dog and a small Rastus to do the climbing, who was mounted behind me on old Nancy Hanks. We struck a bee line for the creek, a favorite haunt for the o'possum and raccoon. How beautiful the little stream looked in the soft radiance of moonlight, just like a silver ribbon as it is wound in and out among the wavering shadows. Our horses drank long and deep and sent the water in every direction as they pawed at imaginary foes. "You better hurry up and leave dis place," sang out Rastus, "Jack-o-lantern bin prowlin' yere," and the moon sailed on serenely yellow, while the song of the whippoorwill is heard in the distance. The dogs in the meantime were nosing among the black haw and rattan bushes and from a neighboring tree an owl sent forth his dismal cries. When suddenly the pack was off like a shot. "The knots of pines are lighted and the dogs with pleasure howl till they scare that poor benighted bird of wisdom called the owl. Then regardless of all chiding to the swamp the dogs run free, and they find the old coon hiding up the big persimmon tree." Our ride at last was ended as al lthings in this life either for weal or woe. The dogs were making the night hideous with their yapping as they surrounded a large oak. Rastus was told to climb and rustle the varment. He very slowly began first spitting on his hands and rubbing to insure a safe journey. He was about six feet from the ground when suddenly something black came dashing down and to our horror brought Rastus along for keeps; they fell in a heap together and dogs lit into the bunch with teeth and toe nail. The coon returned the compliment and the whole place was filled with dust and flying fur. I grabbed Rastus by the heels and set to him like grim death, but he had the yellow pup by the hind legs and meant to stay. Of all the noise on earth this capped the climax. The other boys got poles and jobbed and whooped and hollowed, thinking to make Rastus or the dogs turn a loose, but no sir, it was a fight to the finish. Finally old yellow lit into Rastus, taking him for another coon, when suddenly a dark object came rolling out of the tree and fell right in the middle of the flying fur, and what happened, I will tell you when I call again. Well, so long. NIT NIX.

VERY MUCH INTERESTED.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household Friends: I beg your pardon for coming again so soon, but from all appearances this is going to be a lonely afternoon and I had rather "chat" with the Household than do anything else, and I don't see why that familiar old saying of "I sent myself this pleasant afternoon," couldn't have "staid in," always as it starts one off nicely. However, I am seated and it's pleasant, "though very warm." I can't possibly tell why I am so much interested in the Household, whether it's Mrs. B. or the girls who write (I should like, if I had no other duties, to dedicate my life to the service of girls) or the nice manly letter from our Household men, or the interesting ones from the older ladies. Anyhow, I am very much interested and find myself many, many times thinking of different writers, and wondering who and where they are, what their occupation may be and so on.

This with me has been a very unusually busy week, fruit getting ripe, preserving to be done, cattle bought and sold, and more cowboys than usual (but "they" are easily pleased). Last but not least, I, being very industrious, at times, decided to empty a feather bed in a new tick, and as it was quite a new experience to me with all the doors and windows in a large, airy room opened, I mounted a stool, and having two little girls to hold the tick. I began shaking. Well, you should have seen me, those girls, the room, in fact everything. I have swept, picked brushed and dusted and everywhere I go a cloud of feathers precede me, still, and that bed isn't near so heavy. By the way, I intend if nothing happens, to attend the reunion at Seymour, and I do wonder if any others of the Household will attend? I should like very much to meet any of them, and to ever meet Mrs. Buchanan would be such a pleasure, although it makes me tremble to think of being so shallow minded to meet a lady of such noble heart and mind. My girl friends have failed to visit me this week, as it's quite a distance, and I have missed them so much. With love and best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and Household, I will retire. RUTH-ELL.

Double Mountain, Texas.

PURPLE PANSY'S LETTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: The soft sea breezes blow inward until all the delicate mesquite leaves are in motion, and I read anew the delightful letters of the Household until (how can I refrain?) my pencil is set in motion, gliding over the page now slow, now swiftly, in perfect time with the thoughts to which I would give utterance. Alamo would have written a letter without commenting on the letters of the Household, but there is so much for discussion in these that I seldom want another subject. I am sorry we can't have a whole page for the Household. I missed the opening letter of our dear editress in the last issue. I hope she will not let other things crowd out her letters often.

So many are clamoring for the picture of Mrs. Buchanan at the top of the page. Now is this fair? If there were no other reason for not wishing it there, it should be reason enough to know that such a picture would not do justice to the original. I would like a good photo for my very own more than anything else.

Careless Bill, if you knew me better I think you would change your opinion. I can be as merry as anyone at times. If there is in my manner anything that flavors of preaching, it might be attributed to the fact that I have taught, and teaching is to preaching so nearly akin. I am lost in wonder though, for in my rambling missives where has been this dictational style? One of the jolliest women I know always writes in a sad, serious style. I knew her in a lovely home and thought her life replete with happiness, yet she oftener wrote of sorrow than joy. Will some one tell me why?

I can not agree with Duke de Wyatt in regard to reading trashy literature, that we might call a few good thoughts from out of the bad surroundings. Human nature is too prone to think of evil rather than the good and pure. We might compare this literature to a boggy marsh and the good thoughts therein to a few straggling pond lilies here and there. We might pick our way through and secure the lilies, which are so pure and beautiful in contrast with the black mud around them, but what of those who stick in the bog? What of those who reach the bank with the lily, but are all covered with slime and mud until, were their arms full of white lilies, they would be mud-be-spattered and vile looking. Think you their thoughts would always revert to the purity of the lily and they forget the mud in which they bogged—mud that marred their own purity, that contaminated them? Do you think they will have no thought of it? It is all very well to admire the lilies when revealed to view, but I would prefer taking a boat and going out on the broad sea of good literature for the pure lilies growing there in rich profusion.

Texas Tom certainly understands the art of paying compliments. I could not well be indifferent to the high one he paid me in this contrast. What he described is what I would be, but surely the description he gave of Pueblo Pete is what he would not be.

Alamo, in reply to your question, I think, of the two evils, conceit and boasting, conceit is the least obnoxious. True, a conceited person is a rather contemptible specimen of humanity, but there are few entirely free from conceit. One may be conceited though, and not make it apparent to others. Boasting seems to go with conceit. One may be conceited and not boast, but does anyone ever boast without being conceited?

Alamo admires little women, so, according to the general rule he must be the opposite. Mrs. Buchanan, you said he was tall, did you not? Don't tell him that I'm not a little girl, will you? Think of the dreadful consequences and keep my secret.

I have been visiting through the warm, June days, but ere July draws to a close I will be at home again, and when August's bright sun smiles on the earth again I don't mean to take life too seriously, Careless Bill. I mean to enjoy all the delightful things it has in store, and one is a visit from two big brothers. One will bring tidings from Mexoico, the land of the cacti, and the other comes from the heart of Alamo city. What pleasant anticipations I have e'en now of the return of the absent ones.

Another Household is at hand, and I can't resist taking up my pen again. Grandma says she is afraid I will be spoiled with so much praise, but I don't think there is any very great danger. There is too much in life to counteract the praise.

Sincerity, write us another earnest letter; your last was so nice.

I wish Louise would give us a description of the "petihiyas." It is a fruit foreign to this part of the country.

I'll have to thank Saucebox for taking my part. That is kind of you Saucebox. Do tell us what those letters stood for. It is much better to be an old maid than an unloved wife, according to my theory; so if you are left in "single blessedness" do not count yourself the most unhappy of women.

Mother's Girl, you won't admire my ideal, but if you look in the back numbers of the Journal you will find 'An Ideal" which gave expression to my sentiment. I could never call a man perfect if he were not a Christian in thought, deed and purpose. My ideal is a man of good morals. No bad language is heard from his lips; no tobacco mars his breath; no bad habits lower the high standard of his character. That is, first in appearance, I prefer tall men, with—but it matters not if his eyes are blue or brown, so they express the emotion of a noble soul. I prefer waving brown hair, but whatever the color matters not so much if in the more weighty things he is not wanting. I may never meet my ideal. If I do, he will not (that were too improbable) find his ideal in me, but I'm not mourning about ideals just now. I read "She" once, and had I allowed it to linger in my mind I might have been "haggard," as is the author. It is too strongly colored for even my imagination. I prefer Dickens, and I am not a very great admirer of him.

Echo, you have no need for more talent in letter writing. Your narration is splendid, but is it customary to spend Sunday like that? We have Sunday school and Christian Endeavor every Sunday, and then often there are good sermons to be listened to, and some nice reading, prayer meeting and such inspiring hymns to sing. I think a Sunday spent in these dear services the best possible preparation for the long week.

'Tis night, and as the oil sinks lower in my lamp, the wee sma' hours are passing, so I'll bid you all a fond adieu, PURPLE PANSY.

Mathis, Texas.

FREE PATTERN OFFER.

The Journal has inaugurated a new feature in the way of a pattern coupon which will appear elsewhere in each future issue. These patterns are from one of the oldest houses in the United States and the latest styles will be kept up. This feature will be hailed with delight by the Household readers as they can secure up-to-date patterns for the cost of mailing same. These patterns are free to readers of the Journal. Read announcement in another column.

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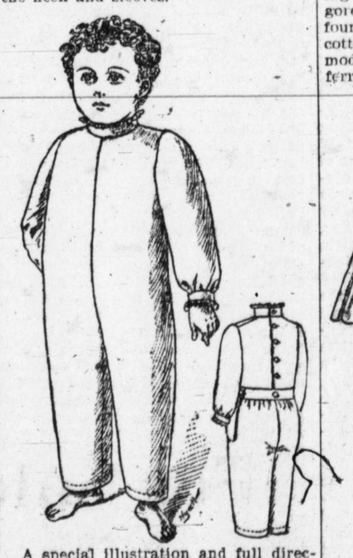
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A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

FOR RECEPTIONS.

No. 1146—Reseda Corsage. Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Brocaded lustreless satin in shades of green and brown, is combined with sage green canvass to match this dressy gown. The costume is lined throughout with changeable silk, which is distinctly seen through the open meshes of the canvas. In the corsage the canvas is used for the back and sides of the front, while the sleeves and full front are of the brocaded satin. The canvas parts have a little fullness at the waist, but fit smoothly on the shoulders. Revers of green satin edged with guipure trim the fronts, running down the waist, where they are gathered with jeweled buttons and a fold of the satin.

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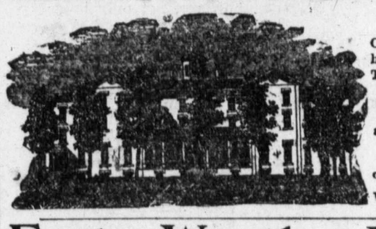
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SAN ANTONIO.

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 Boerne and Kerrville leaves daily except Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday and Monday at 10:45 a. m.; Sundays at 7:00 p. m., Monday at 9:30 a. m.

For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:50 a. m., arrive at 6:30 p. m.

For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:55 p. m., arrives at 1:35 p. m.

Southern Pacific.

EAST—Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:25 p. m.

Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 8:45 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 9:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 7:25 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

SOUTH—Leaves at 9:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.

North daily express special leaves 9:30 a. m., arrives 3:15 p. m.

South, leaves 9:45 a. m., arrives 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 7:25 a. m. and 3:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.

Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Lavernia and Sutherland Springs at 4:30 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Arrives at San Antonio at 9:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Joseph L. Loving, formerly secretary of this company, and agent and correspondent of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, and manager of our San Antonio office, has resigned said positions, and has been succeeded by Mr. John O. Ford, vice-president of this company, who alone is authorized to represent said company or Texas Sotck and Farm Journal at San Antonio and the country tributary thereto.

THE GEO. B. LOVING COMPANY,
By Geo. B. Loving, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.—

The market has not recovered entirely from the effects of the drill, as everybody went home and many of them stayed there to rest. The horse market has been visited by buyers, but the demand has been to a great extent for broken stock, which could not be supplied. Movements in cattle not very active, but as good as expected. Prices about as last week, as follows:

Choice shipping beeves, $2.65; fair beeves, $2.35; choice cows, $2.00@2.25; choice yearlings, $2.00@2.35; choice calves, $2.50@3.00; hogs, $2.50@3.50; muttons, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $1.25@1.50.

Cotton, feed stuff and hides same as last week, as follows:

Cotton, 6⅞, average receipts.

Hay in large receipt and quoted at 40c baled per 100 pounds by the wagon load.

Corn, by the wagon load, 40c per bushel, sacked.

Oats, by wagon load, 24c per bushel.

Hides are quoted dull at the following quotations: Fresh dry flint, long-stretched, shade dried; No. 1, butcher, 20 pounds and up, 10c; No. 2, 8½c; fresh dry flint, country butchers, 16 pounds and up, 9c; fresh dry flint, country lights, 7½c; bulls and damaged 5c, fallen, 7c; wet salted hides 4c.

G. A. Ray of Pettus, was a visitor this week.

S. G. Butler and wife of Kennedy, are in the city, guests of the Southern.

Col. W. C. Daugherty of Pearsall, was here during the early part of last week.

W. A. Mangum of Uvalde, has been in town, but it was before the rain out that way.

J. T. Maltsberg, a leading stockman of Cotulla, spent several days in the city this week.

A. B. Flowers of Lockhart, was one of the prominent cattlemen who visited the Alamo City this week.

J. F. Maltberger, a Cotulla stockman, was here on business this week and was autographed at the Southern.

C. W. Word, a cattleman from Wichita Falls, has been in the Alamo city on a short business trip the past week.

S. P. Whitsell, the well known and prominent cattleman of Atascosa county, was in San Antonio Thursday last.

A. F. Schultz, the Bexar county ranchman, came in from his ranch Thursday and mixed with the boys a while.

Col. W. G. Collins and wife of Nueces county, spent several days in the city the week past. He reported cattle in good shape but the country getting very dry.

Gus Witting of Floresville came in Saturday. He says rain is needed down his way, but that cattle are all right. He reports a good demand for anything from calves up to four-year-olds, and but few for sale.

J. W. Hughes of Whitewright, Texas, has been in San Antonio and vicinity the past week in quest of feeders. Mr. Hughes is also owner of the cotton seed oil mill at Whitewright, and attended the meeting of the oil mill men at Galveston Monday.

Capt. Henry Landa of New Braunfels, owner of the cotton seed oil mills at that place, was here Friday. In addition to his oil interests the captain is a heavy feeder. He said that unless rains came soon cotton seed would be scarce and not much account, at that.

H. B. Woodley has just returned from his Sabinal ranch, where he delivered some two or three carloads of steers to J. H. Shrimp for shipment to New Orleans. He says good rains have fallen in the eastern portion of Uvalde, which have not only benefited the range but the cotton crop as well.

Col. D. R. Fant, after a week's stay in San Antonio, returned to his Santa Rosa ranch last Wednesday. The colonel has never been accused of being any great shakes as a sprinter and as he had been on his ranch for six weeks or more previous to his visit to the city, the hot weather and his coat and vest were responsible for his quiet indoor life during his sojourn with us.

Capt. J. H. Polk, assistant live stock agent of the Santa Fe, has just returned from a trip down on the line of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, where he superintended the shipment of several cars of cattle from Cuero, Kansas City and other points. He says the country is dry and that cotton cannot withstand the drouth in some sections much longer.

A private letter from J. M. Chittem to Col. Wm. T. Way states that he is enjoying his sojourn in Waukesha, whither he went several weeks ago with his family, to the fullest extent. The tone of his letter would indicate that he desired his San Antonio friends to be envious or uncomfortable, perhaps both. San Antonio's sea breeze, however, not only renders life endurable but actually enjoyable, and as Mr. Jeems already has a great reputation as a joker, his friends in Santone are comfortable and happy and hope he "is enjoying the same blessing."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Milmo Banking company of Laredo, shipped sixty-four double-deck cars of sheep to Kansas City a few days ago.

Kyle, Hays county received her first bale of cotton last Thursday. It classed strict middling and sold for 7,37½.

Brownsville Herald: W. Wooden, who has been here some time buying cattle for D. R. Fant, left for Santa Rosa this morning.

Hondo Herald: Cotton is opening in good shape, and it won't be long before farmers will begin to gather the fleecy staple and rake in the spondulix.

The Lockhart Phonograph: Tuesday night a very good rain fell nearly all over the county, which will insure an average crop of cotton and help the fall crop to some extent.

The DeWitt farm, consisting of 326 acres in Gonzales county, near the town of Gonzales, has just been sold to Henry Nuhn for $11,000. This is one of the best farms in Gonzales county and has a river front over three-fourths of the distance around it.

Vice President and General Manager Monserrate, General Freight and Passenger Agent Martin, and other officials of the S. A. and A. P., made a tour of inspection to Rockdale and other points on their road this week.

Rock Island, Colorado County, Journal: Last evening at about 5 o'clock a storm came up from the northeast and gave us a good, nice rain, and at this hour, 7 o'clock, it looks as though we might have a good rain all night.

San Diego Sun: Mr. F. T. Read sold about 40 head of stock cattle last week to Smith & Stevenson of Colorado City. They also bought about 200 or 300 head from C. C. Smith of Mason.... Otto Brockman sold his ranch land on north Llano last week to J. H. Felps, at $1.50 per acre.

The Nueces Valley Irrigation company of Laredo has filed a charter with the secretary of state at Austin with an authorized capital of $100,000. It proposes to construct maintain and operate in the Nueces river valley canals for the distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

The Boerne Post: The San Antonio drill may be put down as the greatest drawing card that the Alamo city has ever had and it will not take the citizens much provocation to repeat the experiment. The visitors on the whole also seemed well pleased with their stay and this fact counts much for the success of future drills.

The Alice Echo: Sixteen thousand sheep recently entered the United States at Laredo from Mexico. Of course they paid an importation duty, but the wool that they produce henceforth, from the consumption of Texas grass, will be sold at a protective tariff price and thus the sheep industry will once more flourish, irrigation or no irrigation amendment.

Floresville Chronicle: Floresville received her first bale of the 1897 crop yesterday it was sold by A. B. Whitley of Riddleville to E. Selig for 7⅛ cents. ....A good rain fell on Wednesday evening of last week at Stockdale and vicinity....There was a good shower of rain last Tuesday night, which laid the dust and cooled the atmosphere temporarily.

Calhoun County News: Calhoun county's first bale of cotton for this season was raised by Mr. S. J. Pittman and bought by John B. Mahon last Saturday, the price paid being 7.55. In addition to this a premium of $14.75 was contributed by citizens at the solicitation of Mr. W. R. Rhoads, who proposes to engage in cotton buying here. A year's subscription for the News is also thrown in for good measure.

Kerrville News: Last week Sheriff Vann received word to stop a herd of cattle if they were driven through this county, that it contained stolen cattle. He found the bunch of cattle at Center Point. He arrested Will McElroy who had them in charge and put him in the county jail. The cattle were from Lavaca county, and the man came in a few days and identified two of them as his. McElroy was turned over Friday to the sheriff of Lavaca county. Kerrville's wool market is yet in the lead. Wool men report that the six month's clip sold at 7 to 9 cents at San Angelo, while Kerrville sold it from 8 to 10 cents. This is why we get wool which comes from places in twenty-five miles of San Angelo.

Good rains have fallen in Llano and adjoining counties during the past week, and in some sections the rains fell just in the nick of time, as two or three days later would have done no good so far as the cotton crop was concerned. Other sections tributary to San Antonio are badly in need of moisture, but no report of an entire failure has been had from any section. Some rain has fallen along the line of the Southern Pacific and Aransas Pass roads between San Antonio and Cameron during the past week, and the indications are that more will follow. Nothing like a general rain has fallen, however, and farmers, even in the more favored sections, would welcome a good, old-fashioned trash mover.

The San Antonio Express, in an interview with Mr. Jos. McMillan, city passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, quotes that gentleman as follows: "We are receiving these letters every day. Some of them come from farmers who say they have been plowing in Texas for nigh on to sixteen years, but find it slow work and they all want to break into the frozen El Dorado to scoop up a sack full of gold. The information as to the cost of getting within 500 miles of the gold fields alone proves fatal to the ambitions of most of these would-be prospectors.

"It costs $45 for a second class ticket to Seattle, and latest advices are that it takes $150 to get from Seattle to the mouth of the Yukon river. How much it will take to reach the gold fields, several hundred miles up the river, at the rate of $20 to $50 expenses per day will prove interesting calculating for prospective gold hunters these long, hot afternoons."

The New York World of July 25 gives an itemized statement of the cost of passage from New York to Klondike, which foots up $667.

FOUR GREAT RANCHES.

Santa Gertrudes, La Parra, El Sauz, Laureles.

A representative of Texas Stock and Farm Journal was recntly sent on an extended trip through Southern Texas, his mission being, among other things, to correctly describe some of the largest ranches and herds found in that section of the country and especially to illustrate to the readers of this paper how the change had been made from long-horned Spanish to the modern high grade cattle found in Southern Texas.

It seems that in 1853 Captain Richard King, who had for years previous, been engaged in the steamboat business on the Texas coast, decided that the broad, luxuriant prairies of Southern Texas were intended for pasturing cattle. So, without any knowledge of how or where he was to find a market, he was the first to embark in ranching and the breeding and raising of cattle on an extensive scale on Texas soil. He at once bought several thousand acres of land and all the cattle within a radius of several hundred miles. After getting a considerable herd together in this way Captain King began looking about for a market for the products of his venture. This was a question which had before occurred to him, but which he decided to let time take care of and which he had always considered would be easily settled. However when fat cattle commenced to be abundant he realized that some disposition must be made of them. He had continued in the boat business and knowing that hides and tallow commanded good prices in the marts of the world, he commenced slaughtering his immense herds, curing the hides and rendering the tallow from the carcass. After all the tallow was secured the remaining meat would be fed to great droves of hogs, which in turn, when fat, would be slaughtered and treated in the same manner as the carcasses of the cattle. Thus he found a market for his cattle and hogs and at the same time loaded his vessels for their return voyages.

After the success of the experiment was established beyond peradventure Captain King induced his life-long friend and partner, Captain Kenedy, to join him in the business of breeding cattle, and this was the beginning of four of the largest and best herds of cattle in Southern Texas, viz.: The Santa Gertrudes and El Sauz herds belonging to the widow of Captain King and giving the famous Flying W brand; the La Parra herd, property of the Kenedy Pasture company and giving the well known "MK" (connected) brand and the "Laureles," the property of the Texas Land and Cattle company, John Tod manager, the brand of which, "Laurel Leaf," has such a well established reputation.

The Santa Gertrudes ranch was the first operated by Captains King and Kenedy, and after a few years of profitable business, during which time they begun driving herds to northern markets, the partnership was dissolved, Captain King retaining the Santa Gertrudes ranch and Captain Kenedy establishing what is known as the Laureles ranch. Each continued the business after his own ideas, and each began improving and building up his herds. The best bulls the country afforded were placed in the herds and improvement was the order of the day.

In the early 80's, and during the great cattle boom, Captain King died in San Antonio. After the dissolution he had acquired what is now known as the El Sauz ranch, and so had two immense ranches and herds. His widow was, by the terms of his will, sole executrix without bond, and has continued the management of the vast properties left in her charge up to the present time. The Hon. Robt. Kleberg, her son-in-law, has been her manager and has given his personal time and attention to this great business, though Mrs. King has proven herself to be a business woman of great ability and fully competent to take care of this vast property herself. There are to-day on her ranches probably 100,000 head of cattle, 10,000 horses and a whole army of Mexican laborers and dependents. Of late years registered and high grade cattle by thousands have been introduced on the King ranches and at this time the famous thoroughbred herds of Jot Gunter and the late Dr. J. B. Taylor are located there. Those who are familiar with what was then known as the Flying W brand (the King cattle of fifteen or twenty years ago when the brand was spread all over the side of the animal, when, in fact, the cattle were mostly horns and brand) would hardly believe that the cattle now found on this ranch were the outgrowth of the long-horns of twenty years ago. Now the cattle are big, while the horns and brand are small, neat and modest. In those olden days the quality of the cattle of the Flying W. brand were poor, as also were the colors, which ran mostly to browns, brindles, duns and pale reds. Now scarcely anything is found but reds or red and white; in fact off colors are now the exception and will probably not average one per cent of the entire herd. The King herd, under Mr. Kleberg's management, will soon be known as not only one of the largest but also as one of the finest and best bred in the world.

It may not be out of place just here to say that Mr. Kleberg has always taken a most lively interest in the question of Texas fever and has, on his Santa Gertrudes ranch, constructed great dipping vats where he is always carrying on experiments in dipping in the hope that he will find some positive disinfectant that will clear his cattle of ticks and by thus removing all chance for them to spread contagion entitle them to entry to all parts of the country at all times of the year. Should he be successful in this (as now seems probable) he will not only benefit his own cattle to a great extent and considerably enhance their value, but also confer a great benefit on the cattlemen of the state, and through them on the public at large. The United States government had a veterinary surgeon stationed at Santa Gertrudes ranch for two years assisting Mr. Kleberg in these experiments and his reports concerning this matter are of the most encouraging character. The British government last year sent Dr. J. Sidney Hunt and Mr. William Collins of Queensland, to this country as special commissioners to make investigations concerning the fever and these gentlemen paid a visit to Santa Gertrudes ranch and Mr. Kleberg is now in receipt of letters from them containing favorable reports of his methods and investigations and stating that the Queensland government has adopted the same and are experimenting accordingly and with the best of results.

We give one more item about this herd, just to show in some measure what its cattle are getting to be. A buyer who, this past spring purchased the yearlings from the herd was so well pleased with his bargain that he has now contracted for the yearlings of 1898 and 1899 and paid money down on both contracts. Contracting for cattle one and two years before they are born is a new one on Texas cattlemen.

THE LAURELES RANCH.

When Captain King and Captain Kenedy divided their herds and lands Captain Kenedy established the Laureles herd and adopted the now famous Laurel Leaf brand. He had a big pasture and a big herd of common cattle. By close attention to business and the exercise of the best judgment in improving his herds he had it in such fine shape in the early 80's that it readily sold to the Texas Land and Cattle company, limited, for $100,000. Since that time it has been carried on by this company, principally as a breeding ranch for cattle and horses. It consists of about 300,000 acres, nearly two-thirds of it being black prairie land, the remainder being sandy coast lands on Corpus Christi Bay and Laguna Madra. The stock of cattle and horses was well improved by the late Captain Kenedy, and the company, since its purchase, has been continually grading up by the importation of nne bulls from the older states and by purchases from the best herds all over Southern and Northern Texas. The stock consists of about 30,000 head of cattle and 3,000 horses, but the latter are being gradually curtailed by sales and the reduction of breeding stock.

The grading up of the stock on this ranch was commenced by the introduction of the Durham, but in the belief that the Hereford cross would impart greater vitality and "rustling" qualities, the best Hereford blood that could be procured was introduced with very gratifying success. A number of years ago a Polled Angus bull, purebred but red, was received among an importation direct from Scotland (The Black Polled Angus men do not like to admit the possibility of such an occurrence, but it does occasionally happen.) This animal proved a most prepotent sire, being himself a very fine specimen, in fact an extra good animal and his progeny became the foundation of a Red Polled herd on this ranch and now the company are going in for the raising of Red Polled cattle as rapidly as possible and are making puschases of good bulls, principally of Red Polled Durhams, including in recent purchases a splendid, pure bred cherry red bull of the Red Polled Suffolk breed. These bulls, crossed on the grade Durhams and Herefords will, it is confidently believed, decrease largely the percentage of horned cattle, in many cases obliterating even the traces of horns. At the same time they are carefully preserving and increasing all other desirable qualities, especially the indispensable qualities of size, "rustling" ability and adaptability to fatten; in a word, quality. The present aim is principally to breed steers suitable for full feeding in Texas or elsewhere, as their stock is now too good to be marketed off grass.

The ranch is splendidly improved and is probably the best fenced in the state, being subdivided into large and small pastures fit for handling the different breeds and grades of cattle. It is well watered by wells and wildmills and large tanks. Few ranches of its extent are so well "fixed up" and so thoroughly adapted to a profitable ranching as carried on in Southern Texas.

Captain John Tod, manager for the Texas Land and Cattle company, is widely known as one of the best cattle breeders in Texas and is also a most pleasant and agreeable gentleman.

LA PARRA RANCH.

After Captain Kenedy had sold the Laureles ranch he went into Mexico, where he purchased 22,000 of the old-time Mexican cows. This herd he located on what is now known as the La Parra ranch in Cameron and Nueces counties. This ranch fronts for many miles on the Laguna Madra (Mother Lake) and embraces some 600,000 acres, a large proportion of which is fine agricultural land, while for grazing purposes much of it is of the very finest quality, this fact being evidenced by the fact that in the great drouth of several years ago this ranch carried, in addition to its own herd of near 60,000 cattle, 25,000 head belonging to other parties whose grass had failed, and brought them all through one of the hardest years Southwest Texas has ever known.

After the importation of these Mexican cows Captain Kenedy began buying the best bulls that the country afforded. After much experimenting and careful observation he decided that Shorthorn and Devon bulls were what he needed and in pursuance of this conclusion kept his herd well supplied with the finest males of these breeds that could be procured. After his herd had increased to about 50,000 head and he had succeeded in eradicating all signs of Mexican blood, thus scoring one more grand success in the cattle breeding business, Captain Kenedy was called to the life beyond, leaving behind him a loving family and an honored name and mourned by all who knew him.

After Captain Kenedy's death the heirs of the estate formed a company, known as the Kenedy Pasture company. The entire mangement of this company was entrusted to John G. Kenedy, who besides being a most pleasant and courteous gentleman, is a natural born cowman and a keen, calculating man of business. Mr. Kenedy lives in comfortable, almost princely style on the ranch where he has a most accomplished wife and two lovely children to brighten his home and heart and is a happy man in every sense of the phrase.

The 50,000 head of cattle on La Parra ranch are no doubt the finest herd of the size in the world. Mr. Kenedy visited the World's Fair in 1893 and while there purchased all the prize winning Devon cattle, both bulls and heifers, on exhibition there, and on his return brought them to La Parra. Among these cattle was the champion Devon bull of the world. In this connection it may not be generally known that there are now in Texas three bulls, each of which carries the world's championship for his particular breed. The Kenedy Pasture company have the champion Devon, Colonel C. C. Slaughter owns the Hereford champion, and George L. Leigh has the champion Brown Swiss.

The La Parra ranch is about 65 miles from Alice and 45 miles from Corpus Christi. It has telephone communication with the King and Laureles ranches and with Corpus Christi and daily mail connection with Alice.

Mr. Kenedy has recently bought a number of high grade and thoroughbred bulls in North Texas and keeps new blood in his herd by changing his bulls every two or three years.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it to-day.

See that all your farm animals and poultry have an abundance of good water this hot weather. There is much needless suffering among domestic animals during the heated season which might be averted by a little more thought on their owner's part.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1894.—Phenique Chemical Co.: Gentlemen—I have used Veterinary Campho-Phenique for about one year, and have found it to be a first class article, and all that is claimed for it. JAS. F. CHRISTY, Supt. Stables U. S. Express Co.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!
Happy and Fruitful Marriage.



Every MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for our wonderful little book, called "Complete Manhood and How to Attain It." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover.
ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

TO SHEEPMEN

If you have any Sheep for sale, and will send us full description and lowest prices, we can probably send you buyers.

George B. Loving & Co.
Fort Worth.
Scott-Harrold Building.

Pain-Killer
(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

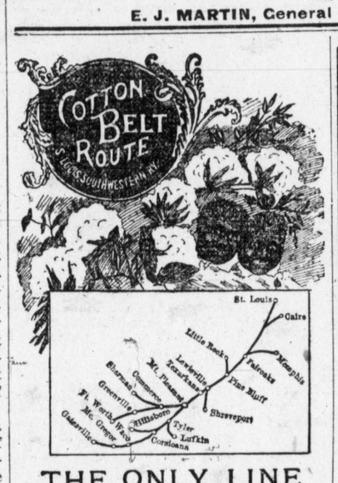
Cramps,	Cough,	Rheumatism,
Colic,	Colds,	Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa,	Croup,	Toothache.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Keep it by you. Beware of Imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'.
Sold Everywhere.

Southern Pacific.
"SUNSET ROUTE"
DOUBLE DAILY ...TRAIN SERVICE with Buffet Sleepers
NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON
ONLY STANDARD GUAGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.
Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.
C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX.
L. J. PARKS, Ass't Gen'l Pass. and Tkt Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R.
THE GREAT
Live Stock Express Route
From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.
All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will
E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.



THE ONLY LINE
Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis.
SOLID TRAINS
Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States.
Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application.
A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex.
H. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own line to the principle large cities of the West.

—IT IS THE—
GREAT ROCK ISLAND ...ROUTE!...
And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:
Don't overlook the fact that train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Colorado.
Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.
City Ticket Office corner Fifth and Main streets.

No. 4.	Lv.	Fort Worth	9:15 a. m
	Lv.	Bowie	12:03 p. m
	Lv.	Ringgold	12:42 p. m
	Ar.	Kansas City	7:15 a. m
No. 2.	Lv.	Fort Worth	8:10 p. m
	Lv.	Bowie	10:43 p. m
	Lv.	Ringgold	11:20 p. m
	Ar.	Kansas City	5:40 p. m
	Ar.	Chicago	9:40 a. m
	Ar.	Denver	7:45 a. m

W. T. ORTON, City Ticket Agent.

16 to 1.
This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to
COLORADO
VIA
Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY.
TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.
As Against all Competitors.
THE REASONS ARE
SHORTEST LINE.
QUICKEST TIME.
SUPERB SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT.
And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced.
It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write any local agent or
D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent.
E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
For the
North and East,
Via
MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS,
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.
This is the Short and Quick Line,
And
HOURS ARE SAVED
By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route.
For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
J. C. Lewis, Traveling Pass'r Agent, Austin, Tex.
H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

Nashville Centennial AND YOUR OLD HOME IN Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama,
Or some of the other Southeastern States
COMBINED
TEXAS EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC
WILL GIVE YOU
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars daily to Nashville Centennial without change.
HOURS QUICKER
2 FAST TRAINS DAILY 2
FINEST EQUIPMENT IN TEXAS.
See nearest Ticket Agent for further information, or address
H. P. HUGHES, Trav. Pass'r Agent, 6th and Main Sts., FORT WORTH, TEX.
L. S. THORNE, Third V. P. and Gen'l Mgr., DALLAS, TEX.
E. P. TURNER, G. P. and T. A.,

Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern R. R. Co.
Traffic Department—Effective Nov. 2, 1895.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Arrive Mineral Wells, 12:00, 5:30 p. m.; Leave, 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:38, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
SUNDAY ONLY.
Arrive at Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weatherford 10:33 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m.
W. C. FORBESS, General Passenger Agent.

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.

Texas & Pacific Railway.
BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:15 a m	No. 1 leaves	6:30 p m
" 4 "	6:30 p m	" 3 "	6:50 am
" 6 "	8:05 a m	" 5 "	8:25 p m
" 8 arrives	9:25 a m	" 7 "	4:05 a m
" 10 "	11:50 a m	" 9 "	10:15 a m
" 12 "	8:50 p m	" 11 leaves	3:00 p m

East Dallas.
UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves	10:25 a m	No. 1 leaves	6:10 pm
" 4 "	6:55 p m	" 3 "	6:20 a m
" 6 "	8:15 a m	" 5 "	8:15 p m
" 8 arrives	9:30 a m	" 7 "	4:05 a m
" 10 "	11:50 a m	" 9 "	10:15 a m
" 12 "	9:00 p m	" 11 "	2:50 p m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 13 News train		4:30 a m
" 5	8:55 a m	9:15 a m
" 1	6:30 p m	6:55 p m
" 15 Denison	12:15 p m	12:30 p m

SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No 2	9:25 a. m	9:40 a. m
" 4	7:10 p. m	7:30 p. m
" 14	10:45 p. m	News Trn
" 16	3:45 p. m	3:55 p. m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 32	10:00 a.m.	10:15 a. m.
" 34	10:25 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
" 48 Henrietta Acc'n		12:10 p. m.
" 76 Denton Mixed		6:50 p. m.
" 88 Greenville Mixed		7:30 a. m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 33	6:35 a. m.	7:00 a m.
No. 31	6:50 p. m.	7:10 p. m.
" 47 Henrietta Acc'n	3:55 p. m.	
" 75 Denton Mixed	9:55 a. m.	
" 75 Hillsboro Mixed		10:40 a. m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

NORTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 74	11:50 a. m.	2:15 p. m
" 72	9:20 p. m	
" 6	7:40 a. m.	7:55 a. m
SOUTH BOUND.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 71		7:05 a. m
" 73	1:15 p. m.	4:00 p. m
" 5	8:35 p. m.	8:50 p. m

Texas Trunk.
Arrive.....6:00 p. m. Leave.....8:15 a. m

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The receipts for the past week in this market have been unusually light. Cattle have advanced 10 cents per hundred pounds, which fact ought to stimulate the drovers to take advantage and bring all their available stock to market, as the rise may be only temporary. The demand for choice sheep is unusually good. All stock yards report no sheep on yard at all. Veal calves are very scarce and a ready sale may be made on all offerings. The market closed with yards all bare and conditions favorable to drovers and shippers.

The Dallas Packing company reports the market firm at quotations, demand good and receipts light. Good, fat hogs, weighing 175 to 350 pounds, carload lots, $3.15; wagon load lots, $3.05. For lighter, heavier and rough hogs 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than the above quotations.

Thomas & Searcy report light receipt of stock of all kinds during the past week. No cattle on yards, demand good, prices advanced 10 cents. No hogs on yard; no demand for them. All stock sold readily on arrival.

Choice fat steers, $2.75@3.00; common to good, $2.00@2.50; choice fat cows, $2.25@2.45; fair to good cows $1.75@2.20; common to fair, $1.00@1.70; choice fat heifers, $2.25@2.50; fair to good heifers, $2.00@2.20; common to fair, $1.25@1.85; choice milk cows and springers, $15.00@25.00; choice veal calves, light, $3.25@3.50; common to fair veal, $2.00@2.75; bulls and stags, $1.00@2.00; steers, three and four years old, per head, $20.00@$27.50; steers, two years old, per head, $11.00@17.50; steers, one year old, per head, $8.50@12.50; cows, three to nine years old, per head, $10.50@15.00; heifers, two years old, per head, $9.00@11.00; heifers, one year old, per head, $6.00@9.00.

Choice cornfed hogs, 175 to 350 lbs, carload lots, $3.15; choice cornfed hogs, 150 to 350 lbs, wagon load lots, $3.05; stock hogs, $2.00.

Choice fat mutton, 90 to 110 lbs, $2.50@3.00; choice fat mutton, 70 to 80 lbs, $2.00@2.50.

Among Thomas & Searcy's representative sales the following are noted:

Carver & Moore, one cow, 805 lbs, at $2.25 per hundred; F. E. Loughlin, cattle, 826 lbs, $2.25@2.50; Tom Jackson, 804 lbs, $2.40; A. G. McDowell, 5 head, 665 lbs, $2.15; Rector & Combs, 10 sheep, 72 lbs, $2.50; Benton Quick, cattle, 575 lbs, $2.25; R. R. Bostick, 33 cattle, 816 lbs, $1.75@2.15; Rector & Combs, hogs, 135 lbs, $3.10; G. W. Peevey, 18 cattle, 817 lbs, $2.20@2.50; Wallace & Black, 10 cattle, 774 lbs, $2.25; Wishard & Lyles, 27 cattle, 788 lbs, $2.20@2.45; Wallace & Black, 40 cattle, 801 lbs, $2.35.

J. Disenberg of Mexia was among the week's visitors.

J. D. Sadler of Atlanta, was among the week's visiors.

M. P. Exline of Waxahachie was a visitor in Dallas Saturday.

James Turner, a well know farmer at Wheatland, was in the city Monday.

Carver & Moore of Orphans' Home, were on the Central yards this week.

Benton Quick of Seagoville, was a visitor at the various stock yards this week.

J. R. Gough, a prosperous merchant of McKinney was in the city last Saturday.

G. W. Prevey of Waxahachie, was in this week with his usual consignment of cattle.

J. R. Clem, a substantial citizen of Pecan Gap, was a visitor in the city this week.

Frank Chapman of Mesquite, visited Dallas Saturday. He was accompanied by his wife.

Wishard & Lyle, the enterprising cattlemen of Garland, were among the week's visitors.

The Dallas county pioneers are holding a re-union at Oak Cliff to-day, an account of which will be published in next week's issue of this paper.

Col. Jno. E. Ferguson of Amarillo visited in Dallas Saturday. He was a guest at the Windsor.

Tom Jackson, a prominent stockman of Garland, was a visitor on the Central stock yards this week.

Ed Richardson of Marshall made a flying trip to Dallas Saturday. He was registered at the Oriental.

John Wilson, a young farmer from Lancaster, was imprisoned in the city prison Monday on a charge of burglary.

Harry P. Lawther has just returned from a trip to Tom Green county and reports everything in good shape in that section.

J. T. Smith of Myrtle Springs, was in the city this week. He purchased a farm near here and will settle on it in the early fall.

Col. A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce, of Pierce Station, one of the wealthiest cattlemen in the state was in the city several days this week.

R. R. Bostick, a well known cattleman of Glen Rose, was in the city Thursday. He sold a nice bunch of cattle at the Central stock yards and was well pleased with the price he received.

Juel Weaver, a prominent young business man of Rockwall, was a visitor at the Journal office Tuesday. Mr. Weaver was one of the '97 graduates in the Fort Worth high school and has been well and favorably known in that city for a number of years. He has purchased half interest in the Rockwall cotton oil mills, and says that with the present prospect of a bountiful cotton crop, his mill will run its full capacity.

T. W. Brown of Waketon, was in the city a few days since and, speaking of the cotton crop, said: "The cotton this year is doing well and the crop all this year is doing well and the crop all over the county will, I think, average much better than that of last year. The crop is, I admit, late, but that is only an advantage, as I learned by the comparative yield of my early and late cotton last year, when the earlier made about 300 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, while the latest, on exactly the same kind of ground made 1400 pounds. The corn crop, too, is better than last year, but the farmers will have none to sell for foreign consumption."

Ike Story, postmaster at Kit, in this county, was in the city Monday. He says he has lived at Kit since 1855 and this is the first year he ever saw cotton begin to open in July. He says the people up his way will make a quarter of a bale to the acre without any more rain, but with a rain in the next ten days there will be a much better yield than that. Mr. Story says the French settlers in the forks have in about 10,000 acres of sweet potatoes this year, but the crop is suffering for rain. He says the farmers in the forks always produce as much as they need, but if the rainfall was just a little more regular, they would have the garden spot on this planet.

There is a great deal of interest manifested as to the outcome of the proposed irrigation amendment. In this city the most conservative enthusiasts believe that the amendment will carry on account of the large city vote. One prominent supporter of the amendment says: "It is a very hard matter to impress the average farmer in the rain belt that he will not be taxed if the amendment carries, it is something of a problem to make him believe that the amendment will not be beneficial to the entire state. It is purely local option and affects only those districts requiring irrigation—the farmers in the rain belt will not be taxed at all and every one should vote for the amendment, thus helping to reclaim the deserts of West and Northwest Texas."

Col. Robt. Gibson, secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' association, has returned from the meeting held in Nashville on July 16 and 17. In speaking of the success of the meeting, Mr. Gibson says: "Our meeting at Nashville was one of the most earnest and enthusiastic I ever attended. Every one present entered heart and soul into its deliberations and felt that too much could not be done at this time to counteract the very injurious adverse legislation now being enacted, both state and national, against our great Southern industry (cotton seed oil milling) and its allies, cotton growing, cattle raising and feeding. The great interest you evinced when recently our state legislature threatened the manufacture and sale of butterine and its component ingredients in our state; and aiding us in eliciting the hearty support and vigorous protest of both the cattle raisers and cattle feeders in their conventions at Fort Worth and San Antonio against not only the unjust discrimination against its manufacture and sale by adverse legislation, both state and national, but as well against the internal revenue tax of two cents per pound on its manufacture, by our national government, thereby discriminating against our Southern industry in favor of the National Dairymen's union, who are the instigators of and persistent agitators of the existing iniquitous class legislation, feeling sure of your continued aid and support and in fighting the enemies of our cotton oil industry, and with your extensive circulation and valued influence, trust you may be able to enlist in our cause a goodly number of members to our association from among the cattle raisers and feeders of our state, who, united together, we trust will be able to combat all injurious opposition and discrimination."

The blanching of the hair, and its tendency to fall off can be prevented, and the natural color restored by Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

For best and most suitable Press and Buckrake, address Hay Press Shop, Fort Worth, Texas. Press nas spring rebound, power pull-back and all end pressure.

BRANDING OF CATTLE.

A Dakota correspondent of the Drovers' Telegram says that the branding of cattle is rapidly becoming an art. It is a question that is always before meetings of cattlemen. Thousands of dollars are annually lost because of the damage done the hides by the brands. A fortune awaits the person inventing a method for marking range cattle other than the branding iron. The Mexican cattle are considered the best branded of all. The brands are small and are clearly cut and rarely damage the hides. The irons are thin and are always applied hot enough to singe the hair. The iron is never used the second time before reheating. There has been considerable complaint of late by the South Dakota stockmen on account of docking a certain amount from hide shipments because of the large brands. The average cowman is careless in branding. The lack of heat is made up by pressure, which usually makes running sores and disfigured brands. Often the discount amounts to 75c a hide, which, with a large shipment, aggregates to a considerable sum.

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., Palestine, Texas.

The lateness of the range cattle shipping season is causing a good deal of discussion as to what the effect will be on the general cattle market. A year ago this time there had been quite a share of Northwestern range cattle put out of the way. The season is about thirty days late, and the talk is that while the grass is very good the cattle are not in as good shape as they were thirty days earlier last year. The Southwestern cattle shipments are also being delayed by favorable weather, late rains having insured good pasturage and filled the water holes. Current receipts of all kinds of cattle are comparatively light, and the question is, How will it be when the range cattle shipments begin to rush? One thing is certain, and that is it will behoove native cattle owners who have light and medium weight cattle to keep pretty well out of the way of the rangers when they do begin to move freely. Just now the light weight native cattle have the best of it, and are outselling the prime heavy beeves, but if the markets were full of good grass rangers at lower figures it would make quite a difference with these native cattle that now have the best of it.—Drovers Journal.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY.

$22.50 to San Francisco, account Y. P. S. C. E. Sell June 29th, 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Stop overs will be allowed at and west of Colorado common points, Cheyenne and El Paso. On July 12th to 17th, inclusive, 19th, 22nd, 26th, 29th, Aug. 2nd, 5th and 9th tickets will be sold from San Francisco to Fort Worth at $22.50, good to stop over in California.

$13.50 to Galveston and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

$13.85 to Rockport, Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass and Portland and return. Sell every day until Sept. 30th, limited to 30 days from date of sale.

W. L. GREENHILL, G. P. and T. A.

Nearly every operation of practical wool growing is necessarily attended with the catching and handling of sheep. A sheep should always be caught by throwing the hands about the neck or seizing one hind leg immdiately above the hock with the hand.

Under no circumstances whatever should a sheep be caught, much less lifted, by the wool. The skin is sometimes literally torn from the flesh. Killing and skinning would prove how much pain and injury have been inflicted on a valuable animal by the ignorance and brutality of the catcher. Let him who doubts that pain has been caused by lifting a sheep by the wool have himself lifted a few times by his hair.

It can not be too strongly recommended that gentleness in every movement connected with sheep is one of the main conditions of success with them. They should be taught to fear no injury from man. They should be made tame, so that they will follow the shepherd. It seems to be more natural for sheep to follow than to be driven. Wild sheep are constantly suffering some deprivation and are very annoying to their owner, especially in the weaning season.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on and reached via the Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountains, the fashionable hotels or quiet country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Ashville, N. C., Roan Mountain, Tenn., and the mountain resorts of East Tennesse and Western North Carolina—"The Land of the Sky"—Tate Springs, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Lithia Springs, Ga., the various Virginia springs; also the seashore resorts are reached by the Southern Railway on convenient schedules and at very low rates.

The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resort hotels and boarding houses, including information regarding rates for board at the different places and railroad rates to reach them.

Write to C. A. Benscoter, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Southern railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., for a copy of this folder.

Keep your poultry houses well whitewashed, inside especially. In cleaning the houses and yards do not forget the nest boxes, as they probably harbor more lice than any other part of the plant. For nests, we prefer boxes about the size of a soap box and placed outside of the house. They can be kept free from lice by burning the straw in them once or twice a month in summer and every sixty days in winter.

HE TOOK THE RISKS.

A Ward In Chancery Married and Braved the English Court.

A romantic wedding took place in Orange, N. J., recently. The contracting parties were Mrs. Mary Nevins Marshall, the widowed daughter of the millionaire contractor Thomas Nevins of Orange, who has been living near Dublin for a year past, and Henry Vincent Jackson of Dublin.

Mrs. Marshall is a beautiful and attractive brunette, and while on a visit last year to her father in Dublin she met Mr. Jackson. Love at first sight was the result, but Mr. Jackson is an orphan and a ward in chancery, the estate left by his father being about $1,000,000.

The young couple finally determined to brave the wrath of the lord high chancellor, and accordingly Mr. Jackson sailed for this country on the City of Paris, arriving here on June 26. Mrs. Marshall followed him on the Etruria, reaching here on July 3, but in the meantime the young man's uncle, one of the executors of the estate, suspecting what was in the wind after young Jackson sailed, kept a close watch on Mrs. Marshall. She, however, slipped off so quietly that he did not realize the fact till she had gone. He then took the next steamer and followed her.

Mr. Jackson was notified of this fact, and accordingly the young couple outwitted the uncle, going quietly to the Church of St. Ventius in Orange and being married by the Rev. P. A. Wenzel, the pastor of the church, on the very day that the uncle arrived in New York. Mr. Jackson, as being a ward in chancery, has placed himself in contempt of court by his action and cannot return to England till he attains his legal majority unless the lord high chancellor chooses to pardon the act. For this pardon the young couple are patiently waiting.—New York Telegram.

MONSTER SNAKE KILLED.

It Was Sixteen Feet Long and Terrorized the District.

Farmers in the vicinity of Lock Springs, Mo., have been greatly harassed through depredations on their chickens and pigs, and the mystery was not solved until the other day, when Newton McCrary started on the trail of what appeared to be a monster snake.

He traveled a distance of two miles, when he came to the banks of the Grand river, where it appeared the reptile entered the water. A search of the vicinity later on rewarded McCrary for his persistence. Apparently asleep, after having dispatched several full grown chickens, lay a reptile of such monstrous proportions that the man was transfixed with fear. His courage returning, McCrary sent a charge of buckshot into the head of the reptile and precipitately fled.

The contortions of the snake as it lashed its tail and body against the ground and trees added to the fears of the now thoroughly terrified man. Summoning the assistance of neighbors, McCrary cautiously led back an armed party, when, to his satisfaction, the life of the reptile was found to be extinct. It measured 16 feet, and the body was as large as an ordinary stovepipe. The species of the reptile is not known, although it looks very much like a python. Early in the spring it was seen several miles farther up the Grand river, but reports of the terrified spectators were not generally credited.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A clean bit of board a foot square makes a very good food platform, if kept clean, especially after chicks are about six week old; but for the little chicks we prefer small tin plates, about a quarter of an inch deep, and six inches in diameter. These are very easy to keep clean, and, being circular, the chicks can get about it in considerable numbers without running upon it much.

A party is being made up at Waco to go to the Yukon gold fields, Alaska.

SAYS HE CAN SEE GOD.

Language Not Adequate to Description of the Deity.

"I have the power to see God whenever I desire—to personally communicate with him, to behold him in all his glory."

This startling declaration comes from A. F. Bjorkstrom, a St. Louis machinist.

Bjorkstrom's workshop is his home, and his leisure is devoted to reading.

He is a native of Sweden and has lived in the United States about ten years, is well educated and appears to be generally intelligent. He is not what is commonly termed a crank or fanatic. His leisure time is devoted to reading. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

"God is beautiful to behold," says Bjorkstrom, "and it is beyond human power to describe him. Language is barren of words by which to express the glory and greatness of God."

When asked for details, Bjorkstrom again reiterated that his vocabulary was inadequate. In size he said God filled all space as far as eye could penetrate. He seemed to extend to the most remote limit of vision.

"How is it that you cannot give a more definite explanation of this wonderful sight?" Bjorkstrom was asked.

"Christ himself never did," Bjorkstrom replied, "and I should not be expected to do more than Christ."

Then the man with the strange fancy quoted Scripture:

"Eyes have they, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not."

Bjorkstrom is a rather good looking Swede. He wears a heavy "sandy" mustache and goatee, and his countenance reflects intelligence. He says he expects some time to write a series of letters on his strange theory.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IMPOSTOR, NOT A HERO.

Placed the Rail on the Track Which He Removed.

The supposed "train wrecker" who placed a big steel rail across the track of the Long Island railroad recently proves to be Robert L. Burns, a young employee of the company.

He it was who posed as a hero for a few brief hours for discovering the rail and removing it in time to prevent the wrecking of an express train.

He was arrested upon complaint of Trainmaster Jarvis. When arraigned before Judge Stackpole in special sessions he broke down and confessed his guilt. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the next grand jury and was released.

Burns said that he placed the rail on the track by means of a crowbar and swinging it over from the side of the track where it lay. The motive, he said, was the hope of a reward. He had read of an attempt at train wrecking being prevented on one of the company's branch lines, and that a reward of $100 was then offered by the company for the finding and removal of obstacles from the track.

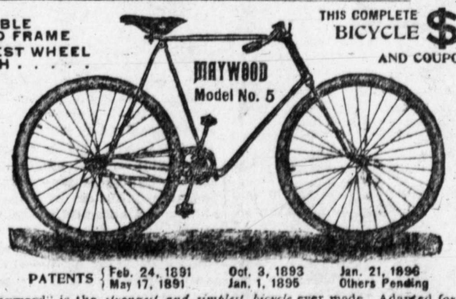
Burns is only 16 years of age, though he appears much older. He belongs to a respectable family and has always borne a good reputation. He was employed as a messenger by the company, and the height of his ambition had been to gain promotion on the road.—New York Herald.

We hardly go to the length of our esteemed correspondent, the author of the interesting article on the Home Orchard, when he asserts that the plow is the great curse of orchards in Texas. Our notion is that a great many more Texas orchards have suffered through lack of plowing than by the use of the plow in any manner. We endorse his ideas about shallow plowing. In preparing the orchard the ground should not only be broken deep, but sub-soiled if possible, after which shallow cultivation should be the rule. A disc harrow does the work admirably.

A little bunch of sheep is found particularly handy on the farm in hot weather from which to obtain a small quantity of fresh meat on short notice.

THE "MAYWOOD" BICYCLE

THE DOUBLE DIAMOND FRAME STRONGEST WHEEL ON EARTH



THIS COMPLETE BICYCLE $27 AND COUPON

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 May 17, 1891 | Oct. 3, 1893 Jan. 1, 1895 | Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank instead of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond; made of ¾-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with our improved steel fittings; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability, the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as all know that tubular frames sometimes break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in, cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch, front and rear; warranted wood rims, piano wire nickel tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern; made from the best quality cold-drawn seamless steel, with patent reinforced spoke flanges directly over ball bearings. TIRES—"Gazelle" or "Tiger" single tube, "North American" or "Boston" double tube or some other first-class pneumatic tires, fully guaranteed. We will furnish, if ordered, "Arlington" hose pipe or Morgan & Wright quick repair tires for $2.00 extra, net. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CRANK SHAFT BEARINGS—Are fitted with our patent ball cases, which are interlocked and support each other. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality selected steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—Number block pattern, high grade hardened centers, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. SPROCKETS—Made from best quality refined steel, nicely finished and hardened; rear sprocket detachable, front sprocket securely keyed to crank axle. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches, longest, 36 inches. GEAR—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made of drop forged steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible, readily changed to either raised or dropped pattern; best cork or composition cork handles, latest style of English tips and ferrules. SADDLE—Our own style "K" high grade, very easy riding; P. and F., Gilliam or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Combination rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts, including front fork, handle bar, hubs, seat post, cranks and spokes, nickel plated. Each bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. WEIGHT—According to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds. GUARANTEE—Each "Maywood" Bicycle is fully guaranteed for one year.

NAPAVINE, WASH., Feb. 10, 1896.

I consider your "Maywood" wheel the strongest and safest bicycle made for hard riding and rough roads, such as we have in this country. They are also light running and easy to adjust. The one-piece crank is a wonderful piece of mechanical simplicity in bicycle construction, and with the improvements I understand they are to have this year, it will be the best wheel made.

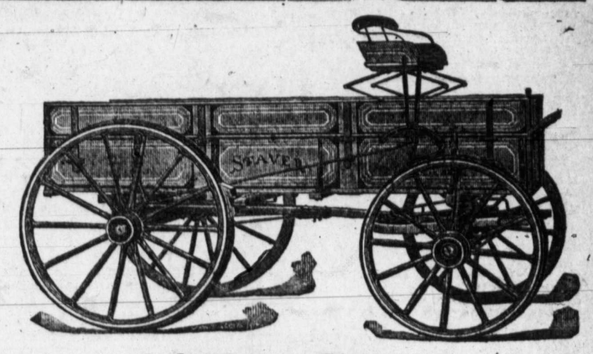
SAMUEL S. SOMERVILLE.

$32 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $27.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above bicycle, securely packed and crated. Money refunded, if not as represented, after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D., with privilege of examination, for $28.00 and coupon, provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith and charges. A written binding warranty sent with each bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime, and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

COUPON No. 3187 GOOD FOR $5.00 If sent with order For MAYWOOD No. 5 BICYCLE

CASH BUYERS' UNION, 162 West Van Buren St., Bx 3187, CHICAGO, ILL.

DYON'S S.&C. OINTMENT
DEATH TO
TRADE MARK
WORM
CURE FOR FOOT ROT. SOLD BY EVERYBODY



"STAVER,"

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 "STAVER" a Durable and Profitable Wagon to sell or use.

Prices and Terms will be furnished on applicatian.

Emerson M'f'g Co.,
Dallas, Texas.

Mention this paper.

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.
F. L. [illegible]MMS, Day Clerk. JOE LAYNE, Night Clerk.

Ranches WANTED

We are having some inquiry for Ranches and Stock Farms. Parties having tracts of land of 1,000 acres or over, suitable for these purposes, who are willing to sell them at their market value, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Cheap Lands IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS...

T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Company offer 3,500 acres with all necessary improvements for a model ranche, at $2.00 per acre. Larger tracts in same proportion. We make investments and inspect lands for non-residents. Maps, Etc., FREE.

T. J. Skaggs, Real Estate Co.,
Beeville, Texas.

NOW WE HAVE IT!

Free! GLEASON'S HORSE BOOK. Free!

The Only Complete Authorized Work
BY AMERICA'S KING OF HORSE TRAINERS,
Prof. Oscar R. Gleason,

Renowned throughout America and recognized by the United States government as the most expert and successful horseman of the age. The whole work Comprising History, Breeding, Training, Breaking, Buying, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, Doctoring, Telling Age and General Care of the Horse.

You will know all about a horse after you have read it,



No one can fool you on the age of a horse after you have read it.

Prof. Gleason subduing "Black Devil," the man-eating stallion, at Philada., Pa.

Prof. Gleason has drawn larger crowds than the great P. T. Barnum, with his big show, ever did.

416 Octavo Pages. 173 Striking Illustrations.

Produced under the direction of the United States Government Veterinary Surgeon.

In this book Prof. Gleason has given to the world for the first time his most wonderful method of training and treating horses.

100,000 Sold at $3.00 Each,

But we have arranged to supply a limited number of Copies to our subscribers ABSOLUTELY FREE. First Come, First Served.

OUR OFFER—Regardless of the fact that thousands upon thousands of these books have been sold at $3 each, we have, by a lucky hit, arranged to and will, for a limited period, send a copy, free, post-paid, together with Texas Stock and Farm Journal for one year on receipt of $1.00, the regular yearly subscription rate. Old subscribers can also receive a copy of the book by sending $1.00 and have their subscription advanced one year.

FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harrold 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
9:40 a m, Sunday excepted, Mo Riv Local	6:00 p m
8:10 p. m., Kan. City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Express	7:35 a. m

Leaving Time 17th and Pecan Sts. Depot 5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
12:10 a. m. ..... Mail and Express	2:45 p. m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
Denver, Colorado Springs and	
10:10 a m ... Pueblo Mail and Express ...	5:00 p m

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.

DEPART NORTH	ARR. FROM NORTH
15 a. m. Kan City & Chicago Ex. & Mail	9.40 p.m
20 p. m. Kan City & Chicago Fast Ex.	8.05 a. m
DEPART SOUTH	**ARR. FROM SOUTH**
10 a. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex	8.10 p. m
45 p. m. Houston & Gal'ston Mail & Ex	7.05 a. m

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
8.20 a. m. H'st'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	7.45 p. m
6.10 p. m. H'st'n & Gal'ston Mail & Ex.	9.10 a. m

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

DEPART NORTH	ARR. FROM NORTH
9:50 a.m. K. C St. L. & Chicago M'l & Ex.	6:40 p. m
10:15 p. m. K. C. St. L. & Chicago Fast Ex.	6:40 a. m
DEPART SOUTH.	**ARR. FROM SOUTH.**
7:35 a. m. Houston & Galv'st'n M'l & Ex, Houston, Galveston & San	9:55 p. m.
7:45 p. m. Antonio Mail and Express	9:35 a. m.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway.

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:45 a. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:15 p. m
9:00 p. m. Memphis & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:10 a. m

Texas & Pacific Railway.

DEPART EAST	MAIN LINE VIA MARSHALL	ARR. FROM EAST
7:05 a. m.	St. Louis Cannon Ball	9:25 p. m
9:00 a. m.	St. Louis Mail & Express	7:40 p. m.
5:20 p. m.	St. Louis & Memphis Fast Ex.	8.00 a.m
	Dallas News Train	6:05 a m
8:10 a. m.	Dallas Local	11:35 a. m.
10:35 a.m.	Dallas & Weatherf'd Local	4:15 p. m.
7:40 p. m.	Dallas Local	

DEPART WEST	MAIN LINE WEST	ARR. FROM WEST
4:30 p. m.	Weatherford Local	10:15 a. m.
8:40 a. m.	El Paso & California Mail & Ex	3:50 p. m

TRANSCONTINENTAL DIVISION VIA SHERMAN.

DEPART	ARRIVE
9:30 a. m. Texark'a & St. Louis Mail & Ex	6:30 p. m

Dodge Mason of Kemp, was among the cattlemen visiting here Sunday.

Thomas Trammell of Sweetwater, cattleman and banker, was in the city Sunday.

W. R. Curtis of Memphis, the well known cattle operator, was in the city Saturday.

E. Wilson of Kansas City, was here Sunday circulating among the cattlemen.

J. H. Ryburn, manager of the "Half Circle 6" ranch in Tom Green county, was here Monday.

C. W. White of Waco, was among the prominent cattlemen visiting here Friday last.

A. L. Nail of Chickasha, I. T., accompanied by his wife, was in the city Wednesday.

C. C. Hemming of Gainesville, a prominent banker and cattleman, was in the city Friday.

W. N. Waddell and Horace Sims, of Colorado City, well known stockmen, were in the city Thursday.

J. S. Straughan of Stephenville, district judge, was in the city Thursday attending the judges' convention.

J. L. Harris, traveling representative of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, was in the city Saturday on his return from an extended trip to Utah and Wyoming.

W. L. Tamblyn of Chicago, one of the principals in the well and favorably known commission firm of Tamblyn & Tamblyn, was a visitor here Friday.

W. T. Wagoner of Decatur, member of the firm of Dan Waggoner & Son, who are among the largest and wealthiest cattlemen in the state, was in the city Friday accompanied by Mrs. Waggoner.

L. L. Baldridge of Wagoner, I. T., a popular young cattleman, was in the city on business Wednesday. Mr. Baldridge is a son-in-law of Mr. John Gibson of that place.

W. L. McGaughey of Tolar, ex-land commissioner and member of the legislature, was in the city Tuesday. Col. McGaughey says he will be a candidate for his old office of land commissioner at the next election.

Thos. P. Geren of Stephenville, county clerk of Erath county, was an attendant at the couny clerk's convention here last week. He says Erath county made god small grain crops, but corn is short, excepting the early planting—stock interests in good shape.

V. S. Wardlaw, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company, returned last week with his family from the Concho country, where they had been off on a recreating trip. Mr. Wardlaw says they had a very enjoyable time and caught lots of fish.

D. M. DeVitt of Fort Worth, who broke his leg at Iatan some weeks since by being thrown from his horse, was on the streets last week, getting around with the aid of a crutch. His many friends were glad to see him out and hope he will soon be able to locomote without difficulty.

John Hurley of Arlington, a progressive orchardist and farmer as well as railroad man, was in the city Saturday and exhibited some splendid samples of the Old Mixon Free peach. Mr. Hurley was a successful exhibitor at the late Horticultural society's meeting at Belton, capturing first prize for the best exhibit of Wild Goose plums

D. M. DeVitt, the Fort Worth cattleman who recently sustained painful injuries, caused by his horse falling on him, is much better and will be out again in a few days.

Tom Montgomery, the well known Fort Worth cattleman who ranches in Crosby county, is spending a few days at home. Mr. Montgomery says his range is all he could ask, while his cattle are "fat as hogs."

W. B. Tullis of Quanah, member of the state sanitary board was in the city Friday, and left the following morning accompanied by United States Veterinary Surgeon Shannon to investigate a disease among cattle in McCullough county.

John Scharbauer returned to the city Wednesday from a trip to his ranch at Midland. From a Midland exchange we learn that while there he was one of a party who entertained a couple of guileless city visitors from Fort Worth to the exciting pastime of "pulling the badger."

C. J. Larimer, general live stock agent of the Texas and Pacific railroad, came in from Midland the first of the week. Mr. Larimer says the country is in good shape, grass fine and cattle rolling fat. He anticipates large shipments of fat cattle direct to the markets from the Midland country this fall.

P. W. Hunt, associate editor of the Texas Stock and Farm Journal, was to have attended the cowboys' re-union at Seymour this week, but was prevented by a severe attack of sciatica. The Journal, however, will be well represented by Messrs. R. M. Collins of Decatur and C. C. Poole of Aledo.

Jno. Scharbauer, the Fort Worth ranchman and cattle dealer, has returned from a successful badger hunt through Western Texas. While at Midland Mr. Scharbauer was, with the aid of Prof. Morton of the Fort Worth university, and Robert D. Hunter, Jr., of this city, able to land two large and exceptionally fine badgers of the Midland variety. Sharbauer is happy, while the two youngsters above mentioned are keeping very quiet.

Jno. T. Beal, manager of the St. Louis Cattle company, was in the city Monday night, returning Tuesday morning. The ranch managed by Mr. Beal is located in Crosby county and is one of the best in the state. The herd is exceptionally well bred and under Mr. Beal's careful and intelligent management is rapidly becoming one of the choicest in Texas. Mr. Beal says he never saw the grass as good in Western Texas as it is now.

We call attention of those who have daughters desiring a higher education, to the advertisement of the Hamilton College which appears on the Household page of this issue. This institution has asuccessful history of twenty-seven years; its management is thoroughly reliable. Chief Justice Brown of Austin, Maj. K. M. Van Zandt of this city and many other prominent people of Texas have educated their daughters there. We heartily commend this school.

T. J. Honea of Cleburne, in a letter dated July 28, enclosing renewal subscription sends subscription also for a relative in Quitaque, Tex., adding: "I want to send him a good paper and can't think of one that would be worth more to a stockman than Texas Stock and Farm Journal, for I think it one of the very best." The kind and complimentary expressions of our friend are appreciated equally with the remittance. The Journal's aim is continuous improvement and making the paper indispensable to every stockman and farmer in the country.

J. B. Gray of Childress, was in the city Tuesday from Moon ranch in Cottle county of which he is owner. Mr. Gray gave encouraging reports of that section of country stating they had had fine rains there little over a week ago, that all the water holes in the pasture are full, grass good and cattle doing well. Mr. Gray is very much inconvenienced by the recent quarantining of Cottle county as he was right in the middle of rounding up for shipment; in fact, had a lot of steers ready and had to turn them loose when quarantine was declared. He thinks there should be arrangements made whenever a herd is to be moved north for the quarantine officials to send an inspector to examine and give them a bill of health before starting rather than have whole counties and thousands of dollars worth of cattle tied up on account of a few tick infected cattle passing through. Mr. Gray has been amusing himself at the ranch by practicing the art of photography, and showed a number of pictures of scenes on the ranch which he had taken, including round up, branding, etc.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, the well known cattleman and Texas agent for the Cassidy Bros. Livestock Commission Company, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Carver has just finished shipping his steers from the Indian Territory and reports very satisfactory results. The highest weight load averaged 817 pounds and the lowest 811 pounds. These were the cattle which Mr. Carver bought in Refugio county last spring. Speaking of Texas fever Mr. Carver strongly advocates having a strip at least two counties wide to be considered neutral ground located directly adjoining and below the regular quarantine line, as a preventive measure against Texas fever. He thinks Texas fever is communicated most generally from East Texas and Louisiana cattle rather than from the coast cattle. Mr. Carver strongly advocates the free use of sulphur for stock, stating that he always uses it in his pastnre, and attributes his immunity from loss by disease of any kind largely to this. The method employed is after the barrels of salt are sawed in two and placed in position to mix a quantity of sulphur in the salt several inches deep, and repeat this from time to time according as the mixture is licked up by the cattle. After the first mixture the salt will have hardened, and it will be necessary to chop with an ax before mixing sulphur the second time.

Mr. A. P. Cagle of St. Joe, Montague county, was in the city Monday. He has been traveling extensively over Northern Texas and tells us that while farmers generally have been successful with their small grain crops their corn has suffered and in some places will make nothing, in others a very short crop, though a few localities that have had local rains will produce largely. Denton creek valley promising 75 bushels per acre. Cotton, too, he says, has suffered much from dry weather and there are few localities where the average crop will be produced. While out, Mr. Cagle visited the farm of Mr. Field, five miles southwest of Iowa Park. Mr. Field, with a steam pump, supplies a storage reservoir from Wichita river, his pump having a supply power of fifteen gallons per second. From the reservoir he irrigates 100 acres. On this he has large crops of cabbage and other vegetables. His alfalfa produces eight tons per acre; wheat, 60 bushels, while adjoining unwatered lands produced 27 bushels. The engine and pump were purchased for a small sum, the reservoir cost $1000, and the working expense of the plant were fuel and the wages of one man while the reservoir was being supplied. His plant will irrigate 200 acres. There are many localities in Texas where Mr. Field's example may be profitably followed—localities where company or district irrigation schemes could not be profitably organized.

WATERMELON CONTEST.

A local dry goods firm offered prizes some time since for the best watermelons produced in Tarrant county, also a prize for the smallest melon. The contest was had Wednesday with the following results:

H. L. Davis of Fort Worth exhibited the largest melon, having one that weighed sixty-four and one-quarter pounds, and received the first prize of $25.

W. A. Arthur of Smithfield came next with one weighing sixty-two and one-half pounds. It captured the second prize of $10, while G. B. Trimble of Bedford got third prize of $7.50 with a melon tipping the beam at sixty-one and one-half pounds.

Prizes of $5 each were awarded to S. S. Smith of Kennedale, J. M. Edgemore of Kennedale, G. M. Dent of Argyle, J. J. Roddy of Burleson and R. Snow of Birdville.

The smallest melon was produced by W. L. Hunter of Kennedale. It weighed less than half an ounce, was thoroughly matured and won a prize of $10.

This contest was arranged by the firm in question last spring, they having secured a large quantity of watermelon seed and given it to all who would call for it. No doubt the prizes offered stimulated the melon industry here.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COMMISSION COMPANY.

The National Live Stock and Commission company of Fort Worth has recently been chartered with a capital of $15,000. Its objects and purposes are the conduct of a general live stock commission business on the Fort Worth Stock Yards. The incorporators and stockholders are W. C. Bannard, Sam A. Hatcher, Thomas P. Bishop, W. H. Bradrick, E. M. Doggett, Geo. Beggs, Jno. P. Doggett, J. F. Grant, Dick Hovenkamp, J. J. Carson, A. DeGlandon and J O. Hatcher. The officers of the company are Sam A. Hatcher, president; Thomas P. Bishop, vice president; W. H. Bradrick, secreary and treasurer. Every member of the new firm is thoroughly identified with the live stock interests of Texas and each man comes well equipped for the duties to which he has been assigned. President Sam A. Hatcher is a thorough cattle man, having been in the business thirty years. His leading characteristic is conservatism. President Tom P. Bishop of Bastrop, enjoys an enviable reputation as a dealer and shipper throughout southwest Texas. The secretary and treasurer, W. H. Bradrick, late cashier of the Fort Worth Stock Yards company, by his thorough business methods and affable manner has won the confidence and respect of all shippers and visitors on this market. It is well understood among live stock dealers that the success of an enterprise of this kind depends largely on the ability and experience of its salesmen, and in this particular the new firm is singularly fortunate in securing the services of W. C. (Doc) Bannard, who has spent a number of years in that capacity on the northern markets and later formed an extensive acquaintance with Texas live stock men, acting as buyer for the old Fort Worth Packing company. In the directory of the new company will be found the names of George Beggs, Southwestern agent for Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, who is regarded as a first class authority on all questions that pertain to the cattle business of the Southwest; also Bud and John Daggett, who have grown up wiht the business and are familiar with all its phases, having spent twenty-five years in the raising and marketing of cattle. The new firm will open offices in the Live Stock Exchange building at the stock yards on August 2, where by close attention and good business methods they hope to secure a share of the patronage of the live stock market.

The supreme judicial court of Maine has decreed that any person driving a horse on the street, especially an unbroken or uncertain animal, should exercise very great care and caution so as to pass any cars there safely. But he is not debarred, the court goes on to state, from reasonable opportunities in a reasonable manner to exercise his horse, young or old, spirited or dull, in the presence of either stationary or moving cars, in order to accustom his horse to such sights and sounds as the running cars produce, if he can. When a person or team, through accident or misjudgment, or for any cause, is caught in a position of any peril by coming in collision of close contact with electric street cars, the court says that it is the duty of those who are managing he car to use all possible effort, by slackening the speed of a car or stopping it altogether, in order to avoid injury. If a horse driven by a traveler appears to be restive or refractory at the sight of a moving car, the movement of the car should be managed in such a way as to relieve, if possible, the traveler in his dilemma.

Weatherford market is receiving an uncommonly large supply of watermelons.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold to Texas parties since registration for the week ending July 20, 1897, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street. New York, N. Y., J. J. Hemingway, secretary:

Bulls.—Bringer 27865, M. Cline to H. Smith, McGregor; Bringer 27865, H. Smith to N. C. Conley, McGregor; Gen. Woodford 48196, Parks & Parks to A. W. Reed, Morgan; Golden Bob 35276, E. C. Snow to J. E. Peel, Vernon; Harry Le Brocq 57480, J. F. Wellington, Jr., to D. W. Phillips, Lampasas; Landseer of Live Oak 48275, Parks & Parks to G. Drake, Stephenville; Poacher 36439, W. L. Martin to J. D. A. Meyer, Sweet Home; Pogis of Lindisfarne 37486, D. W. Phillips to A. L. Lincecum, Lampasas; Ridicule 20024, Gebhart & Kaufman to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas; Royal Spider 48464, G. Hamilton to W. C. Brown, Webberville; Sir Bob Taylor 48441, A. LeGory to J. S. Wooters, Crockett; Sir Romeo St. L. 48463, G. Hamilton to E. E. Winfrey, Webberville.

Cows and Heifers.—Aloysia Ogdena 64770, A. W. Terrell to A. B. Deen, Austin; Lisgar's Bess 107812, A. J. Rosenthal to G. L. Siebrecht, LaGrange; Lisgar's Bess 107812, G. L. Siebrecht to A. C. Lenert, LaGrange; Mattie Hubbard 103962, W. L. Hartin to G. Wunderlich, Wied; Rena Levois 62087, A. Uhl, Jr., to J. L. Gray, San Antonio; Rena Levois 62087, J. L. Gray to J. Woods, San Antonio; Zon Champion 81878, J. R. Croom to Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, Luling.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR SUMMER VACATION

Why not take a run down in old Mexico instead of doing the same old thing at the seashore?

All of the novelty of a trip to the old world; something new at every turn. The City of Mexico is now a recognized summer resort. The average temperature during the summer months is 63 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Fine shady bicycle roads to historic points of interest hundreds of years old.

Modern hotels and a fresh bracing atmosphere, where you can sleep under a blanket and wear a light overcoat every night in the year. We give you two dollars for one when you cross the border and you can pay your expenses in Mexican money. Cheaper than staying at home.

Those having an eye to business will find good opportunities for investments.

The Mexican National railroad, "Laredo Route," is the shortest and quickest, passing through the most important cities, and the grandest scenery in the world. Pullman buffet cars on all through trains.

Ask for tickets, tourist guides and time tables via the "Laredo Route."

For full information address:
B. W. THATCHER, G. F. & P. A., Mex. Nat. R. R., Mexico City, Mex.
C. W. FISH, Com. Agt., Mex. Nat. R. R., Laredo Tex.
E. MUENZENBERGER, Com. Agt., Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO'S NEW ROAD.

Last Thursady afternoon Col. Uriah Lott, the proprietor of the San Antonio and Guadalupe Valley railroad, discussed the proposed plan for building the new road to Galveston before an enthusiastic meeting of the Business Men's club in this city. Col. Lott, having inspected the every foot of the proposed route in person, was in a position to fully demonstrate the advantages to accrue to San Antonio by the building of the road. Among other important facts stated, Col. Lott said:

"The Guadalupe valley to-day presents a state of development unsurpassed by any similar area of North Texas. Beginning with New Braunfels and coming down through Seguin, Cuero and other points, the Guadalupe river affords the most constant and effective water power anywhere found in Texas. The development of this valley, industrially and agricultural, has but just begun. That section is to-day the unfailing back country for San Antonio. Its development means the advancement of San Antonio's interests.

"In all that country lying between New Braunfels and the coast but one of the best towns can claim direct rail connections with your city.

"My faith in the funding of the project thus fathered is based on the magnifient Guadalupe country. Taking the most prosperous road in the state as an example, the Houston and Texas Central, whose earnings run over $8000 per mile annually, I find by the census of 1890 that the population of the route we propose to traverse exceeds by ten to the mile that along the Houston and Texas Central. The railway competition in the latter territory is in excess of that which would exist in the Guadalupe, where this proposed line is to be built. Besides this, a seaboard connection, independent of Eastern trunk line control, will be of inestimable value to your business interests. It is useless to argue to you the necessity for what you all so strongly realize you most need. If you will subscribe $150,000 of the stock the rest of the country will take enough to put it through."

Resolutions warmly endorsing Col. Lott's plan and pledging the club to put forth its best efforts to bring thout a consummation of same, were passed without a dissenting voice, and August 3 was agreed upon as the date for the next meeting, at which time active work will be planned.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

TO STOCKMEN

The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty thousand acres of what is known as the Tol Ware pasture, three miles from the stock pens. 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.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

The Journal urges orchardists and truckers to study the matter of shipping and marketing more closely than ever before. It is getting to a point where the profits on a man's crop are dependent on these branches as much or more than anything else in the business. Co-operation, and the acquisition of a knowledge of the proper markets are points to be studied. The State Horticultural Society discussed these matters at some length at their recent meeting and will take the subject up more particularly next time.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

One of the choicest and best flocks on the plains is offered for sale; consists of about 2000 wethers, 1800 lambs (mostly half-Shropshires) and 2700 ewes from yearlings up. Flock has sheared 12 pounds. One thousand of these lambs will average 60 pounds by Sept 1. This offer is worth attention, as the flock is such as is hard to duplicate in Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.
Fort Worth, Texas.

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To all points in the North and East. Reduced rates to all summer resorts. Short line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, and all points in the Middle and Eastern states. Pullman vestibule buffet sleeping cars between Galveston and Kansas City, and between Galveston and Cincinnati via. Chattanooga. Service and connections unexcelled. For rates and other information, call on

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LOW VACATION RATES.

The Queen & Crescent will sell excursion tickets at low rates to the mountains and seashore resorts every day from June 1st to September 30th, inclusive, with final limit October 31st, 1897.

The Queen and Crescent offers to torists this year the most perfect service and appointments ever offered the Southern traveling public. Through Pullman sleepers of the finest pattern.

Apply to your nearest Queen and Crescent ticket agent for rates and full information.

A. F. BARNETT.
G. P. A., New Orleans, La.

TO NASHVILLE AND RETURN, $15.50, $21.35, $29.10, VIA THE SANTA FA.

$15.50 ticket sold every Tuesday and Thursday, limited 1 days; $21.35 ticket sold daily, limited 20 days; $29.10 ticket sold daily, limited Nov. 7th.

S. A. KENDIG, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

SHEEP
For Sale.

We have several bunches listed, varying in number from 250 to 10,000 head.

Correspondence from intending buyers solicited.

Geo. B. Loving & Co.,
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QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE.
NEW ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN R.R.
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Shreveport
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AND TO ALL POINTS
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SOLID VESTIBULED TRAINS, FAST TIME, CLOSE CONNECTIONS, THROUGH - SLEEPERS.

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

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—ARE THE—
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And second largest in the world. The entire railroad systems of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City have direct rail connection with these yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1896	**1,814,698**	**2,605,575**	**993,126**	**57,547**	**113,594**
Slaughtered in Kansas City	932,916	2,263,143	663,069		
Sold to Feeders	510,433	593	124,547		
Sold to Shippers	295,676	334,635	86,334		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1896	**1,739,025**	**2,598,371**	**873,950**	**46,067**	

Charges—Yardage: Cattle 25 cents per head; Hogs, 5 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.

C. F. MORSE, V. P. & Gen. M'n'g'r. E. E. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas
H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. EUGENE RUST, Gen. Supt.
W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers Horse and Mule Department.

The Live Stock Market of St. Louis.
THE ST. LOUIS
National Stock Yards
Located at East St. Louis, Ill., directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their Stock is billed directly to the
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We fit Horse and Rider. All are Happy. Write for catalogue, showing style of Up-to-date Saddles. BEST ON EARTH.

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CATTLE WANTED.

We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up, and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows.

Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 200 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address

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