

PAMPHLET WORK

NOTICE

Stock Associations.

The JOURNAL office is supplied with an entire new Job Outfit, including special facilities for getting out pamphlet work.

Stock Associations, with Constitutions, By-laws, etc., to print, are invited to examine our work and prices. We make a specialty of this class of work.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Consolidated with the Texas Wool Grower, September 13, 1885.

VOL. 5. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885. NO. 41.

J. B. MITCHELL & CO. DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements FARM AND Plantation Supplies. WAGONS, PLOWS, Barb and Plain Fence Wire. Engines, Wind Mills, Pumps, Pigs and Pipe Fittings. 106, 108 and 110, THROCKMORTON ST. FT. WORTH.

A. M. BRITTON, President. JOHN NICHOLS, Vice-President. G. R. NEWTON, Cashier.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CAPITAL \$150,000.00. SURPLUS \$50,000.00. Do a general banking business, buy and sell Exchange on all principal points in the United States and Europe, make collections and remit promptly therefor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums of \$5.00 and upwards, on pastures or large farms, for a term of years. Vendors take notes purchased. Apply to

SHATTUCK & HOFFMAN, New Orleans, La. BRANCH OFFICES—Fort Worth, over City National Bank; San Antonio, Soledad street.

E. H. KELLER,

Buggies, Buggies. Buggies, HACKS AND SPRING WAGONS. The lowest prices, the best goods. Write for catalogue, Fort Worth, Texas.

CASEY & SWASEY,

Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Cigars. AGENTS FOR LEMP'S BOTTLED BEER, Corner Houston and Third Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHOLESALE FURNITURE Fakes & Co.,

400 & 402 Main and 403 Houston Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. RANCHES, HOTELS, and PR VATE RESIDENCES FITTED UP IN ANY STYLE. Purchasers can send for and receiving illustrated catalogue, order what is desired. Visitors are invited to inspect our Stock.

T. T. HINDE, FRED QUICKENSTEDT.

HINDE & QUICKENSTEDT

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Land and Live Stock Agency. Collections and Correspondence Solicited. DEL RIO, KINNEY CO., TEXAS. Agents for Texas Live Stock Journal.

DR. JOSEPH HIRSCH, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST,

310 THROCKMORTON STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX. Particular attention given to firing and blistering weak tendons or any bone deposits on horses. All diseases of cattle a specialty.

BUCHAN'S "Silver Fleece Dip."

NON-POISONOUS SAFE MOST EFFECTIVE, CONVENIENT, CHEAPEST. The Projectors of the Universally Known BUCHAN'S CRESYLIC OINTMENT, appreciating the necessity for a new Sheep Dip, that would be cheap, efficient and readily applied in water of ordinary temperature, after a year of constant experiment, now offer to the sheepmen of the United States, the following:

CERTAIN CURE FOR SCAB AND ALL SKIN DISEASES OF SHEEP. "Buchan's Silver Fleece Dip." It Does Not Cost to Exceed 11-2 Cents Per Head to Dip. Put up in the following sized packages: 1 case containing 10 one gallon cans, 1 case containing 2 five gallon cans, barrels of 25 gallons, casks of 50 gallons.

FOR SALE BY: A. Dreiss, San Antonio. J. N. Edgemoor & Co., San Saba. Seay & Egan, Big Springs. R. M. Turner, Bartlett. E. H. Cooper, Eagle Pass. J. S. Douthett, Sweetwater. P. H. Carter, Abilene. C. H. De Rye, Corpus Christi. Peter Steffen, Laredo. H. A. McCrear, Pearsall. Willis & Moore Lampasas. B. Badger & Son, Burnet. H. H. Allen & Co., Junction City. Aug Feltine, Comert. L. J. Black & Son, Wichita Falls. L. E. Collins, Coleman. Ware Bros., Colorado City. C. H. De Rye, Corpus Christi. G. M. Hodges & Co., Etnel. Sam Wallis, Fort McKovvitt. Chas. Schneider, Kerrville.

And Dealers Generally Throughout the Southwest. JAMES R. MERCHANT, Representing "The Carbolic Soap Co." Postoffice box 285, San Antonio, Tex. WM. F. KIDDER & CO., 83 John Street, New York, Wholesale Agents.

W. G. TURNER, Pres. W. T. FAKEP, Sec. J. N. MANUEL, Tres. and Man.

Fort Worth China Company, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, Chandeliers and Lamps, Silver Plated Ware.

401 Houston Street, Corner Third, Fort Worth, Texas.

FELT'S PATENT ELASTIC Cast Steel Shepherd's Crook.

New goods greatly improved. Fine workmanship, beautifully finished, very light and flexible (weight 7oz.). They are finely tempered and warranted not to break or bend in ordinary use. Sockets shank readily adjusted to any handle. Catches easily and holds firmly. The largest sheep or smallest lamb. Worth less than any other. Saves three-fourths normal labor and worry of catching and handling sheep. Postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1. Two or more, same address, ten per cent. off. Special terms to dealers. S. D. FELT, Jackson, Michigan.

SEED Warranted to Grow. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FREE.

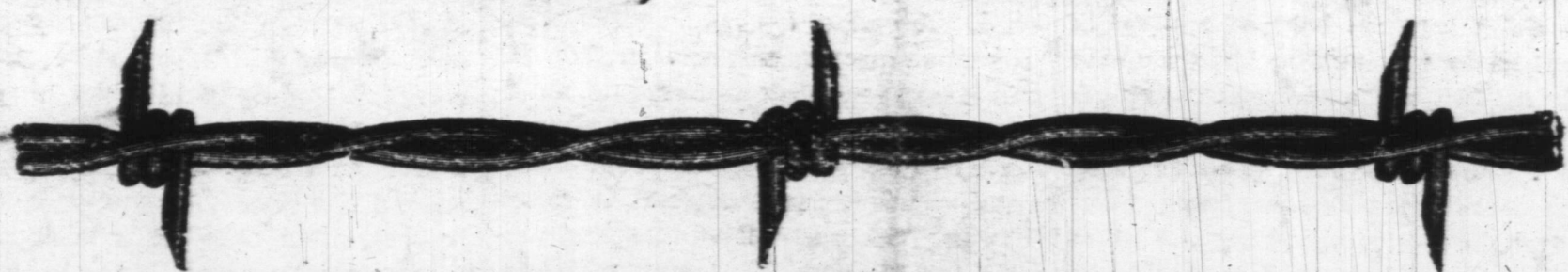
or extra seeded grain. I have sold vegetables and flowers and over 1 million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors. If you ask them whether they are related, Mr. Thomas Hendall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 20 years I have dealt with you. Every year in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit—reliably honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, the Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potatoes, Eclipse Beans are some of the specialties of which I have the original introduction. A Pair with \$500 in produce. See my catalogue, free to all. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass.

GEORGE B. LOVING & CO. COMMISSION DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK.

Second Street, between Houston and Throckmorton St., Fort Worth, Texas. With our extensive acquaintance, increased facilities, and knowledge of the country, and business generally, we confidently believe we can make it to the interest of those wishing to buy or sell any kind of REAL ESTATE OR LIVE STOCK to deal through us. We do not handle any properties on our own account and, therefore, by doing an exclusive agency business, give our customers the full benefit of our entire time and attention, as well as any bargains that may arise from the depression in money matters, fluctuations in the market or otherwise. All parties having properties for sale are invited to place the same on our books, where they will receive prompt attention at the hands of thoroughly experienced salesmen, together with the benefits arising from a thorough, but judicious system of advertising. NO CHARGES EXCEPT IN CASE OF SALE. Purchasers by applying to us will have the advantage of a long list of desirable properties to select from. Correspondence from buyers and sellers solicited. All inquiries, either in person or by letter promptly answered.

SANBORN & WARNER, Manufacturers' Agents for GLIDDEN'S PATENT STEEL BARBED WIRE for the State of Texas.



Manufactured only by Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co. for the Eastern and Southern States. It is made from two No. 12 steel wires, full size, evenly twisted, uniform tensile strength 1500 pounds. Genuinely galvanized bars at right angles with main wire, any uniformly 2 1/2 or 3 inches apart, as desired, the superiority of which is universally acknowledged. In consequence of these and other advantages we have good reason to believe that its sales are five times greater than the united sales of all others. In view of the above statement of facts, can purchasers afford to make a series of experiments with other cheaper and less widely known styles and grades of wire, especially wire which is manufactured without a license, and by this course subjecting themselves to assessments for damages by the United States courts. It is possible that the manufacturers of and dealers in unlicensed barb wire may offer to protect their patrons, but when this protection is offered, we respectfully suggest that you investigate the responsibility of such guarantors. While we disclaim any intention of monopolizing the barb wire business, our readers will please remember that there are few, if any, articles of merchandise manufactured which leave so small a margin between first cost and the price at which legitimate barb wire can be purchased. There are several styles of barb wire duly licensed by the owners of all the patents governing the manufacture of barb wire and bearing their license stamp, and we would recommend their use if after a thorough investigation of the true merits of our wire and the present low prices you find you can afford to purchase any other style or inferior grade of wire. Inquire for the genuine Glidden, sold only by us or our appointed agencies throughout the state, care schedule of prices never exceeding that of our manufacturers. For samples, price lists and Glidden Barb Wire Pocket Compendium, address

SANBORN & WARNER, Houston, Tex.

SEEDS "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." PLANTS. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1885 OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." full of valuable cultural hints, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything new and rare in Seeds and Plants, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (8 cents). To customers of last season sent free without application.

BANKS.

Panhandle National Bank, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS. John G. James, President, W. A. Knott, Vice-President, A. S. James, Cashier. Accounts of Stockmen, Land Dealers, Merchants and other business men respectfully solicited.

DODDRIDGE & DAVIS, Bankers, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS. Have dealings with the principal stockmen of this section, and do a general banking business.

M. B. LOYD, D. C. BENNETT, E. B. HAROLD, Pres't. Vice-Pres't. Cashier. Capital, \$250,000. Surplus, \$132,000. To a l. 492,500.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Texas. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. SAN ANTONIO.

BRANCH OFFICE, TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, 208 Main Plaza, next to Central Hotel, San Antonio, Feb. 15, 1885.

Our Uncle as an Author. Uncle Sam, as an author, is as startling in his scientific achievements and discoveries as is Jules Verne, Uncle Samuel's romances, edited in the agricultural department of his government and profusely illustrated with colored lithography, are works of art. But foreigners do not readily understand these elegantly gotten up pictures, for it will be remembered how Her Von Bismarck pointed to a volume of this literature when asked for his authority for excluding the American flag from Germany. Prince Bismarck unfortunately thought Uncle Sam a scientist.

Rarely does a subject capable of such vivid and wealth-destroying treatment present itself as is the exciting theme of "cattle fever." In collecting data upon which to build this one of his marvelous romances, our uncle called to his aid some learned gentlemen who more than assisted him. Few of our uncle's literary efforts have commanded more unbounded admiration for their whole-sale ideal qualities than his recent work entitled "Contagious Diseases of Domestic Animals." Like Jules Verne, our revered relative always mixes up a goodly smattering of fact with a world-wide amount of guess. In discussing upon this romantic subject of fever, it is stated as a "salient fact" that Northern cattle brought to Texas contract the fever with certainty, but that Northern calves and yearlings are not quite so liable, "because their mouths being smaller they are more dainty eaters and better able to pick out the blades of grass they want." See page 248.

If you ever watched calves and yearlings eating, you have noticed how carefully they cut out blade by blade and thus in twenty-four hours have gathered fully twenty-four blades of grass. You see, in the fever-stricken country, the bugs and things that distill fever hang to the blades of grass-like grasshoppers in a Kansas wheat-

field, and it embarrasses the Northern calves to make a judicious selection. Northern calves are modest. So, in this exciting and fearful story, the principal characters get in fearful situations. The Bismarck family seem to play an important part, and the Diplococci and Micrococci and Spores and all the minor characters have an exciting and cow-dropping time of it. The situations are all good and it seems a pity that the work is merely in the world of romance and not historical. As the story progresses it will become more exciting and intelligible, and there is no guessing what will happen to the hero, Diplococcus. He is the heavy villain who kills off everything he meets. 'May-be unkind fate will overtake him, too.

Is Texas in the Union? If the patriotic sentiment of this people be appealed to, a hearty affirmative response would be given to such a question. Texas is indeed a large portion of this Union, it exceeds in territory by more than double any other state; its products figure as an important portion of this country's commerce; it is the nursery ground of the greatest of all the great industries of America—the breeding ground of beef. It would seem that every other commonwealth would feel a pride in being allied to such a state. When Texas voluntarily surrendered her independence as a separate republic and became one of the United States, she complimented the Union by the affiliation. But in the light of recent legislative action of the alleged statesmen of some of the Western states—action bearing with a hoped-for disastrous effect upon the beef interests of Texas; in the face of such idiotic action as the stockmen of this state impelled to stop and wonder if this indeed be one of a union of thirty-eight states, or merely a foreign country, a Mexico or Canada, and with no more rights under the federal constitution than have these countries? If, in the recent action of some of the legislatures, Texas has received one whit more consideration under the constitution of the United States, because of her membership under that constitution, then such consideration is far from being apparent. Under the convenient disguise of nature's first law, "self-preservation," legislative enactment is engineered in favor of those who fear far more from Texas beef competition than all the alleged "fever" and Salmon-invented diplococci yet dreamed of. These learned law makers, knowing naught but the narrow limits of their government-owned state, defy the very principles of inter-state commerce and with contempt ignores the rulings of the supreme court of the land. But they have possibly forged a file which they will yet unsuccessfully gnaw. They have not yet annulled every remedy. They may yet keenly feel the dreaded Texas competition. Their impotent cry of "fever" will not avail to enrich the few at the expense of Texas' interests for the citizens of Kansas will learn that the stockmen of this state are still "Texans and can't be stepped on."

ties and quarantine grounds, we are independent of the trail." This surprising declaration could be traced to no one who would assume its paternity, and it was generally regarded as being an expression of the railroads, but by no means the sentiment of the stockmen.

The railroads interested certainly desired permission to have quarantine grounds of their own in Kansas, and to have secured them would have qualified the otherwise ridiculous legislation of that state, and yet might have had no bearing on the subject in the sense of relief to Texas stockmen. The branch office of the JOURNAL is in receipt of a letter written from Kansas a few days since by a gentleman presumed to be in a position to speak with a fair degree of reliability. The writer states that Mr. Olds, traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific system of roads, affirms that his roads will not haul a car load of Southern Texas cattle out of this state after the operation of quarantine laws go into effect, all roads having been notified that under certain sections of the animal industry bill the federal government will hold the roads liable for damages arising from transportation of Texas cattle, and that such cattle would not be hauled beyond Wichita Falls. The letter adds: "The above is true and can be depended upon."

The honorable Columbus Upson, just returned from Washington, states emphatically that the animal industry bill does not expect in its operations a single hoof of Texas cattle beyond such as are fat cattle shipped to market for slaughter, and such cattle would not figure largely against the aggregate number to go out of the state. It is therefore possible that transportation by rail may be practically cut off; it may be that Kansas men see almost within reach a fortune for each and every owner of a four-legged beast in that state; it may be that the state governments and the federal government behind them are "loaded;" it may be that Texas will with her greatest industry become an outcast and alien; all this may be. But it is far more likely to be that the mercenary people of the upper country will find Texans yet capable of asserting their right to be heard in the master and able to demand a degree of justice not voluntarily accorded her. The legislative machinery seems pretty well oiled and glisters brightly with anticipated gain for the grasshopper devastated state, but a cog is mighty likely to slip somewhere and when it does, something will smash. South Texas stockmen have not begun to give away their cattle yet.

HORNS AND HOOPS.

Good weather. W. C. Irvin is here. W. G. Butler of Helena registered at the JOURNAL office. J. J. Young, a prominent cattleman of Hidalgo county, is in San Antonio. W. H. Jennings and wife of Pearl stopped at the St. Leonard this week. T. J. Crum, from Mexico, called on the JOURNAL office, and he looked happy. Capt. John T. Lytle was in and out of town several times lately—always cheerful. Jo R. Murray, is tarrying a while in San Antonio, and called on the JOURNAL.

John Dewees has so far improved at Wooten Wells as to be able to return home soon. W. A. Pettus of Goliad is still with us and talks trade, but will not give his cattle away. Z and Ray Phillips, of Hazen, Ark., were in San Antonio and bought a number of horses. Recently C. M. Neville sold to Mundy Bros., at El Paso, a bunch of two-year-old cattle at \$18. Hines Clark has two hats; one is better than the other, but neither is as fine looking as he is.

According to the Miles City Stock Grower Journal, strawberries must be about ripe in that sunny land. L. S. Berg of Berg Bros., and a banker, D. Sullivan and others, went in a special car to the exposition last week. Col. A. W. Dunn and J. W. Pecosock and families of Colorado City, are taking in the sights of the Alamo town. Louis Oge and wife departed Tuesday last for the exposition at New Orleans. To be gone two weeks, if the babies didn't cry.

Stockmen will yet learn that they will fare better if they keep their stock at home and mature and fatten them themselves. John Blocker of Austin completed this week a trade with Col. B. Q. Campbell to deliver 5000 head of one- and two- in Dallas county. Terms were private but satisfactory all around, his said.

Sam Wolcott brought in 200 head of fat muttons this week. They would dress forty-five pounds, and brought \$2 to \$2.25. J. T. Woodhull of Kinney county came to the city Wednesday, and reports a good outlook for sheep and hogs for the spring, judging from his hocks. C. W. Brown, of Haymond Station, is in the Alamo barg, and honored the JOURNAL with a call. Mr. Brown is on a cattle-buying expedition, and knows what he wants. Col. A. T. Babbitt, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, is in San Antonio and feeling the market. It is said he thinks of buying cattle. The cologne registered at the JOURNAL office.

Erasmus Reed, the popular furniture dealer, left this week for New Orleans, and will there be joined by his sister, who has been at school in Ohio, but severe illness unfortunately caused her to temporarily forego her studies. Capt. Lee Hall sold this week to W. A. Pettus of Goliad a thorough bred Polled Angus yearling bull, Texas raised, for \$500. The father and mother of this bull were imported direct from Scotland by Mr. Steele of Michigan county.

The enterprising, wide-awake firm of Dryburgh & Lobock have spent a large amount of money in improving and beautifying the Buffalo camp and stock yards on North Flores street. Their increasing business compelled enlargement of their stables. They never get left on business. Last Monday night two white men and two Mexicans rounded up fifty head of miscellaneous horses grazing just outside of San Antonio, brought them into the city and sold them to J. H. Griffin and departed. It was a wonderfully daring theft. One of the men has been caught and the others may be. The branch office of the JOURNAL is under obligations to the publisher for a copy of the universally known Burke's Texas Almanac, for 1885, and containing a splendid colored map of Texas and Mexico. Because of the illness of Mr. James Burke, Mrs. Burke has bravely taken up the work and gotten it out in good shape. Sheriff McKinney of La Salle county, had a scathing letter in a recent issue of the Express wherein Senator E. J. Hall of Laredo is lauded unmercifully in connection with rafter service. The noble senator now has something to think about and chew over; and Captain Sheely continues in the position leading stockmen believe he should be.

A. Schmidt & Co. of San Antonio, gave a grand "coffee soiree"—what ever that may be—and showed how the nation's coffee roaster, for which they are state agents, works. If you had simply been there and drank of the nectar of the gods as prepared by those household machines you would be a better man. Every stockman's wife should write the firm for particulars. OUR WOOL SACK. Charles G. Wright, a Maverick county flockmaster, is in San Antonio. C. G. Hubbard, representing Denny, Rice & Co., paid the branch office of the JOURNAL an appreciated visit. L. Pisquet's 600 muttons which he shipped to New Orleans last week would dress fifty pounds, and are said to have cost him \$2.75. Sam A. Wolcott of Enneal chatted awhile this week with the JOURNAL man. Mr. Wolcott was overflowing with business. He considers the sheep outlook good, but buyers and sellers his flocks are lambing right along now. He prefers taking the risk of early lambing being lost by bad weather rather than later lambing being exposed to fly-blow. The Market. CATTLE—More activity in this market than last week, but prices unchanged, butcher stock, being quoted by Hines Clark & Co. at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Butchers are pretty well supplied. Several car-loads of fat Presidio county beef stock were brought to this market this week. On range cattle it is difficult to give quotations as prices are greatly unsettled, and buyers and sellers are wide apart. A number of buyers are on the ground endeavoring to get yearlings delivered here at \$3 to \$4 and older stock in proportion. Sellers are standing off for better figures and quoting the stock at \$13 to \$20 delivered. But one trade reported of 5,000 head one and two, at private terms. HORSES—Have come in freely and found ready sale at \$35 to \$40 for saddle stock. Large numbers are on the way. Good mules are in full supply and quoted at \$40. Shipments of horse and mule stock for the past week are as follows: Van Overstreet, one car horses, mare and mule to Little Rock; A. S. Gage, one car horses to Marshall, Presidio county; J. S. Stobworth, one car mare to Alabama; B. B. Mason, one car fancy horse to Athens, Ala.; Capt. William Smith, one car mules; J. F. Laughlin, four cars saddle horses, at Phillips, one car mules, Little Rock. Hides. L. Bergstrom reports quotations unchanged; 100 lbs of fallen hides very heavy and demand lessening, the market becoming glutted; large quantity of fallen hides offering good stock, the latter being in good demand. I. Ervin & Co. say: Receipts this

Continued on Page 2, etc.







ESTRAYS.

BOSQUE.

1 bay mare 15 hands high, white streak in face, one hind foot white, 14 years old, branded on left shoulder...

old, branded on right thigh, and on left shoulder, and 25 on thigh. 1 gray mare, 5 years old, branded on left shoulder and on thigh...

1 white and red speckled cow and calf, branded on left shoulder; other indistinct brands. 1 gray mare 14 or 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded CZ on right shoulder...

PAN HANDLE BRANDS.

A. & H. V. ROWE. Post office, Mobeetle, Wheeler county, Tex. Ranch on White Fish Creek and Salt Fork of Red River.

TEXAS.

ALAMO CATTLE COMPANY. A. S. Nicholson, President; W. A. Hinton, Secretary and Treasurer; R. M. Stevenson, Superintendent. Post office, Fort Worth, Texas.

BRANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES

Of Companies under the Management of Underwood, Clark & Co. \$250.00 REWARD! These Companies and Ranches will pay \$250.00 reward, in addition to rewards paid by associations of which they are members...



TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

Established April, 1890. CONSOLIDATED WITH TEXAS WOOL GROWER September 13, 1894.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas.

GEO. B. LOVING, President. H. L. BENTLEY, Vice-President. F. H. HALE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Subscription \$2.00 per Annum. Office of Publication and Business, on Second Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Journal is the official organ of the Texas Live Stock Association and of other principal stock associations in the state.

Full proceedings of each meeting of these associations, together with the time and place of such meetings, will be published in this journal.

Published alternately, the estrayed stock of every county in Texas. Gives latest market reports and stock news generally from all parts of the country.

To Local Agents. All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money. Otherwise no attention is paid to such orders.

Stock Meeting. The annual meeting of the Nolan and Fisher County Stock association will take place at the court-house in Sweetwater, Tex., on Monday, the 2nd day of March next.

Announcement. The annual meeting of the North-west Texas Cattle Raisers association will be held at Sherman, Tex., on Tuesday, 19th March, 1885.

Announcement. The sixth annual meeting of the Brazos and Colorado Cattle Association, will be held at Colorado, Texas, on Tuesday, March 3, 1885.

Attention Stockmen. The Concho and Colorado Stock association is hereby called to meet in annual session, in San Angelo, on Tuesday, February 24th.

Notice to Stockmen. The members of the Presidio County Live Stock association, and all men who are interested in the running of cattle in Presidio and adjoining counties, are requested to be present at the meeting, to be held at Murphyville on Friday, February 27, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Parties desiring to enclose farms or ranches will find that fence posts and wire have both come down.

Early maturity will become the watchword of Texas. A young, light, fat beef can be shipped out at all seasons of the year.

The stockmen of West Texas are relieved from paying interest on school lands until August 1st, thanks to Dr. Yandell of Tom Green county.

The officers of the different live stock associations are requested to send for publication all notices of meetings to take place which are of general interest to stockmen.

Mr. Robert D. Perry, of Dallas, has purchased of F. M. Houts, three yearling grade Hereford bulls for \$400.

Several offers have been made to furnish good corn-fed horses, 14 hands, in good fix, from \$55 to \$80, and the best of Southern Texas saddle stock at \$45 to \$50.

as no horses are on expenses near cities yet the horse owners are holding the stock to better their condition by the time the sharp demand begins.

In a state comprising as Texas does, 172,000 acres or thereabouts sometimes reports are apt to show an apparent conflict. This is the case in regard to losses in stock. In some sections losses have been heavy and in others losses have been light.

A Joint Meeting. At a joint meeting of the Chicago and Texas Live Stock company and the Iowa and Texas Cattle company recently held in Parlor A, Grand Pacific hotel, dispatches and communications were read from outsiders on their vast ranges in Tom Green county, Texas, entirely exploding the sensational reports of the weather driven condition of their cattle, losses, etc.

This meeting was called to facilitate the working of their ranges jointly, many of the stockholders being jointly interested. The directors present of the Chicago and Texas Live Stock company were: Isaac Walzick, president, Wilson M. Darlington, Hurlow N. Higginbotham and Shep Crumpacker.

The meeting of the Colorado and Brazos Cattle Association takes place on the 3d of March at Colorado City, Colonel Cunningham, secretary of the association, writes from St. Louis that a strong delegation from abroad will be present.

Commissioner of Agriculture. Not only the agricultural associations, but the agricultural papers of the country seem to join with great unanimity in recommending to President-elect Cleveland, Gov. Norman J. Colman of Missouri, as the proper person to be appointed commissioner of agriculture, or secretary of agriculture, should the office be elevated to a cabinet position.

Notice to Stockmen. The members of the Presidio County Live Stock association, and all men who are interested in the running of cattle in Presidio and adjoining counties, are requested to be present at the meeting, to be held at Murphyville on Friday, February 27, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Parties desiring to enclose farms or ranches will find that fence posts and wire have both come down.

Early maturity will become the watchword of Texas. A young, light, fat beef can be shipped out at all seasons of the year.

The stockmen of West Texas are relieved from paying interest on school lands until August 1st, thanks to Dr. Yandell of Tom Green county.

The officers of the different live stock associations are requested to send for publication all notices of meetings to take place which are of general interest to stockmen.

Mr. Robert D. Perry, of Dallas, has purchased of F. M. Houts, three yearling grade Hereford bulls for \$400.

Several offers have been made to furnish good corn-fed horses, 14 hands, in good fix, from \$55 to \$80, and the best of Southern Texas saddle stock at \$45 to \$50.

FROM THE WEST.

Condition of Stock—The Colorado and Brazos Association.

Mr. W. F. Lewis of Colorado Texas, was in the city last Tuesday and while here paid a visit to the JOURNAL office. He is president of the Colorado and Brazos Cattle association and one of the leading practical ranchmen of the West; attends to all important details connected with the herds, and has accumulated a handsome property in lands and stock.

After the exciting reports of continued and heavy losses of cattle had been published, Mr. Lewis wrote to different ranchmen in Mitchell, Runnels, Concho and Tom Green counties for the actual status of affairs, and rode over considerable range himself, and while obtaining such evidence as other ranchmen sent him, did his best to gain light by his own observation, and the result is an estimate of 2 per cent loss—no more. In his own pasture the men finding him had orders to skin all dead cattle, and the result so far shows but eight hides, a light loss out of 4,000 head.

Mr. Lewis says further that the rain and snows have benefited the whole grazing grounds; that the soil is well seasoned and all required to make grass is warmth. The ground is turning green with verdure, and rapidly furnishing a good support for stock. He anticipates that the beef movement will be one month earlier than last year. He explains the difference between last and this year by citing the fact that last year warm weather came and found dry ground whereas the ground is now moist.

As Mr. Lewis is president of the Colorado and Brazos association, the above as given should reassure parties interested in cattle as to the satisfactory manner in which stock are wintering in Western Texas, and ranchmen who are absent, who know Mr. Lewis, will estimate by a correct valuation the extravagant reports which were scattered by the press and which had about as much truth to back them as would give color to the sensation.

The meeting of the Colorado and Brazos Cattle Association takes place on the 3d of March at Colorado City, Colonel Cunningham, secretary of the association, writes from St. Louis that a strong delegation from abroad will be present. The president has the assurance that Colorado City, the young giant of Western Texas, will turn herself loose to do honor to guests of the occasion, and in the assertion is backed by prominent citizens of the town and the ranchmen of the adjoining country.

Last week mention was made of the necessity of ranchmen taking especial pains to keep the yearlings and cows separate, as a measure of economy so as to permit all old cows to fatten early so that in case of necessity the cow could be sold for beef. To cut out all the old cows missing the usual calf, to protect every young cow from being kept down in flesh during the whole summer, is a measure for ranchmen to carry out, where the numbers will permit. This is often neglected and just as often results in a loss from such neglect. Yet most of the stockmen whose cattle do not exceed one thousand do make some show of doing something to prevent calves sucking their mothers until two years old.

In 1883 he was invited by the North-western Texas Cattle Growers' association to deliver the annual address at its meeting in this city on the 6th of March. He accepted the invitation, and his address upon that occasion was listened to with intense interest, and was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered on the cattle industry in the state. It was widely copied throughout this country and in Europe.

He was accompanied on this visit by a large delegation of stockmen from Missouri, who traveled over the state as far west as El Paso, visiting also San Antonio, Austin, Houston, Galveston and other places. Numerous receptions were given to the Missouri delegation, and Gov. Colman was invariably called upon to respond in its behalf, and his speeches were all well-timed, appropriate and eloquent. He left hosts of friends in every place of importance they visited.

Gov. Colman possesses peculiar qualifications for the office. His knowledge is not simply confined to books, though he has been a close student of agriculture all his life. No man has mingled more freely with farmers, stock-raisers and horsemen, or has a larger share of their confidence and esteem. There is hardly a state in the great Mississippi valley, extending from the British Possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, that he has not been honored by being frequently invited, by some of its organizations, to deliver addresses before them. No other man in the country has been so generally called upon. This indicates the esteem in which he is held by agriculturists, and if President Cleveland desires a representative agriculturist in the cabinet, a man of pure purpose, of high character, and real ability in his profession, a man who will give popularity to this department of the government and satisfaction to the agriculturists of the country, he cannot do better than to appoint Gov. Colman of Missouri.

that average eight hundred pounds in weight and really do not average a year old in age.

The advantage of selling stock as beef is obvious. He who has a carload can sell to equal advantage with the man having thousands. Beef is the outlet when all other outlets fail, and is the most satisfactory and most promising outlet for the future.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad having obtained the right of way through the Nation at the last session of congress and being required to build very soon, have obtained the promise of leading men of Fort Worth and Gainesville for the right of way from Fort Worth to Gainesville. Whether the road will be extended soon is a matter yet to be determined.

A suit between Ford & Wyeth of Kansas, on the one hand, and Glen Halsell of Decatur, on the other, over stock matters, caused a number of stockmen to go to Dallas during the week, but owing to the illness of Mr. Halsell the case was continued. Some two hundred thousand dollars are involved in the suit, on account of alleged non-fulfillment of contract. The case is thoroughly mixed up.

The magnificent building of Joseph H. Brown, wholesale grocer of Fort Worth, including the whole stock of goods, was consumed by fire on the night of Thursday last, the total loss amounting to \$250,000. Mr. Brown was largely insured and although the fire may temporarily interfere with his business, it will be resumed on as large a scale as ever. Mr. Brown is a business man of ample means and unlimited resources, and in the state of Texas the credit of no house stands higher.

The Pecos valley stockmen, meeting in convention at Toyah on the 17th inst., elected as president P. J. Norwood; vice president, J. W. Gibson; treasurer, C. W. Buester; secretary, J. S. Harrison. The name chosen was the Pecos Valley Stock Raisers' Association. It was decided to commence the spring round-up on May 20, at Pontoon Bridge, on Pecos river. A banquet in the evening wound up the proceedings.

One of the live stock commission firms of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, who have particularly distinguished themselves for their indefatigable friendship in the development of the Texas cattle trade, is the firm of Bensley Bro's & Co. This firm were among the first to put representation in the field and have ever been among the foremost in making the way for the Texas cattle trade in the West.

There is quite a handsome lot of muley bulls for sale at Fort Worth, all ready for active service. See advertisement of A. F. Truitt & Co.

Col. C. P. Pool, a leading cattleman of Johnson county and who resides at Cleburne, passed through the Fort on his way to Colorado City, a few days since.

W. H. Beauchamp of Ennis, and who has a ranch and cattle in Callahan county near Putnam, was in the city during the week.

Tom Andrews, who has been west for the past ten days taking in the counties of Comanche and Brown, and visiting his old home, Brownwood, returned Thursday afternoon.

C. A. Pugsley, a stockman of Hugo, Colorado, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days during the week in the city. He, like all who visit Fort Worth, was well pleased with our city.

Mr. W. A. Poage and Mr. McGregor, of Waco, were in Fort Worth during the week, and report stock doing well. The firm have been purchasing cattle during the winter and will move 1500 head in the spring.

W. G. Martin, one of the leading stockmen of West Texas, and whose headquarters and home is in Abilene, spent several days in the Fort the past week, having a good time generally with his many friends.

Mr. F. M. Rooks of Burlingame, Kan., and Bonneville, Mo., a breeder of Poland China and Berkshire hogs, has been in Fort Worth recently looking up business. He handles registered animals of both breeds.

Robert G. Gates, of Decatur, a Wise county stockman and farmer, spent several days in the city this week. While here he disposed of a small bunch of yearling mules at very fair prices.

R. K. Wylie, of Abilene, who is interested in cattle—in fact, one of the largest cattle and sheep raisers in West Texas, and whose ranch is in Runnels county, on the Colorado river, took in the city during the past week.

Dick Hurling of Lampasas, accompanied by Bob Mitchell, was in the Fort Thursday. Mr. Hurling was on his return from the lower counties of Limestone, Leon and Robertson, where he purchased a lot of stock cattle.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

More Blizzard—Corn Fed Texans.

Sales of Texas Hogs—The Horse Trade.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.

This provision will meet the approval of a large majority of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and we hope it will be incorporated in the bill.

FORT WORTH NOTES.

Pluk Higgins of Lampasas was in the city during the week.

Will Curtis, one of City county's leading cattlemen with headquarters at Henrietta, was in the city Friday.

G. F. Allen, of Tarkington's Prairie, Liberty county, says stock have done well. He has 5000 ones and twos for sale.

Jim Daugherty of Abilene, and who is largely interested in cattle in West Texas, was in the Fort during the week.

W. J. Taylor, Brenham, Washington county, was in town on Thursday. He can put up cattle for spring delivery.

Mr. J. S. Rockwell, of Cisco, was in town Thursday to put up a bunch of horses. He owns a good stock of American horses.

N. D. McPhail, of San Antonio, horse dealer, has been in Fort Worth several days purposing to contract for delivery of saddle stock.

There is quite a handsome lot of muley bulls for sale at Fort Worth, all ready for active service. See advertisement of A. F. Truitt & Co.

Col. C. P. Pool, a leading cattleman of Johnson county and who resides at Cleburne, passed through the Fort on his way to Colorado City, a few days since.

W. H. Beauchamp of Ennis, and who has a ranch and cattle in Callahan county near Putnam, was in the city during the week.

Tom Andrews, who has been west for the past ten days taking in the counties of Comanche and Brown, and visiting his old home, Brownwood, returned Thursday afternoon.

C. A. Pugsley, a stockman of Hugo, Colorado, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days during the week in the city. He, like all who visit Fort Worth, was well pleased with our city.

Mr. W. A. Poage and Mr. McGregor, of Waco, were in Fort Worth during the week, and report stock doing well. The firm have been purchasing cattle during the winter and will move 1500 head in the spring.

W. G. Martin, one of the leading stockmen of West Texas, and whose headquarters and home is in Abilene, spent several days in the Fort the past week, having a good time generally with his many friends.

Mr. F. M. Rooks of Burlingame, Kan., and Bonneville, Mo., a breeder of Poland China and Berkshire hogs, has been in Fort Worth recently looking up business. He handles registered animals of both breeds.

Robert G. Gates, of Decatur, a Wise county stockman and farmer, spent several days in the city this week. While here he disposed of a small bunch of yearling mules at very fair prices.

R. K. Wylie, of Abilene, who is interested in cattle—in fact, one of the largest cattle and sheep raisers in West Texas, and whose ranch is in Runnels county, on the Colorado river, took in the city during the past week.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

More Blizzard—Corn Fed Texans.

Sales of Texas Hogs—The Horse Trade.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.

This provision will meet the approval of a large majority of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and we hope it will be incorporated in the bill.

FORT WORTH NOTES.

Pluk Higgins of Lampasas was in the city during the week.

Will Curtis, one of City county's leading cattlemen with headquarters at Henrietta, was in the city Friday.

G. F. Allen, of Tarkington's Prairie, Liberty county, says stock have done well. He has 5000 ones and twos for sale.

Jim Daugherty of Abilene, and who is largely interested in cattle in West Texas, was in the Fort during the week.

W. J. Taylor, Brenham, Washington county, was in town on Thursday. He can put up cattle for spring delivery.

Mr. J. S. Rockwell, of Cisco, was in town Thursday to put up a bunch of horses. He owns a good stock of American horses.

N. D. McPhail, of San Antonio, horse dealer, has been in Fort Worth several days purposing to contract for delivery of saddle stock.

There is quite a handsome lot of muley bulls for sale at Fort Worth, all ready for active service. See advertisement of A. F. Truitt & Co.

Col. C. P. Pool, a leading cattleman of Johnson county and who resides at Cleburne, passed through the Fort on his way to Colorado City, a few days since.

W. H. Beauchamp of Ennis, and who has a ranch and cattle in Callahan county near Putnam, was in the city during the week.

Tom Andrews, who has been west for the past ten days taking in the counties of Comanche and Brown, and visiting his old home, Brownwood, returned Thursday afternoon.

C. A. Pugsley, a stockman of Hugo, Colorado, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days during the week in the city. He, like all who visit Fort Worth, was well pleased with our city.

Mr. W. A. Poage and Mr. McGregor, of Waco, were in Fort Worth during the week, and report stock doing well. The firm have been purchasing cattle during the winter and will move 1500 head in the spring.

W. G. Martin, one of the leading stockmen of West Texas, and whose headquarters and home is in Abilene, spent several days in the Fort the past week, having a good time generally with his many friends.

Mr. F. M. Rooks of Burlingame, Kan., and Bonneville, Mo., a breeder of Poland China and Berkshire hogs, has been in Fort Worth recently looking up business. He handles registered animals of both breeds.

Robert G. Gates, of Decatur, a Wise county stockman and farmer, spent several days in the city this week. While here he disposed of a small bunch of yearling mules at very fair prices.

R. K. Wylie, of Abilene, who is interested in cattle—in fact, one of the largest cattle and sheep raisers in West Texas, and whose ranch is in Runnels county, on the Colorado river, took in the city during the past week.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Markets—Chicago and St. Louis—Questions.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.

This provision will meet the approval of a large majority of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and we hope it will be incorporated in the bill.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Markets—Chicago and St. Louis—Questions.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.

This provision will meet the approval of a large majority of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and we hope it will be incorporated in the bill.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Markets—Chicago and St. Louis—Questions.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.

This provision will meet the approval of a large majority of the farmers and stockmen of Kansas and we hope it will be incorporated in the bill.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Markets—Chicago and St. Louis—Questions.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Hardly had we gotten over the ill effects of the last blizzard, when here we are in the midst of another one. Oh, this weather is just upsetting things, so to speak.

There is not one in ten thousand of the Arkansas cattle that are driven into Kansas that are brought from the north of the 34th parallel of north latitude and it is known for a certainty that Arkansas cattle north of that line will impart the fever. We do not believe they will, and we further do not believe that any stockman in the state has ever lost cattle with respect to the fever from the north of that line.

The cattle usually brought to Kansas from Arkansas are raised south of the northeast corner of Texas—in the swamps of southern and southeastern part of that state. The cattle from the hills of Northern Arkansas ought to be kept away and free from the taint of Texas fever as any cattle in the world, and we believe they are.

We hope the bill will become a law, but not in its present form. It is good enough for us if "34th" is substituted for "37th." Since the above was put in type, Hon. I. N. Cooper in a private letter on this subject, says sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bill as printed elsewhere have been adopted in the committee of the whole house and that it would again be considered in that committee in a few days; that the dead line between Texas and the territory to be removed to the west line of the state and south of the state line from sixty to one hundred and twenty miles.







Texas Wool Grower.

Established June, 1882. CONSOLIDATED WITH Texas Live Stock Journal September 13, 1884. ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE TEXAS PUBLISHING COMPANY Fort Worth, Texas.

DOUBLE-DECKERS will improve the prospects for sheep very much. The business will have the assurance of fair rates to St. Louis and Chicago.

The wool markets continue fairly active throughout the country at prices somewhat the same since the turn of the year.

The mutton markets are not yet inviting Texas sheep by any tempting figures, neither are Texas muttons ready for market to any great extent as yet.

The business of sheep raising requires for its success that every ewer should weigh over a hundred pounds as a yearling.

In our St. Louis letter, which is devoted to sheep and wool matters, will be found the rules and regulations of the St. Louis Cotton and Wool Exchange, which is the outgrowth of the efforts of the Hon. W. Vernon of Buena Ventura ranch in Tom Green county, Texas, to establish a strong wool market at St. Louis, whereby wool growers who take pride in their clips can trace the wool to the final purchaser, and sell in a market where the sales will not be made under the bond of secrecy.

Mr. W. S. Pendleton representative of Tarrant county in the state legislature, was in town last Sunday and returned to Austin. While here he stated that the bill presented by the representative of Bosque county requiring that railroads furnish double-deckers for sheep would pass and become the law.

The members of the Presidio County Live Stock association, and all men who are interested in the running of cattle in Presidio and adjoining counties, are requested to be present at the meeting, to be held at Murphysville on Friday, February 27, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing new officers and of receiving new members or reorganizing, as the association may deem best, and arranging for the spring round-up. Call by order of P. H. PRUETT, Pres.

PARTIES desiring to enclose farms or ranches will find that fence posts and wire have both come down.

TEXAS hogs are moving on the markets of late and sell at good prices considering the times. See our market letters.

EARLY maturity will become the watchword of Tex us. A young, light, fat beef can be shipped out at all seasons of the year.

THE stockmen of West Texas are relieved from paying interest on school lands until August 1st, thanks to Dr. Yandell of Tom Green county. According to the bill this applies to those who pay five per cent and not to those who pay eight.

THE officers of the different live stock associations are requested to send for publication all notices of meetings to take place which are of general interest to stockmen. THE JOURNAL will take pleasure in giving publicity to the notices and to the proceedings of such meetings.

Mr. Robert D. Perry, of Dallas, has purchased of F. M. Houts, three yearling grade Hereford bulls for \$400. There are by imported bulls of great merit and have the additional advantage of being bred in Texas. Mr. Houts has more of them, and any buyer need not fear to lose them by acquisition.

HORSES are not yet selling in any numbers for range work, still there is a certain strong demand showing up. Several offers have been made to furnish good corn-fed horses, 144 hands, in good fix, from \$55 to \$60, and the best of Southern Texas saddle stock at \$45 to \$50. The buyers are looking for bargains at about ten dollars less, but

The Mohair Market.

This issue contains a letter from Messrs. Wm. McNaughtan's Sons of No. 3 Howard street, New York, in reference to the market for mohair. The advice given we cordially endorse, and while the house is interested in concentrating the clips of domestic mohair in its own hands, yet the business integrity of the firm, the stability and high standing of Messrs. McNaughtan's Sons is a guarantee of fair dealing and prompt returns for all consignments so entrusted, and the fact that this firm is making a specialty of handling mohair should be an inducement for Angora goat breeders to concentrate the business into hands of men knowing the value of the product and having the connections to sell it.

Two years since the questions arose: Where can mohair be sold? "What is it worth?" "Is there a future for the business?" "Can all grades be sold?" And satisfactory replies have been given by this firm.

The clip of mohair is not considerable; if scattered on the market as it is on the ranches, it will not gain the respect of all the manufacturers it is entitled to, nor meet the competition in buying which is necessary to uphold prices and establish the quotations for the various grades of fleece, which are necessary to give and maintain confidence in the industry.

The clip is too small to scatter. In the hands of one house it is considerable; in many hands it is lost. We go out of our usual course to recommend that mohair growers act in concert in marketing their clip, and the writer speaks as a mohair producer, and as editor of a paper which has done much to distribute knowledge concerning an industry which is developing very fast, and which, amidst the various live stock industries has a great and profitable future.

Our Muttons. From the Missouri Republican. THE TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND WOOL GROWER has been reading St. Louis a series of lectures on her short comings as a market for Texas mutton and wool. While these lectures have not been devoid of wholesome suggestions we are inclined to think they have not done St. Louis full justice in the matter of exertions to accommodate Texas shippers. It is not the work of a day to establish the system and enlist the capital necessary to control so important a traffic, and though the action may have been somewhat deliberate, it is certainly not a fair statement to say that "St. Louis as usual, is resting on natural advantages." In its latest issue the WOOL GROWER makes substantially the following points:

1. Cotton planters can realize at home on New Orleans cotton quotations of the day before, less freights and charges. St. Louis business men ought to guarantee nearly as much to wool growers, but do not.

2. As regards mutton, the charges at the yards are not equitable as compared with charges on cattle and the effect has been to drive away the trade rather than increase it.

3. St. Louis business men have not been either willing or able to influence transportation companies to furnish double-deck cars and such other facilities would enable sheep growers to ship with cattle growers in the vited to their stock.

In 1883 he was invited by the North-western Texas Cattle Growers' association to deliver the annual address at its meeting in this city on the 8th of March. He accepted the invitation, and his address upon that occasion was listened to with intense interest, and was one of the ablest addresses ever delivered on the cattle industry in the state. It was widely copied throughout this country and in Europe.

He was accompanied on this visit by a large delegation of stockmen from Missouri, who traveled over the state as far west as El Paso, visiting also San Antonio, Austin, Houston, Galveston and other places. Numerous receptions were given to the Missouri delegation, and Gov. Colman was invariably called upon to respond in its behalf, and his speeches were all well-timed, appropriate and eloquent. He left hosts of friends in every place of importance they visited.

Gov. Colman possesses peculiar qualifications for the office. His knowledge is not simply confined to books, though he has been a close student of agriculture all his life. No man has mingled more freely with farmers, stock-raisers and horticulturists, or has a larger share of their confidence and esteem. There is hardly a state in the great Mississippi valley, extending from the British Possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, that he has not been honored by being frequently invited, by some of its organizations, to deliver addresses before them. No other man in the country has been so generally called upon. This indicates the esteem in which he is held by agriculturists, and if President Cleveland desires a representative agriculturist in the cabinet, a man of pure purpose, of high character, and real ability in his profession, a man who will give popularity to this department of the government and satisfaction to the agriculturists of the country, he cannot do better than to appoint Gov. Colman of Missouri.

being the case her live stock and wool dealers have only to establish such liberal rules of trade as shall incline all the sheep and wool of the Southwest to seek transportation on hither. If special inducements are offered here and all terminal charges made light, the railroads will have to put on the double decked cars for their own convenience. Big commissions and onerous charges always bring light business, high freights and in this case, single decked cars. An act of the legislature is a very poor reliance as a means of establishing freight rates on articles as important as wool and sheep. The wool-dealers seem to be alive and stirring. Will the live stockmen linger in the exclusive but slow society of the low-grade herds, or will they quicken their pace so as to keep step also with the capering flocks?

Boston Wool Market. Boston Weekly Advertiser. The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 5696 bales domestic and 763 bales foreign, against 4938 bales domestic and 552 foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1885, comprise 34,994 bales domestic and 2549 bales foreign, against 29,669 bales domestic and 6921 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1884. The sales for the week comprise 3,171,000 pounds of domestic fleece and pulled and 131,000 pounds of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 3,302,100 pounds against 2,996,300 and 3,393,300 pounds for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The business of the week despite the cold weather has been again quite brisk, and if general trade were good the volume of transactions in this market during the past eleven weeks would have resulted in a sharp advance for most descriptions. The largest transactions have again been Territory, California, East Oregon and pulled wools. The main desire of manufacturers seems to be to obtain wools which can be used to cheapen stock, but at the same time they enter the market for supplies with an inflexible limit per scoured pound, ranging from 40 to 50 cents. The market is scoured for jobs, but these during the past 10 weeks have been about cleaned up. Combing wools have been much sought for this week, and Kentucky, and blood is about 1 cent higher, with some liberal sales at full prices. Combing pulled has been sold at the highest prices of the season, or 35 cents, which is an advance of 2 cents. A few sales of delaine are reported, but as a rule holders are not inclined to sell their XX delaine at 37 cents, and are holding for higher figures. This has led to an improved inquiry for choice old Australian, and some few sales have, we think, been made other than those reported. For these choice Australian wools there is a demand, but the poorer grades continue dull. The London market keeps firm also for these wools, and it seems to be settled that no amount of any wool can be brought there for this market, both price and quality standing in the way.

The free sales recently made of the lower grades of domestic wools, such as Territory, California, East Oregon and Texas, have been made under some pressure by dealers who wish to reduce their stocks before new spring wools come forward. There are only a few spring lots of fall California remaining, and in San Francisco stock is insignificant and practically dead. The stock of Territory to protest, is certainly light, and kept down out of the market. Summer, is a Texas wool which will carry out, where the fair demand. This is often true, and all as often results in a loss of neglect. Yet most of the stock whose cattle do not exceed thousand do make some show.

On as soon as we had rain text of the seed up. I soon the house of three, nutritious introduced by Repepe and a half, Hodgeman county, and, and as reported favorably by the two on interstate commerce; prior on Friday last was considered in mittie of the whole house.

At that time there were several important amendments offered, one or two of which should be incorporated in the bill before it becomes a law. The most important of these proposed amendments is the one by Mr. Anthony to remove the "dead line" to the 34th parallel instead of the 37th—the south line of Kansas.

The 34th parallel would place the Indian Territory and Panhandle cattle within the pale of the law and give the feeders and farmers of Kansas and feeders of sheep raisers in West Texas, and whose ranch is in Bunells county, on the Colorado river, took in the city during the past week.

What! Yearlings for beef? Yes, long yearlings to go to market as beef, or to feeders. If marketed in the winter or late in the fall so as to avoid a fever scare. Texas cattle of Spanish stock are not not d of making large beef, nor is it necessary for them to do so to realize any amount ever paid for them, but it is as certain as day comes after night that the yearling feed over winter and marketed the next fall off grass, will bring the money of a two-year-old and the cost of feed additional, even if they are not heavy and bring no more than three cents a pound.

The association will be pleased to have fine sheep brought and shorn, from any portion of Texas or other states, in competition with the stock owned in the county, and accommodation will be furnished for same and every courtesy extended to exhibitors; but for the present, the exhibit of larger stock will be of a local character.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Taylor at 1 p. m., Saturday, March 28th, 1885. I. D. KEVAN, Sec'y.

FROM NAVARRO COUNTY. Rescue grass—Answers to Enquiries—A Sheepman's Experience.

RICE, TEXAS, Feb. 18, 1885. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal. I was smartly down in the mouth because your paper of the 14th inst failed to put in its appearance at the usual time. But it has reached me and I am all right now on that question.

I have some letters enquiring of me about the Rescue grass. And I thought I would answer those enquiries through your valuable paper, by giving my experience with that grass. I have known of the Rescue grass for more than twenty-five years. I have heard it stated frequently that the Rescue grass was indigenous to Texas. This may be so, yet I doubt it. There is a grass growing about my place, that some call Rescue. It looks a good deal like it, but it is not the Rescue. I sowed the Rescue on my place, four years ago for the first time. I got two bushels of the seed at St. Louis, Mo., paid \$4 a bushel including freight. Sowed in September just as I would oats or wheat on one acre of ground. The grass was not set as thickly on the ground as it should be for pasture; yet it furnished a good deal of grazing, through the fall, winter, and spring. I took the stock off the 10th of April and let the grass go to seed. I cut it the last of May, got twenty bushels of seed, and near a ton of hay, that I thought at the time was of little value. I told my men to put it in the barn, where I had a lot of new bright sheaf oats.

I found to my astonishment that my mules preferred it to the oats. After I cut the hay off, the grass continued to grow and furnished good grazing for near three months. We had rain frequently.

About the last of July I broke the lot up, and by the last of September I had a perfect stand of grass, the seed having fallen out in cutting and raking the hay. I now have good grass on that lot and have not seeded it since the first time. I have frequently kept ten to fifteen head of sheep on this one acre lot for a month at a time. I now have five lots of this grass, ranging from one to three acres in a lot. The lots are all manged either by penning the sheep on them, or dressing the land with the manure taken from the sheep lots or sheds.

Last May I got eight tons of hay that I prefer to the best sheaf oats on four and a half acres of land, and got five months good grazing before, and six months after cutting the hay, with seed enough on the ground to give me another good crop.

Last summer I did not break the lot, but harrowed it both ways to prevent calves sucking their mothers until two years old. This is now most important from the fact that our overburdened ranges can well spare large numbers of old cows as a safeguard against loss in winter and against a possible scarcity of money which will follow should the demand for young stock fall off to any great extent.

In this other ends may be gained. The steer yearlings remaining on subsist on grass in twice the numbers of cows sold, so that the carrying capacity of a range or pasture can be husbanded.

This is not sufficient to enable a pasture fully stocked to carry the increase in young stock but during the summer and fall it may, and the cultivation of forage to feed the young steers will solve the problem of wintering them, not only to save their lives, but to enable them to go to market later to be sold at remunerative prices as beef—or to feeders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 116 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN to take nice light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail. \$2 to \$5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Prices addressed at once, Globe Mail Trg Co., Boston, Mass., Box 1884.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Terms and full outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

COSSAMER GARMENTS FREE. To any reader of this paper who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among their friends, I will send, postpaid, two full sizes Cossamer garments, as samples, provided you cut this out and return to me by mail, enclosing a stamped address, M. S. HAW, Box 36, Augusta, Maine.

100,000 PEACH TREES IN STORAGE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. ALSO, APPLE, ALMOND, PLUM, GRAPE VINES AND FOREST TREES SEEDLING. 200 ACRES IN NURSERY. Write for Price List, FREE. Address J. B. WILCOX & BRO., Savenox, Mo.

LEGAL AND LAND CARDS. P. M. THURMOND, W. J. PARKS, ATTY AT LAW. Dealer in Lands and Live Stock.

PARKS & THURMOND, REAL ESTATE AGENTS. Live Stock, Ranches and Agricultural Lands for sale. Duncan, Graham County Arizona.

JAS. C. SCOTT & HENRY FINCH, Attorneys at Law, 106 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas. Land and Commercial Law.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO HON. HENRY M. TELLER, Sec'y Interior, WASHINGTON, D. C. VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, St. Louis, Mo. H. M. TRUPHART & CO., Galveston, Texas. GEN. B. L. LAYLOW, Collector, Austin, Texas. CITY NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Tex. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Fort Worth, Tex.

J. C. CRISP, Uvalde, Texas. Real Estate and Live Stock Agent. Good and cheap properties for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

ROBINSON & WEST, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONBO, TEXAS. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us.

C. D. FOOTER, W. S. CUNNINGHAM, CHAS. A. DAILEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Foote, Daily & Cunningham, SAN ANGELO, TEXAS.

Tom Green County LAND AND LIVE STOCK AGENCY. Lands for ranching purposes a specialty. Collections and correspondence solicited.

James McMASTERS, W. S. Mabry, (Successors to Howard & Mabry,) DEALERS IN

General Merchandise. Corn, Flour, Bacon, Lumber, etc. Ranch supplies a specialty. Tascosa, Oldham County, Texas.

THE GROWERS JOURNAL has been GREATLY improved by the addition of a PAPER Robert G. Gates, county stockman and several days in the city. While here he disposed of a bunch of yearling mules at very prices.

R. K. Wylie, of Abilene, who is interested in cattle—in fact, one of the largest cattle and sheep raisers in West Texas, and whose ranch is in Bunells county, on the Colorado river, took in the city during the past week.

Dick Hurling of Lampasas, accompanied by Bob Mitchell, was in the city Thursday. Mr. Hurling was on his return from the lower counties of Limestone, Leon and Robertson, where he purchased a lot of stock cattle.

Wash Thomas, a sheep man of Taylor county, and whose ranch is in the southern part of the county, near Moro mountain, was in the city Wednesday. He says the mortality of sheep in his section has been pretty heavy, though not as large as was first reported.

Mr. B. B. Hawkins of Terrill, Kaufman county, was in town during the week. He has any number of Bois de Arc fence posts to sell and disposed of three car loads to Colonel C. H. Higbee, R. E. Maddox and John Swayne, as these gentlemen are fencing lands in this county.

GOLD LEAF Sheep Dip A PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO. ALWAYS THE SAME. ALWAYS RELIABLE.

Experienced wool growers all agree that tobacco makes the best dip. It improves the wool and does not injure the sheep. The best of tobacco for its transportation is the only thing which has prevented its universal use. Located at the largest leaf market in the world, with patented processes for careful and economical work, we furnish a PURE EXTRACT of tobacco, at a cost which makes it use an economy to every wool grower. It can be bought from leading merchants throughout Texas.

LOUISVILLE, LEAF TOBACCO CO. READ TESTIMONIALS: TEMPLE, Bell Co., Texas, July 5, 1885. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co. Dear Sirs—This is to certify that we have used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" this spring on our flock of sheep with success. We take pleasure in recommending it to the wool-growers as being the best dip ever used. It is sure to cure the worst case of scab, if it is properly applied. We used about seventy gallons of warm water to one gallon of extract. It is both cheap and convenient. Wish you continued success. We remain yours truly, SMITH & MANNING.

COLEMAN CITY, Texas, June 26, 1885. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—We used your "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" last spring on our flock of 3200 sheep, which were very scabby. We used one gallon of extract to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to 120 degrees. We dipped them twice, making a perfect success of it. We are satisfied that the "Gold Leaf" extract is far superior to any dip we have ever seen used. We can recommend it to the wool-growers of Texas as being the best dip for sheep and wool we have ever used. It is cheaper and more convenient than the leaf tobacco. Yours truly, E. T. CUSENBURY BROS.

LOUISVILLE, LEAF TOBACCO CO., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—This is to certify that I assisted in dipping two thousand fine-wool California sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip." The scab had been cured. I can recommend the dip to cure the worst cases, if it is properly applied, as was done in this case. We used one gallon of "Gold Leaf" to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to one hundred degrees. I have this flock under my care. They are owned by A. J. Austin. I have been engaged in the sheep business for seven years and you recommended it. It will certainly cure any case of scab when handled according to directions. Respectfully yours, PETER LARRAN.

SWEETWATER, TEXAS, June 22, 1885. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—I dipped my flock of 380 sheep in the "Gold Leaf Sheep Dip" with perfect success. My flock was badly infected with the scab at the time I dipped them. A pill-nore there is no sign of scab among them. I only used the dip once, but used it stronger than you recommended it. Your dip is becoming very popular here. Wishing you continued success, I remain yours truly, W. J. CROOK.

ALBANY, TEXAS, April 16, 1884. Louisville Leaf Tobacco Co., Louisville, Ky. Dear Sirs—I used your Gold Leaf Sheep Dip on my flock of eight thousand sheep during January last with perfect success. It is cheap, effective, and easily applied. I used an extract of tobacco to seventy-five gallons of water, heated to 120 degrees, and held the sheep in the vat two to three minutes. I intend using it again after shearing on a flock I did not dip last year. Yours most respectfully, W. ZUG, Sheep Inspector, Shackelford Co. For sale by

JOSEPH H. BROWN, Fort Worth, Texas. T. C. FROST, San Antonio, Texas.

Wanted Stock Cattle. I want a herd of good stock cattle, females preferred, to take on shares for three or five years. Good care, good range. References given. Inquire of H. D. COCK, N. W. Corner of Public Square, Fort Worth, Tex.

KEYSTONE PORTABLE STEAM DRILLER, FOR DRILLING Water Wells, Prospecting.

TOWER'S SLICKER COATS THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE. Fish Brand.

STEIN CATTLE! D. C. Hill had two cars of Stein Cattle on hand. Market Tuesday. One aged 282 pounds and brought \$5.00 per 100 pounds. The other load averaged 200 and brought \$5.00 per 100 pounds. These hogs were fed by Mr. Hill, and the sales showed what can be done with a good grade of Texas hogs when properly fed. Mr. Hill, so says his commission salesman, Mr. Lancaster, evidently understands feeding in Texas, as his hogs have sold right up in price with native hogs the past three years.

B. F. Childers, of Cundy's Bluff, I. T., had on the market 56 Indian hogs of 261 pounds average, and obtained \$5.95 per 100 pounds. Mr. Childers thinks it profitable to feed Indian hogs when they will grade to sell with our native hogs. The cold weather has set back the Texas horse trade. As long as the blizzards are likely to come, the man in the lookout, Mr. Sam A. White, will keep the stock back. Sam tells me he is watching things closely, and if the railroads will act only half way decent, he promises to St. Louis this season the biggest drive of Texas horses ever known. Sam says he means and means to have known him for



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

We call the attention of breeders to the advantages offered by the JOURNAL as an advertising medium. We guarantee a circulation among the stockmen of Texas equal to any other half-dozen papers published.

Angora Goats. POLK PRINCE. Guthrie, Todd County, Kentucky, Breeder of PURE ANGORA GOATS.

Shropshire Sheep & Poland China Hogs. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. V. PUGSLEY. Plattsburg, Clinton Co., Mo.

Breeder of Vermont Registered Merino Sheep of very best quality. Special rates by express. 900 Choice rams. Catalogues and cuts free. Call or write.

PHARES KLECKNER; Breeder of Pure Shropshire Down Sheep.

Also Agent for the HUCKEY SHEARING CHAIR, Davis, Stephenson County, Ill.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO. Cotton Factors

AND WOOL Commission Merchants.

115 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo. From St. Louis, Tenn. The St. Louis, 505½ give special attention to wool.

Geo A. & R. I. Page, Breeders of and dealers in AMERICAN MERINOS

Also furnish otswalds and Shropshire Downs. Will deliver in car lots at any point on R.R. in U.S.

250 Merino Rams sold and delivered on orders in 1882-1883. Orders received and promptly filled. Satisfaction guaranteed. Full delivery.

Telephone Address and R. R. Station, East Bethany, N. Y., L. & Western R.R.

A. F. WILMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kansas.

Breeders of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep. Wools Head 34 (38) at head of neck. Choice rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

McLIMB & DAUGHTERY, Baird, Texas.

PANISHMERINO SHEEP. Head of neck Roman weight of second fleece 35 lbs. 11-12 oz. and Riches 48, 56, and Banker, sire Rich and Hammond blood; the other Robinson and Kelly blood.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIDES AND WOOL. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE HIDE AND WOOL USE.

In Fort Worth. A. ARMENTROUT, PROP. Always pays highest cash price.

Denny, Rice & Co., Wool Commission Merchants.

132 Federal Street, Boston. This old, reliable firm is represented in Texas by C. G. BURBANK.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

No horse will die of colic, Bots or Lungs if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes, Hoop Cough, and all the diseases of the horse and calf.

Foutz's Powders will give satisfaction. Sold everywhere. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

J. J. KANE, ARCHITECT. Fort Worth, Texas.

Has furnished plans and specifications and superintended the erection of buildings for the following gentlemen: John H. Belcher, C. C. Burdick, Lee Cloud, Wm. Bourland, J. G. Haisard, S. B. Burnett, Dan Waggoner, Will Hales, W. C. Young, P. O. Box 83.

ON SHEEP SCAB LICE ON CATTLE MANGE. Ag-Sure Remedy. Very Cheap.

THE COLD WATER DIP (Tar Extract Sheep Dip). NESS & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers.

This dip has been manufactured SINCE 1873, and used successfully in England during the whole of that period, and is now introduced into the United States for the first time.

Increased quantity and improved quality of the WOOL, making it bright and silky. This Dip will prove its excellence. For its use stamp to T. W. LAWford, Gen'l Agent for the U. S. A., B. N. American and Mexico, 206 E. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

St. Louis Enterprise—The Wool Business—Rules and Regulations.

Sales of Texas Sheep. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, Feb. 18, 1885.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

The editorial in the STOCK JOURNAL giving this city "fits" for its supposed shortcomings as a great wool market calls out several editorials from the Missouri Republican.

The "old reliable" takes up the gauntlet so handsily thrown down, and I am of the opinion that the attorney for the defendant makes out a good case, and conclusively proves that St. Louis is not so slow and pokish as some editors think it is, and that we are up to the times.

We like to be criticised and our faults made known. That is all right. But when the same stereotyped phrases of "Poor old St. Louis," "Old granny," "a city without enterprise" are only used this makes us mad. Facts we want. It is details that we are after.

Simply calling a man a thief is not enough to convict him. Particulars must be given. What he stole, when he stole, and witnesses to substantiate these statements. Even the goods which he stole must be brought in court to testify.

Do the Chicago papers back up their statements when they assail the standing of this city as a great commercial center? No, a thousand times no. Papers in other parts of the country, taking the cue from our envious rival, "sail into us," so to speak, and belittle our business men, our mode of doing business and our trade with a flippancy truly remarkable.

You, Mr. Editor, took us to task in a mild and gentlemanly way, and tried to prove your assertions by citing examples. If every editor was as conscientious as you are we would not kick. Your editorial was answered by the Republican with due courtesy, and in what we were short, we admitted with great candor.

This city is just now on the eve of a great revolution in the wool business. Our woolmen, both buyers and sellers, have realized for some time past that a change must be made, and a radical one at that. Committees were appointed, meetings held, and everybody interested became very enthusiastic.

The consequence of this is that we are fixed, and the new crop of wool will be handled more rapidly, cheaper and we will more than double our receipts for the year 1884. The following explains its rules:

WOOL RULES AND REGULATIONS. The committee of members of the cotton exchanges appointed by President Hill to draw up rules and regulations for the sale of wool in St. Louis submitted the following report:

Mr. JEROME HILL, President Cotton Exchange—The undersigned, your committee appointed to consider rules to govern receipts of wool and to establish uniform charges, hand you herewith their report. Our aim has been to give to this great article of commerce all the attention its importance demands by having it handled by men of experience, whose sole and sworn duty shall be to give exact justice to the shipper in the matter of weights, warehousing and valuation.

This should and must be made the great depot for the wool raised west of the Mississippi river, and buyers and manufacturers throughout the United States are heartily in accord with the movement, for it will enable them to buy to fill their wants in one market instead of employing a great number of men to scatter over the entire West in their search for fleeces to suit their machinery. You can readily see how, with one buyer employed in this market, they avoid the expense of an army of employes, as they have now, and can well afford to pay advanced prices.

By our rules the charges are put at figures that commend themselves for cheapness, being lower than any of the markets in this country, but with the large increase of business that we look for this reduction in charges is just. Railroads leading out of the city have assured us they will foster this trade by giving us very low freights to the mills.

We feel assured this movement, making St. Louis the only wool market of the United States, selling on grade, will lead to magnificent results to the grower and give fresh impetus to the commerce of the city. Respectfully,

W. M. SENTER, Wm. WARREN, JR., HENRY SAYERS, W. F. WARNER, J. H. REIFSNIDER, Committee.

The following rules accompany the report:

1. The compress warehouses are to receive wool, number each package, giving weight by sworn public weigher and issue receipts for the same with a duly qualified and appointed inspector's classification. By classification is meant to describe the wool sufficiently to approximate its value. A fixed charge of ten (10) cents per 100 pounds shall be made for service mentioned in this rule, to be paid by the seller.

2. Warehouse receipts shall be transferable and ownership or property vested in the holder, provided said ownership is not contested.

3. Wool shall be graded, at seller's option, and at this cost, for which the warehouse shall charge fifteen (15) cents per 100 pounds. By grading is meant to assort the fleeces into groups of equal fineness and shrinkage.

4. Warehouses shall charge storage of ten (10) cents per 100 pounds for one month, and five (5) cents per 100 pounds for each succeeding month,

which charge shall cover "weighing out" by public weigher and drayage from depots or steamers, and shall be paid by the seller.

5. A uniform charge of 2½ per cent shall be made to cover commissions on all sales of wool.

Besides this, we will send out drummers and they will guarantee to carry any amount of wool at 5 and 6 per cent, which is also a big come down. We will advertise most extensively all our facilities, our reduction of cost in handling of wool and the large demand for the staple. We want it to be known throughout Texas, Mexico and the West that this is the largest and best wool market in the world.

The sheep market the past week took on a boom and some good sheep came in. Muttons of 140 to 160 pounds brought from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per 100 pounds. One fancy lot sold as high as \$5.25 per 100 pounds. Prices have advanced from 75 cents to \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Perhaps these figures may not last this week, but one thing is certain, and that is, values have started going up and will continue without doubt.

We quote: Common to medium native sheep, 50 to 60 lbs. Fair to good, 3 5/8 to 4 1/8. Heavy fat, 15 to 18 pounds, 2 1/2 to 3. Fancy, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Texas and Colorado sheep were in light offerings and quality common. Sales were made at \$1.50 to \$3.25 per 100 pounds, according to quality.

Total receipts for the week fair, some 11,600 head.

The wool market is slow for want of offerings. Demand quite large. More can not be said.

We quote: Tub-washed at 25 cents for low to 28 cents for choice. Unwashed—medium and coming at 20 cents to 21 cents, fine at 15 cents to 18 cents. Kansas 12 cents to 17 cents. Fall clip Texas 11 cents to 16 cents, inferior and burry less.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER. The Sheep Market—Range of Prices Dressed Mutton.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, February 14, 1885.

During the first three days of the past week railroad traffic was almost stopped. Very few sheep came to market. There was a good demand and the best grades met with a strong demand. Good, fat sheep sold 50 to 65 cents higher than they did the week previous. But on Friday and Saturday, with a heavy run, values declined nearly as much as they advanced during the famine receipts.

The following sales made this day show the current values:

Table with columns: No., Pr., Fr. listing various sheep grades and prices.

Some good to prime 120 to 130 pound fine wool wethers sold at about \$5.50 early in the week.

There is a good general demand for sheep and prices are becoming generally more acceptable to producers. Eastern shippers are buying rather freely. Sheep are going from here to Philadelphia, Boston, Jersey City, Pittsburg and Buffalo.

The dressed mutton men are buying freely and are taking some of the choicest of the offerings. Armour, Swift, Nelson Morris and occasionally Hammond & Co. are taking a hand in the trade.

Evidence of Morit. The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its popularity—that is, the readiness with which it sells. If a baking powder, for instance, fails to give entire satisfaction in any particular, the cook never fails to complain and it becomes unsaleable. Nobody has ever complained about Silver Loaf Baking Powder, because it is of full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder. As An Investment. The difference in the clip alone more than pays the cost of using Gold Leaf Dip. Besides it has been practically demonstrated that its use not only increases the growth of the wool but gives health and strength to the animal upon which it is used.

J. H. BROWN, State agent, Fort Worth.

Pasture to Lease. We have a pasture of 18,000 acres in Clay county for lease for a term of years on reasonable terms; good grass of all varieties and plenty of running water. The owner will furnish the pasture and take part of the profits on 2000 yearlings or two year old steers, for the use of the pasture. For particulars apply to or address Geo. P. Loving & Co. Offices over the Fort Worth Gazette.

Parasites in Sheep. From the Country Gentleman. I lay down the proposition. Poor feed and poor care precede parasitism. I go further and assert that they cause it—and by parasitism, of course I mean not normal condition to which all beings seem to be condemned, which compels them to be hosts for the entertainment of smaller forms of life, but rather that diseased condition in which these smaller forms threaten the very existence of their host.

It is the outcome of my experience with many hundreds of lambs, and my observation upon hundreds more, that a lamb thoroughly well nourished from the beginning never falls a prey to internal parasites. (Perhaps I should except the grub in the head, as that is a parasite which seems to attack fat and lean equally.) In the foggy, river bottoms and foothills where we are compelled to rear our lambs, they are nearly always infested more or less with them; but I have noticed that the cossets or pets reared by hand are always exempt. There is no reason for this except that these latter are better fed, as the "women folks" in their kindly zeal, will not scruple even to scrimp the evening porringer of milk, to feed their favorites plump.

Parasites have as great antipathy to fat as a certain evil disposed personage has to holy water. If I were called on to give a preventive for parasitism in lambs, I should prescribe: 1. Feed them; 2. feed them; 3. feed them; not only feed them, but feed the ewes; anything, everything to keep the lambs growing steadily, to keep them strong.

FROM HAMILTON COUNTY.

The Conversion of Sheepmen—The Road to Success in Stock Farming.

HAMILTON, county, Feb. 14, 1885. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

There is not a very cheering account to be given of the sheep business in this section; the drought last fall which extended over this entire region, depriving the flocks of the means of recruiting which in ordinary seasons they have had preparatory to starting into the winter; coupled with the false impression that has come down former times and which seems hereditary, that sheep need but little feed and less shelter, are telling upon the flocks of Central Texas. All have lost more than usual while many have lost heavily: one man on the cowhouse, I am told has lost 100 out of 2500, while others with smaller flocks have lost nearly in the same proportion. Practical experience is a good teacher, and the advocates of no sheds and no feed for sheep in this Southern latitude will have enough of that this winter to convert them over to the true faith; but the present winter is demonstrating that the fools are not all found in the ranks of sheepmen: Losses apply to all classes of stock, and many cattle that are now upon their feet will succumb to the effects of the spring sun and the heel fly.

Though not a cattleman myself it seems to me the question must force itself upon the mind of the thoughtful owner of large herds, whether he will not promote his own interests by removing his stock to portions of the state which are less desirable for agricultural purposes, or if remaining here combine his interests with farming or feed raising sufficiently to carry his stock through the unfavorable winters there are individual cases where the losses sustained would run half the stock of the county through the winter if invested in feed and judiciously applied.

I am glad to see that Senator Pendleton has the moral courage to introduce a bill into the legislature for the better protection of the sheep interest; it needs but the favorable influence of national and state legislation to develop an industry in wool growing and manufacturing here that shall prove a source of great wealth to the people of the state.

Texas possesses great possibilities in this direction, when it is determined that her citizens and not foreigners shall reap the benefits; and when capital thus encouraged shall be employed, as it surely will be, in conducting the business upon scientific principles and combining it with farming. Yours etc.

A. S. BOYNTON.

THE ANGORA GOAT, The Prospect for Mohair—Consigning to Mills.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal. We shall send you in time for next issue of your paper our revised statistics of mohair, that we know your readers will find interesting and valuable. We are already in receipt of invoices from Texas and California of new mohair. The prospects for the coming season are excellent. We have many inquiries from manufacturers showing their great interest in this year's clip.

One serious drawback to high prices for mohair in this country is the fact that some growers send their clips direct to the mills. They think by doing this to get best prices and save commission. There never was a greater mistake. How many raisers send their sheep to the butcher and accept whatever he feels like paying for them? The manufacturers put their own low prices upon the lots. To secure the full value of their clips, growers must send them to a strictly commission house which will handle the mohair to the advantage of the industry and command full values in the interest of the consignor. We are well and widely known and all we ask from new growers is that they will give us a trial. We can give all perfect satisfaction. Yours, very truly,

WM. McNAUGHTAN'S SONS.

Parasites in Sheep. From the Country Gentleman. I lay down the proposition. Poor feed and poor care precede parasitism. I go further and assert that they cause it—and by parasitism, of course I mean not normal condition to which all beings seem to be condemned, which compels them to be hosts for the entertainment of smaller forms of life, but rather that diseased condition in which these smaller forms threaten the very existence of their host.

It is the outcome of my experience with many hundreds of lambs, and my observation upon hundreds more, that a lamb thoroughly well nourished from the beginning never falls a prey to internal parasites. (Perhaps I should except the grub in the head, as that is a parasite which seems to attack fat and lean equally.) In the foggy, river bottoms and foothills where we are compelled to rear our lambs, they are nearly always infested more or less with them; but I have noticed that the cossets or pets reared by hand are always exempt. There is no reason for this except that these latter are better fed, as the "women folks" in their kindly zeal, will not scruple even to scrimp the evening porringer of milk, to feed their favorites plump.

Parasites have as great antipathy to fat as a certain evil disposed personage has to holy water. If I were called on to give a preventive for parasitism in lambs, I should prescribe: 1. Feed them; 2. feed them; 3. feed them; not only feed them, but feed the ewes; anything, everything to keep the lambs growing steadily, to keep them strong.

A Pure and Reliable Extract of Tobacco—Joe H. Brown Agent for the State.

In offering the Gold Leaf Dip to the public, the manufacturers do so conscious of the fact that a trial test is all that is necessary to convince the practical stockman of its superiority over any preparation for the cure of scab and screw worm yet offered in the market. The experience of wool growers and stockmen for a number of years leaves no room for doubt that a tobacco extract of regular and sufficient strength is the best dip for sheep, and the surest cure for screw worm yet discovered, and as tobacco extract is so much cheaper, surer and more easily applied, it is safe to conclude that the use of peroxide of hydrogen and a quarter per cent of salicylic acid is a stockman will dispense entirely with the costly drug poisons now in use.

The difficulty which alone has prevented the universal use of tobacco has been its cost and the uncertainty as to the strength of extracts. A careful analysis of per cent shows a variation in different samples very astonishing, when the fact is considered that there are no indications in the samples themselves to the most experienced of tobacco men of such difference. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just three times as much for its poisonous qualities as a pound containing only two and one-third per cent. For instance, a heavy black leaf shaver under chemical test a strength of only two and a half per cent of nicotine, a sample of light, thin Burley tobacco, of crop of 1881, showed six and a half per cent of nicotine, while a much richer sample of Burley, of crop 1882, showed only four and a quarter per cent. So when it is considered that one pound of tobacco holding seven per cent of nicotine is worth just



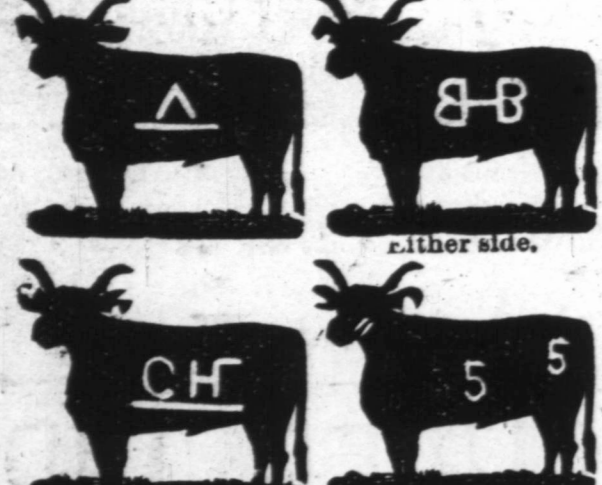
TEXAS.

THE CONCHO CATTLE CO OF TEXAS.

G. M. CASEY, President; H. W. SALMON, Secretary and Treasurer; Clinton, Mo. S. H. BROWN, Manager, Postoffice, Coleman, Texas. Ranch on Mustang Creek, Concho county, Texas.

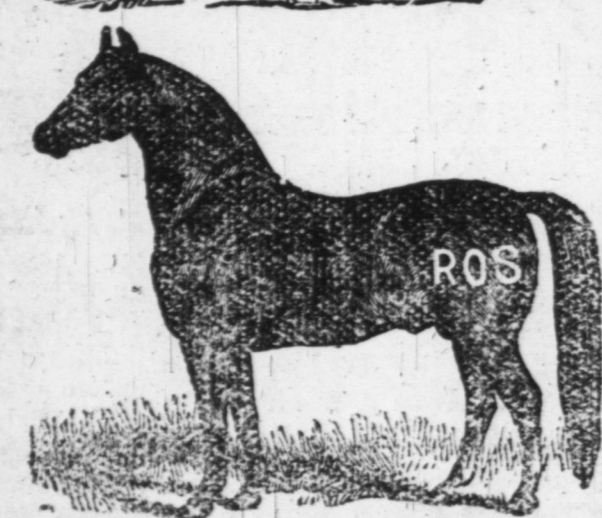


This brand kept up. Also the following brands:

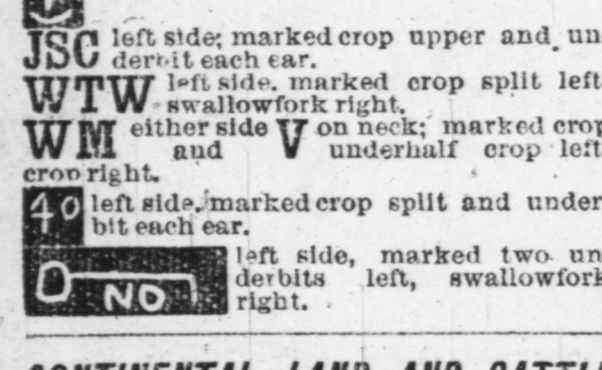


Also all brands of cattle formerly owned by R. L. Dunham. Stock left, horses branded. Please do not stray any cattle or horses in these brands.

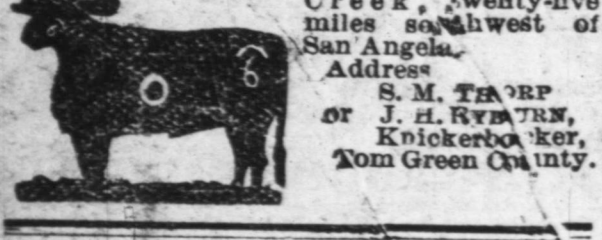
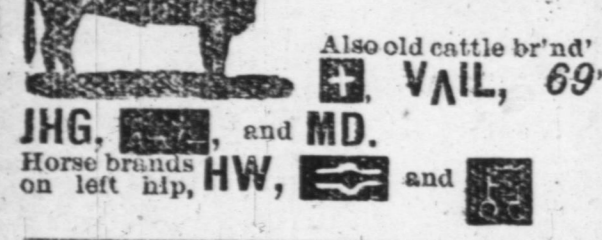
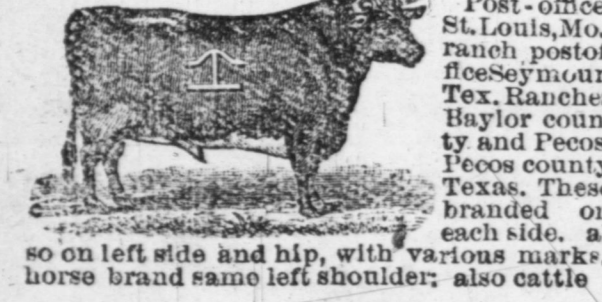
KIT CARTER CATTLE CO.



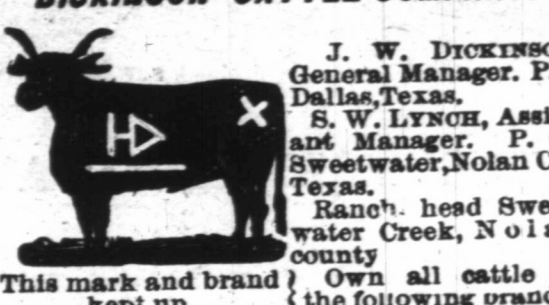
Postoffice, Seymour, Baylor county, Ranch Kit county. Also cattle in following marks and brands:



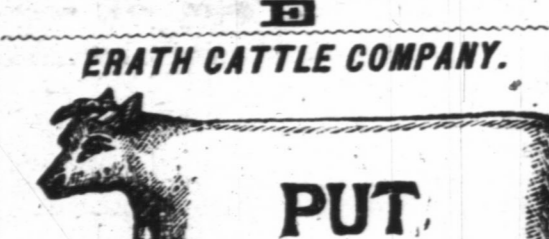
CONTINENTAL LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.



D. DICKINSON CATTLE COMPANY.

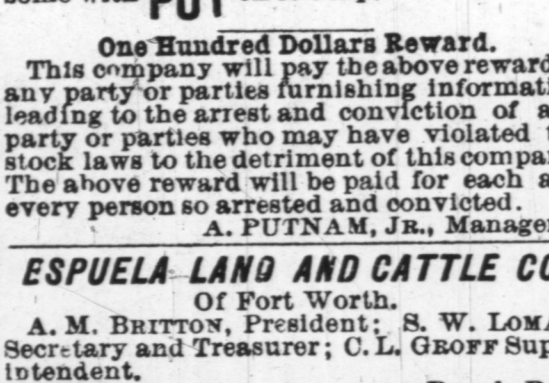


This mark and brand kept up. All cattle in the following brands: side or hip, principally on left side.



Cattle in various marks. Horse brand same as cut. Brand on left hip or shoulder.

ERATH CATTLE COMPANY.



Postoffice, address, Lipan, Hood county, Texas. Ranch, Merrill, president; F. P. Putnam, treasurer. This above brand, with swallow fork in right ear, and two splits in left ear, will be used in all increase or unbranded stock on sides. Old stock in various marks and following brands: J. P. B. C. W. L. A. W. Horse and male brands, VI on left shoulder some with PUT on left hip.

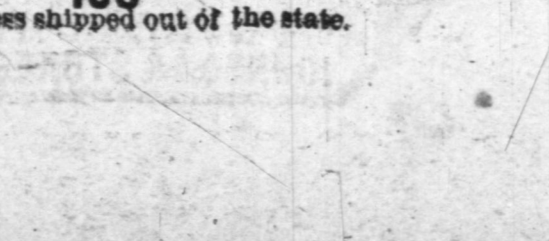
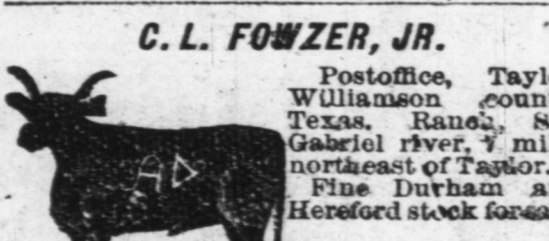
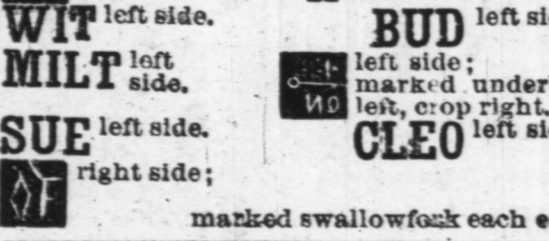
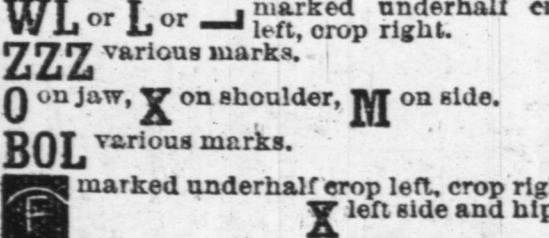
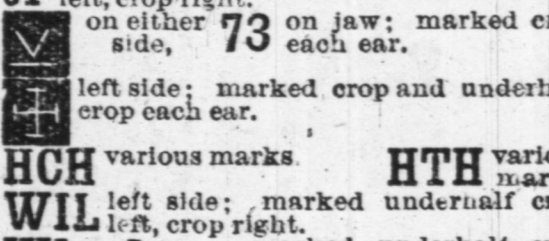
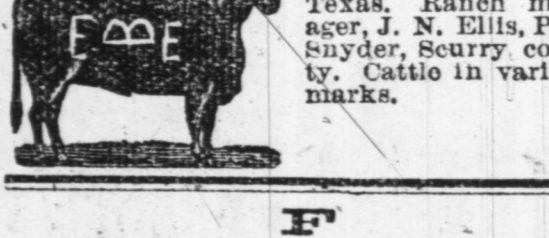
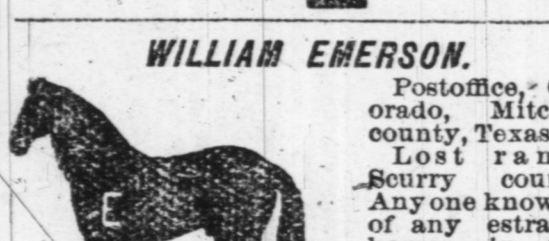
One Hundred Dollars Reward.

This company will pay the above reward to any party or parties furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties who may have violated the stock laws to the detriment of this company. The above reward will be paid for each and every person so arrested and convicted. A. PUTNAM, J. M. Manager.

ESPEULA LAND AND CATTLE CO.



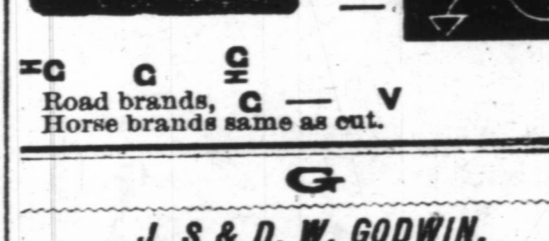
A. M. BRITTON, President; S. W. LOMAX, Secretary and Treasurer; C. L. GROSS, Superintendent. Ranch Postoffice, Doerflinger, DeWitt county, Texas. Horse brand same as cut on left hip.



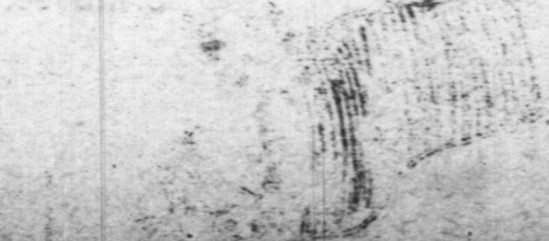
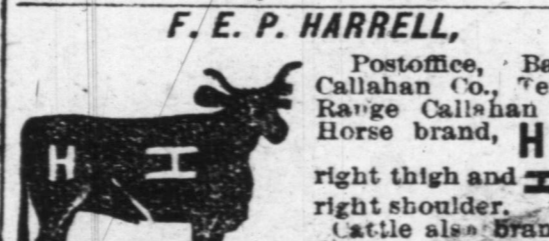
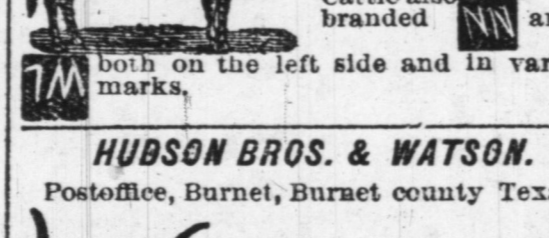
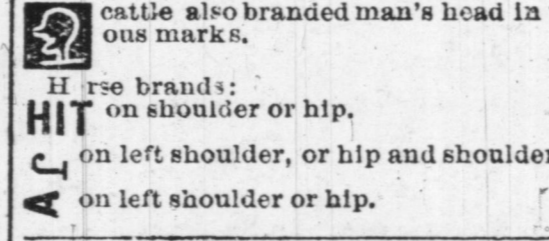
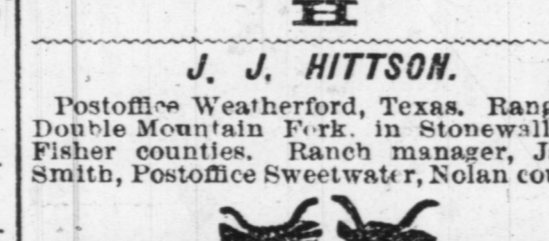
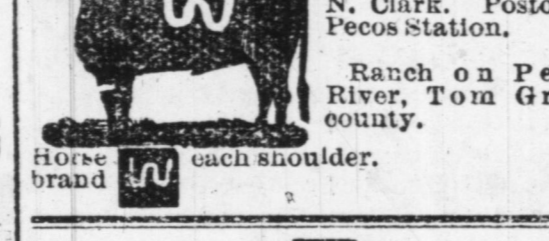
F. FALLS LAND AND CATTLE CO.



Above brand kept up. E. J. STEVENS, Superintendent, Postoffice, Wichita Falls, Texas. Ranch, Wichita Co. Other ranch brand: PK.



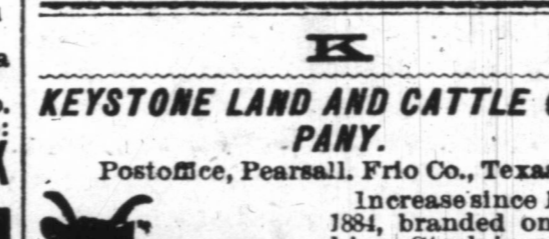
J. S. & D. W. GODWIN. Postoffice Ft. Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. Ranch, California in Texas, Jones county. Horse brand same on shoulder and hip. Cattle also branded.



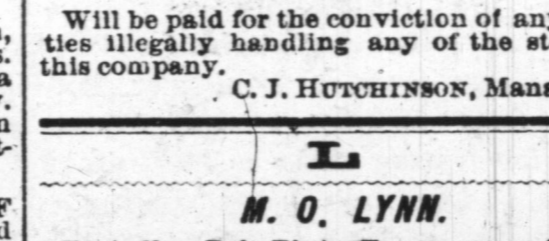
HARWOOD CATTLE COMPANY.



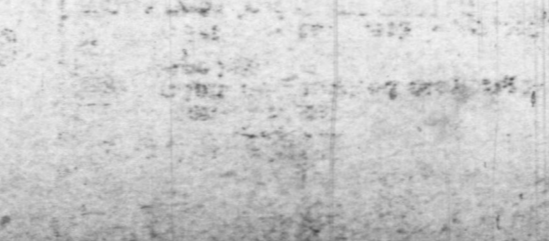
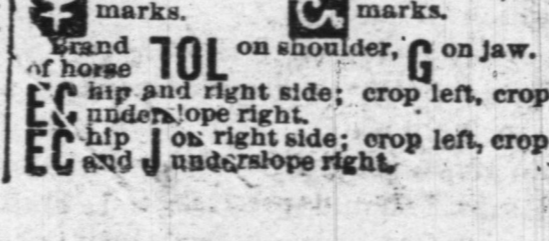
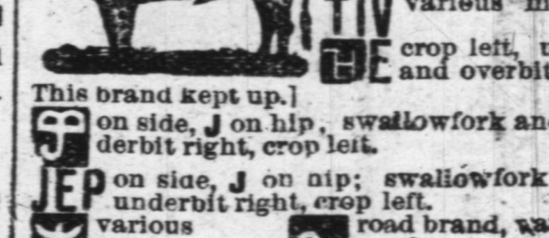
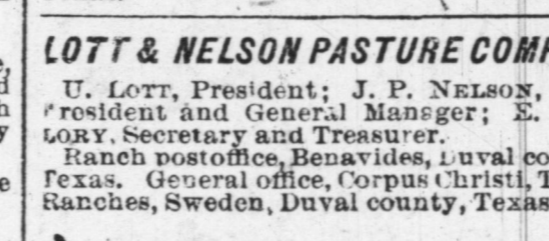
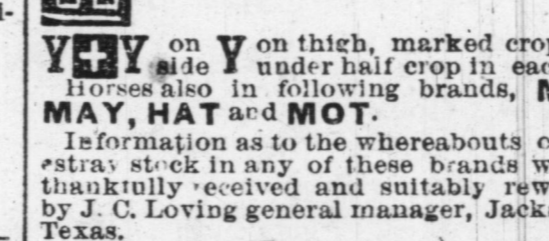
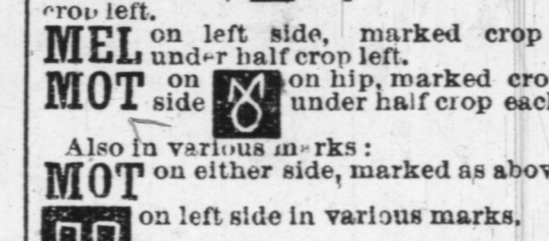
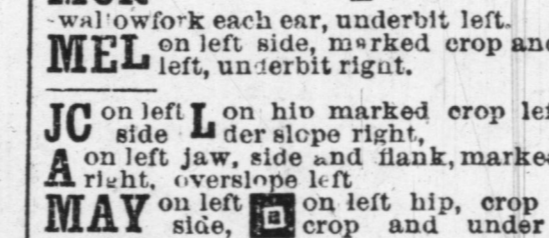
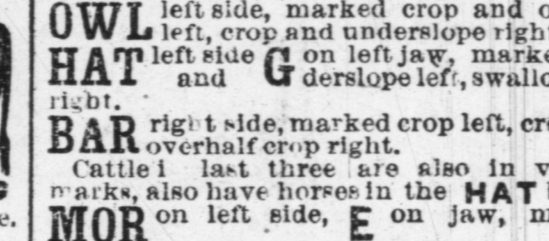
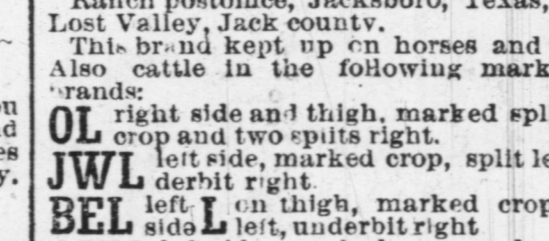
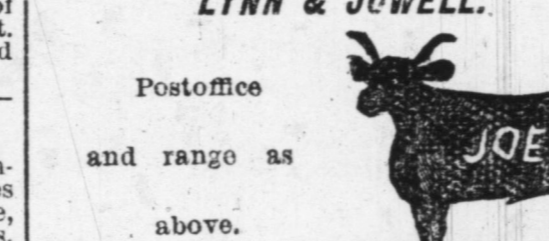
Postoffice address Dodge City, Kansas. Range on Omaron river above Adobe crossing. So w a r d crossing. Cattle branded on left side or hip; over dewlap on all cattle.



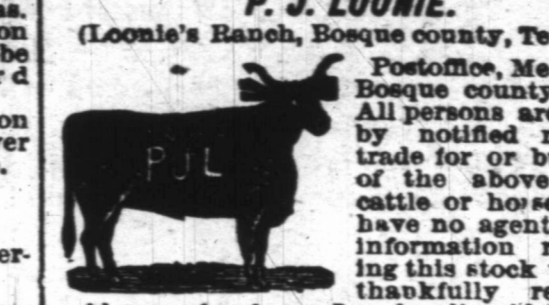
Additional brands: on left side, marked crop right, under-slope left. On right side, ear mark crop left, under-slope right. On right shoulder blade and thigh. An other left side brand, on jaw and on ear mark, crop right, under-slope A.



Increase of all cattle in above brand, branded same as in cut, on left side, and on right shoulder blade, and marked split in right ear. Horse brand same as cut, on right shoulder blade. W. I. HARWOOD, Manager.



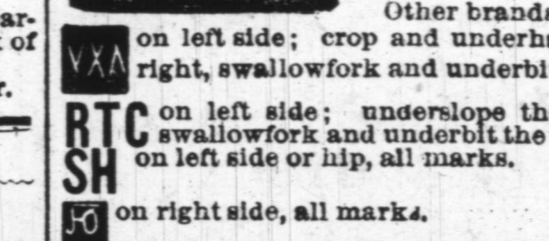
L. P. J. LOONIE.



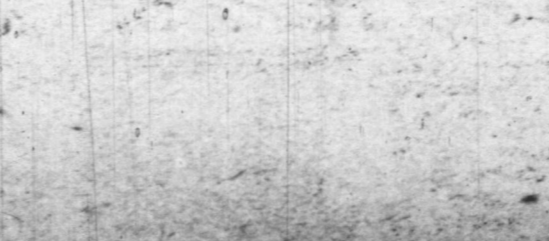
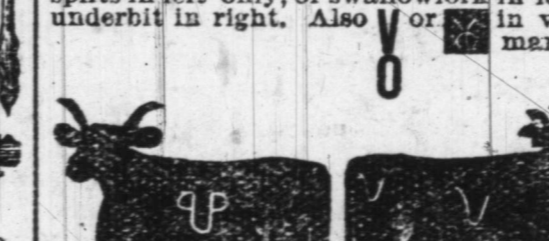
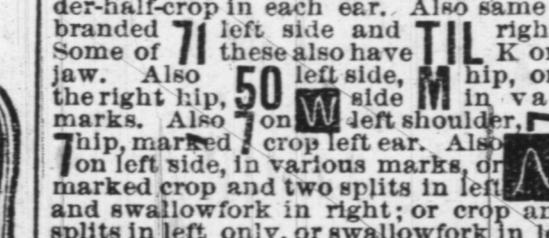
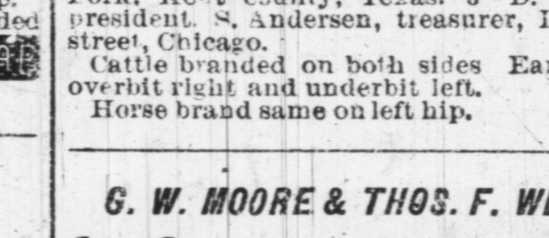
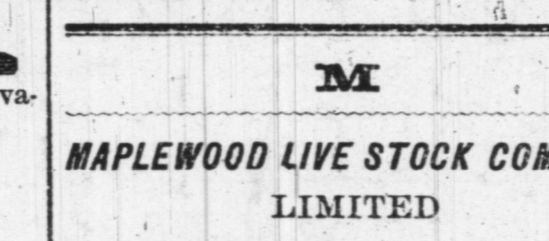
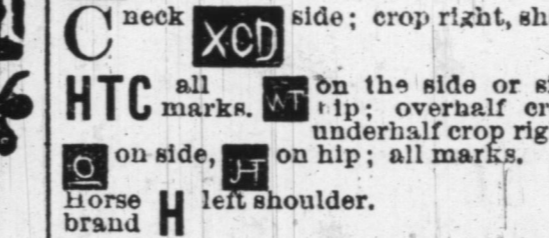
(Loonie's Ranch, Bosque county, Texas.) Postoffice, Meridian, Bosque county, Texas. All persons are hereby notified not to trade for or buy any of the above stock cattle or horses, as I have no agent. Any information respecting this stock will be thankfully received on left side of neck. Horses and mules also in above brand.



LEXINGTON RANCH CO. J. W. BURROUGHS, president, Fort Worth, Texas. W. F. SMITH, manager, Snyder, Scurry Co., Texas. 202 brand same as cut. The company also own the following brands: DM FAT OJO. Ranch on Yellow House Creek, Garza Co.



LYON & POWER. Postoffice, Sweetwater, Nolan county, Texas. Ranch on Cottonwood Creek and Clear Fork of Brazos, Fisher county. Some cattle have same brand on left side. Other brands: on left side; crop and under-half crop right, swallowfork and underbit left. RTC on left side; under-slope the right, swallowfork and underbit left. on left side or hip, all marks.



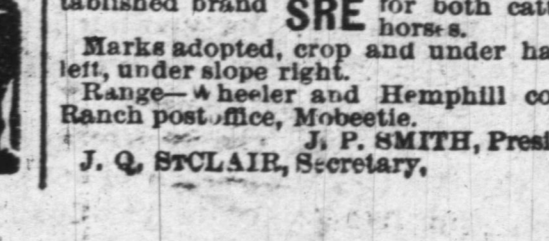
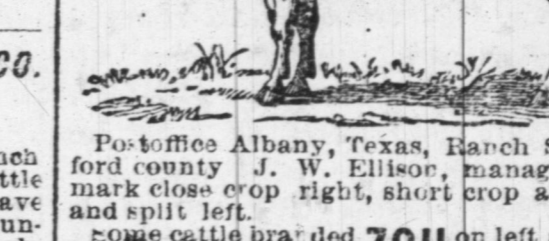
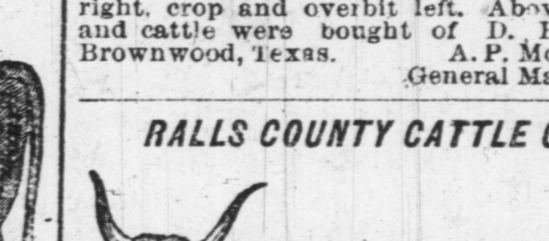
M. MONTGOMERY & CO.



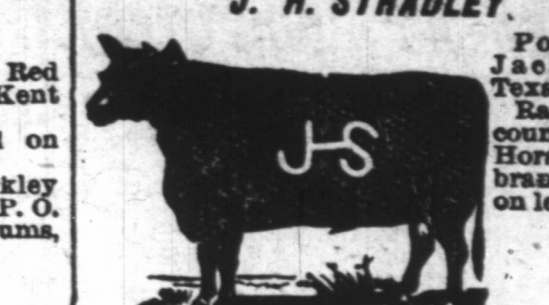
Postoffice, Rockport, Aransas county, Texas. Ranch on Nueces River, San Patricio county. Young cattle all improved. Horse brand same as cattle on left shoulder.



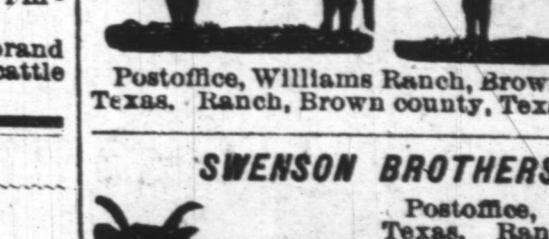
NAVE McCORD CATTLE CO. J. W. ZOOK, GENERAL MANAGER. Postoffice, Colorado, Texas. Ranch on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, in Garza county.



S. J. H. STRADLEY.



Postoffice, Jacksboro, Texas. Ranch, Jacksboro, Texas. Horse brand on left thigh. TRA on left thigh.



S. D. SIMS. Postoffice, Williams Ranch, Brown county, Texas. Ranch, Brown county, Texas.



SWENSON BROTHERS. Postoffice, Abilene, Texas. Ranch, Jones county. Branded on left side and thigh. Mark: 2 on right side, under-slope in left ear. Also cattle branded as above with various brands. Horse brand same as cut.

