

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, SEPTEMBER, 1886.

NUMBER 1.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

—OF—

TWELVE DAYS ATTRACTION IN DALLAS, TEXAS,

OF THE

DALLAS STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION,

AT A COST OF OVER \$150,000.00.

Twelve Days of solid Enjoyment, Commencing With the Opening Ceremonies of the

ASSOCIATION.

OCTOBER 26 AND CLOSING NOVEMBER 6, '86.

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

All are Cordially Invited. Ample Accommodations Prepared.

DAILY PROGRAMME OF THE

DALLAS STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION AT DALLAS, TEXAS, 1886:

TUESDAY, October 26.—Grand Opening of the Fair and Exposition, with review of troops on the grounds. Balloon ascension. Concerts in Music Hall. Races on track 2 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, October 27.—Second day of the Fair and Exposition. Grand Opening of Ladies Department. Concerts in Music Hall. Military Drills: Infantry, Artillery and Zouave. ARENA—Exhibition of Saddle Horses. Races on track 2 p. m.

THURSDAY, October 28.—Third day of the Fair and Exposition. Grand Opening of the Horticultural Department. Concerts in Music Hall. Military Drills—Infantry, Artillery and Zouave. Bicycle Races. ARENA—Exhibition of Harness Horses. Races on Track 2 p. m. Fireworks on grounds at 9 p. m.

FRIDAY, October 29.—Fourth day of the Fair and Exposition. Grand Opening of the Machinery and Mechanical Department. Concerts in Music Hall. Military Drills—Infantry, Artillery and Zouave. Roman Chariot Race. ARENA—Exhibition of Farm, Draft and Saddle Mules. Mule Race. Races on track 2 p. m. Grand Display of Electric Lights at 9 p. m.

SATURDAY, October 30.—Fifth day of the Fair and Exposition. Children's Day. All School Children and other Children under 12 years of age, Free. Grand Opening of the Educational Department. Concerts in Music Hall. Military Drills—Infantry, Artillery and Zouave. Balloon Ascension. Races on track at 2 p. m.

SUNDAY, October 31.—Sixth day of the Fair and Exposition. Sacred Concert in Music Hall at 3 p. m. Dress Parade of all Troops at 4 p. m. Half of the Gate Receipts of this day to be equally divided between the Woman's Home

and the Public Library of the City of Dallas.

MONDAY, November 1.—Seventh day of the Fair and Exposition. Concerts in Music Hall. Grand Opening of the Department of Faun, Orchard, Garden and Mill Products. Riding—Boys under 14 years of age on ponies (under 14 hands). Riding by Girls. ARENA—Exhibition of Draft Horses, (Normans and Percherons). Roadsters. Bicycle Races. Sham Battle on Grounds.

TUESDAY, November 2.—Eighth day of the Fair and Exposition. Grand Opening of the Geological Department. Concerts in Music Hall. ARENA—Exhibition of Matched Horses for Carriages and Thoroughbred Horses. Zouave Drill. Bicycle Races. Foot Race. Races on track 2 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, November 3.—Ninth day of the Fair and Exposition. Concerts in Music Hall. ARENA—Exhibition of Horses of all work. Zouave Drill. Roman Chariot Race. Bicycle Race. Races on track at 2 p. m.

THURSDAY, November 4.—Tenth day of the Fair and Exposition. Concerts in Music Hall. Zouave Drill. Bicycle Races. Hurdle Races. Exhibition Light Buggy Horses. Park Horses. Races on track 2 p. m.

FRIDAY, November 5.—Eleventh day of the Fair and Exposition. Concerts in Music Hall. Zouave Drill. Bicycle Races. Roman Chariot Race. Races on track 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 6.—Twelfth day of the Fair and Exposition. Concerts in Music Hall. Zouave Drill. Bicycle Race. Grand Cavalcade of all stock that have received First and Second Premiums, under direction of Superintendents. Balloon Ascension. Marriage in Mid-Air. Grand Fireworks at 9 p. m.

Exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Every Day During the Exposition.

HOW TO GET TO THE GROUNDS.

Street cars of the city will run to Exposition Avenue, entrance of the Grounds.

The Texas & Pacific Railway will run excursion trains from the city to the Grounds.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway will run excursion trains to the Grounds.

Visitors who desire to visit the Grounds before going down to the city, coming in by The Texas & Pacific Railway, can get off and on at the Fair Ground Station of that road.

Those coming by the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway can get off and on at the Fair Ground Station of that road on Exposition Avenue.

Those coming in by the Texas Trunk Railway can get off and on at the Fair Ground Station of that road on Grand Avenue.

Those coming by the Houston & Texas Central Railway can get off and on at the Fair Ground Station of that road on Grand Avenue, where Omnibus Lines will meet every train.

Those coming on other lines of railroads can get easy access to the Grounds, either by excursion trains of other roads or Street Car Lines.

Catalogues giving full details of Fair and Exposition Mailed upon Application to

SIDNEY SMITH, Secretary.

JOSEPH H. BROWN,

FORT WORTH, . . . TEXAS.

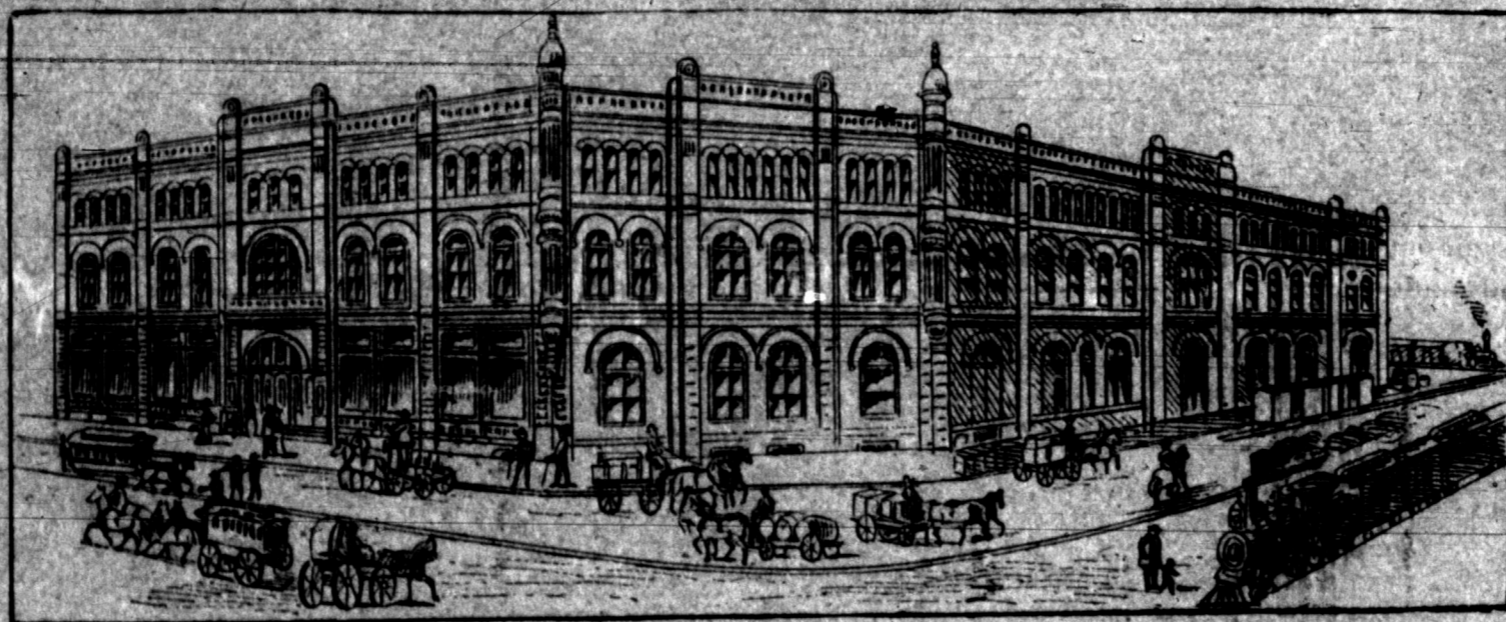
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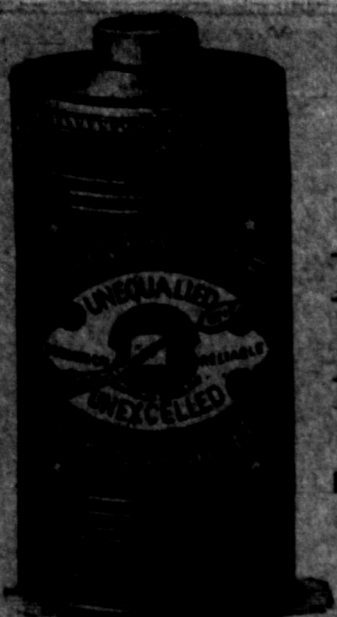


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The completion of his new building gives a larger storage capacity than any other Grocery House in the South or West, enabling him to carry a larger stock of goods than any competitor. The situation on two railroad tracks affords facilities for the cheap and speedy handling of goods possessed by no rival. With these advantages, JOSEPH H. BROWN is able to offer inducements to the grocery trade in Texas that no other firm can offer.

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THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The month of August, now closing, brought very little good to the live stock interests of Texas.

Of all stock, hogs alone sold well, and fat ones are worth three cents and above to local butchers, and bring between four and five cents in Chicago and other markets. But the local demand being small and shipments light, the hog trade has been at a standstill. In view of the short crop of corn in the state, feeding-hogs will not be in great demand. A reasonable expectation is that fat ones will be worth high prices in winter and spring.

In sheep, Texas shipments to the markets materially fell off. None but very fat sheep brought two dollars net, and so many sheep simply paid their freight that all wise sheep-raisers have concluded to shear in the fall the sheep they will ship out later. There is a strong wool market, and sheep are gaining strength in consequence. Late fall shipments may pay if the sheep are in fine condition. There will be a strong fat mutton demand in the spring.

In horse stock, prices have ruled low at home, with shipments freer than usual. Fort Worth dealers have sent out shipments in every direction, and made sales in every instance. One-third, only, of the horse stock offered in this market are fit to offer at anywhere near good prices. This is leading people to suppose that corn and hay are cheaper at the stock yards than in the country. Thin horses and mares can hardly be given away now, but fat young horses or mares can be sold in reasonable quantities.

In cattle, the beef market is low, ten, eleven and twelve thousand cattle reaching Chicago on several different days. Very handsome Texas grass steers, as times go, bring \$3.50 per hundred, sometimes less; common cattle very much less. The average prices of cattle cannot be given. Cows have sold so as to net from \$9 to \$15; steers from \$11 to \$30. A few choice heavy-weight beeves have brought a trifle more. It is a good steer that will net \$25. Feeding steers are in slight demand at two cents, and are not yet offered at that.

Stock cattle are not quotable or salable, except where some local trading is done on the range. There are rumors of bargains and low prices. We find stockmen from reported drouth-smitten ranges stand stiffly to spring prices in movable stock, such as two and three-year-old steers. The present condition of the cattle trade is considered to be at the bottom. No rise in stock cattle is in prospect just now. Many good beef steers are now held from market as a good investment. We consider that two-year-old steers on a good range are the best property in cattle in Texas to-day.

It costs \$37 to keep a cow the year round in New York, and \$28.50 in Wisconsin. That is why Texas beeves are in such demand.

COL. THOS. F. FISHER has resigned the position of live-stock agent for the

Texas & Pacific railway, and will represent only the Missouri Pacific road in this state.

The state of Jalisco, Mexico, recently expended the sum of \$10,000 in sinking artesian wells. That is one thing in which we could copy after our Aztec cousins with profit to ourselves.

The rule for determining the strain of blood in an animal is to add those of the parents and divide it by two. For example, the calf of a three-quarter Shorthorn bull and one-quarter cow will be a half-blood Shorthorn.

CONTRACTS have been made for supplying beef to the Indians for the coming winter at \$2.64 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds. At that rate Lo can save up pocket-money enough to buy him a Winchester and scalping outfit in the spring.

Among all acclimation remedies, prickly pear stands yet in high favor. The imported stock is fed on it as soon as it arrives, and it is used as much for preventive as a cure, as it often prevents fever altogether, or if it is so mild as to almost escape notice.

The Texas cotton crop is in better condition than the crop of any other state. Upon a scale of 100 this state gives 98 as its condition. Bradstreet reports that more cotton will be raised here this year than last. This is a severe commentary on the groanings of the Jeremiahs who have declared time and again that we were ruined by the drouth.

The Texas fever theory of Dr. Searcy, as published in the STOCK JOURNAL some time since, has won many supporters in the South. There are few old ranchmen who can be made to believe that fever germs originate here, but that the so-called Texas fever is the effect of uric acid poison is reasonable and logical to them. Let this uric acid theory be discussed by practical men, and see what comes of it.

The daily papers have noted the heroic action of Miss Jane McArthur of Mentana, who plunged into a swollen stream to rescue some drowning children, and lost her own life. Miss McArthur was a typical Western girl and had made a small fortune by her own efforts. She had a herd of 100 cattle, twenty-five horses, two four-horse teams and \$3,000 in money and the Sun river ranch; also a valuable ranch near Butte.

ALL veteran ranchmen declare ten acres of pasture necessary for a cow, applied generally to the range sections of this state, and yet one of the best informed ranchmen but recently said that he was satisfied that there were not now five acres to a cow. This would indicate heavy overstocking or a great underrating of the capacity of the land. As grass beeves are now constantly going to market it is probably as much the latter as the former.

How many of the readers of the

STOCK JOURNAL have had experience with pasturing bermuda grass? It has a strong, luxuriant growth, is almost ineradicable where it has obtained a footing, is nutritious, and stock prefer it to almost any other. We would like to have correspondence from men who have pastured on this grass, as their experience will be of benefit to others.

If TEXAS ranchmen can breed fifteen-hand horses at four years old, retaining the active and light limb of the native, they need not fear of a market. A horse of that character is the best light carriage and saddle horse you can find, and will find ready sale the world over. To reach this result no draft stallions should be used, the Morgan blood being best with select native mares, and a pasture with plenty of grass and water.

A POND of an acre in extent and four feet of water will hold 7,000 carp in growing condition, if fed. They will eat anything that a hog will, and will gain about three pounds each annually till they weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds. It will thus be seen that 21,000 pounds of fish can be raised on an acre of ground, worth \$2,100. This looks as if it were almost as good a business as raising beef, where it takes ten acres to a cow and calf worth at most \$25 at the end of a year.

It is a common remark in answer to the question as to the condition of the range, that grass is plenty, but no water. This is a poor excuse for impoverishment of stock, as water can be had or provided for most localities, but grass cannot be made to grow without rains, the providing of which is beyond human power. A man that has grass and no water has not the same claim for sympathy as the man who has water, but no grass, and he who has neither is in a bad fix with his stock.

THE state land board has decided to allow an extension of time for the payment of interest on land purchases until the legislature meets, when further relief will be granted. The failure of crops in some of the Western counties has disabled the pioneers from meeting the payments on their lands which they could only do by the proceeds of their present crops, and some relief was necessary to avoid forfeiture of their lands. The action of the land board in this instance will meet with general approval.

AT a recent sale of Shorthorns at Dr. Cundiff's farm in Missouri, the prices were considerably above the average. Nineteen females brought \$2,640, an average of \$138.94 each, and two bulls brought \$260, an average of \$130; total \$2,900, making a general average of a little over \$138 each. Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Brunston, Mo., bought Ada Cary, a four-year-old Rose of Sharon cow, for \$300, and W. E. Hall, of Carthage, Mo., purchased Rose of Sharon 20th, aged 9 months, for \$305; Rose of Sharon 21st was captured by J. D. Fleming, of Kansas City, Mo., for \$300.

IN THE spring of 1883 the land department of the Central Pacific railroad decided to make a faithful experiment of wheat-growing on the sagebrush land of Nevada without irrigation. At first the experiment was a partial failure, but this year it has proved a most gratifying success, the land yielding fifteen bushels to the acre and the quality of wheat being good. The result of this experiment would seem to indicate that the sagebrush land of Nevada is worth something after all in which case the state may become something more than a pocket borough.

COTTON reports are not so encouraging as they were a few weeks ago. It is estimated that the damage to the Texas crop since July 15, owing to excessive heat and drouth, is fully 30 per cent., indicating a crop of about the same as last year. In many sections of the state, where, prior to the 15th, the yield was estimated at from one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre, it is now conceded that not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of a bale will be the yield. In many sections the plant is shriveling and shedding its foliage, and it is claimed that the only benefit rain would now do would be to retain the present vigor of the plant and prevent further deterioration of the yield.

IF THE Review and Standard, of Pueblo, Col., is correctly advised, the cattle ranges in that state are turned into Gehennas. To quote from that paper, "it has been generally understood, private and confidential, that the losses of range cattle in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico were greater than any of the published estimates. Recently, however, the writer has been furnished some figures by a cowman which are nothing if not startling. One company which turned out 8,600 dogies has gathered 6 solitary head; another company which put out 1,823 head, 200 in pasture, gathered 30 head from the outside; still another, out of 5,000, has gathered 300; a fourth owner lost half his range stock." Texas has nothing of this nature to speak of.

ON THE 20th a storm and rain visited Southwest Texas, the like of which has not been seen before within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It began about 8 a. m., and by 10 o'clock the wind blew a hurricane until about 2 p. m., with rain falling in torrents. The damage to orchards and buildings in all the towns in the exposed sections is considerable, but the benefits of the rain will probably overbalance the losses. The S. A. & A. P. railroad suffered considerable damage to bridges and trestle work, and travel stopped for three or four days. The telegraph wires were prostrated on all lines leading to this city, and the extent of the storm and rain cannot yet be ascertained. Cotton will be assured for a top crop, and grass will be revived so that the winter feed is safe. Water-holes are full, and now the greatest need for that section is a good beef market, as there will soon be plenty of beeves to meet the demand.

F. M. HOUTS AND THE FAIR.

The Matter of a Live Stock Exhibit This Fall.

To the Dallas News:

DECATUR, Aug. 13.—In reply to an article headed "The Stockmen and the Fair," and signed "Texas State Fair," published in the Gazette of Fort Worth a few days ago, I desire through your paper to say that there is much more of error than truth in what it sets forth. No meeting was ever called or published for July 23 by Mr. Ikard and myself. The writer of the article above referred to says I gave as a reason for my non-attendance upon the meeting of the 23d ult. that I did not consider the appointment sufficiently well understood among stockmen. This is not true in any particular. Mr. Ikard and I did publish a call for a meeting at the Grand Windsor hotel in Dallas on the 6th inst., and on the day appointed we were on hand to attend it. We were disappointed, however, in not meeting as many breeders and dealers in fine stock as we expected, there being only ten or twelve present. We therefore deemed it not only improper but presumptuous for us to pretend to hold a meeting for the stockmen of the State or take any formal action that would seem to bind others. Hence we as individual breeders visited the grounds of both associations to decide for ourselves at which fair we would exhibit. We went to Dallas perfectly unbiased, determined that after a careful and impartial examination, we would exhibit our stock at the fair which offered the best inducements and which seemed to be the most permanent. Finding the Dallas state fair better supported and its grounds more accessible and better arranged and improved than those of the other fair, and believing further that the Dallas state fair would become a permanent institution, we, as well as several other breeders and dealers in fine stock who were present, determined to exhibit there. After we had visited both fair grounds, a few of us held an informal caucus in the parlors of the Grand Windsor hotel in Dallas. At this caucus I declined to organize the meeting to act for the stockmen of the state, for the reasons heretofore stated. As individuals, however, we freely expressed our opinions and then separated. It is not true that any resolutions were formulated or promulgated from that caucus. I understood that later in the evening a paper was drawn up by the secretary of the Texas State Fair association in the rotunda of the hotel, which appears to have been signed by five gentlemen who had decided to exhibit at the Texas state fair. This paper inadvertently or purposely mistakes the object of the call made by Mr. Ikard and myself. The object of the call was to secure unanimity of action among the breeders and dealers in fine stock in the state, and determine if possible at which fair such stock would be exhibited, and not to determine which fair should be considered the state fair, nor whose award should be entitled to the prestige of a state award. Not feeling ourselves as important as the three London tailors who styled themselves, "We, the people of Great Britain," we did not think it proper for ten or twelve of our number to arrogate to ourselves power to speak and act for the fine stock breeders and dealers of the entire state. The assertion that we called a meeting to determine which of two fairs—both regularly incorporated under the laws of the state—should be called a state fair, or entitled to prestige one above the other, before either held an exposition, is not only frivolous, but so absurd that it carries with it its own refutation.

It is true that I am one of the vice-presidents of the Dallas state fair. It is also true that I was elected vice-president of the Texas State Fair association. It is further true that after the split I visited Dallas twice with other stockmen and did our utmost to bring about harmony, but all in vain. It is further true that on both occasions I refused to visit either fair ground or express preference, in the hope that a union would be effected between the two associations, and it was not until all hopes of this had been given up that the meeting of stockmen was called to select between the two. Up to the 6th inst., I had not formed or expressed an opinion for either. It was only after it became apparent to everyone that two fairs would be held at Dallas that the meeting was definitely called. But for the misrepresentations contained in the article before referred to, I would have contented myself with determining which fair I would patronize and acting accordingly, but since certain parties have seen fit to misrepresent my motive, I deem it not only right but eminently proper to say that after having visited both grounds and carefully examined the whole subject, I have no hesitancy

in pronouncing in favor of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association and in recommending to the fine stock breeders and dealers of the state that it will be to their interest to exhibit there. Respectfully, F. M. HOUTS.

Report of the Committee.
Taylor Texan, Aug. 14.

This committee, appointed by the Williamson County Live Stock and Sale association to go to Dallas and investigate the status of the two rival fairs in that city, for the purpose of determining at which of the two the Williamson county live stock exhibit should be made, report in favor of the Dallas state fair. Messrs. J. Allen Gano and A. Symes, who gave the matter a thorough investigation last week, both agree that the Dallas state fair has the best facilities for taking care of stock that they have seen in the West. In fact, Mr. Symes says if the grounds are completed according to the plans and specifications they will afford as fine facilities for handling live stock as any fair in the United States. He says the approaches to the grounds are most excellent, both by railroad and gravel pikes; the city street cars also run to the grounds, and the water facilities cannot be surpassed. The horse stables, which are already completed, are as fine as he has ever seen built upon any fair grounds in the United States; and the race track is said by horse men to be the best in the West. The grand stand, it is said, when completed, will seat about 8,000 people; and the exposition building is a grand structure, being 250 by 300 feet in extent, and with its four high arches presents a most grand appearance. Mr. Symes and Mr. Gano both say that the directors of this fair deserve great credit for the manner in which they are pushing the work to completion.

The Dallas State Fair.
Dallas Times.

Major Charles Moran, Jr., president of the Waco Stock Farm, arrived today with a car-load of Jersey cattle, and has taken up his quarters on the grounds of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association, preparing for his grand exhibit during the coming fair of said association. He also brings with him his celebrated, through-bred stallion, Hospodar, and several of his get, which, together with the four thorough-bred bulls already in stall on the Dallas State Fair and Exposition grounds, and his celebrated French coach-horse, Caen and three of his get, will make a display which will do credit to any State in the Union.

Possibilities of Alfalfa Yield.

R. Stubbs, in the Saguache Democrat, speaking of alfalfa in the San Luis valley, says:

While yassing up the Saguache the other day I was particularly interested in the luxuriant appearance of a ten-acre field of alfalfa on the farm of Parry & Thomas, two intelligent and enterprising ranchmen. I called to make observations and learn what I could in regard to it of the courteous proprietors.

I found Mr. Parry at home and very willing to give information he possessed in regard to their limited experience with alfalfa. They had cut their alfalfa less than three weeks previous, and, almost incredible to tell, much of it stood one foot high. They think they got thirty tons of hay from the ten acres, and from the looks of their stacks I should think they did. They did not cut it as soon as they should in consequence of the water from the creek keeping the ground so wet. Mr. Parry thinks they will get as much from the second crop, which will make six tons to the acre in one season. Such a yield certainly is enormous when compared with the yield of native grass. Some would say, "what is the use of increasing the yield of hay when there is no market for that already produced?" To such it may be said that at no distant day San Luis valley will become the feeding ground for Colorado, and we shall have market for all the feed we can produce, and at good price. The feeders in Northern and Central Colorado find it profitable to feed beef cattle where hay is from eight to ten dollars in the stack and certainly it will be more so here where hay can be bought from three to five dollars. It is to be hoped that hundreds of acres will be planted to alfalfa in our county the coming season.

Poor Range in the Northwest.

Grass throughout North Montana is almost dead, and cattle are suffering greatly. No cattle so far have died, but the situation is getting serious, and the managers of the larger ranches are contemplating driving their cattle into British America. It is reported among

cattlemen that the Canadian government has decided to impose a duty of 15 per cent on all cattle driven into the Dominion after Sept. 5, but the ranchmen would fight this and not ship over the Canada Pacific if the cattle tax is put on. An inch of snow next winter will place the cattle in worse condition than six inches, with ordinary growth of prairie grass.

A Disastrous Drive.
Las Vegas Stock Grower.

Mr. Amos Calvin, assistant manager of the Gebhard Cattle company, on the Gila, in New Mexico and Arizona, has just returned to the range from Colorado, where he had turned loose, north of the Tierra Amarilla grant, about 1,000 head of cattle, after one of the most disastrous drives ever made through New Mexico. He started in May, just at the commencement of the drouthy season, with a herd of 1,700 steers, all ages, over a route which carried the herd through the western edge of the Territory and over the roughest trails on which it was ever attempted to drive cattle. When the herd struck the plains of Valencia county they found all the water holes dried up, and for five days it was necessary to drive the cattle without water. On this dry drive many died and a large number were so weak it was found necessary to cut them out and leave them on the range. When the cattle arrived in Colorado Mr. Henry Gebhard came down to look at the herd and on ascertaining their condition ordered them turned loose until they could sufficiently recuperate to be moved to the company's steer range in Southwestern Colorado, or sold. The cattle were about three months making the drive—a short 300 miles.

Rains in Arizona.
Wilcox (Ar.) Stockman.

Wilcox had a good rain on Friday night of last week—a regular soaker—and another on Monday evening. But the best rain of the season fell Thursday. About two o'clock in the afternoon of that day a splendid shower visited this place and vicinity, and two hours later a storm—which appeared, in the distance, to be nothing but wind and sand—was seen rapidly approaching from the north. It struck Wilcox about half-past four o'clock, and proved to be a rain—not a sand storm. Heaven's artillery at once commenced a cannonade, and the lightning flashed and the thunder roared, and the rain descended in torrents for nearly an hour, when the storm passed on to the west and south of us. Eighty hundredths of an inch of water fell during the short time this storm lasted, bringing the total rainfall for the week up to 1.85 inches. Thursday's rain was general in the valley around Wilcox, and covered a large scope of country. It will result in incalculable value to the range, and we, with the stockmen, rejoice.

Agriculture a Fraud.

The following "modern fraud" is from the Cincinnati Times:

The basest fraud on earth is agriculture. The deadliest ignis fatuus that ever glittered to beguile and dazzled to betray is agriculture. I speak with feeling on this subject, for I've been glittered and beguiled, and dazzled and destroyed by this same arch deceiver.

She has made me a thousand promises and broken every one of them.

She has promised me early potatoes, and the rain has drowned them; late potatoes, and the drouth has withered them.

She has promised me cherries, and the curculio has stung them, and they contain living things, uncomely to the eye and unsavory to the taste.

She has promised me strawberries, and the young chickens have devoured them, and the eye cannot see them.

No wonder that Cain killed his brother. He was a tiller of the ground. The wonder is that he did not kill his father, and then weep because he had not a grandfather to kill. No doubt, his Early Rose potatoes, for which he paid Adam \$7 a barrel, had been cut down by bugs from the headwaters of the Euphrates; his Pennsylvania wheat had been winter-killed and was not worth cutting; his Norway oats had gone to straw, and would not yield five pecks per acre, and his black Spanish watermelons had been stolen by boys who had pulled up the vines, broken down his patent picket-fence, and written scurrilous doggerel all over his back gate. No wonder he felt mad when he saw Abel whistling along with his French merinos, worth \$8 a head, and wool going up every day. No wonder he wanted to kill somebody, and thought he would practice on Abel. And Noah's getting drunk was not at all surprising. He had become a hus-

bandman, and drowned his sorrows in the "flowing bowl."

The fact is, agriculture would demoralize a saint. I was almost a saint when I went into it. I'm a demon now. I'm in war with everything. I fight myself out of bed at 4 o'clock, when all my better nature tells me to lie till 7. I fight myself into the garden to work like a brute when reason and instinct tell me to stay in the house and enjoy myself like a man. I fight the pigs, the chickens, the molds, the birds, the bugs, the worms—everything in which is the breath of life. I fight the docks, the burdocks, the mulleins, the thistles, the grapes, the weeds, the roots—the whole vegetable kingdom. I fight the heat, the frost, the rain, the hail in short, I fight the universe, and get whipped in every battle.

Better Than South America.
El Paso Tribune.

Joseph Raper is a stockman of Lincoln county, New Mexico. Last September he came down to El Paso and interested capitalists in a scheme of his, in which he and they thought there was money. His scheme was to go to South America, buy up land at unheard-of low prices, stock it with cattle that could be bought for next to nothing, and then ship beef and cattle and hides to the United States or sell them on the spot.

Well, last September Mr. Raper set out on his travels. He went to San Francisco; then to Panama by steamer. After that he took in nearly every town along the coast, until he reached Callao, in Peru. Then he went all through the country, looking at stock. He found the animals in very good condition, he says, but not in good supply. In fact, Peru does not raise cattle enough for its own use, but imports them from the Argentine Republic.

Deciding that nothing could be done in Peru he kept on to Chili. Here he found the same state of things. The cattle were good but few, the local markets being supplied from the Argentine Republic.

Prices of stock in Chili Mr. Raper found to be from \$45 to \$100 in the Chilean currency, which is worth about forty cents on the dollar of American money. Both in Chili and Peru he says there are no steers, the animals being left unutilized until three or four years of age. This is done to secure a thicker hide, which is much in demand for sole leather.

Making up his mind that nothing could be done there, Mr. Raper pushed across the Andes mountains and entered the Argentine Republic from the west. He traversed the whole country and thoroughly investigated the stock raising business. In that country good mules are worth \$20 in gold. The very best of horses are worth only \$15 in gold. Mares are not used at all in that country. It is considered a lasting disgrace for a man to ride or drive one. "We would as soon," Argentine Republicans say, "harness our mothers." They kill them, however, and sell the hides, and the price of the mare is regulated by the value of her skin.

"But," says Mr. Raper, at the end of his narration, "there is no chance for capital, enterprise or labor in the Argentine—at least there is not nearly as good a chance as there is right here at home. What is the reason? Well, the principal reason is that land is so high there. You cannot get a league of land that is worth anything at all for less than \$12,000. With land at that price there is no chance to make any money in stock raising, even with extra advantages."

Driving vs. Shipping Cattle.

Elko (Nev.) Independent.

Mr. J. D. Bradley, who has been out in Idaho superintending the transfer of stock from the Snake river ranch of Russell & Bradley, sold by that firm to the Promontory Cattle company, returned here by the train this morning. The herd numbered 1,300 head, and notwithstanding that the drive was under direction of Frank Tyrell, one of the most experienced and best major domos in the territory, they lost from poisoning and drouth over fifty head of fine cattle on the route to Promontory, the point of delivery. At one stretch of the trail the stock went thirty hours without water, and when it was finally reached twelve of the animals, after drinking, dropped dead in the stream. Some forty others perished on the route from eating larkspur and wild parsnip. Mr. Bradley states that of the 1,600 head of cattle that were being driven eastward by Keogh Bros., over 300 perished by poison, and in the efforts to prevent further fatality, the balance of the herd became scattered and beyond control, breaking back for the range from which they had been driven.

VOLAPUK.

Babel's Curse Removed From the Human Speech.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Volapuk! What is Volapuk? Who is Volapuk? What are you giving us? Keep your hair on, my friends and readers. Volapuk is nothing more nor less than a new language. A brand new one. Not the discovery of some language that has existed for centuries hidden away in some far-off South Sea island, or distant corner of Central Africa; but a genuine, honest, new-born tongue, manufactured in this eighth decade of the nineteenth century. It is the long-sought-for universal language that shall be adapted to all languages and races and people, invented and manufactured by one M. Schleyer, a Swiss, after twenty years of hard and arduous research and labor. The result of his toil has been given to the world in general in a tiny French pamphlet entitled "Grammaire abrégée de Volapuk," by M. Aug. Terckhoffs, who has also in preparation a complete grammar, with vocabulary, and also a dictionary. The language is now being studied by linguists in almost every European nation, and there is no doubt whatever that in a generation or two Volapuk will be as necessary a study for every man of business throughout the civilized world as the knowledge of German is to an American merchant to-day.

One of the great merits of this new-born tongue is its simplicity. All the difficulties common to various races in studying foreign languages have been carefully reviewed and as carefully avoided in the construction of Volapuk. All the peculiarities of each tongue which render them so difficult of acquisition by foreigners, have also been avoided. For example, the great difficulty of the German language is its declensions, therefore there is but one declension in Volapuk, and that of the simplest. The great trouble to students of the French language are its genders, therefore in Volapuk all nouns of every kind, sort and description are masculine with the sole exception of these especially belonging to female beings, such as woman, sister, aunt, Honess, goddess, etc. There is no neuter or third gender of any kind, and all feminines are formed by the addition of the prefix "of" (meaning "she" in Volapuk) to the masculine noun, thus; brother is "blod," sister is "of-blod," friend is "fleu," except when a female friend is especially designated, when it becomes "of-fleu." The difficulties of orthography are avoided by the simple rule of allowing but one sound to each letter and pronouncing every letter in a word. Every word is pronounced exactly as it is written, and written and spelled exactly as it is pronounced. Pronunciation is simplified by the rule of invariably accentuating the final syllable, and all the rules of Volapuk are rules in which no exceptions are admissible.

Volapuk is formed on the basis of the European languages. The roots of each substantive correspond to the same words in French, German, Spanish, Russian, English or Italian, and as the Volapuk adjectives, verbs and adverbs are all formed and formed alike by a single rule from the substantive, it will readily be perceived how greatly speech and writings are simplified. It is sufficient in some degree to learn the substantives to know all the words in the dictionary. The name Volapuk is derived from "Puk," language, and "Vol," universe, literally, therefore "The universal language."

A good illustration of its simplicity is found in counting. The units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, are bal, tel, kil, fol, lul, mal, vel, jol and zul. These are united to the tens by the conjunction e, meaning and. Thus one is "bal," ten is "bals," and eleven is "balsebal." Three is "kil," thirteen is "batsakil," thirty is "kils," and thirty-one and thirty-two are "kilsabal" and "kilsatel" respectively. Nine is "zul," nineteen is "balsezul," ninety is "zuls" and ninety-nine is "zulsezul." The numeral adjectives are formed by the addition of id to the cardinal, thus three is "kil," third is "kilid" and triple takes ik instead of id, thus "kilik." Two is "tel," second is "telid" and double is "telik."

Adjectives are formed from the substantive by the addition of our friend ik; thus glory is "fam," glorious is "famik." The adverb is again formed from the adjective by the suffix "o." Thus gloriously is "femiko." The noun grief is "dol," the adjective grievous is "dolik," and the adverb grievously is "doliko." The comparison of adjectives is simplified by the addition of um to the comparative and un to the superlative, thus great is "gletik," greater "gletikum," and greatest "gletikun." Adverbs capable of comparison are compared in the same way; by the addition of uno and uno, thus: Often is "ofen," more often, "ofenuno," most often, "ofenuno."

We might continue thus to illustrate from the grammar the simplicity of Volapuk till our readers were tired. Sufficient has been given to show the simplicity of the construction of the language. We now proceed to give some examples—we may mention that the definite article "the" and the partitive some are always suppressed in Volapuk. Thus "vat" signifies at the same time water, the water and some water.

The Post-Dispatch is the library of the people signifies in Volapuk: Pot-Dispatch binom bukakolet popa.

The Mississippi is the greatest river in the world signifies in Volapuk: Mississippi binom gletikum funn in yol.

I am going to the theater signifies in Volapuk: Golob al teat.

I speak French and English: Pukob dentike nelijiko.

Here is a business letter in Volapuk: St. Louis, Balul 22, 1886. El Ed Smith e Son, New York, N. Y.: Sols—Olsik de telsejol lasumol. Obs labobs no sev de balul de kiom penols, e plo kiom obs lasuma non dut. Benobs ne poko in ot. Tt nu le vipols, sedomos ols nimis suniko su lasumol zepuk a at. dunausolsik dyodikum. E. ANSTRUTTER & Co. Translation.

St. Louis, January 22, 1886. To Ed Smith & Son, New York, N. Y.: GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 28th ult. received. We have no knowledge of the contract of which you write, and for which we received no application. We are without fault in the same. If you still desire it, we can send you the animals promptly on receiving reply to this. Your devoted servants,

E. ANSTRUTTER & Co. Now we will attempt a love letter to show how Volapuk encourages exchanges of tenderness:

OBIK LOPIK ERNEST: Penob als Kopik du obik Hentik kad; du pofed binom pukatol al votik julel. Obik lopik ogekomb odelo, u udelo e ano—olsik obinoms za nos, veu galobs in obik lof. O Ernest, lojob als va modlo; umo modlo amo das Mr. Smith, do binom liegik. Obinob al fot nebu tletik ston, odal al job, binobod nesuno. Stadols ob beno. Olsik palosol. NELL.

The translation of which citation (which has taken us hours to compose, we being a little out of practice in writing love letters), is as follows:

MY DEAR ERNEST: I write you with difficulty during my French class, while the professor is discoursing to another scholar. My dearest, I shall be home to-morrow or the day after and then our troubles will be as nothing when we can rejoice in our love. O Ernest! I love you already so much; more, much more than Mr. Smith, although he is rich. I shall be in the forest, by the side of the great stone, to-morrow at 8. Do not be late. Adieu! au revoir! Your loving NELL.

The value of a language so easily learnt to commerce and business of all kinds must be obvious to the most short-sighted observer. That it will ever become the language of the world, to the exclusion of all other languages, is improbable, at all events for some centuries to come. People will cling to the tongue of their country and race and family, for ordinary purposes, but for business, Volapuk will be invaluable. When it becomes the fashion for board of trade and stock exchange quotations, to be issued in Volapuk; when Volapuk is taught at schools, not as an extra, but in company with the three R's; when a merchant in America can correspond with another in Japan, India, or the Sandwich Isles in a tongue familiar to both, and in which he is certain of being understood, then shall we have advanced half way toward universal brotherhood, which is, or should be, the aim of all good and true men the world over.

When to Mow.

The report of the analytical chemist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, summing up the results of analyses of all the cultivated grasses, says: "It is apparent, then, that in most cases the time of bloom, or thereabouts, is the fittest for cutting grasses in order to obtain the most nourishment and largest, relatively profitable crops, and for the following reasons. The amount of water has diminished, and the weight of the crop will be largest in proportion to the nutritive value of its constituents. The amount of nitrogen not present as albuminoids will be at its lowest point; fiber will not be so excessive as to prevent digestion; and the nutritive ratio will be more advantageous. If cut earlier, the shrinkage is larger, although the fiber is less, and albumen is a little larger. The palatability may be increased but the total nutriment to the acre will not be so large, and nutritive ratio will be more abnormal. The disadvantages of late cutting are evident in the increase of fiber, destroying the digestibility of the nutriment, and the falling off of the albumen by conversion into amides. This is not made up by the larger crop.

The Best Tree For Prairie Planting.

American Agriculturist.

The best tree to plant on our prairies, for quick shelter, shade and fuel, is the box elder, or ash-leaved maple (Nygundo aceroides). It is extremely hardy, as it is proved by its being found in river and creek bottoms, and on hillsides which have been protected from the prairie fires; it is sometimes frozen back slightly the first year after starting from seed, but will make a steady and rapid growth thereafter. It is easily and cheaply raised from seed, which can be obtained of almost any seedsman. It weighs about twelve pounds to the bushel, which is estimated at about 10,000 seeds. Six pounds of seeds will plant five acres, as required by the timber culture law, at four feet apart. The seed should be gathered in the fall, when ripe, and may be planted at once or kept until spring; in the latter case it is best to mix it with sand and store it in the cellar; very few seeds will fail to grow if kept in this way, and the sand is easily sifted out in the spring.

The seed may be sown thickly, in drills three or four feet apart, but the seedlings should be transplanted before they grow very large, as their tendency is to send down strong tap roots; or they may be sown in hills, four feet apart each way, planting three or four seeds to the hill; cultivate thoroughly and keep free from weeds.

Box elder is also easily grown from cuttings, which should be made in the fall, before severe freezing weather. Two-year-old wood is preferable, cut ten or twelve inches long, tied in bundles, but ends all one way, and stored

free from frost. In the spring select a dry, sunny spot, place them on end, butts up, and cover with about two inches of light, rich soil. Shelter with sash or oiled cotton cloth tacked on frame, and sprinkle occasionally; or cover with twelve or eighteen inches of fermenting manure. By the time the ground is fit to be worked, the cuttings will have formed a callus, and grow immediately.

For a permanent plantation the soil should be thoroughly subdued and in as good condition as would be required to raise a good crop of corn. Rows eight feet apart, and two feet in the row, will not answer the same purpose as four by four feet, the object being to quickly shade the whole surface of the ground, and to cause the trees to grow tall and straight, with few side branches. When the trees are two years old, they can be transplanted into the prairie soil without breaking it; in which case a large hole could be dug out for each tree, and filled up with old sods. The newly planted trees should be well mulched—six inches deep, and five or six feet across, is none too much mulching—but trees so planted will not grow as fast as those in well cultivated ground.

The tree attains a height of from fifty to sixty feet, with a diameter of eighteen or twenty inches, and although it cannot be recommended for lumber, it is of great value for fuel and shelter. It grows very rapidly, can be trimmed to any shape desired, and will stand the roughest treatment. A syrup and sugar is also made from the sap, approaching the maple syrup in its richness and whiteness; a pailful of sap is said to make half a gallon of syrup.

Crossing Dairy Stock With the Buffalo.

To the Editor of the Chicago Journal.

The article, "Crossing Dairy Cattle with the Buffalo," in the July number, was read with interest, and recalls a little incident within my own memory. More than thirty-five years ago my father purchased two heifers that were alleged to be one-sixteenth buffalo. Certainly they had the characteristics of the native bison. Their dam was decidedly so—so much so that it seemed beyond dispute—and the owner of the "old cow" was positive in regard to the pure bison blood in them. Two harder cows never lived than they, and they were as ugly as a cross as they were hardy. As milkers, they were unsurpassed, a sixteen-quart pail being needed to hold the mess of each during the period of flush feed. They were kept for years, but for some reason the breed was allowed to die with them. Still it is an open question if anything was lost after all. Big, coarse cows, dirty black in color, stub horns and woolly pates, they contrasted strongly with our later finer breeds, and only excelled their good milkers by vigor and endurance. J. G.

How to Tell a Ripe Melon.

Melon growers need hardly be told how to tell ripe melons, still there may be amateurs who are liable to pull fine specimens before thoroughly ripe, to whom the following rules, clipped from an exchange, will be serviceable. Some melons give but little indication in any way of ripeness. The age of such is about the surest index; it generally takes about four weeks from the dropping of the bloom, till the melon is ripe. These rules refer to watermelons, of course:

The rind of melons, when left on the vine to mature, generally becomes hard and the bulb brittle, and when under pressure you hear the inside crack or give way, it may be regarded as a sure sign that the melon is ripe, and has matured well on the vine.

If a melon remains on the vine until properly matured, the side on the ground will be found to have changed from white to a pale yellow, and upon close examination numerous small white pimples will be noticed on the surface, particularly on the outer edge. These pimples never appear on those that are not ripe or have been prematurely pulled.

Sometimes the desirable pale yellow color is produced prematurely by turning this part of the melon to the sun for a day or two, but the yellow thus produced is of deeper shade. This, in connection with the absence of pimples, will readily tell the experienced eye how the color was produced.

If the skin will readily peel, leaving a hard, shelly appearance, it is a good indication that a melon is ripe; and also if it has a dull brown appearance. All these signs are rarely seen at the same time, but the presence of any one is sufficient to indicate the ripeness of a melon.

The Dallas Fair.

A visit to the Dallas State Fair and Exposition grounds will convince any one that Texas will be favored next fall not only with a state fair but also an exposition. The above association are now erecting an exposition building, which in architectural design will compare favorably with the Louisville, Ky., exposition building. The Louisville building is one of the largest in the United States, and is but little more than double the size of the building now being built by the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association. People of Texas will feel proud of this building and grounds. This association have completed about 150 racing stables, inferior to none anywhere, and are building 500 commodious live stock stalls, and since the principal cattle breeders of Texas have decided to exhibit at this fair they will have need for all these stalls. These grounds are amply furnished with a supply of pure water from good wells; also from the city waterworks. This is what carries the cattlemen; besides, this is the first fair and its prizes and awards will carry with them the state honors.

Buckwheat.

Mr. N. J. Sheppard, in Journal of Agriculture, says buckwheat can be sown at any time as a catch crop when it is to be used as a green manure, and for this purpose is one of the very best plants we have; it makes an even growth and on even an ordinary soil often a very heavy one and can be plowed under and will aid materially in loosening up a stiff soil or rendering available the fertility left in the ground. It makes valuable bee pasturage and if sown for grain is valuable for flour or to be fed to stock.

When sown for grain the soil should be well prepared for plowing and harrowing thoroughly so as to get in a good tilth, and then sow the seed broadcast, using from two to three pecks of seed to the acre. Harrow or brush after seeding to cover the seed and then roll carefully; this will aid materially in securing good germination, especially if the soil is dry, as it so often is in July.

As it will not fill until the nights at least are cool, it should be sown as late as possible so as to be able to mature before hard frost. Generally any time before the middle of July will be plenty early. If sown to be plowed under it can be sown at any time either in the spring or summer.

Ordinarily it makes a very rapid growth and is one of the few plants that will bear flowers, partially matured and ripened grain. It threshes or shatters off very easily if dry when harvested, and for this reason should be cut while the dew is on, but before frost injures the crop. When it can be done the best plan is to thresh in the field so as to avoid wasting as much as possible. This can be done by flailing or t-amping. It threshes very easily and can either be cleaned by running through a fanning mill or by the wind, pouring down on to a sheet allowing the wind to blow the chaff and trash out. The straw is of very little value except for bedding or to cover sheds. The grain should be kept dry and be stirred frequently until it is thoroughly dried out.

If stored in bulk and allowed to remain undisturbed it is very liable to heat and spoil. It can hardly be regarded as a sure crop. Yet often large yields are secured. There is one advantage with it; if the grain does not fill so as to be worth cutting it will pay to plow the crop under, so that there need be no loss.

While it is not an exhaustive crop it should not be sown either for grain or manure upon land intended for corn as the following crop. In a system of rotation of crops with green manuring to keep or build up the fertility of the soil buckwheat can always be made a part.

A Query.

RISING STAR, TEXAS, AUG. 14, '86.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Being a constant reader and lover of the JOURNAL, I have a question to ask the JOURNAL man or any brother cowman, that will answer the question through the columns of the JOURNAL, and perhaps it will be beneficial to many readers of the JOURNAL as well as myself. It is this: On our ranch we have a cow that is possessed with such speed that the best horse and most expert cowboy we have cannot drive her, cannot run on and rope her. The cow is a fine one, of the old Spanish stock, dark red, with black rings around the eyes. How do you go about "kneeing" a cow? How do you go about "string-halting" a cow? I have often heard of the operations, but never knew how the operation was performed. Please tell us through the columns of the JOURNAL how the operation is performed, and I for one will try it on the above mentioned cow, etc. Yours very truly

O. T. MOORE, manager.

Spaying the Cattle.

Barber County (Kan.) Index.—It may not be generally known that two prominent livestock firms in this county have commenced the experiment of spaying their young cattle. Bally & Putnam, and Gregory, Field & Co., have within the past few weeks had a number of their calves, yearlings and two-year-old heifers spayed—the former 72 head, the latter over 100 head. The work was done by Spencer Blackmore, who gained his experience in Texas. He has had good luck with animals worked on in this country, losing but one out of the lot, and that through accident. The cost of spaying is about 50 cents per head. The argument is made that a heifer when spayed will grow even larger than a steer, command a better price, stand the winter as well and in every way prove superior. The gentlemen mentioned have but commenced in this work, as they expect to subject nearly all their young she cattle to the operation, only saving the very best heifers for breeders. They have noticed that there is never any trouble in stocking up their ranges with cows, at less prices than they can obtain for their steers. Other ranchmen in this country are talking of experimenting with spaying.

Hardeman County Vindicator: The recent rains have had a fine effect on the grass. It is coming out all over the valley and if we can only get another one soon we will be all right for fall range.—W. O. Dunham, who lives about three miles above town on the river, tells us that when the rise came down Pease river the other day, he saw it coming when half a mile away, but in fifteen minutes it had passed on by and had covered the valley, flooding his dug-out two feet deep. From the time they saw it coming until it passed was barely time for the family to get out of the way. It came rolling down the valley in an irregular front, filling the holes and hollows, until it reached from hill to hill, a distance of one mile and a half.

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BLOODED STOCK IN TEXAS.

We have in course of compilation for publication in the Monthly Stock Farmer's edition of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, a series of articles giving the history of the importations of blooded stock into Texas, together with all matters of interest in this connection, and especially tracing the benefit of the infusion of warm blood amongst Texas flocks and herds. The series will be entitled as follows:

JERSEYS IN TEXAS.
HOLSTEINS IN TEXAS.
SHORTHORNS IN TEXAS.
HEREFORDS IN TEXAS.
ANGUS CATTLE IN TEXAS.
GALLOWAYS IN TEXAS.
CLYDESDALES IN TEXAS.
PERCHERONS IN TEXAS.
THE THOROUGHBRED IN TEXAS.
TROTTERS AND ROADSTERS IN TEXAS.
SPANISH MERINOS IN TEXAS.
FRENCH MERINOS IN TEXAS.
ANGORAS IN TEXAS. ETC.

Whatever of recorded blooded stock there is in the state we hope to trace and by continued publication of current importations hope to familiarize all who are interested in the improvement of Texas stock with the different breeders, their class of stock and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

It is desired and respectfully requested that owners of improved stock will give the editor full information regarding their own stock and such other information as will enable us to find material in all sections of the state.

The subject, "Blooded Stock in Texas," is one that can be made highly interesting, if those who are most deeply concerned in it will assist in bringing to light and placing upon record the early importations and the difficulties attending the building up of the leading branch of stock raising in this state.

Communications in connection with the above should be addressed, Editor TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Fort Worth, Texas.

FEEDING TEXAS STOCK.

"The man having the most feed will make the most money." This is generally accepted as a condition of the live stock trade to-day, and it will govern the trade to the end of time.

Whether the feed consists of growing grass, cut hay, corn, millet, sorghum, cotton-seed or anything else that goes towards fattening stock, matters very little. It is the fattening stuff that is in demand, and the breeders are in need of it to perfect the animals for the markets.

No greater change has taken place in any country than in Texas since 1882. Then the farmer was selling his surplus stock to ranchmen, whereas now the ranchman is selling to the farmer the stock which cannot be matured upon the grass ranges. The farmer is no longer a small cattle raiser, but has become a feeder and finisher of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mules, for in every branch of stock there are several hands through which the animal passes before reaching maturity and a fit condition for the final market.

The great development of the agri-

cultural resources of Texas has so taken and shaped the course of stock raising that but for the occasional shortage of crops, liable to occur in any country, the greater portions of Texas stock would be perfected within our own state lines, and sold after reaching a degree of perfection usually attained in the great corn-feeding belt of the United States.

It now appears that breeding stock is but one of the great industries in Texas, and offering as it does a number of advantages no other state can offer, the other branch has equal, if not superior advantages, to breeding stock, inasmuch as the climate is as favorable to fattening stock as in any other state, and the purchasing facilities here are unequalled by reason of the great numbers of all classes of live stock not only available at low prices, but to be had in any number at any time of year. Should a farmer desire to purchase one to a hundred car-loads of mares at any time there are hundreds of ranches capable of furnishing them on short notice. For this stock other states and territories have to come to Texas, and transport the stock home. Should a farmer need feeding mules, the selection, if not so great as the cattle, is the largest in the United States, and this class of stock is readily obtained in numbers to equal the demand. In the line of mutton feeders Texas has an abundance at low prices, of all grades and qualities, and cheap. Feeders buying wethers from Texas at the great markets get them cheap, but not so cheap as the Texas farmers can get them from Texas prairies. In the matter of cattle there need be very little said. The supply is great; and as largely as it has increased the progress in breeding renders feeding for the beef market a more profitable occupation than it was when feed was scarce and prices of stock ruled higher.

In making investigation of Texas interests it will become apparent that the stock-raising state is destined to become the great stock feeding state, and that large numbers of stock will not be so much our boast as the superior quality of our finished animals. Now that the tide has turned in this direction and the best of our stock will compare with the best from other states, the gradual development following will improve the average, until our shipments will be mostly of superior stock instead of, as now, a few superior against a majority of unmatured animals.

TELL THE TRUTH.

The quarantine measures against Texas cattle have been a fruitful theme for newspapers and associations as well as individuals. To Texas it has already lost most of its terrors. We well know that if we will sell cheap enough there is no trouble about taking our young steer stock in to any of the quarantined states or territories. This may be denied, but it is nevertheless a fact susceptible of incontrovertible proof. The measures are not intended to keep out stock needed by those who already occupy the range, but to keep out new comers who may want some of the free grass as well as those who have been using it for years. What we deprecate most is the duplicity of these men. Why not tell the truth? A gentleman largely interested in the cattle business in the territories, incidentally speaking of the drouth of the present season, and its effects, remarks that it will not be so disastrous as many suppose, owing to the enforcement of quarantine measures. Here is an honest confession that the measures were inaugurated to prevent over-stocking of free ranges, and not to keep out diseased cattle. This confession undoubtedly exposes the true inwardness of the bitter fight against Texas cattle. In course of his conversation the gentleman naively said it was as much of a blessing to those who would have driven there stock there as it was to

those who are already there, as it prevented losses that overstocking would have made certain. There may be some truth in that, but there is a certain element in human nature that objects decidedly to being forced even to do good to itself. This specious argument can be used by a thief, who justifies his act on the grounds that the loser might have drunk himself to death had he not been relieved of his money. Many of our most intelligent and experienced ranchmen claim that these quarantine measures are indeed blessings in disguise, as they force the maturing of the beeves here, which has proved a safer and more profitable business than selling yearlings. But this does not relieve the competition that they so much dread from Texas steers. It has already been demonstrated that as beef raisers we can be as successful as we were as breeders, and that year in and year out we will be able to realize as large a profit on ranch investments at half the price for our matured grass beeves as those of the Northwest. The future of ranching here is not a problem, but a long established fact, continually improving by improved methods. They could even quarantine against our beef entering St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and we could send it to Europe on ships from our own coast.

OATS FOR WINTER FEEDING.

Speaking of winter oats the other day an old farmer gave another the following advice: "Do not plow the land. Sow the oats and then harrow and brush it in. In this case the earliest is best. Simply sow the seed oats and plow them under, plowing east and west, then leave it as it is, in ridges. The rough condition of the land is a protection against frost, and as the ridges run east and west the land is better protected than if plowed north and south, or if brushed down. When the stock pasture the oats they will tramp down, leaving the field in as good condition for harvesting as need be."

SPRING AND FALL MARKET FOR SHEEP.

There is no money to be made by shipping sheep to market at this time of year. The months of August and September are not sheep shipping months under any circumstances, and at present the very best sheep do not realize to the owner the amount of money he is entitled to and will be able to get if he will have patience until after fall shearing.

In Dallas, Fort Worth and other Texas cities there are men killing muttons and selling the meat. The average price obtained after paying expenses is about \$2 per head for good average muttons, such as local butchers pay \$1.50 for, when they want any. This is about the best that can be done at this time, but the fall shearing would give to the owner as much money as will pay winter expenses and carry the sheep over in fine condition until spring.

The best actual sales we have seen recently are as follows:

194 head of 77 pounds average at \$2.12 1/2
42 head of 90 pounds average at 2.85
386 head of 84 pounds average at 1.70
77 head of 86 pounds average at 2.75

None of these sheep net \$2 per head and some did not bring a clean dollar. None of them but would have paid to shear in the fall and hold over to spring, applying the receipts of the fall clip to fattening sheep for spring market.

Allowing that the money will feed the sheep from the middle of January until about the end of March, let us see what sales were made in March of 1886, and how much higher prices were then.

In March, 1886, the quotations for Texas sheep opened at \$3.50 to \$4.75 per 100 pounds. On the 13th of March a St. Louis circular contained the fol-

lowing: "Good fat Texas sheep, heavy enough to weigh here 90 to 105 pounds, will sell at 44 to 44 cents per pound. Sales were made Wednesday at \$4.25 for 93 pound sheep." About the same time a prominent house telegraphed several points in Texas for fat sheep, and failed to get many that could be called fat. At the same time at Chicago Western range sheep, corn-fed, sold above all other stock and realized the gross price of \$5.50 to \$5.87 1/2. This is but a repetition of the performance of the year before, and proves conclusively that the man who will run his sheep on grass as far in the winter as possible, and then put the sheep on a good full ration until spring, will make two profits, one being in the sheep and the other on the corn. But the errors sheep raisers in Texas are liable to fall into sometimes counteract the desired effect. They commence full feeding too early and feed too many, consequently the feed runs out and the sheep shrink before the market calls for them. The Texas sheep-raiser who will properly prepare his mutton sheep for the spring markets can calculate on 4 to 4 1/2 cents per pound in March, April and May.

THE CATTLE DRIVE.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat contains a long article on the cattle interests, made up from information obtained from Mr. T. T. D. Andrews of this city and Col. H. M. Taylor of Las Vegas, N. M. We make the following extracts from it:

"Mr. Andrews has just made one of the largest sales of the season to the Home Land company of this city, composed of the Niedringhaus syndicate. The sale included 12,000 head, mostly steers, now being driven in three herds to the North, all now being out of danger and north of the Arkansas river. Mr. Andrews said this year had been one of the hardest known in the history of the cattle range, particularly on the trail. The cattle which he had just sold are from Shackelford, Stevens and contiguous counties in Texas, but are taken on the trail for Panhandle stock. The reason is that in district the cattle-raisers have largely resorted to thoroughbred and graded bulls, and are now raising good graded cattle. The great hardships have been from the drouth, but, notwithstanding that fact, the casualties from lightning have been greater than for some time, the trail being marked with graves of nearly a dozen men killed by lightning. Mr. Andrews' herd has, so far, gone through without serious mishap, the only one being the death of Newton Evans of Fort Worth. He was one of the herd bosses. It has required the greatest care in handling, however, to get the cattle through safely. The tendency to overdriving is the one which has resulted in the greatest loss. Cattlemen, generally, have attempted to make the long drives quickly, while Mr. Andrews, looking personally after his stock, has, by starting late in the evening and stopping over, put his cattle through without going an entire day without water. As a result, when they landed north of the Arkansas they were in such shape that they would even then have done for beef. Lately there have been general rains all along the trail, and the prospects are very much improved. The cattle will generally reach winter quarters in an exceptionally healthy condition, no fever and no trouble from quarantine, and especially in Northern New Mexico, Colorado and the Territory will be in fine shape for the winter."

CORN FODDER FOR FEED.

Experiments have been made at the Missouri state agricultural college to test the comparative value of corn-fodder with other stock feed, and the result is a complete victory for the fodder. Prof. Sanborn of the college, who conducted the experiments, says: "After years of somewhat exact work I feel that I am fully justified in saying authoritatively that our corn-fodder can thus be secured at much profit." He further says that "a good acre of corn fodder will keep ten-fold the stock now averaged to be fed upon it," and that "every acre saved of good

corn fodder will add a steer to the number now kept. Basing their estimates of value upon the practice of leaving the fully ripened stalks standing in the field to be ranged and trampled by the cattle during the fall and winter, by which very little of feeding value is realized, very few farmers appreciate the worth of this fodder when rightly managed; and as there are 8,000,000 tons of it annually going to waste in the state of Missouri, the agricultural college is doing good service in bringing the matter to the notice of the farmers of that state.

These experiments and the results derived from them are of especial value to the stock farmers of Texas. If corn fodder is as good to fatten stock as the corn itself, there is no reason why every stockman should not grow the provender for maturing his herds and finishing for beef at home. We can always make good corn in this state until the grain begins to ripen, when it is sometimes injured by the drouth. But if the corn may be cut and prepared for fodder just at the time it begins to ripen, and it is then as valuable as a stock food as the ripe corn, all the food can be grown in this state that we have any need of.

THE MEAT PROSPECT.

Considerable speculation is often indulged in about the live stock market, and views are often expressed for and against any immediate change either for better or worse. In the live stock trade there is very little to guide us whereby some conclusion can be arrived at, except agricultural reports and the general receipts at the various markets. The first go to show that "more babies than calves are born" giving us hope in the future, but the receipts at market run so even that from the figures nothing is learned until the close of the year tells the story.

We see the range country short of beef and we see the deficiency made up from the farming sections, and from it can gain no comfort. The prices are low, and likely to continue low because the very influence leading to better prices later on is the cause of the present run from the agricultural sections.

The corn crop is light in Texas, and in a general way is light throughout the United States. This means that farmers having little feed must do as stockmen do who have but little grass. They ship immature cattle to market, as they did in 1881 during the summer drouth. This year is but a repetition of 1881. There was a drouth in Texas and the West, a deficiency in the corn crop in the entire corn belt. The range beef maturing and fattening early in 1882 took the place of corn-fed cattle, which were only supplied by farmers in limited numbers, so that a combination of circumstances similar to the condition of affairs now existing was the cause of the depression in 1881, and activity in 1882, and it is reasonable to expect that like causes will again produce like results.

Since 1881 the growth of the Western country has been remarkable. There is no need of statistics to show it. Our local markets now demand four times the fat stock demanded then, and this drain, augmented by similarly increased demand all along the Western line, will gradually have its effect, and as the increase in meat supply is not keeping up with the increase in population we look for higher prices to rule directly the exact condition of the meat producing industry is generally appreciated. The advance may or may not come in the fall, but it certainly will by spring.

CORN CROP, HOGS AND BACON.

The Texas interest in hogs is not large. We do export some in the fall, but there is more bacon brought into the state the next spring and summer

than was taken out in the shape of hogs. There are not enough hogs raised in Texas to supply the home demand, and this year, on account of the partial failure of the corn crop, there will be fewer kept in the state than usual. It will not pay to feed corn to hogs at fifty cents a bushel, unless the price of bacon is correspondingly advanced. But there is not a bright prospect for good prices for bacon, and to save himself the expense of feeding through the winter, the Texas farmer with a drove of hogs will send them to Chicago or Kansas City. The consequence is that we will have to buy more bacon than usual in those markets next spring. Texas consumers have, therefore, some interest in the price of hogs.

The corn crop in the great corn-raising states is very little affected by the drouth, and will not be short enough to raise the price of that grain. The farmers there will feed the usual number of hogs, and market them at the customary prices. There need not then be any apprehension of extra prices for bacon. It can be bought for what it has usually brought, and that is not enough to alarm anybody.

FEEDING GREEN STUFF.

To cut grass or other green stuff and to feed it to stock which are penned up, is called soiling. In Texas it would appear to be a crazy sort of operation, and it is doubtful if it is practiced here at all.

Suppose that a man having sheep or cattle should figure that he would make money by penning his stock and carrying the feed to them!

The Ohio Farmer of recent date contains a report from the Ohio agricultural experiment station which concludes as follows:

"The old system of pasturing is not consistent with an advanced and progressive agriculture; and the time is not far distant when nearly all the food of cattle will, in the state of Ohio, be cut and fed to them. It is perfectly safe to say that almost any farm within the borders of our state will carry twice as much stock if this latter plan was pursued. A general change from pasturing to soiling would double the gross receipts and would add largely to the income of many a stock and dairy farmer. To allow cattle to run at large over good meadow land is wasteful, unthrifty and improvement. Half the number of acres will feed the same amount of stock, and keep them in better condition; if the product be cut and placed before them. Rye, orchard grass, clover, millet, sowed corn, sorghum and other crops can be cheaply and profitably grown for the purpose, and each fed in its season. With a good one-horse mower and cart, one man can easily cut and feed the daily ration of a herd of twenty head, in an hour's time. Fencing is one of the heaviest taxes the average Ohio farmer has to pay. It is mainly self-imposed, and in most cases needless, but is the necessity of a radically wrong system."

The experiment was a test of dairy stock, and three cows were soiled and three were pastured. The pastured cows gave the most milk. It is said that the soiling cows were not permitted shade and shelter, which the pastured cows had, but in the matter of cost the advantage was largely in favor of the soiling.

The best soiling crop is rye, sown in the fall and cut in the spring. Alfalfa, clover, peas, oats and small millet are all considered good soiling crops, but none are so valuable as fodder corn, especially in northern latitudes where it can be fed green continuously for several months, and it is highly prized on account of the great yield. In Texas sorghum should make a great soiling crop, and it is occasionally cut and fed to stock in a green state, with excellent results.

Many of the poorer Texas pastures will not fatten stock, and are only good to be lightly pastured by stock not fattening for the butcher; but if used in conjunction with a system of soiling, they would be the means of making summer feeding profitable even after the run of grass cattle are started to market. A system of soiling has the advantage of warmth in weather in its

favor, and the stock take on flesh fast, so that there is more profit in summer feeding than in winter feeding, although the prices realized on late spring and summer-fattened stock may be lower. Winter dry-feeding is often done at a loss, because the prices are lower than was expected, and because of severe cold. The summer system has the advantage of economy in production, if it has nothing else to recommend it. But without soiling summer feeding cannot be a success in Texas, or anywhere else.

THE LAWS TO OLEOMARGARINE.

The bill signed by President Cleveland, known as the oleomargarine bill, now one of the laws of the land, is too long for the STOCK JOURNAL to publish the text; but as it is of great interest to the readers of this paper, we give an abridgment of the law, showing the more important features of it.

Manufacturers of oleomargarine or any other substitute for butter shall pay a tax of \$600 a year. Wholesale dealers are to pay \$480, and retailers \$48. In addition to this license tax there is levied a special tax of two cents a pound upon the product, which the manufacturers are to pay. These taxes are to be paid to the United States internal revenue collectors, and the federal revenue laws are to govern their collection so far as applicable. A violation of the law subjects the manufacturer to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, wholesale dealers from \$500 to \$2,000, and retailers from \$50 to \$1,000.

All oleomargarine shall be put up and sold in packages of not less than ten pounds, to be branded and labeled "oleomargarine." It is made a felony to sell in any other packages than as prescribed by law. The government revenue stamp must be affixed to these packages, as on tobacco and cigar boxes, and the rules governing the cancellation of tobacco stamps shall be applicable to oleomargarine stamps.

Any person who knowingly purchases or receives any oleomargarine from the manufacturer or dealer, on which the tax has not been paid, or which has not been branded as required, may be punished by fine of \$100, and shall forfeit the articles purchased. Any empty package in which oleomargarine was sold shall have the stamps thereon destroyed. Oleomargarine imported into this country shall pay special tax of fifteen cents a pound, in addition to the regular import duty.

All productions that come under the regulations of this act may be condemned, forfeited and destroyed if shown to be deleterious to health.

These are the more important features of the law. Oleomargarine and other imitations of butter are put upon an equality with tobacco and whisky, by laying a tax on them beyond that put upon the ordinary products of industry.

THE MEAT MARKETS.

The markets for cattle and sheep continue low, but there is a better time coming, and there are indications visible now of that better time. There never was a time when stockmen received such advice as they are now receiving from their market connections, and never before can it be said that the fall market was fair to equal in prices the markets of spring.

At this time of the year the Chicago market should be receiving runs of from nine to eleven and twelve thousand cattle per day, and Texas and the Southwest should furnish a large proportion of such numbers. It happens now that the run is much lighter, so much lighter that unless the immediate consumption of meat and the requirements of canners will show a clean falling off there must be a stronger market later on.

We base the opinion upon the ground that the Northwestern range is dry and cannot send in the usual complement of

beef. The Southwest, including Texas, is in the same fix. The lack of sufficient rainfall in Western Texas is credited with causing severe losses of cattle. It has not done this, but it has prevented thousands of steers and cows from fattening, which, under favorable circumstances, would be moving train-load after train-load over the Texas & Pacific to market.

The sheep interest cuts a handsome figure in the meat trade when the ranges are bright and green, but this year the slight concessions made by the railroad company are not sufficient to cause a strong run on the markets from any Western ranges.

Add to this the known losses in some of the Western ranges and on some of the overstocked Texas ranges and we must figure that not only is the run light, but that it must continue light from the West and Southwest, and only while the interior farmers persist in sending immature cattle to market can the stock go forward on a market that, to say the least, is one-half cent too low.

The meat business, in cattle, hogs and sheep, is dragging on the bottom. The fall of the year is not the time to expect a rise, but a reasonable expectation is that the markets will gain strength and put on a full head of steam by spring.

FAST TIME A NECESSITY.

In these times when men have to act quick to secure good results, railroad facilities are an important item in the live stock trade. In the matter of cattle shipments complaints have been deep and long, so deep that cattle associations have passed resolutions that railroads were not doing anything like attending to their business. We are glad to report an improvement.

Mr. S. B. Burnett, ranching on Red river in Texas, and in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, has shipped several trains this season, making the uniform time of four days between Burk station on the Fort Worth & Denver, via Texas & Pacific and Illinois Central to Chicago. Mr. Burnett is very much pleased with the way his cattle were put through and desires the subject brought forward that other Texas roads and connections may see the necessity of keeping the promises they make and which are generally broken. One train of the cattle were shipped on Wednesday evening and were sold on Monday morning, another train shipped on Thursday were sold on Tuesday morning, after resting at the yards and filling up during the night. The Fort Worth & Denver cars are all 33 feet, and at Cairo the same space is given, and if loaded in 28-foot cars, additional cars are furnished to accommodate the stock. The cattle were fed only twice in transit, once at Texarkana and once at Cairo.

Mr. Burnett says that it is the first time he has had stock pushed through after leaving the Fort Worth & Denver track and he thinks that if all stockmen will show their appreciation of good service our cattle will look nearly as good on market as on the range and there will be less delays, fewer cripples or losses by reason of carelessness and delays on the part of railroad officials.

UNION STOCK YARDS—A MONOPOLY.

A writing signing "Esor" in a letter to the Northwestern Live Stock Journal heads his talk "Union Stock Yards—A Monopoly." We have heard the remark before, and often hear the question asked. "Are we in the hands of these people?" The writer accepts the statement as correct and can see but one way out of it. He says: "Were a combination of Northwestern plain cattle to be withheld from the market this fall, save a small percentage to pay running expenses, it would surely break things loose."

If such a proceeding will help matters, Texas will second the motion, and



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The MONTHLY EDITION is issued at \$1 per annum. This paper is devoted to the general ranch and farm interests of Texas, and contains matter of interest to the breeders and feeders of all classes of live stock.

We are now sending both the above papers to all our weekly subscribers, and will continue to do so until the present subscriptions expire, when renewals will be accepted for either of them.

The management desires to invite special attention to the daily edition. This paper contains the news from the markets, and is issued in the evening of each business day and sent at once by mail to every subscriber. It is the only daily live stock market review south of Kansas City, and is published in the center of the greatest live stock country in the South.

THE REFRIGERATOR WILL START.

The time is fast approaching when the refrigerator works at Fort Worth, Texas, will be in operation once more, with ample capital to demonstrate that refrigerated meat can be transported from the Southern ranges to population centers with the same success that the business is conducted between Chicago, the Eastern seaboard and Great Britain.

The refrigerator method requires the use of a large plant and considerable floating capital. The amount of money necessary to operate the Fort Worth works has been difficult to obtain, but the necessary amount is now secured, together with the proper refrigerator ship connection, and good selling facilities in England. The works will open up and for the first time will have the connections and money necessary for the proper conduct of so large and important a business. While the works were in litigation and in the hands of a receiver, Mr. I. Dahlman secured a short lease of the plant, and conducted the business in a comparatively small way. It was done under difficulties and the meat was sold on commission. Since that time Mr. Dahlman's energies have all centered on opening the works on a scale that would insure permanency to the business. When the works were sold he became the owner, and has labored to unite the Fort Worth plant with the large English meat salesmen to secure the best market for the product. The efforts of Mr. Dahlman are now about to culminate in success. The first vessel to receive meat is on the way, and the gentleman who is to look to the English financial interest is again bound for Fort Worth to cooperate with Mr. Dahlman in sending over the first load of three hundred tons of Texas beef.

This shipment is in the nature of a trial consignment and is agreed upon as the last and final test of the busi-

ness, which, if resulting favorably, will open up an immense traffic to benefit the meat producing interests of Texas. This great enterprise should have the co-operation of Texas ranchmen. The works will call for good cattle and will pay good prices in accordance with the relative values here and at the greater markets. Stockmen can make the first shipment to England a benefit to themselves in the future success of the company by heartily co-operating with Mr. Dahlman in preparing the first shipments. If those having a string of good beeves will take some trouble to co-operate with Mr. Dahlman, such action will be to their own immediate and future advantage.

The refrigerator works will put the small stock raiser and stock farmer on a footing equal to the largest producer in the country.

Mr. Dahlman received a cable to-day stating that all arrangements were perfected, that Mr. Hill of the English syndicate and the vessel to receive the first load were about to start. Mr. Dahlman will be on the market for good cattle in a few days.

EATING THEIR HEADS OFF.

Stock farmers sometimes have stock upon their farms which are simply lying at the expense of other stock. There is always a question of this kind between the cow and calf, as sometimes the calf consumes sufficient to offset the profits of the dairy cow. In some instances the question is easily decided. One instance we have in mind is as follows: A man started a dairy three miles from one of the principal Texas cities, and not being overburdened with wealth, was forced to lease some cows. The cows had young calves and the owner would lease the stock upon the condition that all the calves not returned to him should be paid for at the uniform price of \$8 per head. The dairyman agreed to the price, and when he was in possession of the cows he went to town and sold the calves at \$5 per head, and then adding \$3 to the money he received settled up with the owner.

On first sight the transaction appeared foolish, but the dairyman's explanation was good. He said: "Those calves I could not raise on skim milk and I could not afford to let them thrive on good milk. With expense of care, bran, hay and milk, those calves would cost me \$3 per head per month. In three months they would eat their heads off, and in six months would eat my head off. A good cow will pay for her feed and keep and care, and give a profit under any circumstances, but let the calf divide the sweet milk and a man will fail to make any money if he employs labor or counts his own work as worth anything. Milk dairying is a business best conducted snugly on the borders of a town, and where the locality is favorable to the business, calf raising is an expensive luxury."

And yet numbers of dairymen are raising calves at a dead loss. In New York state calves and cows are only permitted to run together when the cow and calf are highly valued.

QUICK TRANSPORTATION.

Now that we are becoming beef raisers, the question of quick transportation assumes an importance heretofore unknown. When we were sending young steer stock part of the way by rail to the Northern feeding grounds it did not matter so very much if they were set out a few hours, or whether the shrinkage was more or less, so that they could walk out and take hold of the grass on the trail. But now when beeves taken from the grass have to be sent direct to market, it is not only necessary to have commodious cars and good feeding stations, but the time consumed in transit is a very important item. Every hour on the road is so much lost to the shipper by reason of

the shrinkage taking place. This is recognized by railroads east of the Mississippi, and on those who care for the live stock trade the time made by stock trains almost equals those of the express trains. But in the Southwest it is different. It now takes six days for a stock train to go from San Antonio to Chicago, while it could easily be made in four. There could be a saving of 33 per cent. of the present shrinkage and two feeds; an item worth considering. The advent of the Illinois Central, which it is said to be sure to get the Texas & St. Louis railroad and widen it to a standard gauge, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will be hailed with joy by all Texas live stock shippers. The former has already a reputation for rapid live stock transportation unexcelled by any road in the country. The roads that will make the quickest time to Chicago will get the largest Texas live stock trade.

THE FRANKLYN CATTLE COMPANY.

The Mobeetie Panhandle contains a statement of the affairs of the Franklyn Cattle company, by its new manager, showing that the Greer county herd remnant amounts in numbers to 1389 head, (including calves) gathered, and 600 estimated as still on the range. The stock on the White Deer ranch was placed at 3481 head, and 250 estimated as outside, making a total of 5720 head. The company sold 61,000 head under its former management, making a grand total of 66,720 head. The purchases by the company amounted to 1,000 bulls, 1,600 range cattle and 32,333 range cattle counted and 22,000 head estimated; a total of 56,333. It has been in existence three years.

The company started out with a heavy debt, and if the statement of the Mobeetie Panhandle is correct as to an original land debt of \$711,000, and that the money was borrowed to buy the cattle, the enterprise was never promising. It had the same showing as any business run on a small margin. Under good management and favorable market conditions the property might have paid as a cattle ranch until increased value of lands would have turned a large mortgage into a small one; but under the conditions existing since the company borrowed money and bought cattle, it is doubtful if the best managed corporation in the state could have held up under so great a load.

The company appeared to be under the necessity of forcing a revenue from the herds, and as steers could not be had, the very life of the herd was taken by selling young and female cattle. The Mobeetie Panhandle editorial says:

"Other and neighboring herds in this Texas Panhandle have increased in numbers and value in the past three years."

This needs explanation. Cattle have been materially reduced in value during the past three years, and the increase in numbers is not in every instance sufficient to offset the decline. The whole story of the Franklyn company failure is not to be found except in a combination of causes, of which a heavy land mortgage is not the least. So it appears at this distance.

THE DALLAS STATE FAIR.

Showing What Money, Work and Energy Will Accomplish.

(Dallas News.)

A few days ago an attache of the News devoted several hours to a careful survey of the various features of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association grounds. He found them well worthy of attention, every detail affording matter of interest as indicative of what may be looked for when the several component parts of the enterprise shall have been worked together into one harmonious whole. In spite of the magnitude of the undertaking and the limited period between its inception and the present time it is rapidly nearing completion, and ere long the energetic and pushing spirits who have fos-

tered and furthered it may point with justifiable pride to an institution no longer a mere matter of talk and conjecture, but as a thing full grown and creditably complete in every detail.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

After leaving Main street a pleasant drive of half a mile along Exposition avenue, which is the extension of Elm and Commerce streets, the three principal thoroughfares of the city, brings the visitor to the entrance of the grounds where he is admitted through a pretty pavilion, large enough to rapidly pass both vehicle and foot passengers without crowding. The purpose of the association to erect lasting structures with the design of making the institution a permanent one, is apparent in the inclosing fence, which is of thick boards, nicely dressed and capped and upheld by posts of the everlasting bois d'arc or "bodoc," if you like the simple corruption better. This fence covers about 10,000 feet in its circular sweep and is being handsomely painted, which will add not only to its neat appearance, but also to its durability. Within this inclosure the grounds are tastefully laid off and improved with about four miles of gravelled walks and drives. Hemmed in by winding roadways and serpentine paths is the

BEAUTIFUL WHEEL RACE TRACK,

built under the regulations of the National Trotting association (in which the Fair and Exposition association holds membership), and said, by competent judges and horsemen, not to have its equal as a "fast track" in the South. This desirable result is made possible by the excellent lay of the ground and achieved by a peculiar system of engineering, which gives a down grade for nearly three-fourths of its length, the balance being a dead level, and all rendered fine and impervious to water by a top dressing of sandy loam. The corners are graded inward at such an angle that there is no loss of speed in turning. The mean width is fifty feet, increased to seventy feet at the starting point in front of

THE GRAND STAND,

located some distance to the right of the exposition avenue entrance. This building, so important to the comfort and convenience of visitors, is so situated that spectators will be protected from the glare and reflection of the afternoon sun, and will be able to witness the entire race from start to home stretch without inconvenience. The structure is modern style, 50x250 feet in dimensions, with "bodoc" foundations, two stories high, and has a seating capacity of 8000 to 10,000. It has a close floor, is furnished with comfortable seats, the office, pool rooms, etc., being underneath, so that the general spectator will be spared the noise and confusion incident to these departments. The judges' stand, not yet erected, will be across the track immediately in front of the grand stand, octagonal in shape, and in the center of an arena reserved for the exhibition of live stock.

HORSES AND CATTLE ACCOMMODATIONS.

The racing stables are ranged along the fence to the right of and near the grand stand. They are each 12x14 feet in size, ceiled over-head, wainscotted on inside with a four-light glass window in every stall and pronounced by old turfmen the best in the United States. The cattle and live stock stalls, on the opposite side of the grounds, are rapidly nearing completion and will afford ample accommodation for 500 head of stock, 250 stalls having already been engaged. In the pretty grove occupying the space between the racing and live stock stables will be

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Here the visiting and local militia pitch their tents and go regularly into camp during the progress of the fair, giving many their first opportunity of witnessing the details of soldier life, albeit of the holiday order.

MACHINERY HALL AND PRIZE BUILDINGS.

Machinery hall, to be located between the grand stand and the Exposition avenue entrance, will be built after latest architectural designs, 75 by 300 feet in dimensions. Half the space in this building has already been taken and applications for more are being filed daily. Spurred to action by the handsome premium offered for the most unique and attractive building for exhibition purposes, several more structures for holding machinery, etc., will be erected by outside exhibitors, the ground being donated by the association for that purpose. Over the space lying between the entrance gates piles of lumber, stone, brick and other crude material are scattered. The air is filled with the sound of saw and hammer and the broad sweeping arches for the majestic dome of the

MAIN EXPOSITION BUILDING

already lift themselves heavenward. This imposing structure, which will be

finished by September 15, is 200x300 feet in dimensions, seventy-five feet from floor to arch, with towers 110 feet high at the corners. When completed it will compare favorably with the main building of the Louisville exposition, and will be a credit not only to Texas but the entire Southwest. Divided into compartments, it will contain a geological, horticultural, education and music hall, art galleries, ladies' department, and in fact every department necessary to a full and complete exposition of all classes of wares and products. Numbers of exhibitors whose displays attracted attention at New Orleans and elsewhere have applied for space and will erect similar exhibits here, the management confidently relying upon no less than four hundred different displays in this building alone. In addition to these permanent structures the grounds will be abundantly supplied with restaurants, refreshment booths and other minor establishments for the accommodation of visitors.

WATER SUPPLY.

One of the chief necessities of an enterprise of this kind being pure and abundant water, the management have taken particular pains to anticipate every possible demand in this direction. No less than five wells have been operated by windmill pumps, the water thus obtained at a depth of thirty to fifty feet being clear and cool. As a further supply for the use of machinery, foundations, etc., the East Dallas Waterworks company are now laying pipes to the grounds, thus insuring a perpetual stream, to be utilized as needed.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

No one acquainted with the topography of Dallas and its environs, can for a moment question the wisdom and foresight displayed in the selection of this locality for its first great enterprise. Easily accessible from all parts of the city, reached by one street car and four railroad lines, its advantages in the way of transportation facilities are unequalled. From the courthouse out Main street, and along Exposition avenue to the very entrance gates, the way is mostly lined by houses, giving the latter part of the combined advantages of a neat city aspect and a quiet country air. This broad avenue with its street car track in the center will be graveled its entire distance with a ten-foot sidewalk or a thirty-foot roadway on either side. The grounds can also be reached by private conveyance by the Rockwall road on the east, the Kaufman road on the west, both public highways, and by Grand avenue, which is an extension of Ervay street. Approaching by these several routes the observant visitor is at once struck by the superior lay of the lands, the general outlines of which resemble a table slightly raised in the center with water sheds on all sides, thereby affording excellent drainage from every part.

The Texas & Pacific railroad has a frontage of nearly half a mile along the outside of the inclosure, and discharges passengers only a few feet from one of the entrance gates. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe will have a station about 300 yards from the grounds on Exposition avenue, and will transport passengers from its down-town depot. The Texas Trunk road has a station 200 yards distant on Grand avenue. The Houston & Texas Central has a station at its crossing with Grand avenue, about half a mile from the grounds. A bus line will ply between the two points during the fair. With these various lines all in operation the grounds can be emptied of from 20,000 to 30,000 people within an hour's time. Although Dallas is amply provided with hotels and boarding houses and is usually able to care for all the strangers within her gates, it is well to consider the effect of possible overcrowding. The benefit of the location to the general public is apparent as bearing upon this question. Touched, or nearly touched, by four lines of railroad, many persons will be able to enjoy a day's pleasure and return to their homes, 50 to 100 miles away, after the exercises close in the afternoon. The cheap railway fares promised render this plan not only feasible but expedient for a great number. In this connection, since the exposition feature has been added, thereby insuring a much larger attendance of exhibitors and sight-seers than was at first anticipated, it has been determined by the management to appoint a board of information to look after the comfort of visitors and aid in obtaining board and lodging. This matter will receive proper attention and due notice will be given as to headquarters of committees on public comfort through the daily press. The grounds will be made as attractive as the lim-

ited time and liberal expenditure of money will allow. Fountains will cool the air and play in mellow cadence about the pavilions and in the exhibition hall. All places of general resort will be nicely fitted up as agreeable resting places for the weary sight-seers. Telephone and telegraph offices will be established for the public convenience and everything will be done that can evince a thoughtful consideration for the comfort and pleasure of those who honor Dallas and its mammoth enterprise with their presence and patronage.

C. P. Bailey, San Jose, Cal.

Has this year raised more mohair and it has sold for more money than the combined product of any other three goat raisers in the U. S. A. He has bucks for sale now.

Fattening With Bran.
The Northwestern Miller.

The experiment of fattening scrub cattle with bran, being made at the Oakwood farm, near Minneapolis, by Fred C. Pillsbury and O. A. Pray, is progressing very satisfactorily. A. F. Pray, who is carefully superintending the work, said yesterday:

"When this matter was first considered, I urged Mr. Pillsbury to get his cattle then and begin feeding in the summer, in order that the heat and the flies might do their worst to defeat our object. I thought that the test at this time of the year would be the most severe which could be made, and if the results were good, it would prove that for an all-the-year-round fattener it is a great success, as well as the most economical feed. If you could go out to the farm on one of our hot days and watch the animals pant and fight flies, you would readily admit that we are testing the value of the bran to the limit. Whatever the results under these conditions, it may be relied on that the figures are the lowest that can be made in any season, for the heat and flies in Minnesota this year beat all previous records."

As we stated in the first article on this subject, the fifteen steers being fed are all "scrub" stock, but one showing any signs of good blood. All the grass they have had this year they got in May, and Dakota grass in May is short and hard to get. Since June 1 they have lived on bran, hay, salt and water. The second month was by far the hottest and was most trying to the cattle, the flies multiplying at a rate which threatened their total extinction. The table below shows the results for both months, and affords practical and convincing evidence of the high value of bran as a rapid and cheap fattener for stock:

Number.	Gained 1st 30 days.	Consumed bran 1st 30 days.	Consumed hay 1st 30 days.	Consumed bran 2d 30 days.	Total bran.	Weight at commencement.	Weight end of 1st 30 days.	Weight end of 2d 30 days.	Gain 2d 30 days.	Total gain.
1	140	437	500	581	1018	1010	1150	1200	50	150
2	113	353	500	393	646	912	1125	1060	35	148
3	100	328	500	435	763	774	870	920	50	150
4	120	386	500	432	818	840	960	973	17	137
5	120	367	500	405	770	900	1020	1045	25	145
6	143	410	500	493	903	962	1105	1145	40	203
7	90	336	500	405	741	887	977	995	18	108
8	110	344	500	307	741	972	1082	1127	45	155
9	172	379	500	433	812	963	1135	1180	45	217
10	68	234	500	316	640	792	860	887	27	95
11	63	367	500	401	768	961	1030	1065	35	98
12	93	381	500	413	794	907	1000	1035	35	128
13	110	391	500	415	806	820	930	945	15	125
14	110	419	500	512	931	1065	1205	1227	22	132
15	103	383	500	431	814	930	930	975	45	148

Av. daily ration of bran each 1st mo. 12 1/2 lbs
Av. daily ration of hay each 1st mo. 15 1/2 lbs
Av. daily gain each first month. 3 1/2 lbs
Av. daily ration of bran, all, 2d mo. 10 1/2 lbs
Av. daily ration of hay, all, 2d mo. 4 1/2 lbs
Av. daily gain, all, second month. 1 1/2 lbs
Av. gain each, two months. 14 1/2 lbs
Total bran fed. 11,065 lbs
Total hay fed. 14,620 lbs

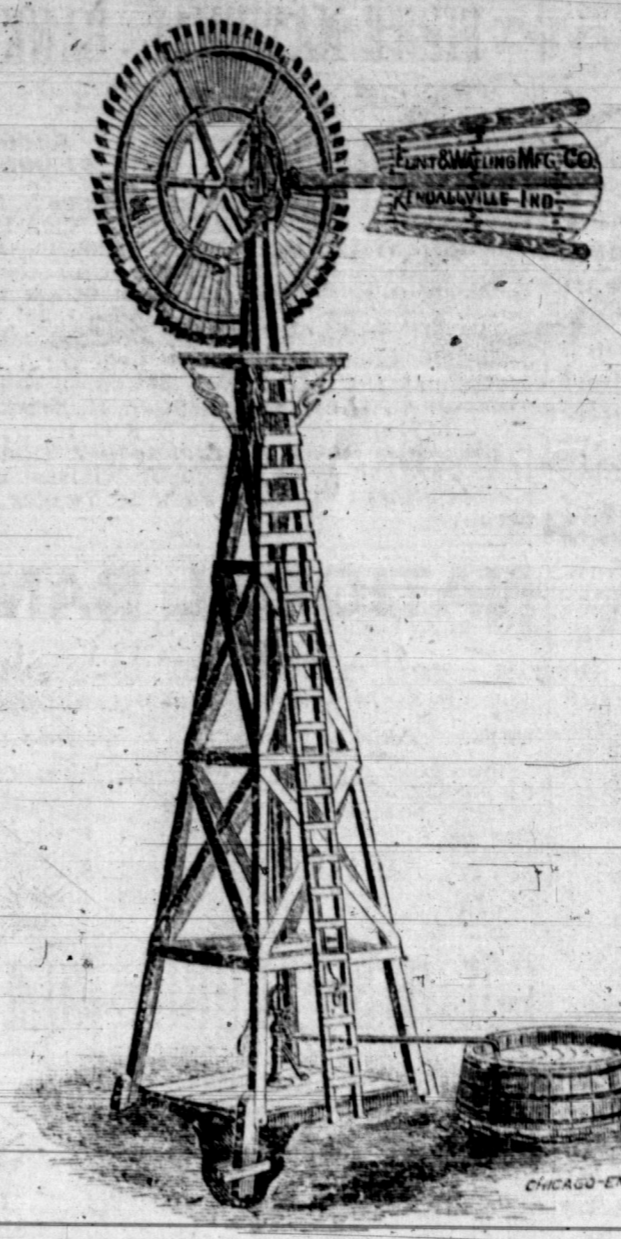
The consumption of bran the second month was greater than the first, the practice being to increase the feed when the box was cleaned out by the animal, and all have steadily increased their consumption, though some are naturally greater eaters than others.

The Best the Cheapest.

If you want to be successful in goat business buy your bucks at headquarters of a successful breeder. Buy of C. P. BAILEY, San Jose, Cal.

If You Want to Know

Why you continue to suffer from various "ills that flesh is heir to," why your complaints remain obstinate in spite of efforts to cure by home doctors and patent medicines, you should consult a specialist in chronic diseases. Dr. Foote of 120 Lexington avenue, N. Y., has made a special study of them for thirty years, and he may be able to give you some points worth knowing. It will only cost you paper and postage to state your case, and get the opinion of a physician of large experience. Dr. Foote is the author of "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," of which the Rev. A. H. Bryant has written: "I am positively charmed with it; I have not met before with such a useful and valuable book as this of yours."



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AND
Water Works Supplies.
Wind Mills, Derricks, Tanks, Pumps, Hose, Pipe Fittings, Fountains, Feed Grinders, Etc.
TUBULAR WELL TOOLS, WELL CASING TUBING AND SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

To the cattlemen we wish to say that we are now making

A Special Outfit for Ranches

to supply water to large herds, and having furnished many of the largest ranches in Texas with the water works, and their duplicating and increasing their orders demonstrates that we have just what they need. Address for prices, particulars, etc.

FLINT & WALLING Man'f Co.

1607 Main St.,
FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

A recent decision of the Chancery Court necessitates the sale of

GREAT GLENVIEW STUD AND FARM,

which includes
NUTWOOD, PANCOAST, CUYLER, WICKLIFFE, NOMINEE,

together with about one hundred of the choicest brood mares in foal to the above Stallions; also some elegant and fast two and three-year olds; about thirty very superior yearling colts and fillies. As an indication of their promise, I am confidently of the opinion that but for the pink-eye or influenza, which troubled us this spring, we could have had twenty yearlings beat 3 minutes. There are also about thirty-five of the finest foals of this season ever on earth in one lot.

I will sell the above stock, numbering about One Hundred and Seventy-five Head, together with the farm, consisting of Six Hundred and Thirty Acres, with all the necessary improvements, barns, paddocks and all in running shape, a splendid Mile Track and everything complete, to the highest bidder, beginning on

Tuesday, October 12, '86.

And continuing from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS OF SALE—Will be cash for everything except land, that will be one-fourth cash, balance in four equal yearly payments with six per cent interest and a lien.

I am authorized to sell any of the animals at private sale until the Catalogue is issued, which will be about the 20th of September, after which no animal will be sold until the final public sale. The opportunity for purchasing the very highest types of the very best blood lines known to the trotting breeding interest will be afforded. It is needless to add that no such chance has ever before been offered, and probably a life-time will not see another such.

Send address for Catalogue, as I have only a meagre list of names, and you may be overlooked.

J. B. McFERRAN,

P. O. Louisville, Ky. Executor.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM.

FIRST PRIZE HEREFORD HERD at the GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of the choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by Famous First Prize and Sweepstakes Bulls, FORTUNE, (2080), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed. SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4657). GROVE 4TH. (13733), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (2490). DEWSBURY 2D. (18077), by the celebrated Dolly (9495). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at my sale stable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kan.

ANDREWS BROS. & CO.

TRADE AND SALE YARDS, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.
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Fill all orders for Cow Poles, Saddle and Work Horses, Mules, and all classes of Fine Stock. Receive at any time any quantity of Stock on consignment on very reasonable charges and commission. Large pasture attached.

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LAND AND LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
Office over P. O. Fort Worth, Texas.

Have for sale all kinds of live stock and lands in all parts of the state: 17,000 acres in Ochiltree county, 14,720 acres in Wheeler county, 9,210 acres in Hutchinson county, 2,000 acres of fine pasture and agricultural land near Fort Worth. 3 sections Big Wichita river in Wichita county. Fort Worth city property in all parts of city, both improved and unimproved. For prices, terms and description apply by letter or in person. All letters promptly answered. Plans and description furnished on short notice.

SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,
Loan Agents and Ranch Brokers.

508 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
We will loan money in any sum desired on first-class real estate security, from three to five years time. We also buy vendors' lien notes.

WHOLESALE CATTLE STEALING.

Steps to be Taken to Put an Effectual Check to It.

The executive committee of the Northwest Cattle-Raisers' association met in Fort Worth Friday, August 20, and took action on current business.

The reports of the inspectors went to show that cattle stealing as a fine art is not dead nor sleeping. The inspectors have secured more stolen cattle than usual, and make report that they are constantly passing cattle belonging to non-members which are known to be stolen. One particular instance was presented for the action of the executive committee. In this case a herd of cattle passing into New Mexico was stopped twenty-five miles from the New Mexico line and the inspector recovered sixty head of the cattle stolen from members of the association, and he obtained memoranda of the brands of sixty more cattle in the same herd, known to be stolen, which he had no authority or instructions to recover, and which belonged to stockmen not members of the association. This list is in possession of Mr. J. C. Loving of Jacksboro, secretary of the association.

In view of the depression in the ranch business, it was the intention of the association to curtail all possible expenses; but since the recent developments the order is passed to cover by inspection every outlet, and to take legal proceedings in every instance where the association cattle are handled illegally. It was also determined to publish all the brands of association members in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, that the full list of stock protected by the association may be known from one end of the range to the other.

Our Underdeveloped Resources.

Edward Atkinson, a writer of some note, in an article in Bradstreet's shows to how small an extent the producing capacity of this country is developed. The area of the country, not including Alaska, is in round numbers 3,000,000 square miles. To produce our corn crop of 1,800,000,000 bushels, at an average yield of 25 to 30 bushels per acre, only requires about 4 per cent. of this area. At 13 bushels of wheat per acre only 2 per cent. of our total area is required to produce 500,000,000 bushels. Putting the annual hay crop at 40,000,000 tons and the yield at 14 tons per acre, less than 2 per cent. is required. One per cent. will produce our oat crop of from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels at an average yield of 30 bushels per acre. And two-thirds of 1 per cent. will produce our average cotton crop of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales at a yield of one-half to three-fifths of a bale per acre, and 1 per cent. will cover all minor crops such as potatoes, barley, rye, flax, etc. Accepting these figures it will be seen that only a little more than 10 per cent. of our area is utilized in producing the crops of the country. But under a good state of husbandry, such as is practiced in Great Britain and on the continent, the yield per acre in this country might easily be doubled, supporting double the population it now does without any increase of acreage under cultivation. A large percentage of the uncultivated area, comprising nearly 90 per cent., is mountain, forest, desert or grazing lands, much of which, especially in all that portion east of the great plains region, is susceptible to cultivation and production equally with that now under cultivation. We have scarcely as yet begun to test the productive capacity of this country, and shall never fully test it till the the pressure of mouths to feed compels to better methods in agricultural production.

Hamilton County Fully Stocked.

HAMILTON TEXAS, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the stockmen of Hamilton county for the purpose of taking action in regard to the driving of stock into the county from the drouth-stricken regions or from any other sections, resolutions were adopted requesting that no more stock be driven into the county, and that those lately driven in be removed; unless the owner or agent of the same owned or controlled sufficient land for their maintenance, and further agreeing to stand by each other in any action taken in case their wishes were not complied with.

An executive committee of twenty was appointed to do anything necessary to carry out the spirit of the resolution, viz: to employ line riders, raise money, call for assistance, etc.

This action was rendered necessary by the fact of the range being dry and already fully stocked, and the driving in of more would not only not save them, but would probably cause the loss of a great many of those already here. D. H. WILLIAMS, chairman. E. R. WILLIAMS, secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF KANSAS CITY,

Paid Up Capital, \$250,000
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

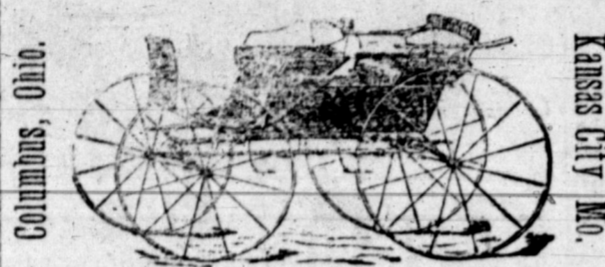
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Largest Manufacturers in the World of LIGHT VEHICLES of Every description.

Warranted Strictly First-Class Throughout. Stand the Severest Use. Are Absolutely Reliable. Style and Finish Unequaled.

Write for catalogue and name of nearest dealer. Our sign, "COLUMBUS BUGGY CO'S BUGGIES," in every town. Look out for it!

At New Orleans' World's Exposition was awarded First Premium for finest display of Vehicles against sixty-four Competitors.

Kansas City Branch, 806 Walnut St. A. ZARTMAN, Manager.

Calvin Toomey, Kansas City, Mo. Sole manufacturer of the Toomey Truss Sulkey Road and Buck Cart, Road and Pole Cart, Buck Wagons, &c. Send for circular. Price \$28.00

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE

—AND— HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Kansas City, Mo.

Founded in 1880. Incorporated in 1885. Fall session commences Sept. 22 '86. Pupils admitted at any time. Competent and Experienced Teachers in every department. Special advantages in Languages, Literature, Music and Art. For further information apply to Miss E. McCOMAS, Principal, Coates House.

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COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Cor. 11th and Main Sts. Established October 25, 1865—Incorporated July 11, 1867. Unrivaled Course of Study and Advantages at Lowest Rates. Day and Night Schools. No Vacations. Catalogues free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

G. W. PANGLE, M. D.

18 Years' Experience. READER OF DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. PROPRIETOR OF THE World's Herbal Dispensary of Medicine.

I treat the following diseases: Catarrh of the Head, Throat and Lungs; Diseases of the Eye and Ear; Fits and Apoplexy; Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Kidney Complaint, Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Impotency, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, St. Vitus' Dance, Rheumatism, Paralysis, White Swelling, Scrofula, Fever Sore, Cancer, Tumors and Fistula removed without the knife, or drawing a drop of blood. Dropsy cured without tapping. Special attention given to Private Diseases of all kinds.

LADIES: Your attention is especially called to DR. PANGLE'S PAINLESS TREATMENT Of the Diseases so common to your sex.

I positively cure the following diseases: Vaginal and Uterine Leucorrhoea; Prolapsus Uteri; Amenorrhoea and Retroversion; Hypertrophy; Ovaritis; Amenorrhoea; Menorrhagia; Cystitis; Heart Disease, and all derangements of the Nervous System.

Ladies, Call and be Convinced. The only Physician who can tell what ails a person without asking a question. All correspondence strictly confidential. Medicine sent by express.

Address all letters to G. W. PANGLE, M. D., No. 608 MAIN STREET, Kansas City, Mo. I charge for reading or diagnosing Disease. Enclose 4c in stamps for reply.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed yards in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. No yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage.

TOTAL YEARLY RECEIPTS:

YEAR	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses & Mules.	Cars.
1871	120827	41036	4527	809	6823
1872	236802	104639	6071	2648	13110
1873	227689	221815	5975	4202	14663
1874	207980	212532	8855	3679	13370
1875	174754	63550	25327	2646	9693
1876	185378	153777	55945	5539	11692
1877	215768	192645	42190	4279	13958
1878	175344	427777	36700	10796	16583
1879	211415	588908	61684	15829	20702
1880	244709	676477	50611	14086	22704
1881	285803	1014304	79924	12592	29089
1882	439671	963036	80724	11716	34668
1883	360780	1379401	119665	19860	45470
1884	533526	1725586	237964	27163	55227
1885	506627	2358718	221801	24506	63213
TOTAL	4224233	10122001	137063	160150	370105

HIGHER PRICES ARE REALIZED

Here than in the markets east. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. Parties wishing to improve their stock will find blooded stock here at all times. There are numerous public sales during the spring and autumn months of each year, of the finest blooded stock from the choicest herds in this country and Europe. Stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all that their stock is worth with the least possible delay. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule market, known as the

---KANSAS CITY---

Stock Yards Company Horse & Mule Market,

F. E. SHORT & CO., Managers, FRANK E. SHORT, CAPT. W. S. TOUGE.

Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of HORSES: AND: MULES

Which are bought and sold on commission by the head and in car-load lots. In connection with the Sales Market, are

Large Feed Stables and Pens, Where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this class of stock are unsurpassed at any stables in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlement will be made when stock is sold.

F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Treasurer and Secretary. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. C. L. JONES, Cattle Salesman, L. S. JONES, Office, Hog Salesmen, R. H. WISE, G. E. JONES

D. L. JONES & BROS.

COMMISSION LIVE STOCK MERCHANTS. Market reports furnished free. Room 44, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards. REFERENCE:—Emporia National Bank, Osage County Bank, Kansas City Stock Yards Bank.

THE FISH & KECK CO., (INCORPORATED.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. We have the experienced working force of the late firm of Andy J. Sulder & Co., as follows: GEO. O. KECK, Office; FRANK O. FISH, Bookkeeper; W. C. MURRAY, Yardman; WM. SUMMERS, Cattle Salesman; HARRY HILL, Solicitor; LOUIS KURTH, also W. J. CUMMINGS, Hog Salesman. We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season. Authorized agents for sale of strays of Pan Handle Stock Growers Association.

C. G. MEANS, W. W. MEANS, C. H. MEANS. C. G. MEANS & SONS, CATTLE SALESMEN:—C. G. Means, F. P. Wells, HOG SALESMEN:—W. W. Means, C. H. Means.

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Rooms 33, 34 Ex. Building, Kansas City Stock Yards. REFERENCES:—Stock Yards and Business Men Generally.

Correspondence and Consignments Solicited. A. J. McCOY, Cattle Salesman. F. W. McCOY, Office. Hog Salesmen, D. S. UNDERWOOD, JAMES KEENEY.

McCOY & UNDERWOOD, Live Stock Commission Merchants, 32 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. REFERENCE:—Bank of Kansas City, Kansas City Stock Yards Bank, First National Bank, Garnett, Kansas.

DAYE THOMSON, M. K. STEWART, Cattle salesmen. WM. EPPERSON, Hog salesman. **D. THOMSON & CO** —Live Stock— COMMISSION MERCHANTS, By consigning yours Stock direct to us, it will meet with prompt attention. We are at all times prepared to furnish money to assist in marketing your stock. Stock Exchange, Rooms 35 & 36. KANSAS CITY, MO. REFERENCES:—Stock Yard Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Stock Yards Bank, Chicago, Ill.

R. C. WHITE, GEO. HOLMES. **WHITE & HOLMES.** LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS Kansas Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

The Kind of a Man Olive Was.

The announcement of the killing of I. Olive, a cattleman, near Trail City, Col., by Joe Sparrow, creates great interest in Nebraska, as live was a few years ago a large cattle owner in Custer county, Neb., and was the leader of his gang of cowboys who lynched Mitchell and Ketchum, two settlers with whom they had some trouble. They hanged the two men to a tree, then shot them full of bullets and set fire to the grass under them, which burned their bodies to a crisp. Olive was acting as deputy sheriff and claimed that Mitchell and Ketchum had stolen some of his cattle and he went to arrest them when they resisted and questioned his authority. It was believed by many that the burning of the bodies was accidentally caused by the gun wadding setting fire to the grass. Olive was arrested in Plum Creek under cover of a shotgun in the hands of a young man, named Nichols. He was tried and convicted at Hastings, the trial being the most exciting in the criminal history of Nebraska. Two of the cowboys turned state's evidence. Fred Fisher was convicted along with Olive, and both were sentenced for life, the verdict being under the second degree. The next year, 1879, they were released from the penitentiary by order of the supreme court on the ground that they should have been tried in the county where the murder was committed, but Custer being unorganized, they could not be tried before a district court, no further steps were taken. Their associates were never tried, having all escaped from the various county jails. There were ten indicted with Olive and Fisher, who immediately left Nebraska after being released.

They Will Come and Exhibit.

ESTACADO, Crosby county, Aug. 14.—Secretary Dallas State Fair and Exposition Association, Dallas: Dear Sir—Please send me samples of any printed matter you may have in regard to the coming fair in October. Crosby county will be represented with an exhibit of her products. We want the people of the South and West, as well as all Texas, to see what can be raised on the "Staked Plains." We will have samples of Indian corn, rice, corn, sorghum cane, millet, sweet potatoes, etc. We will also have specimens of ore taken from the brakes on Blanco and Yellow House canyons, which we desire to have tested by Prof. Cummings. We hope that our exhibit will induce the Gulf and Pacific railroad to hasten on to this rich and fertile country in advance with its competitors. We want direct communication with Dallas. We do not deem it necessary to send exhibits of our fat cattle and sheep, as their superior quality is well known in Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities.

Hoping your laudable enterprise will meet with the success it merits, I am yours truly,
G. M. SWINK.

A Heavy Deal in Mexico.

Denver Field and Farm.
A recent purchase of 2,000,000 acres of choice agricultural land in the state of Chihuahua by an English syndicate of which Baron Rothschild is the most conspicuous member is worthy of note. The Mexican Financier give a report of the transaction and says: "The region selected has also commended itself to a group of French operators and it is not improbable that within a few years a railway will connect the foothill region of the Sierra Madre with the Central at a point midway between the city of Chihuahua and Paso del Norte. The very extensive notoriety into which the agricultural and grazing lands in Northern Mexico have come of late years has brought them to the knowledge of European investors.

"In London it is believed that Northern Mexico offers excellent inducements for profitable investment. The reports of trained experts sent there to investigate have fully backed up the statements concerning the capabilities of the country. Gloomy American critics of Mexico assert that this is the poorest country between Greenland and Patagonia, but practical Englishmen of business are staking their money on quite the opposite theory."

The Vocalist of the Rockies.
American Musical Journal.

The burro is a condensed jackass. He is little all-over except his ears and voice. He has long hair all over his body, four legs, two ears and one tail. As a vocalist the burro stands without a rival. He starts off with a low, sweet "Ohy-he-ohy-he, haw-he, haw-haw-haw-he, haw!" and keeps it up until you tremble for his life; and just as you think he will surely stop, or die and get out of misery, he disappoints all your grand expectations by turn-

ing on a little more sound, reversing the action, and retracting all that he has just said. A vocal solo rendered by an equipped burro is an experience never to be forgotten. I have seen strong men moved to tears as they listened to his sweet but melancholy cadence—because they had no club or battering ram with which to show their appreciation and soothe their perturbed spirits. The burro cannot sing without raising his tail. As his vocal organs limber up, his tail ascends until it is extended in a horizontal straight line, and from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail he is one continuous, harmonious, exultant wave of sound.

Exterminating Prairie Dogs.
Cor. Kansas Farmer.

Several weeks ago, in answer to an inquiry in your paper about killing prairie dogs, I gave my experience with them, and said then that I would try to put water and dirt down their holes. Now, after harvesting, when we could not, on account of the drouth, plow or do anything else, I put four barrels on a wagon, filled them with water from the wind-mill tank, and commenced the attack. The dogs have spread over more than one-fourth a section. We commenced in one corner, filled a hole up with fine dry dirt, then dashed in a few pailfuls of water, to wash the dirt down; then dirt again; then water again, and so on till the hole was completely filled up. In some cases where the dogs were not visiting we had no trouble in filling the hole; in some cases the dogs would come out of the hole entirely drenched and worn out, to be quickly killed by a blow of the spade; in some cases we could hear the dirt and water roll down quite a distance, and all at once the hole would seem to be filled up; evidently the crafty animals had found some means to stop the dirt and water; such holes we would find dug open again next day; we tried to fill them up again but they would seem to be stopped up, till one morning I put a hose on the barrel and let the water run in without any dirt; that fetched the dog out and we killed it. Drowning out is very good if water is handy and the soil is not underlaid with sand, but in my case I find sand anywhere at twelve to twenty feet from the surface. I tried drowning out without the use of filling-in dirt, but the water would soak away as quick as poured into the holes. I have gone over about twenty acres with very good success, and this is the only way I have found out to get rid of the dogs; but a man should go at it when he has plenty of time to devote to it, and then make a clean sweep of it. When the rains came in the latter part of July I had so much else to do that I had to leave the dogs alone, and I now see that a good many holes next to the places still inhabited by the dogs are being dug up again; so if a man sets to work to exterminate them he ought to "go the whole hog" at once, or none. It takes time, though.

The Grasshopper Plague.

Miles City, Montana, Stock Growers' Journal.
Added to this unprecedented drouth the range is covered with myriads of grasshoppers which in some localities are laying bare the brown earth, stripping it of every vestige of vegetation, and rendering it entirely useless for pasturage. This is a pest against which there is no known remedy; and rangeland where they have settled down, can do nothing but sit supinely by and watch the devastation of the ranges upon which they had based their hopes for fat beeves and winter feed. Truly, the grasshoppers are a burden in the land.

A Pittsburg mechanic thinks he has invented a device which will revolutionize the barb-wire fence business. The invention is for barbing metallic strips about three-quarters of an inch wide. The machine cuts a barb ranging from one-quarter to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. A machine capable of producing sixty miles of this barb metallic strip per day can be built for \$300. Machines for the same purpose now in use, which are practically owned by a monopoly, cost \$25,000 apiece, and are only capable of producing thirty miles of wire per diem.

Piles, Fistula

and all other diseases of the rectum, perfectly cured by DR. THORNTON & THORNTON, of Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics. Cures guaranteed—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We make a specialty of itching diseases of the skin; also of diseases of women. Send for circular giving all necessary information and the names of hundreds of persons who have been cured by us. Office: 111 West Tenth St., Kansas City, Mo. Beware of all doctors who advertise to cure diseases of the Rectum who want any part of their fee in advance. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries.

SURE CURE For Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, etc., the effects of Youthful Indiscretions. Positively a Permanent Cure in from Two to Seven Weeks. Address Dr. BOHANNAN, No. 525 Biddle Street, SAINT LOUIS, MO. ESTABLISHED 1857.

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10 West Ninth St., Kansas City,

The Leading and Most Successful Physician and Surgeon
IN THE WEST.

By his advanced and Scientific Method of Treatment, Cures when all Others Fail.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

and Skin, as Scrofula, Eczema, Syphilis, etc., causing pain in bones, mucous patches in mouth, falling hair, and many other symptoms, are quickly removed, and all poison thoroughly and permanently eradicated from the system, by a purely Vegetable Specific. No Mercury administered.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, incontinence, and Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Stricture, are quickly and thoroughly cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, etc., resulting from abuse in youth or indiscretion and excess in matured years, and other causes, producing in YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN some of the following effects, dizziness, confusion of ideas, defective memory, aversion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion, loss of manly vigor, and many other symptoms, are permanently cured.

Medicine sufficient for 30 days treatment, especially prepared for the absolute and perfect cure, of any of the above named diseases will be shipped to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of \$10.00. State your case fully and order at once, as "delays are dangerous." Dr. WHITTIER'S life-long experience devoted exclusively to his specialty enables him to cure, when all others fail.

ADDRESS H. J. WHITTIER, M. D.

10 West Ninth Street.

P. O. Box 352. KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Oldest Jewelry House In Kansas City.

We have as large a stock of

**Diamonds;
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Jewelry**

as is carried in the west. We want the trade of the stockmen and will give as low prices and as good goods as can be had in any city east or west.

M. B. WRIGHT.

Kansas City, - - Missouri.

Centropolis Hotel.

Finest Hotel in the City

Good Sample Rooms.

J. C. DUNN, Prop.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Profits in Longhorns.

There has much been said about the profits of Shorthorn stock, but longhorns are also profitable some times. Col. Wm. Stilson of the Southern hotel bar has a pair of horns sent him from Victoria that measure six feet and three-eighths of an inch from tip to tip (he insists on the three-eighths of an inch) for which he has been offered \$250 cash, and insulted the gentleman by refusing to take the same. Raising "long-horns" may yet become a lucrative industry, as few Shorthorns can show like price for care and trouble.

Claims Against the Word, Byler & Dawson Ranch.

The master in chancery is now engaged in examining into all accounts held against the Word, Byler & Dawson ranch on the Pecos river, commonly known as the TX ranch. Under the order of the court he will be obliged to report by the first day of October, and all parties holding claims against this ranch should have them at once presented to the master in chancery, Judge Lathrop of Dallas, for his action. Accounts should be accompanied by the usual affidavit attached to the account, as required by the revised statutes of the state. When accounts are not accepted to by counsel they will be paid at an early date by the receiver.

Hamilton County Wool Growers' Association.

HAMILTON, TEXAS, Aug. 7, '86.

At the regular August meeting of the association the following article was introduced, viz:

Any member of this association who shall know of the existence of scab within five (5) miles of his ranch, shall be required to notify the inspector of the fact; or, where a flock shall pass through or near his range, he shall examine said flock and demand certificate and on failure to produce same shall report fact to the inspector. Any member failing to comply with the above regulations shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five (\$5) dollars, and on failure to pay shall forfeit his membership on a majority vote.

Motion made to approve and incorporate in by-laws was agreed to. The secretary was further instructed to keep a record of the brands of the different members of the association. After attending to other business of importance, the association adjourned to the first Saturday in September.

E. R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Dog Meat a Delicacy.
Butcher's Advocate.

Whenever a treaty has been made or a pow-wow held between army officers and Sioux braves, dog meat has been passed around. Army officers who have been through the ordeal say the flesh is by no means unpalatable. It is white and tender, and tastes very much like the flesh of a nicely roasted turkey, or perhaps more like a goose. Some years ago a butcher in Washington market played a joke upon a fellow dealer by killing, dressing and roasting the carcass of a pet poodle belonging to the latter. Others, who were not in the secret, ate heartily, and pronounced the meat splendid, but when the discovery was made that it was dog, Mount Vesuvius came to America for a little shaking up.

To Can Corn.

"L. M." writes to the Prairie Farmer: Having seen so many recipes for "putting down" corn, and this being so near corn time, please try this, and can the corn. The necessary amount for the family can be taken care of easily in one forenoon, and is sure to keep; and any time for a year be almost as good as fresh corn—nicer than dried or "put down," and less trouble. Bring to a boil to stop flow of juice, then cut the corn off the cob, measure and cook in plenty of water one hour. To six quarts of corn, add one ounce of tartaric acid, dissolved in hot water; put the acid into the corn while cooking; seal while hot, as one would fruit. Just here let me say that last year I tried filling a few jars by placing them in a towel slightly wrung out of cold water, and folded several times, and this year have filled all in that manner. Be careful not to have the doors open at the time. Well, now, about preparing this corn for the table. At 10 a. m., pour off the sour water and save until the corn is done. Put in fresh cold water. To one quart of corn add two teaspoonfuls sugar and one teaspoonful of soda. Let stand ten or twenty minutes before cooking; cook in lined kettle. If, in cooking, it turns yellow, add a tablespoon of the sour water to whiten the corn. Allow it to boil down by noon and then add butter and cream as for fresh corn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE SALE OR EXCHANGE

150,000 ACRES, SOLID, FOR LEASE.

This is an open range on North Fork Red River, fine grass and abundant water. Will lease in 50,000 acre lots for 7 cents, or will lease the whole for 6 1/2 cents. Address MILLER & Co., Wichita Falls, Texas. P. O. Box 85.

65,000 ACRES.

Good grass and abundant water in Knox county. I will sell above property on reasonable terms, or I will lease same for one year; there is grass and water for 8,000 head. This range has good 3-wire fence, ranch house, two running streams, besides tanks in interior. There has been abundant rains on this ranch and grass and water are fine. Address MILLER & Co., Wichita Falls, Texas. P. O. Box 85.

FOR SALE.

One thousand No. 1 stock cattle in Greer county, Texas. Address GEORGE S. LOWRY, Paint Rock, Texas, or J. H. SCOTT, Hanley, Ky.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 400 acres in Dallas county, within one mile of railroad, 70 acres improved; soil is black waxy, easy of cultivation; grasses are of finest quality and come early, making the place specially suitable for stock. Never failing water. Apply to WM. BRYAN, Live Stock Exchange, or SIMKINS & SMITH, attorneys-at-law, Dallas, Texas.

IMPORTED CALIFORNIA BUCKS

FOR SALE.

Just received and on sale 125 French and 100 Spanish California Merino bucks, the best ever offered in Southwest Texas. BURNS & AINSWORTH, San Antonio, Texas.

CATTLE AND RANCH.

Will trade 250 or 500 head of stock cattle and ranch in Lincoln county, N. M., 125 miles from Toyah on T. P. R. R., for a farm. For full particulars address A. J. GILMORE, Toyah, Texas.

RANCH AND STOCK FOR SALE.

A splendid range, at Whitlock Cienega, Graham county, Arizona, capable of supporting 7,000 or 8,000 head of cattle, with never-failing water, together with from 600 to 800 well graded sheep, well supplied with acclimated, Shorthorn Missouri bulls. Also a number of mares and cow horses. Twenty miles to the next running water. Wishing to engage at once in a more congenial business, will sell at a great bargain. Address THOMAS S. SMYTHE, Teviston, Arizona.

FOR SALE.

300 good Western steers in pasture here. S. A. HATCHER, Ft. Worth.

TO LEASE.

To lease for such term as may be agreed upon, about 212,000 acres of grazing lands, well watered and sheltered, in San Miguel county, New Mexico. Address GEO. J. DINKEL, Las Vegas, N. M.

FOR SALE.

40 well broke ranch horses, sound and in good condition for immediate service. Have not been in service since last fall, and are on pasture near Dallas, where they can be seen at any time. For price and terms apply to GANO BROS., Dallas, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE.

One of the finest stock farms in Johnson county; 1020 acres rich land with plenty of grass and water. Address A. J. BROWN, Alvarado, Tex.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Farm and Ranch Property in sums to suit. Call on Equitable Mortgage Co., 709 Main Street, DALLAS TEXAS.

Live Stock & Lands

A. F. TRUITT & CO., LAND AND LIVE STOCK BROKERS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Have for sale all kinds of live stock and lands in all parts of the state. Lot 20—17,000 acres in Ochiltree county, square block, located on north line of county adjoining No mans land. Lot 21—14,720 acres in Wheeler county waters of North Red river, solid body. Lot 23—9,210 acres in Hutchinson county, in solid square body, on waters of Cotton Wood creek. Lot 26—2,000 acres of fine pasture and agricultural land near Fort Worth, good house and stock pens, winter protection, and abundance of water and shade. Lot 27—3 section Big Wichita river in Wichita county fine agriculture with abundance grass, shade and water. Fort Worth city property in all parts of city, both improved and unimproved. For prices, terms and description apply by letter or in person. All letters promptly answered, plans and description furnished on short notice.

A. F. Truitt & Co.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

Fifteen Hambletonian stallion colts from New York mares, sired by Dictator Jr. Heby Dictator sire Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. These colts are one to three years old and raised in Parker county. Thirty high grade yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls, Texas raised from Registered sires and selected dams. Prices reasonable. J. B. BOWNE, Weatherford, Tex.

STOCKMEN.

Don't you want 10,000 acres of first class range in South Florida for \$7,500? If so send us your name. Address MANAGER ORANGE GROVE AGENCY, Liverpool, Manatee Co., Florida.

GRASS! GRASS! GRASS!

Wanted to exchange an interest in a splendid stock ranch for cattle; the owner of the cattle can have management of the ranch. Apply MEXICO AND TEXAS LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, El Paso, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE.

Will exchange a stock of engines, all new, of latest and best design and manufactured for the southern trade, for a cattle ranch, or business property in good county seats. Texas pays every year over one million dollars in cash for engines. This is a grand opportunity to convert a large ranch into cash quick. For further particulars address A. T. BYERS, Springfield, Ohio.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES.

In Presidio county for trade or sale. Situated near Haymond. A good range and water. J. S. MYERS, Vineyard, Texas.

THOROUGH BRED,

Trotting Bred and Percheron Horses (acclimated) also Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale. BRELSFOLD & SONS, Eastland, Texas.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.

About 70,000 acres solid, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantine line. Fine grass and protection, well watered, all under first-class fence. About 5000 head well graded (mostly she) cattle, with horses and good ranch outfit. Apply to LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN, 205 Main St., Ft. Worth.

COW HORSES CHEAP.

I have 85 head well broke cow horses, good colors, fat and ready for immediate use. Will sell them cheap. Apply to TOM WITTEN, Livery and Sale Stable, Cor. Throckmorton and 3d St. Ft. Worth, Tex.

FOR SALE.

50 head of 14 to 16 1/2 hands corn-fed mares. J. W. ZOOK, Fort Worth, Tex.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

One thoroughbred Hambletonian Stallion, one natural saddle horse, Stallion, one 3-year-old black well bred Jack, 100 cow horses. Apply to COTTRELL, KEMPER & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

TROTTING STOCK.

Stallions by Kvsdyks Hambletonian, Victor von Bismarck, dam, the dam of Gazelle, 221, and Twilight, out of Charley Champlains dam, 221 1/2 in use. Young stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sales Wednesday, March 3rd. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. T. E. MOORE, Shawnee, Tex.

STOCK BEEDERS.

Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.



FINCH, LORD & NELSON,

OF HALL CO. TEX. and BURLINGAME, KAN. Breeders of and dealers in thoroughbred and grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Post-office Burlingame, Kansas.

ROCK BLUFF STOCK FARM

F. D. MARSHALL, Proprietor, DENISON, TEXAS.

Breeder of Registered Merino sheep and graded cattle and horses. Orders for thoroughbred rams can be filled to any part of the state.

ANGORA GOATS.

Stock for sale The finest in the world. The Bailey stock of California, and guaranteed as represented. Bucks at \$51 each, delivered a station. Time will be given, with secured note. Ranch—Angora, Palo Pinto county, Texas. For catalogue and further information, address W. M. MORGAN, Fort Worth, Texas.

Hereford Stock Farm.

GRADE Hereford Calves.

for sale, sired by PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS. And from GRADE HEREFORD, DURHAM AND SELECTED TEXAS COWS. Write to W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

STOCK BREEDERS.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox-Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester county, Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

HEREFORD RANCH,
WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.



For sale Texas raised grade bulls, out of Shorthorn and Hereford grade cows, by imported Hereford bulls. F. M. HOUTS, Decatur, Texas; ranch on line of Fort Worth and Denver road.

MORTIMER MILHANY
BARRD, TEXAS.

Breeder of Registered Spanish Merino Sheep.

Head of flock Romeo; weight of second fleece 35 lbs., 11 1/2 oz., and Rich's, 33 lbs., 5 oz., and Banker, sire Rich's Banker. One ewe flock Rich and Hammond blood; the other Robinson and Kelly blood. Also keep on hand acclimated California bucks, and French and Spanish cross breeds.

SOUTHMAYD STOCK FARM
TEXAS RAISED

Shorthorn Bulls and Pure Bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cows and Grade Milkers.

J. F. EVANS, SHERMAN, TEX.

Jersey Red Hogs,

Angora Goats, Shepherd Dogs, Plymouth Rock fowls, and White Holland turkeys, bred and for sale by.

A. H. Peacock, Fort Worth, Texas.

One Hundred and Fifty

Female Durham cattle for sale including cows, calves yearlings and two year olds.

G. W. Parsons, P. O. Grand Prairie, Dallas Co., Tex.

R. F. Tackabery,



The popular saddle and harness manufacturer of Fort Worth, Texas. Mail orders a specialty.

Short Cattle Route

FROM SOUTHWEST TEXAS TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, NEW ORLEANS AND OREGON.

The SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS RAILWAY is now open for business from Pettus, a station 15 miles north of Beeville, and will be open from Beeville not later than June 1st. Rates on beef cattle, stock cattle and horses from these points to St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and Chicago, and to all points on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, will be the same as from Victoria. The following table of relative distances shows the advantage of our line. Beeville to Chicago, via S. A., 1,297 miles. Victoria to Chicago, via N. O., 1,394 " Beeville to St. Louis, via S. A., 1,024 " Victoria to St. Louis, via N. O., 1,089 " All the S. A. & A. P. Stock Cars are 33 feet long. For further information as to rates, etc., apply to B. F. YOAKUM, Traffic Manager, San Antonio, Texas.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

About the Industry in Texas.

The Angora goat has gone through a severe trial in Texas during the last few years, and has proved a good success in all but one important particular. This animal has gained in popularity, and but for one drawback would engage the attention of hundreds of men who are owners of suitable goat pasturage.

The pure bred Angora goat grows a very strong and lustrous fleece which is worth in market from 55 to 65 cents per pound.

The first question to be decided was, Can a common goat be used as a basis for building a flock of fleece bearers? This question was answered by practical test in the affirmative. The low grade fleece found sale and higher grades sold nearly up to the pure fleece. The grade goats would grow abundant fleeces and in every appearance equal the pure goats, but unfortunately could not and cannot retain the fleece on their backs until the warm days of spring would permit shearing.

In Northern Texas high grade wethers carrying on their backs fleeces estimated as fully five pound average have only shorn an average of three pounds, when the owner considered the time had come when it was safe to shear. The remainder, worth 80 cents, was scattered over the pasturage by reason of the goats gradually shedding the fleece after the first warm spells of spring. The result would be a fleece worth \$1.20 per head instead of \$2 per head, the high grade fleece bringing 40 cents per head average.

Believing that shearing goats twice each year would be the means of saving the full growth of fleece, letters were sent to several recognized breeders, and all the answers will be published.

MR. WM. LANDRUM

of Uvalde writes as follows:

"In regard to the many inquiries as to the vexed question of shedding and consequent loss of mohair in the handling of Angora goats, I will give my experience. I have tested them during the last twenty-two years on the Pacific coast and four years in Texas, extending from the snow-belt Washington Territory to Arizona, in most every locality, and must say that no two localities act with the same identical influence on the fleece. Different seasons in the same locality also act as different as if in a different locality. A warm spell of weather and green feed in winter will start the fleece to slip in any locality. In the northern part of the Pacific slope there is no warm weather in winter to make them shed. We never had any trouble about shearing. When the fleece showed indications of shedding we sheared at any season of the year; and with a shed for the goats in rainy weather, there was no danger of any losses. Goats will stand any amount of cold or snow, but cannot stand cold rains, for they are easily chilled. Farther south, in Monterey county, Cal., I tried twice shearing, say September or October, and again in March or April. I found that my fleece was much brighter and more lustrous, and that the shearing cleaned the vermin off the goats, made them thrive and do better, and in bad weather they were not loaded down so heavy with wet fleece in winter, and the wear and breaking of long fiber combing out on the bushes and consequent loss from carrying over a full fleece through winter was all saved; hence I got brighter fleeces and fatter goats; but at that time the length or staple was one of the great objects and the reduction for short fiber made a stand-off as against one shearing.

"Now since Southmaid's invention for separating the kemp from any length of hair without combing and thoroughly scouring the fiber at same time, makes short fiber nearly as valuable as the long, and the extra luster on a growing fiber brings the value to fully as much as double the length on a long, ripe, dull lustered and often stained winter fiber, I would favor double shearing. Here in Texas (Southwest Texas) they nearly all shear in January and February at the first indication of shedding, and then many of the goats shed the stubble in March. Two years ago my son tried an experiment with two flocks here by shearing one in October and again in April, the other 1st February. The goats were all about the same grade. The result was that the fall October shearing mohair sold for 40 cents, the spring April 35 cents, the February 25 cents; and either of the October clips was as heavy as the February. Since then we shear twice. Last year I sheared my pure bred flock twice and got just as much for the fleece as a single shearing. My opinion is that in a locality in Texas where goats are subjected to northerns, they should

be double sheared, fall and spring, varying the time as the judgment of the breeder may see fit, according to risk of cold snaps, storms, kidding, etc. Shear before the spring kidding. The kids jumping on the ewes dirty and damage their fleece at shearing time. It does not matter what the climate may be or where located, a man should never lose the fleece on an Angora goat. If nature seeks to strip the goat you need not be afraid to assist her in doing it. It may be and really is generally necessary to shelter them after shearing, but if they shed it off they require same care as if sheared off. I have sheared goats in every month in the year and never lost a goat except by a freezing rain. Sleet and rain mixed will chill and kill goats if poor and exposed, fleece or no fleece. If they have one week to season to the weather after shearing there is but little danger. Major Conolly was shearing last January when the snow-storm came on him, without sheds, snowing and freezing solid. He lost but six or eight out of more than 400 naked goats with no protection. I would say, do one of two things; shear in fall and spring, or at any time your goats begin to slip their fleece. If a bad climate sheds your goats be sure to save your fleece."

We have other letters to be published in future issues of the JOURNAL, strongly favoring shearing goats twice each year, and stating that it can be done with entirely satisfactory results. Our own experience has been that all that was necessary to make the goat a great success in Texas is to save the entire growth of fleece.

Semi-Annual Shearing of Angora Goats.

Joseph P. Devine, a practical and experienced Angora goat raiser of Bexar county, and one of the most extensive mohair raisers of the United States, last fall inaugurated a new departure in the matter of shearing. He found that owing to the mildness of the climate the mohair often shed badly before the usual shearing time here, which was in January and February, and that much valuable fleece was thus lost, also that owing to the fact that severe storms, cold rains and sleet usually occurred here in those months, it was exceeding hazardous to the health of the goats to deprive them of their natural protection of soft and long hair. He therefore determined to follow the example of the sheepmen of this section of country and shear twice a year. The most important question was, whether the hair would grow long enough in six months (about five inches) to be accepted by the factories. He sheared last October and again in March. His returns have been such as to induce him to again shear this fall, and hereafter he intends to follow the semi-annual shearing of his Angora goats. He claims that a much greater amount of mohair can thus be annually taken from the goats and the dangerous winter shearing is avoided. This is a very important matter to the Angora goat men of the Southwest and will go far towards stimulating that industry, should it be found practical in all respects to shear twice a year. The fact that Mr. Devine will repeat his first experiment goes a long way in proving its success.

We ask attention to the advertisement of the Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards, Dallas, John A. Carter & Son, proprietors, which appears in this issue. Mr. Carter, senior, has been in the business for fifteen years and is well and favorably known to Dallas shippers and stockmen. These yards are conveniently situated between the Texas Central and Texas & Pacific railways close to the shipping switch of the latter.

A PASTORAL IDYL.

Bull-dozing in the meadow;
Kid-napping at the barn;
Cow-hiding midst the forest trees,
Horse-baiting at the tarn.

Chicago Drovers' Journal:—W. D. Reynolds of Reynolds Bros., Texas ranchmen, was here on route for Dickinson, Dak. He says that they had a 100,000 acre pasture, containing 12,000 cattle, and lost less than a dozen on account of the drouth. — Col. H. M. Taylor, in charge of 6,000 head of the Home Land and Cattle company's bovines, is in Wyoming heading for the British Northwest Territory—twelve thousand of this company's cattle are to be wintered in New Mexico and placed on British ranges next year.

Map of Texas, Free.

The W. A. Huffman Implement company of Fort Worth, Texas, will mail free to any address a handsome map of Texas on receipt of a two-cent stamp for postage.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. H. J. Whittier of Kansas City, which appears in this issue of the JOURNAL. He makes a specialty of skin and blood diseases.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

--Of St. Louis.--

The St. Louis National Stock Yards.

Located at East St. Louis, Illinois, directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

"National Stock Yards."

ISAAC H. KNOX,

CHAS. T. JONES,

PRESIDENT.

SUPERINTENDENT.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO.,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Illinois.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, East St. Louis, Illinois.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Missouri.

A. C. CASSIDY, } Cattle
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Commission Merchants for the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Texas Representatives.

W. L. Davis, Grandview, agent for Central Texas. Geo. W. Waddell, Colorado City, agent for Western Texas. Reasonable advances made on consignments.

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For the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Nat. Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

ROUND-UPS.

Mr. J. S. Myers of Vineyard, Jack county, is down on a trading expedition. He reports the eastern part of Jack county in very fine condition.

Fort Worth publishes an evening live stock market report, so do Kansas City and Chicago. No other town in the United States is so distinguished.

Montague Northwest. S. B. Burnett of Henrietta bought 1,200 first class stock cattle on his range in Wichita county, from J. H. Saul, at \$8.00 per head.

The Baltimore Sun alleges that Black Prince, the bull at the head of the famous Shoemaker herd, gives fine rich milk out of four well-developed teats.

Pueblo (Col.) Review. The Columbia Land and Cattle company branded about 10,000 head of stock at Kit Carson last week. Who said the range was overstocked?

A stockman from Arizona who drove a herd north to Colorado is reported by the New Mexico stock growers as having received \$15.50, \$19.00, \$23.00 and \$27.00 for ones, twos, threes and fours respectively.

Local horsemen can address Sydney Smith, secretary of the Dallas State fair, and obtain the speed programme for the meeting. The purses amount to \$11,000, and the fair is a member of the National Trotting association.

A fellow in El Paso county who has been digging for silver on Cheyenne mountain, has filled up the hole in the shape of a grave and erected a head-board with this inscription upon it: "Sacred to the memory of a d— in fool."

Receipts of cattle at Chicago from January 1, 1886, to Saturday, August 14th, amount to 1,126,105 head. Last year 1,115,197 head were received during the corresponding period. So the Chicago market is receiving plenty of cattle to date.

It is now pretty well settled that the wheat crop of California this year will be the largest ever harvested. The estimates at present are that the yield will reach fully 70,000,000 bushels; of this, 10,000,000 will be needed for home consumption, leaving 60,000,000 for export.

A telegram published in the daily press from James H. Campbell & Co. of Kansas City, announces the death of John Powers of Mobeetie. He jumped from the fourth story of the St. James hotel and died instantly. No cause other than temporary insanity can be assigned for his act.

Ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado says: "I am told that in the grand round-up of cattle of the state not a dead carcass of a Galloway or Polled Angus was found. They are the hardy brutes for this Western country. I believe a Galloway would out-live a buffalo in a long-continued storm."

The city of Fort Worth will shortly establish union stock yards for the sale of cattle, hogs and sheep, and furnish a local market for a large number of stock, besides giving dealers and shippers from other points a good opportunity to purchase what they want to the best advantage.

Glendive (Mont.) Times:—W. W. Tuttle received a letter this week from the Northwest territory from a friend who stated that fires have burned over almost the whole country, and that if the winter is a moderately severe one it will do up the cattle business in that country.

W. W. Welsh writes from Vernon to the San Antonio Standard that he left his ranch in Southwest Texas with 15,107 sheep and arrived at the place from which he writes with 15,069. The sheep have fallen off very little, and horses and mules look better than when they left the ranch. He is bound for Kiowa, Kansas.

Mr. T. C. Hunt of Ranger, Eastland county, and Mr. Estes returned to Fort Worth from Trail City. Mr. Hunt reports 195,000 head of cattle had passed up the trail, and according to the best authorities there are only 25,000 more to arrive. Saddle horses have sold from \$22 to \$40, and nearly all the cattle were sold at the time he left.

Springer (N. M.) Stockman:—The feed question is settled for this year. There has been an abundance of rain, and there seems to be a large amount still on hand. Grass is growing rapidly, and cattle are putting on flesh fast enough. Cowmen are singing cheerily, cowboys are moving lively, and branding irons will be kept hot from now until snow flies.

Colorado Live Stock Record. The Texas men who took the trail have encountered so many difficulties this year that they unanimously say they are done with it. Hereafter they propose to sell at home, and if the North wants their cattle it will have to go after them. The completion of the Denver, Texas & Gulf Railroad will make the whole business easy and satisfactory.

Hubbard City News. There are seven threshing machines within ten miles square, including Hubbard, which, from reports already made, will thresh an average of 15,000 bushels each, within this area, during this season. Thus we will have over 100,000 bushels of grain within this small territory, the most of which is oats. It is estimated that the yield is about half what it was last year.

The Drovers Journal of Chicago made close inquiry of ranch-owning people in and around Chicago in regard to the drouth and condition of their various

ranges. The result is the same as would be arrived at by a close investigation of Western Texas, which being summarized is this: Enough drouth to hurt the income, but not enough to lose the capital. The condition of the range is improving.

For the benefit of those who believe that nothing but cactus and drouth grow in Southern Texas, the fact is published that in Duval, Starr and Zapata counties parties are now cutting hay on the open range for the purpose of sending it North if badly enough needed, and if not it will be baled and held over for some over-stocked Texas ranchman next winter.

Hoof and Horn, Prescott, Ar.: St. George Creaghe, who, in company with other stockmen of Apache county, recently drove two thousand beef steers into Colorado, informs us that the prices realized per head were as follows: Yearlings, \$13.50; two-year-olds, \$19.50; three-year-olds, \$23, and four-year-olds, \$26. The cost of driving averaged \$1.50 per head.

Commission salesmen writing from the Chicago market tell their Texas connections to keep all cattle that are gaining in flesh at home for later markets, giving as a reason that the drouthy farm sections are unloading cattle that cannot be fattened, and as a consequence the market cannot harden until the stock to be sacrificed is all in. The advice is considered good, and those who can are acting upon it.

Mr. W. P. Homan of the Malloy Cattle company, Concho county, was in town from the ranch, going to his home at Little Rock. His principal work during the year was to improve the water supply. This company has 46 head of pure-bred and high-grade Herefords, importations by Geo. Baker, James Baker and J. M. Hall of San Saba, and their increase. These cattle are kept in pasture and are doing remarkably well.

Young man in search of a place: "Do you need any hands, Mr. Hayseed?" Farmer Hayseed: "Need 'em? Certainly I do. Pull off your coat and pitch right in." "How about—er—eight-hour rule? Do you believe in that?" "That's the rule on this farm, young man. Go to work at 4 in the morning and knock off at noon. Then you go on again at 1 o'clock and work till 9. Eight hours at a time is enough for me, I tell you."

Dodge City (Kan.) Globe:—A herd of sixteen yearling buffalo were seen near this place on the south side of the Arkansas river last week. This is the first bunch that has ventured as close to Dodge City as this for several years. They were very tame, and our nimrods could not have the heart to kill them; in fact, they were so tame that they could be driven about from place to place at the will of the person in charge of them.

John B. Wilson of Dallas was on the train, going West, last night to deliver the lot of 15,000 cattle sold by him to Capt. J. C. Lea of Roswell, N. M., for the Lea Cattle company, in which the Thurburs of New York are interested. Some of the cattle are already delivered and consist of the cattle, including this year's calves. The price is \$13 per head all around. The point of delivery in New Mexico is about 125 miles from the Wilson Pecos range.

San Angelo Standard, July 31. Winfield Scott bought and received 1000 choice yearling steers from the Iowa & Texas Cattle company, last Saturday, for \$12,000.—About 800 head of steers yearlings, belonging to Jinks Blocker, arriving at Ballinger, from Burleson and Washington counties during the past few days. It is reported that Mr. Blocker paid \$8 per head for these cattle. They are now on the road to the North Concho pasture.

Pecos Valley Star:—Capt. Knight left Wednesday for Dallas. He took with him, as an evidence to any doubting Thomas he might chance to meet, a bunch of Johnson grass measuring 6 feet 3 inches; millet, 3 feet 8 inches and alfalfa, 2 feet 3 inches in length. We saw these evidences of our fine soil, and know that they were grown down on the river, and measured as above. These grasses were planted in June, and are living evidences of what this valley will produce.

Tocumseh (Neb.) Journal:—"I have about 75,000 bushels of corn in the crib," said W. J. Heaton. "Forty-two thousand on the Park grounds, and 30,000 at Vesta. It is all in good condition. About 2,000 bushels in one crib is not the very best, but other than that it will all grade well." When we think of this, that one dealer could crib 72,000 bushels, it is wonderful the amount of this staple that is raised every year.

In the swine industry the United States lead the world, having in summer from 43,000,000 to 45,000,000 head, and slaughtering every year about 28,000,000. Great Britain has 2,585,361; Ireland, 1,306,195; Russia in Europe, 10,839,093; Spain, 2,348,602; Austria, 2,721,541; Hungary, 4,160,127; France, 5,565,620; Germany, 9,205,791; Italy, 1,162,916; Servia, 1,067,840, and no other European country has 1,000,000. The United States have about 80 hogs to 100 of population; Europe has only 15 to 100 of population.

Cheyenne Transporter. Capt. Clay Evans, of the live stock firm of Hunter, Evans & Co., has been in the Indian Territory over a week looking after the interest of his firm's pasture fence on the old Cheyenne annuled lease. There is yet standing about 135 miles of wire fence, which is to be taken down for Mr. Evans by the Seger colony Indians. Evans Bros., at Reno, bought 35,000 pounds of the wire, whilst the rest will be hauled to Texas and Kansas. Capt. Lee may contract for some of it for the use of the government.

San Antonio Standard, July 31.—Last week Gen. M. Z. Smissen bought 3,000 beeves (feeders) from Sawyer, Rummery & McKay, owners of the bar S brand, this county, for \$89,000.—Knox Barfield and J. N. P. Cramer sold and delivered 500 yearling steers to Winfield Scott at his Colorado River pasture last Friday and Saturday for \$5,500.—Dr. Blakemore of Abilene, and Joe Ruth of Ballinger, purchased 2500 acres of grazing and 300 acres of farming land from W. C. Jones on South Concho, yesterday, for \$19,000. The dry land sold at \$4 and the farming land at \$30 per acre.

Benj. P. Ware's remark in an essay on "Corn Culture," that the corn of this country, during the one hundred days required for its maturity, grows to the extent of \$8,000,000 in value per day, amazes one on first thought. He places the corn crop at 2,000,000,000 bushels, and at an average price it is worth \$846,000,000. This sum is twice the value of the wheat crop for 1883, three times the value of the cotton crop, and more than ten times the value of the products of the gold and silver mines together.

Contrivances to evade the prohibitory law are innumerable, but one lately gotten up in Boston beats them all. China "nest eggs" are procured, filled with whisky through a hole in one end, sealed up and packed in the regulation egg cases for shipment to Rhode Island, where the prohibitory law has recently taken effect. A case fell off a dray in Boston the other day and the street boys tried their quality, with the result of disclosing their true character. This is only another illustration of the expedients that will be resorted to by thirsty mortals.

†Tascosa Pioneer:—The manager of the LIT ranch a couple of weeks ago discharged three or four of his boys whom he found gambling. An invariable rule of this management forbids gambling or carrying six-shooters about the ranch, we understand, and when a new employe is taken in he has full notice of what is expected. Whether other ranches are enforcing rules of the same kind we are not informed, though it is hardly thought so. There is some pretty strong and sensible argument for the adoption of such regulations, on some of the ranches at least. We wonder it is not more general.

Ike T. Pryor of Austin was in Fort Worth going to the King county ranch. He says there are plenty of stockmen having sufficient beef cattle to make trail shipments of beeves to Chicago so that they can use the sale as a basis by which a trade can be made with the refrigerator works when in operation. Mr. Pryor has 5,000 beeves he could sell on such a basis, and believes that stockmen will find it to their interest to help the refrigerator along. Mr. Pryor sold all the cattle he carried up the trail, but brought back some horses he failed to sell.

J. J. Hittson of Weatherford, ranching in Stonewall and Fisher counties, purchased of R. L. Greer & Bro. of Aulville, Mo., 119 Polled Angus bull calves and turned them loose upon the range during the winter. He lost ten head and 109 remain. Mr. Hittson says that he is very much pleased with the Polled cattle and that in extremely cold weather the young bulls were to be seen on the bald peaks grazing and taking the weather while many of the native Texans were hunting the shelter of breaks and canyons. Mr. Hittson knows of other Polled bulls in other brushy sections, and reports that they keep free from ticks.

Dallas News.—The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL thinks that when the range gets a little more crowded people will turn their attention to other branches of stock breeding besides cattle, and the most profitable of these, it thinks, will be mule breeding. The JOURNAL is perhaps not far from correct. Texas can and does breed as fine specimens of mules as any of the older states, and finds ready sale and realizes good profits on them in the Louisiana markets. The only trouble is that the state does not raise a sufficient number—does not breed them on a sufficiently large scale to supply the demand. Last spring several hundred head of 15- and 16-hand mules, bred in Dallas county, were bought for Louisiana plantations, and work on the levee at New Orleans.

Monte Vista (Col.) Graphic.—This week Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Duffy of Texas have been looking over the valley with a view to purchase a large tract of land for a cattle ranch. They report that the ranges in Texas are overcrowded, and the day is fast coming when cattle raisers will find it to their advantage to limit their herds to what they can handle and care for on their own land. These ladies own a large herd of cattle, and left the men folks at home to look after the stock, while they search for a new location, where they can have a summer range in the mountains, with land enough in the valley where they can cut hay enough to feed, if necessary, and have winter pasture for their stock.

A Virginia farmer has discovered a new use for oleomargarine, according to a contemporary. He adds it to the skimmed milk on which he feeds his calves. He says he never raised better calves, even when he fed them on new milk. He uses an ounce of oleomargarine to a quart of milk. Professor Stewart, commenting on this, says half an ounce would be sufficient, and that boiled flaxseed is much cheaper and no doubt quite as healthy. One ounce of flaxseed before boiling is mixed after boiling with a quart of skimmed milk. As the calf grows older, the quantity may be increased to two ounces to the quart. Boil the flaxseed to a jelly.

Prescott (Ar.) Hoof and Horn:—We

are reliably informed that a Texas cowman who recently started from the Lone Star state with five thousand head of stock cattle, intending to locate the same in Apache county, was so disgusted with the appearance of the range, occasioned by the drouth, that after unloading the first shipment of two thousand head he telegraphed to the parties having the balance of the cattle in charge to return with them to the Texas range, as he could find no place to locate them in Arizona, until the grazing revived. The two thousand head which were unloaded at Holbrook have been turned out within two miles of that town to rustle for themselves.

The government is about to issue a new postal card, the design of which is thus described: A head of Jefferson occupies a central place on the upper third of the card. Over this head, in light letters, are the words "United States." In panels, supported by scroll-work at the left and right, are the words "postal card," in distinct letters. Under the head are the words, "one cent," and beneath the border line inclosing the designation of value is the line, "nothing but the address to be on this side." The design is graceful and light, and its advantage over the old one is that the idea of putting the stamp off at one side and the designation of the article at the opposite side is abandoned to secure an exclusive design with the strongest feature of it in the center. The new card may also be printed in black ink on white paper. There is a large stock of the old cards on hand and so the new ones are not likely to come into use for several weeks.

Upon a farm near Tarlton, Ohio, owned by Methuselah Karshner, is to be seen to-day a horse that was foaled in 1843, making his age at this time a little more than 43 years. Mr. Karshner, who is now quite an old gentleman, bred and raised the horse, and as he is a man of undoubted veracity, there can be no question about the figures as given above being correct. The horse is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, and when in good flesh weighed about 1,250 pounds. The year he was 40 he did as good a season's work as any of the horses on the farm, and no doubt would have been able to have performed a reasonable amount of work each season since, but his owner, through the kindness of his heart, concluded then that it was time for the old horse to retire from active duty, and has not required any service from him since. "Old Perry," the name by which he has been familiarly known for more than a score of years, still enjoys first rate health, has a good appetite and bids fair to remain on this mundane sphere for several years yet, if no accidents befall him.

Springer [N. M.] Stockman. Cattle are low, considering what they have been in past years, when they went booming beyond reasonable calculations. Three years ago the stock was in great demand, and cows with calves by their sides were legal tender at about \$35, and up to \$40; now \$20 to \$25 are the ruling figures. Then fat steers were quoted at about \$40; now at about \$25 for threes—a proportionate decline. Cattle can be sold here and net to the seller from \$13.50 to \$14 for ones, \$17.50 for twos, and \$25 for good threes, which is generally considered better than shipping and taking chances on the market. And in another sense it is considered better to sell now for fall delivery than to continue in debt and run the risk of winter's losses. The prudent cowman argues that it is best to unload the ranges as much as possible every year of steers and old cows; the former finding ready sale on the maturing grounds further north, and the latter being an absolute profit at whatever they bring for beef. There has been no attention paid on this side of the Raton range to cow beef, but the old ones have been allowed to live until nature could no longer stand out against adverse elements, and then go to join the immense herd of dry hides and bones on the prairies. We remember once asking Frank Bloom at what age he sold off his cows, and his answer was, "No matter at what age, whenever I find one without a calf she goes into the beef herd."

Dallas News:—Ex-Mayor Peter Smith of Fort Worth was in the city yesterday and the live stock reporter of the News seized hold of the opportunity to interview him. The substance the reporter got out of him was that the land board and the legislature by their combined efforts have succeeded in bankrupting three-fifths and seriously embarrassing the remainder of the cattle-men of the state. These two bodies compelled cattlemen to purchase the land, and many of them had to encumber their stock to make the purchase. The drouth, right on the heels of this, and simultaneously with the expulsion of the cattle from the territory, have well nigh ruined all the cattlemen. If the stockmen had been out of debt, the drouth and low markets would not have amounted to much. He says what Texas wants now is small farmers. When this portion of the state was settled land did not cost anything, but now it does. The trouble with the latter-day settler is that instead of taking a quarter section and improving it, he takes four or five sections and spends all he makes paying interest on it, and if a drouth comes he has to abandon it all and leaves, cursing the country as he goes. Capt. Smith sees no reason for alarm. Their crops in the state are better than an average, and the farms are not plastered over with mortgages as in other states; the extensive railroad building is giving work to thousands of laborers; the recent rains have made grass nearly all over the range region, and there is a prospect of an improvement in the live stock market. In view of all this, he sees no reason why next year should not be a prosperous one for Texas.

Horses For the Northern Market.

The horse trade of the Southwest has grown to immense proportions within the past few years. Five years ago, the total number of horses carried from Southwest Texas to the North did not exceed 75,000 a year, while this year the horse trade of San Antonio alone will exceed 50,000 head, besides those shipped from other points, which will swell the number to 75,000. Heretofore the Texas horse was only in demand for cow ponies, for which purpose he was unexcelled on account of his activity and bottom. Now the principal demand is for mares. The Texas mare is small, very small compared with the ordinary Northern mare, but she is a fine breeder, imparting a strong constitution and graceful, nimble action, very desirable in riding and light carriage horses. To supply this growing demand in the Northwestern agricultural states, an entire change of system must be adopted by our ranchmen. The cow-pony that was salable a few years ago had to be broke to saddle. That is, so-called broke, which meant that he must be gentle enough to be approached, within rope's length, so that he could be lassoed, thrown down, saddled and a cowboy boosted upon him. After the cowboy was once on his back that was enough, then he could be rounded up, and sold to a cattle drover as a broken saddle pony, and brought at least from \$5 to \$10 more than one that had not yet been mistreated. All this has changed now, that the market is with the farmers of the Northwest. Mr. J. C. Thompson of Bee county, who has just returned from Illinois, where he disposed of three car-loads of mares and unbroke young horses, says that luckily he hit it well with his young horses. He was at first dubious about taking that kind of stock, and had a few so-called broken horses. He found that his young horses sold the best. The Northern farmer has not the very highest opinion of the style of breaking practiced on the ranches of the Southwest and says that it is more difficult to correct the faults acquired, than to take a green horse and teach him what is required of him, together with gentleness, which he never acquires after being "broken" by a Texas cowboy. It is, then, mares and unbroke horses, smooth, sound and fat, that will realize the best prices for the Northern trade. This is a pointer to Texas horse raisers that needs no emphasizing.

Big Ranch Sale.

Mention was made in these columns last week of the sale of a large ranch in Mexico to Americans, but the particulars had not yet been learned. The property was the Hacienda de la Soledad, near Candela, state of Coahuila, Mexico, about ten miles from the Rio Grande. It comprises some fifty leagues, or 225,000 acres. The purchaser was C. P. Huntington of New York, the leading spirit of the Southern Pacific railroad and the Mexican International, which is building out from Eagle Pass. The price was \$400,000, one-fourth of which was down, the remainder in payments.

The Mexican International is already working coal mines on the Sabinas river, and these lands comprise part of the same coal fields and will give the Huntington syndicate a monopoly of the coal in Northern Mexico, which will be no small item when the Mexican International reaches a junction with the Mexican Central, which has now to draw its coal from Northern New Mexico and Colorado.

Besides the coal deposits, there is a quantity of these lands susceptible of irrigation from the Sabinas. The negotiations of the sale were made in this city on the recent visit of the owner, General Francisco Naranjo, ex-minister of war of Mexico.

Making Wells.

There is no time so good as the present for digging or boring wells. Water secured in time of drouth is doubly sure and it is only then when the best locations, or rather the place where it is most needed, can be successfully determined. A sufficient number of wells would double the pasture capacity of Southwest Texas, which would be equal to annexing that amount of Mexican territory without the disadvantage of a hostile population. A good policy and true economy is to fully improve what land you have before acquiring any more. Land poverty is one of the most prevalent and grievous of all Southwestern complaints and much more disastrous in effect than drouths.

Three Branches in Keeping Sheep.

These are, first, breeding for fat lambs, selling direct from the mother, feeding as largely as possible on succulent and milk-promoting food, so that the growth of the young animal will be quick and without check, and clearing off the whole crop of lambs before the quality of the mutton has been injured by eating grass or any other food but that which they receive direct from the mother.

Second, the breeding of sheep, to be sold in store condition either as lambs or at a more mature age to men whose sole business is to fatten. This is a perfectly rational division of labor, eminently suited to the requirements of the country and worked well when the value of sheep stock was high enough to pay both breeder and feeder.

The third consists mainly in feeding off the sheep for the butcher, the supply of stock, as has been noted, being drawn as required from other districts. It may, however, include, and in this country very frequently does, the breeding of the stock required; the double system working well and with more satisfaction to the farmer, as he can keep young stock in more even condition than is always possible with those who can only breed stores, and moreover, if the soil is congenial, all animals seem to

do better, and enjoy better health on the farms where they were reared, than they do when the climatic conditions and general surroundings have been changed.

A Freak of Lightning.
Mobeetie Panhandle.

A man named J. W. Offield has had a bunch of horses in this neighborhood for several weeks trying to sell them. On Monday last, he and an intending purchaser named Coleman, went out to see the horses. Just as they were rounding them up with the intention of driving them to town and whilst the rain was coming down in torrents, Coleman says he was nearly blinded by a flash of lightning. As his senses cleared up he saw that his companion had apparently been killed and his horse so badly injured that he found it impossible to lift him off its rider and he at once left for town to get help. When Coleman came to town he was evidently greatly excited and as he said that Offield was dead a jury was gotten up and proceeded to the scene of the accident. When they arrived they found that Offield was still alive but his horse was dead. The lightning had struck on Offield's neck and then passed right down his body in front, burnin' its way through his skin and leaving a raw, red streak to mark its course. Under skillful management, the injured man is now resting quietly at the Grand Central with every chance of recovery.

High Prices For Hogs.
Kansas City Journal.

At the stock yards, yesterday, one lot of hogs, sixty-seven in number, weighing on the average 250 pounds apiece, sold at \$5 per 100. This is the first time since October 24, 1884, that this price has been reached at the yards here. The hogs which brought this yesterday were very choice ones. The bulk of the choice assorted hogs, however, sold yesterday at \$4.90 to \$4.95. Grass hogs are coming in in great abundance, but the demand for them is exceedingly weak. People with hog ranches are flooding the markets with their products, and they are dull and hard to sell at prices at least 30 to 75 cents under corn-fed hogs.

The following table, compiled by Mr. J. H. Neff of the Drovers' Telegram, shows how hogs sold for several previous years on August 2:

1885	.....	\$4.20@4.75
1884	.....	5.40@5.50
1883	.....	5.00@5.20
1882	.....	6.50@8.10
1881	.....	5.90@6.35
1880	.....	4.10@4.30
1879	.....	3.20@3.40

In Regard to Sheep Husbandry.

The Pacific Rural Press has the following statements and comments which may be of interest to flockmasters at the present time:

The growth and expansion of sheep-husbandry, as set forth in the increased production of wool, with the latter's various ups and downs in values, are of peculiar interest to farmers and manufacturers alike. Take the four leading wool-producing countries and the increased percentage of growth has been about the same. This can better be seen by the following comparison of the production in pounds in 1860, compared with that of 1883:

	1860.	1883.
Australia	60,250,000	354,750,000
Cape	36,250,000	56,250,000
River Plate	40,500,000	139,500,000
United States	73,000,000	300,000,000

Total..... 200,000,000 910,500,000
While the product has increased on an average over 400 per cent, it is quite safe to say that the population of the nations using woolen goods has increased very little; where one nation gained largely in population, as in the case of the United States, it was at the expense of other nations. The rapid increase in wool production could possibly have been done without creating low prices for wools throughout the world, particularly with all industries depressed, and low prices ruling for both raw material and manufactured articles of commerce and trade.

While the production in this country shows an increase of about 400 per cent, the consumption also shows a remarkable increase. In 1860 we consumed 230,500,000 pounds, of which 75,000,000 pounds were imported. In 1883 we consumed 400,388,215 pounds and last year 428,836,708 pounds, of which nearly 100,000,000 pounds were imported. But then the production of wools has been decreasing the past half decade, while the consumption has been increasing. No doubt the principal cause for a lessening production is found in the great expansion of the United States railroad system making land too valuable for pasture, thus forcing owners of large flocks of sheep to either go further back or else part with a large proportion of their holdings. This is illustrated in our state and will be further emphasized as railroad feeders are constructed to tap the many fertile sections now removed from the demand markets for farm products. It is quite safe to say, judging from the tenor of passing events in sheep-husbandry, that the days of large flocks in this state have passed and that small ones enough only to prove profitable on a farm will be the rule before many years pass by.

Mill Bennett's Suit.
Kansas City Indicator.

At Chicago on Monday, Judge Blodgett rendered an opinion in an important case of Milton H. Bennett of Caldwell, Kan., and Robert L. Dunman of Coleman, Tex., against Edward M. McGillan of Cleveland, Ohio. The facts were, that on April 16, 1885, Bennett & Dunman sold to McGillan a ranch of about 250,000 acres, together with the cattle and equipments, for \$400,000. The ranch was formerly known as the "X"

ranch and is situated in the Cherokee strip, Indian Territory. The contract provided that the purchaser was to take all the cattle on the ranch, and if there turned out to be more than 12,500 head he was to pay \$25 a head, in addition to the purchase price. If there were less than that number \$25 a head for the shortage was to be deducted from the purchase price. The purchase was to be paid partly in notes and partly in lands near Englewood, Ill., to the value of \$168,000. The ranch and cattle were delivered July 15, 1885, but owing to the severe winter there was a shortage of 7,646 head of cattle. Bennett & Dunman were thus only entitled to receive \$208,850, the shortage amounting to \$291,150. McGillan claimed that the shortage should be deducted from the notes and cash payment and that the plaintiffs should take the whole of the eighty-four acres at Englewood, which would require them to pay him back \$68,000. Bennett & Dunman claimed that on the contrary the shortage should be deducted from the Englewood lands and that they should receive the notes for the remaining \$107,850. McGillan refused to give the notes and the plaintiffs brought suit. Judge Blodgett decided that, under the law of appropriation of credits, a credit which is to be given immediately, must be applied on payment which is due rather than on one which is not due; that the payment of \$168,000, which McGillan had the option of paying in the Englewood land, was due, and that as credit was to be given immediately it must be applied to that payment so far as it went, and as McGillan has made default by refusing to give the notes, judgment must go against him for \$108,850 and interest, amounting in all to \$115,880.55. An appeal was taken by McGillan, his bond being fixed at \$200,000. This decision will be regarded with considerable interest by cattle dealers, as the parties are widely known.

Word from Oklahoma.
Arkansas City Traveler.

It has been reported in the papers that intruders are crowding into Oklahoma and effecting a settlement, in spite of the efforts of the military to keep that country unoccupied. But it seems there is no foundation for this statement. On Saturday a detail from Capt. Price's troop of cavalry, stationed at Chillico, returned to camp from a thorough reconnaissance of that country, who report the trails and wagon roads grass grown, and not a living soul anywhere to be seen. They encountered a few stray cattle from the Sac and Fox reservation, but no herders in charge, and not a sign of human habitation. The boomers have come to the wise determination of waiting the issue of the numerous signed petitions presented in congress, asking the opening of Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip, thinking that an invasion of the territory now would injure their cause before the country. A few hot-heads advocate the muster of thousands and lawless invasion of the territory, but this mode of colonizing is found to be unprofitable, and those who have set their gaze on that inhibited paradise are willing to abide the issue of events. Therein they show their horse sense.

Estrays in Burnet County.

One brown mare about three years old, 12 or 13 hands high, brand 9H11 connected with half circle above on the left shoulder; one bay horse 3 or 4 years old, about 13 hands high, brand S D J on left thigh; one sorrel horse about 3 years old, no brand, 13 or 14 hands high; one red steer, about 5 years old, brand X turkey-foot on right side, and blotch brand on left side, marked half crop each ear. Also one roan colt one year old past, no brand; one dun mare seven or eight years old, 13 or 14 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead, three white feet, brand PM center-bar on left shoulder, and H U on left shoulder; one brown stud 2 years old, all of his feet white, blaze face, brand H U on left shoulder; one bay horse ten or twelve years old, about 15 hands high, collar marked, shod in front, two white

feet, bald face, brand MH; one bay horse about ten years old, about 14 hands high, dark legs, a little white in the forehead, scarred back, small brass bell with leather collar; the bell is brand J P; the horse is branded with a circle on each shoulder and T E

7 on the left shoulder and G on the left hip, harness marked and gentle to ride; one paint horse about nine years old, 14 1/2 hands high, brand E on the left hip; one bay mare five or six years old, brand on left thigh JB; one sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, left ear split, saddle marked, blaze face, brand TIT on left shoulder; one dun horse three years old, about 13 hands high, brand on left thigh D, left shoulder Z, and on left jaw; one black mare, four or 5 years old, saddle marked, brand on the left shoulder; one brown mare about ten years old, 14 hands high, unbroke, brand A on the right shoulder and B on the right thigh; one black horse about seven years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, brand X with bar above on the left shoulder, gentle to ride; one black mare with some white in the face, six or seven years old, about 14 hands high, brand K B on the left shoulder; one bay horse about 15 hands high, about seven years old, right hind foot white, shod all round, dim brand on right shoulder, looks like a circle with something in it; one dark roan mare ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, brand E W on the left shoulder; one light roan colt one year old, no brand; one sorrel horse about nine years old, about 15 hands high, white streak in the face, brand Spanish gonzd, a sink in the tail bone above where it joins the body; one bay mare about 14 hands high,

about nine years old, brand M spur on the left shoulder; one blue gray about 14 hands high, five or six years old, brand on left shoulder COFE and 3 D connected on left thigh; one bay horse 15 hands high, six years old, not broke, brand JJ half circle above; one roan mare, blaze face, five or six years old, 13 1/2 hands high, had a bell on, brand Z on the left shoulder; one black pony 13 hands high, seven years old, right shoulder enlarged, brand O D L on left thigh; one light bay horse 16 hands high, nine or ten years old, both hind feet white, blaze face, brand J E on the left thigh, gentle to work and ride, shod all round; one bay mare and colt, the mare has some white in the face, about ten years old, about 14 hands high, brand N R on the left thigh; one bay horse 14 1/2 hands high, nine years old, four white feet, blaze face, gentle, broke and braided L J on left shoulder.

Estrays in San Saba County.

Taken up by Albert Beville, and estrayed before C. S. Reeves, J. P., of San Saba county, a light bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, blaze face, one glass eye; holding brand as V H connected on the right shoulder; a Spanish brand on left shoulder.

Estrays in Bosque County.

One bay pony stallion, 4 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, brand double cross-bars with 9 1/2 under it on left shoulder and mule shoe on left hip; one brown mare, 5 or 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, brand F on left shoulder; one sorrel horse, about 15 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, brand 7 A on left shoulder and LN on left thigh, left hind foot white, about half of right upper eyelid gone, small white streak in face; one brown horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, brand 61 on left jaw, y on left shoulder and S on left thigh, has a bump on side of back, broke to saddle; one brown mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, brand T 1/2 connected on left shoulder and 3 on left thigh, a yearling suckling colt following her; one sorrel mare, white streak in face, 8 years old, 15 hands high, brand W A T on left hip, with suckling colt; one roan mare, 6 years old, 14 hands high, brand (L) on left hip, with suckling colt following her.

Estrays in Cook County.

Before H. S. Holman, Gainesville, Texas, May 14th, 1886, one brown mare, about 13 years old, brand circle on left shoulder, X 4 on left hip, small x on right hip and small star in forehead; May 21st, 1886, one white horse, 15 hands high, about 15 years old, brand R S on left shoulder; June 12th, 1886, a 3-year-old roan horse, 13 hands high, also a yellow bay mare, about 12 years old, about 13 hands high, brand S L over bar on left shoulder; June 23rd, 1886, a bay mare, about 11 hands high, about 2 years old, bald face and white feet, brand X on left shoulder and left hip; July 9th, 1885, a light bay mare, about 13 hands high, 4 years old, no brands, three white legs; July 21st, 1886, a black mare mule, about 13 hands high, about 10 years old, no brands visible; July 26th, 1886, one bay horse, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, no brands; July 26th, 1886, one bay mare, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, brand 2 on left shoulder, brands dim.

Before J. H. Painter, Valley View, Texas, May 31st, 1886, one dark brown horse, about 12 years old, broke to work, brand K on left shoulder and hip, heart pierced brand on each shoulder.

Before A. J. Thompson, Gainesville, Texas, July 6th, 1886, a light bay mare, 14 hands high, about 13 years old, no brands.

Estrays in Erath County.

One bay mare, one sorrel colt, and one black mare, two years old. No brands. Reported by I. N. Roberts, county commissioner, one gray horse, about eight years old, 14 1/2 hands high, harness marked, brand NN on right shoulder; one red roan horse, seven or eight years old, 14 hands high, saddle marked, brand d 7 on left shoulder, A 4 on left thigh; one sorrel mare, about five years old, unbranded; one colt; one bay mare, seven or eight years old, brand JB on left shoulder, and F on right hip and shoulder; one sorrel filly, two years old, brand F on right hip and shoulder; one gray mare, seven or eight years old, 14 1/2 hands high, brand DD (canceled) on left thigh and J cross (connected) with half circle above same on left shoulder; one colt unbranded; one dark bay mare, four years old, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, brand D 2 on left shoulder; one light bay mare, seven or eight years old, 15 hands high, saddle marked, hopped with grass rope, has on a small bell, brand J on left shoulder and thigh; one yellow mare, twelve or fifteen years old, 14 hands high, brand O 7 on left shoulder.

Estrays in Lampasas County.

One bay horse, about six years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, brand 49 on left shoulder. One yellow horse, six years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, white mane and tail, brand circle seven on left shoulder. One brown or black mare mule, about 14 hands high, and brand C B, latter part of which is badly blotched. One bay mare, four years old, 14 hands high, unbranded. One blue roan horse, 15 hands high, brand E on left shoulder, and 6 on left thigh. One gray mare five years old, 14 hands high, brand Z on left thigh. One bay mare, 14 hands high, eight or nine years old, brand V on left shoulder. One gray pony mare, four years old, unbranded. One sorrel filly, two years old, white face, unbranded. One bay filly, two years old, some white in face, unbranded. One sorrel horse, 14 hands high, white in face, white hind feet, brand POK, on left thigh, with bar S through the POK, and P on left shoulder.

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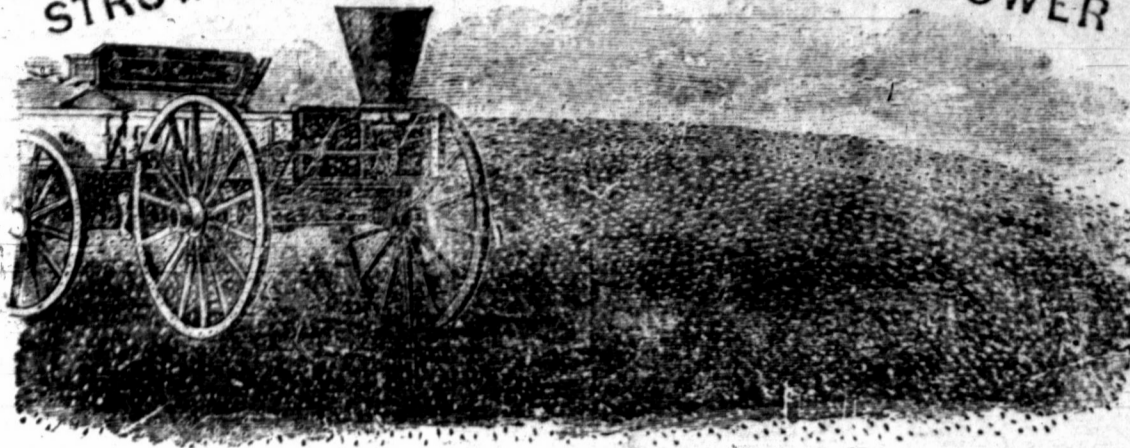
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