

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, NOVEMBER, 1886.

NUMBER 3.

## J. S. DAUGHERTY,

(Rooms 15 and 16 Merchants' Exchange Building)

### DALLAS, - - - TEXAS.

OWNER AND

# DEALER IN TEXAS LANDS AND BONDS

Invites the attention of the business public to the following subjects:

#### FARMS TO RENT.

Wanted as many as ten (10) families who have four or more head of good work stock each, and who can cultivate at least 50 acres of land each, to rent lands from me on shares on my farm at Daugherty, Kaufman county, Texas. I have the best farm tenant houses in the state and as good black waxy land, railroad through the farm and depot on it, also good school for children. For further particulars address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### FOR SALE.

20,450 acres of good grazing land in Pecos county, Texas, in tracts of 640 acres or more to suit purchasers, at one dollar per acre. The lands are leased so as to pay a rent of 5 cents per acre per annum and taxes, so that the purchaser would get 5 per cent. per annum in cash on his investment, besides the increase in value of the land as the county develops. Address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### PINE LANDS.

Owing to the very favorable freight rates our lumbermen have been able to get on lumber, enabling them to ship it from Texas to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma and New Mexico, and successfully compete with all competition, the tendency has been to cause a steady and advance in price of good pine lands accessible to railroads or rafting streams. This advance has only fairly begun. There are few if any more profitable investments than the pine lands of Eastern and Southwestern Texas, and I have unsurpassed facilities for securing desirable bargains in them. For further particulars address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### FOR SALE.

\$80,000 of the first mortgage bonds (5-20 eight per cent.) of the Daugherty Land and Live Stock company, principal and interest payable in Boston, Mass. For further particulars address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### DALLAS CITY PROPERTY.

Residence and building lots in the city of Dallas. This property is situated on Live Oak, near and west of Hawkins street, on Bryan near Hall street. I will sell either property as a whole or will rent it to suit purchasers; prices and terms reasonable. Call or address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

THE extensive railroad building now going on in Texas and that will continue for several years, permanently establishing with their feeders four of the greatest railroad systems of the country, viz: the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific and the Illinois Central, furnishing unprecedented facilities for emigration to reach the state, and far superior transportation facilities to those which have heretofore existed, and the lower rates of interest that will prevail from competition between loaning companies that are now located here, together with the very low prices and favorable terms on which lands can be bought, will cause the largest emigration to Texas in the near future and the most rapid advance in the values of lands that has ever taken place in the history of the state.

Now while the sales of land are resting under a temporary paralysis, owing to the effects of the recent unprecedented severe drought, and while many people are discouraged and anxious to sell at a great sacrifice, is the time for people with business foresight to make their investments, and secure handsome profits as they did in Kansas a few years ago under like conditions. Having surveyed and examined lands in almost every portion of the state, and having given the railroad subject a great deal of study, thoroughly posting myself as to quality and values, and having land office maps of all the counties, has enabled me and will continue to do so to buy lands in advance of tensions and get the increase in values resulting from it.

#### RANCHES TO RENT.

1st. One tract of 40,000 acres in a solid body in Gaines county, Texas, for a term of six years, fenced and watered with 30 wells and windmills, besides lakes of living water. Good mesquite and bunch grass. J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

2nd. One tract of 315,000 acres situated in a solid body in Crockett county, Texas, for a term of six years, fenced and watered with a sufficient number of wells and windmills, so that stock will not have to walk more than three miles to any point in the pasture. Splendid mesquite and gramma grasses. J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

3rd. One tract of 17,712 acres in a solid body in Hockley county, Texas, for a term of ten years, fenced and sufficiently watered with wells and windmills. A man with \$15,000 and good business qualifications can rent this land and engage in raising cattle or mules and at the end of his lease own the land well stocked

and have an income of fifteen thousand per year. J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

4th. Eleven alternate sections of land with a water front on the Pecos river below the pontoon bridge, for a term of five years, at an annual rental of \$400. A party renting this land would have right of entry to graze 2,000 head of cattle.

In addition to the above tracts I control a number of others that would enable me to fix up a ranch to suit lessees, provided we could agree on prices, which in all cases would be reasonable and more economical than to buy land and would give the lessee all his money to put into stock. Address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### COUNTY AND CITY BONDS.

I have perfected arrangements for placing city and county bonds of Texas that enable me to pay the highest market price for them, and I solicit correspondence with all parties who may have any of them to sell. Address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

With my thirteen years of experience I claim unsurpassed facilities for assisting investors to good bargains and I solicit correspondence with all parties who have from \$500 and upward to invest. J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### WANTED.

1st. To buy 2,000 head of 2-year-old steers and 2,000 head of 3-year-old steers to be paid for in the first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Daugherty Land and Live Stock company.

2nd. For all parties owning land in Texas, that they want to sell at a sacrifice, to correspond with me.

3rd. If you want to buy or lease a tract of land and cannot find the owner, write me, I have facilities for doing it.

4th. That you shall not forget if you buy lands from the Texas & Pacific Railroad company that I can save you money by making your payments in Land Grant bonds.

5th. That you shall remember if your lands have been sold for taxes, or there are other imperfections in your titles, I can make the most favorable adjustment of your troubles for you.

#### FOR SALE.

\$80,000 of the Main Texas Land company CAPITAL STOCK. This company has a capital stock of (\$110,000), one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and owns 55,-

000 acres of fine prairie land in Terry county, Texas, free from all encumbrances, fenced and watered; and has the land leased to responsible parties for a term of five years, from August 2, 1886, at an annual rental of \$6,000 and taxes payable at the First National Bank of Lewiston, Maine. There are no expenses connected with the management of the company, and the stock will pay a year a guaranteed net cash dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, besides get the increase in the value of the land which will not be less than 10 per cent. per annum more. The projected line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad from Ballinger, Texas, to Albuquerque, N. M., lies immediately through this company's land and will be built in the next three years, and with the road completed, the stock of this company should be worth in cash two dollars for one. The A., T. & S. F. Railroad company owns the G. C. & S. F. railroad with its western terminus at Ballinger, and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad with its eastern terminus at Albuquerque, and has a running arrangement over the Central Pacific from Lancaster to San Francisco; so that, by putting in this link between Ballinger and Albuquerque it will have an all rail line from Galveston to San Francisco, about 400 miles shorter than the Southern Pacific system from New Orleans to San Francisco. The latter this year has handled 80 per cent. of the Pacific Coast trade, which it will have to give up to the A., T. & S. F., when this connection is made between Ballinger and Albuquerque, unless it makes Galveston its Southern terminus rather than New Orleans, and even then it will have to divide it. And that the A., T. & S. F. Railroad company will be long in putting its properties in such a shape as will render them most productive is not reasonable. For further particulars address J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

#### T. & P. R. R. CO. LANDS.

##### HOW TO BUY THEM.

Examine the land and agree with the company as to price, then write me or call on me and I will give you a rate at which I will make your payment for you in Land Grant bonds. In this way you can save from 40 to 50 cents on the dollar, or if you want time on your land, or owe the company on lands already purchased and are pressed to meet your payments, you can arrange with me to pay them out for you and divide your payments as you see fit, with convenience, and by adopting this plan in purchasing you will get the discount off your price that the company allows for cash.

Do not make payment on your land until you have ascertained what I will charge you for doing it.

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Dallas, Texas.

## J. S. DAUGHERTY,

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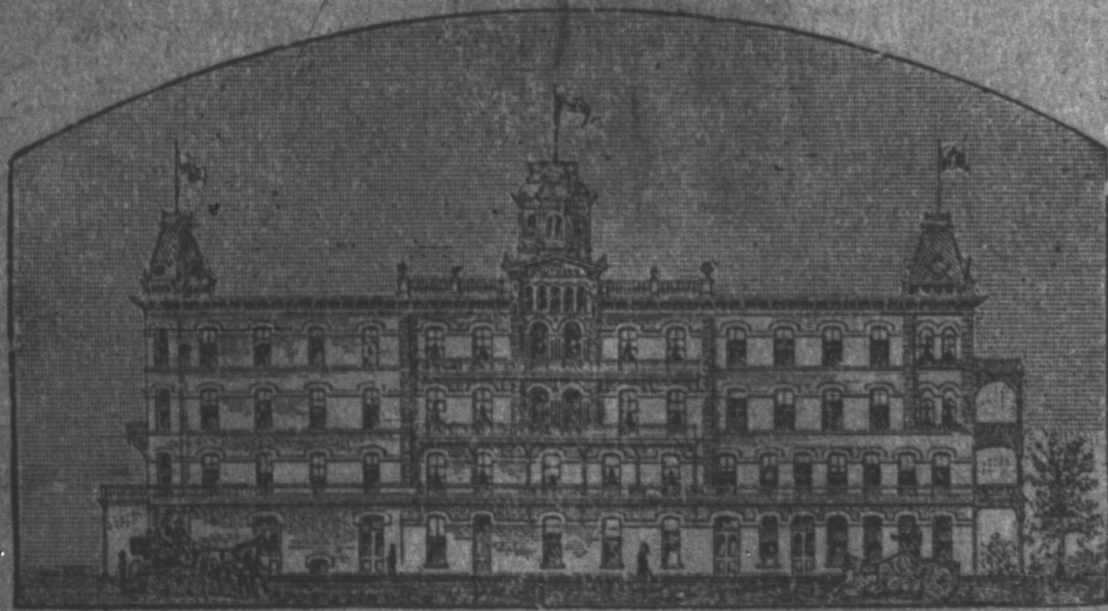
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**STOCK RANCHES**—As above unimproved from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.  
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 Terms to suit purchasers can be had. Taxes paid, title examined and perfected, abstract of title furnished. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Any of our city banks.  
**FLOURING MILL**—We have a No. 1 flouring mill in one of the best grain growing counties in Texas, consisting of 2½ story rock building, walls 2½ feet thick, four run of stone. Stone dam ten feet high and 125 feet long, built on rock foundation. A good dwelling, stable, barn, sheds, well, cistern and eight acres of land inclosed with mill property. 30½ in. Lefel turbine wheel with nine feet head. All grain wanted can be bought at door. Railroad track within 100 feet of mill. Price \$15,000 on easy terms. The property cost over \$7,000. Write us for particulars.

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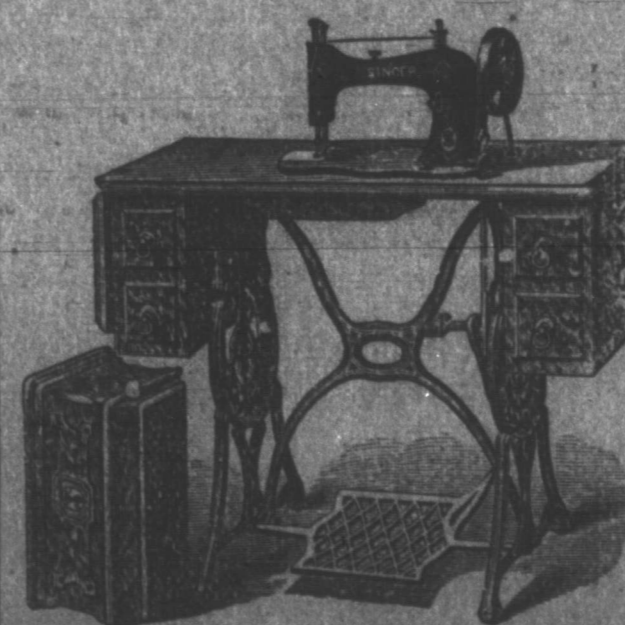
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## THE MARKETS FOR OCTOBER.

### LIVE STOCK.

During the month some slight indications of an improvement in prices became apparent. In the state of Texas and at New Orleans hogs made a strong movement upward. At Galveston hogs reached 6 cents, at New Orleans 5½ cents, and at Fort Worth and Dallas good butcher hogs brought 4 cents. Feeders have not sold well, owing to local scarcity of corn. Some local sales reached 3 cents. At Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City prices are not as high as in Texas, freight charges considered.

Sheep are a little stronger—just a little. Shorn sheep have brought as much money after shearing as before. The following sales show the Texas prices: 272 head from San Antonio, 80 pounds average, sold in St. Louis at \$2.65 per 100 pounds, and some Western sheep sold at \$3.10. Very few sheep have netted to owners over \$1.50 per head, except in Texas markets.

In cattle we jog along very much the same old way. On the 25th inst. 169 head of Martin, Estes & Co. cattle, averaging 1046, and the best conditioned cattle leaving Western Texas this year, simply brought \$3.20 per 100 pounds, or \$33.47 gross, and with \$7 charges to Chicago to come off. On the same date a lot of Hardeman county cows, 823 pounds average, brought \$2.55; a mixed lot from Wichita county sold at \$2.70 and averaged 820 pounds; a lot of 1009-pound New Mexican steers brought \$2.45 at Kansas City. Some Lee-Scott 1137-pounders brought \$2.80, and some Dominion Cattle company steers, 903 pounds, sold at \$2.30. On the same day very good steers from Midland, 935 pounds average, sold at \$3 per hundred. Some Texans from the coast, shipped from the terminus of the Aransas Pass road, 836 pounds average, sold at \$2.70. Greer county steers, 804 pounds average, brought \$2.65. Calves from Corsicana, 246 pounds, sold at \$3 per hundred; cows from Terrell, 649 pounds, \$2.20. A Harrold shipment of 894-pound steers sold at \$3.05, and Tarrant county steers, 866 pounds, at \$2.95.

### WOOL.

At the close of the month the wool market is in a satisfactory condition. Domestic wool is scarce and prices realized by growers in home markets are relatively higher than in the East. Today the strongest buyers are speculators whose fortunes have been made buying Texas wool during the depression. The wool trade has a bright prospect.

These are indications of the market. The tendency now is not downward, but frost must come before any appreciable difference is in prospect. Texas will have much winter cattle to dispose of, but none over the demand of Southern markets.

### A RISE IN MOHAIR.

The New York Economist says of the Foreign Mohair markets: "There has been a large movement in Mohair and all the available supplies have been se-

cured. Prices have advanced from 12½ and 14 to 15 and 16 pence a pound, and an additional duty of 2 cents a pound has been placed upon it at the custom house, viz: 12 cents instead of 10 cents. Manufacturers of America, did you hear anything? Botany wools do not come into port any longer at waste duty."

### ABOUT ESTRAYS.

The monthly edition of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL will publish lists of estrays from every county in the state.

Any subscriber to the JOURNAL who has lost horses or cattle can have a notice inserted in one month's issue free of cost.

Any stockman who has found horses or cattle and desires to advertise the same for the benefit of the owner can do so free of cost.

TEN sections of land in Tom Green county were sold at public sale, a few days ago, for \$500, or a fraction under eight cents an acre. That is but little more than the state wants for the yearly use of the lands.

THE new oleomargarine or "bogus butter" law goes into effect November 1st. After that date dealers must let the quality of their imitation butter be known, as well as pay a heavy tax on it.

THE pleuro-pneumonia scare at Chicago will materially interfere with the importation of fine breeding stock from the North the coming season, and will be virtually a high protective tariff on Texas raised animals.

THE good lands among the hills west of Dickey, D. T., are largely taken up by Russian settlers, who nearly all have a few acres in flax as their main crop. They live in sod houses, twenty feet wide and thirty or forty feet long, generally plastered inside and out, and quite comfortable.

THE three great factors of success in the stock and farming business are personal practical experience, newspapers and fairs. The first is thorough and convincing in its teachings, but slow; and the latter are mediums through which to learn the methods and experience of others, saving time and profiting thereby.

WHAT awful fools veterinary surgeons are when they come across a case of pleuro-pneumonia in Chicago, and what wise men they are when they find a case of Texas fever! Yet the former is a disease well known and defined and the latter a scientific mystery. "There are tricks in all trades but ours."

NEARLY 6,000,000 hogs died of disease in this country last year, out of a total of 16,000,000. The death rate is one to eight. Such losses as these are greater than the percentage of loss of range cattle; and yet we constantly hear that cattle raising is a losing business because of dangers of death on the range.

MR. E. J. SIMPSON of the Aztec Cattle company tells a reporter that instead of there being 9,000,000 head of cattle in Texas, 5,000,000 is a closer estimate of the actual number. Losses from drouths and northers, and the diminished increase on account of the spaying-knife, are the means whereby he accounts for the falling off in numbers. He thinks, also, that higher prices may be looked for, as the market is now at the bottom.

THE San Angelo Standard gives this case of a person who is a fraudulent beneficiary of public charity:

One of the drouth sufferers who has applied to the county for wheat, put up \$100 on the election the other day, and is hunting for somebody that will bet \$200 cash on the clerk's race.

This fellow's name should be published; that his neighbors may know the kind of rascal he is. The belief that there are numerous such impostors drawing relief from the funds contributed for actual sufferers is one cause of the withholding of aid from people who are really deserving.

UPON receipt of news of the pleuro-pneumonia outbreak at Chicago, Col. Cunningham of the U. S. live-stock commission addressed a note to Gov. Ireland urging the necessity of a quarantine or some other restrictive measures to prevent the importation of the disease to this state. No response has been made or other action taken by our state executive to protect our cattle from the disease. The governors of Wisconsin, Colorado and several other states promptly quarantined against Chicago and other parts of the country where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist. Are our cattle interest of such little consequence as not to be worth this small attention from our governor?

J. M. PERRYMAN, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, uses the following language in his message to the Creek council: "Our laws assessing a small tax on cattle driven and grazed through our country have not been administered for many years in consequence of the fact that Judge Parker of the U. S. court at Fort Smith holds that they are unconstitutional and void. I still believe that this view does our nation an injustice, and have assumed the responsibility of retaining legal attorneys to represent the nation in a cause soon to be tried before said court, in which the question involved will be fully discussed and decided." If it is once admitted that the Indians can tax cattle passing through their territory, the effect will be to break up the Indian Territory trail, for they may, if they wish, put the tax so high as to make it prohibitory.

IT is reported that Kansas and Texas cattlemen are negotiating for the lease of several million acres of grazing lands in the Indian territory, belonging to the Osage, Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe tribes. These tribes obtained their lands from the Cherokees, and a late decision of the federal court in Washington City appears to give to the

Indians themselves the right to make such leases as they see fit, without needing the confirmation of the Interior department. That decision, which was published in the STOCK JOURNAL last summer, held that several of the Indian tribes, among them the Cherokees, were independent nations, and as such might make treaties, dispose of their lands, or do any other acts that they wished to do, under no subjection to the United States government. The STOCK JOURNAL, then commenting upon the decision, expressed the opinion that if it was allowed to stand, cattlemen would not be slow in taking advantage of it to renew the leases of land that were annulled by the commissioner of Indian affairs, and this report confirms the correctness of that opinion.

THE advertisement of Mr. J. S. Daugherty of Dallas, on the first page, is information of value about Texas. It is addressed alike to the capitalist seeking a profitable field for investment, combining present dividends with future accumulation, and to the farmer, stockman or investor of small means seeking to combine labor with a limited amount of capital for the purpose of building up a home. It is also addressed to those who may require assistance in the adjustment of purchases of railroad lands. Mr. Daugherty is well known in Texas as one of the leading land operators, and is prompt to attend to small as well as large matters in the interest of his clients. His advertisement should be read by all who receive this paper.

MR. HOERLE, the noted stock breeder of Bexar county, has a valuable article on the Angora goat in the current STOCK JOURNAL. Mr. Hoerle is secretary of the Angora Breeders' association, and his experience with Angoras and other fine stock gives him a right to speak with authority on the questions discussed by him. The Angora industry in Texas is becoming important enough to warrant a greater interest in it than has hitherto been given, and the STOCK JOURNAL is doing all in its power to stimulate a proper regard for that business.

THE article on Maltese-jacks and jennets by U. S. Consul Worthington is full of valuable instruction to breeders in this country. The island of Malta, a little dot in the Mediterranean sea to the south of Sicily, has long been famed for its jacks and mules, and disputes with Spain the claim to superiority in the quality of its jacks. The letter of Consul Worthington to the STOCK JOURNAL presents evidence that the Maltese jacks and their get are more highly prized in the English military service than those of Spain. The prices quoted are cheap, if the animals are what they are represented to be, and American breeders will probably take advantage of the information now just obtainable from the STOCK JOURNAL to make a test of the breeding qualities of Maltese jacks.

## TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

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Consolidated with

**TEXAS WOOL GROWER**  
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### THE GLENVIEW STOCK SALES.

The great Glenview sale was an event in stock circles, and has had the effect of distributing over the country some of the best breeding horses in the world. The 168 head of horses brought \$324,650. Pancoast led, bringing \$28,000, paid by John H. Shults of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frank D. Stout of Dubuque, Ia., paid \$22,000 for Nutwood. The farm, containing 6474 acres, sold to J. I. Case of Racine, Wis., and S. H. Wheeler of Chicago for \$73,474.44, being at the rate of \$113.50 per acre. J. S. Reeks of Dallas, Tex., paid \$2,850 for "New Era," and this was the only sale made to Texas stockmen.

Nutwood and Pancoast are undoubtedly the best living representatives of fine breeding stallions. Both have breeding records that have not been surpassed by any other horse, and the prices paid for them, while seemingly high, were really very low. Mr. J. B. McFerran, executor of the Glenview farm estate, says that he took charge of the farm, "believing that Pancoast was the greatest of living horses. I candidly admit I was prejudiced in his favor, and I still think him second to but one, and that one is Nutwood." Nevertheless, it seems from the prices paid that the bidders agreed with Mr. McFerran's first estimate, and put Pancoast ahead of Nutwood.

### TEXAS WITHOUT QUARANTINE LAWS.

Gov. Ireland has written the following letter to Col. Cunningham, in regard to the latter's suggestion of some act to protect our cattle against the pleuro-pneumonia infection up North:

AUSTIN, Oct. 3, 1886.

Col. S. P. Cunningham, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIR: I have your note of date 1st. You say that if I do not act that you must. If you have kept up with the laws and history of legislation in this state, you must know that there is nothing that I can do in this matter. You must know that I called the attention of the legislature to this precise condition of things.

Members of the legislature, even those from deeply interested sections, thought proper to regard my warning as chaff. See page 16, House Journal, Nineteenth legislature. Will you suggest what I can do? Don't say issue a proclamation unless you can show me some legal method of enforcing it.

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. IRELAND.

It may be true that there is no law on our statute-book giving the government authority to act in such an emergency as has arisen now, but there is a means of protecting the cattle interests of the state against communicable diseases in spite of that.

The commissioner of agriculture, acting by authority of the act of congress, recently sent to the governors of the various states a circular, asking their assent to the conditions by which the general government would assume to guard against the transportation of diseased stock from one state to another. We suppose Gov. Ireland received one of these circulars. We suppose, farther, that he thought best not to notify Commissioner Colman that he would act with the United States commission, else the state would not now be without means of protection against the introduction of diseased cattle.

### TEXAS PROPERTIES.

Stockmen and farmers of older states have much curiosity to learn something of Texas without having to come here to learn, and special inquiries are often made at this office about values of farms and wild lands, which open such a large field of speculation that generalities are not answers. Undoubtedly the inquiries should be addressed to the real estate dealers, who advertise and who will fit men out with anything in the line of real estate, from a town lot to ranches running up to millions of acres. There are lands in Texas ranging in price from \$1 to \$100 per acre, all dependent on quality, quantity, advantages and locality.

We give here a few sample properties on the books of Huffman, Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth, and would remark that other real estate men have similar properties and will promptly answer all business questions concerning them. In Texas a man has but to say what he wants and he can get it if he has half the money to pay for it.

Messrs. Huffman, Sellers & Co. of Fort Worth have for sale nine alternate sections, 5,760 acres, in Nolan county, at \$1.75 per acre. One section is put on the market at \$3 per acre on account of springs. The whole tract is said to be watered, good grazing land, and considerable of it tillable. Nolan county is on the Texas & Pacific road, and the county seat is the thriving town of Sweetwater. The land can be sold in tracts of 640 acres, or the purchaser could buy the other alternate sections and so obtain a solid body of about 10,000 acres. Half the money would be required, the remainder on long time at 8 per cent.

Another tract in the same county consists of a solid body of 110,000 acres, and is put on the market at \$2, and at reasonable terms of sale. Such property, allowing the land to be the average of Nolan county, would be a bargain and a splendid permanent investment. In five years from now a solid body of such dimensions will be hard to find except at much higher figures.

Another tract of 17,000 acres, with the advantage of being on the Texas & Pacific road, between Fort Worth and Weatherford, is placed at \$7.50 per acre, and on easy terms. This is all inclosed, well watered, contains sheds and pens, houses and all the conveniences of a blooded stock or feeding farm. It has several farms well cultivated and is producing a good revenue. Probably the owner of this tract has several others and wants, as many of the Texas land owners do, to concentrate his means and energy on some favorite place.

Another tract, smaller but large enough, is 15 miles from Fort Worth, towards the Northwest and on or near the Fort Worth & Denver road. It is all under good new fence, is part prairie and part timber, has an abundance of water and is put at \$8 per acre.

A little place of 684 acres, within 3 miles of town, has water and some 12 acres of timber, is fenced but has no buildings. On account of the nearness to Fort Worth the place is put at \$2500 and will sell very soon.

Another tract, 3 miles east of town, 160 acres, all under fence, has 100 acres in cultivation. Has a house of 3 rooms, 2 wells, good water and is put at \$22 per acre. Such a place will be worth twice the money in two years. The owner sells, probably, because he wants to go West and buy some two dollar land, where he may be worse off, but have more room. His property would make a small fortune for a dairyman, truck farmer or a nurseryman.

Another tract, within five miles of town, consists of 250 acres, has 60 in cultivation, artesian well, good five-

roomed house, water in creek, is fenced and generally suitable for a blooded stock and dairy farm. A small expense would irrigate 20 acres of beautiful black loam soil, protected on the north by rising ground and having a slight fall southward. Five thousand would buy it.

From the above values can be ascertained the general cost of small farms in the vicinity of the best Texas towns to grazing territory on railroad lines. As Texas is a large state, every variety of soil can be obtained. In some places water can be had at a few feet from the surface. In other localities well boring obtains a greater quantity of water at greater depth and expense. The country is of good quality as compared with older states, and now in October the state is once more a flower garden. The grass is growing, and brighter than the grass grow the wheat, oats and rye.

### RANCHMEN'S COMBINATION.

In these days of combinations, when the laborer combines and asks of legislative bodies a recognition of his sacred rights—that he must receive the biggest possible pay and do the least amount of work; when the capitalist asks for laws to imprison for life, if not shoot and quarter, any presumptuous wage worker who dares to quit work at any terms whatever or tries to persuade any one else to do so; when farmers ask that all they have for sale must be protected and all that they must buy should be free from all proscriptive taxation; when the manufacturer wants all raw material free and manufactured goods heavily protected; when all corporations of whatever description ask for privileges and rights that would be highly dangerous in individual hands; in these days of grasp and selfishness, the STOCK JOURNAL comes forward to advocate the claims of its patrons. The legislature and congress must pass laws that farmers shall sell corn to stock raisers at half price and that the butchers shall pay double price for beeves. The price of barbed wire and fence posts must be reduced; wells shall be sunk by the government all over the arid area as experiments, and for the benefit of the public generally represented by ranchmen; when an animal dies, whether from starvation or disease, it shall be sat on by a learned veterinary surgeon and paid for as a registered thoroughbred; when a range plays out, the stock shall be declared infected and killed by the order of the government and paid for as fancy breeding stock; when an animal is killed by a railroad it shall be paid for by the soulless corporation at ten times its market value—what are railroads built for if it is not to help develop the industries of the country? If a banker refuses to advance money to any one engaged in any branch of stock raising, any justice of the peace shall send him to the penitentiary for not less than ten years nor more than for his natural life; sheepmen shall be protected by a tariff that will make it an impossibility to import a pound of wool. For the present no more demands will be made for legislation in the interests of our constituency, as the concession of these will inspire confidence to be more exacting and firm in the future.

### AMERICAN COTTON IN MEXICO.

The building of railroads into Mexico is interfering with the cotton industry of that country, and threatens to drive the natives out of the business or to more civilized machinery for the cultivation of the land. Labor is cheap, the soil generous and the climate propitious; but the indolence and ignorance of the people are bars to successful competition with the cotton planters of the United States, and the cotton production of Mexico is steadily diminishing. The agricultural imple-

ments in use there are of the primitive type that we see in pictures illustrating ancient Egyptian methods. Before the advent of railroads the cost of transportation excluded American competition in cotton; but now Texas cotton can be laid down in any part of the Southern republic penetrated by railroads at prices too low for the Mexican producers to stand up against.

Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1883, gave the cotton production of Mexico at about 110,000 bales of 500 pounds, valued at \$6,605,831, or a little less than 12 cents per pound. The business ought to be profitable at that rate, as the price in this country for the same period was not more than 10 cents. With increased facilities for transportation, 12 cents a pound will attract more and more American cotton to Mexico, until the Mexicans will be compelled, in self-defense, to do one of two things: either adopt improved American agricultural tools, or put an import tariff on American cotton that will keep it out of the country. The latter, being the easier plan, will probably be adopted.

### THE REFRIGERATOR QUESTION.

Once more the question of a refrigerator in Southern Texas is being discussed, as it has been many times before. The cause of reopening of the question is the present disturbance of the Chicago market, brought about by strikes, pleuro-pneumonia and the consequent very low price of cattle. Careful business men claim that they see here a better prospect for successful competition with the gigantic Chicago dressed beef combination than at any point in the entire country. On the Texas gulf coast, say at Aransas Pass, an establishment can be built virtually inside of a pasture, surrounded by hundreds of miles of the finest ranch country in the world, filled with beeves. Already there are two railroads completed to the Pass, and more projected; there is deep tide-water where vessels could take the beef direct from the hands of the butcher and store it in the dry-air refrigerator compartments, and land it fresh and sweet in any of the Atlantic seaboard cities, or those of Europe. From Aransas Pass to the markets of the world is an open trade highway, where no Phil Armour or Swift can make railroad pools and crush out all opposition. Now, when there is a casting about for a remedy from the greatest meat monopoly the world ever knew, is the time to call attention to the advantages found in Southwestern Texas. It needs but capital and practical men. If cattle can be shipped from the Texas coast to Chicago, over 1,000 miles, killed, and sent in refrigerator cars another trip of over 1000 miles, and then transferred to steamships and sent to Europe and sold at a profit, in all common sense why can't they be more profitably killed in the pasture and sent direct to the consuming market by steamship? The STOCK JOURNAL will be found advocating a Southwestern refrigerator until it is practically tried and proved a failure.

BRANDS hurt the sale of horses, but practical Texas horse raisers find it more profitable to brand and sell at reduced prices than to let some other fellow brand the horses and sell them. That's the milk in the cocoanut of the Texas brands, and it's liable to stay there for some years yet.

ONE point for farmers to keep in view, when they sow their wheat late, is this: that late winter wheat requires a heavier seeding than early wheat. A bushel to the acre, or five pecks at most, is a good average for early sowing; but there will be much wheat put in October, and some in November, on account of the drought, and for this latest two bushels to the acre will not be too much.

**ABOUT DOUBLE DECKS.**

In 1882 the sheep interest of Texas was in a thriving condition, for three reasons: wool sold well, mutton sold well, and the railroads had not squeezed the life out of the traffic, and then hauled double-deck sheep cars at a fair rate.

After a while the railroads did away with the permission before given for sheep to travel in double decks, and from that time to this the railroad has acted with what could properly be called "a dog in the manger policy."

In this season, after the drouth had set in, and after appeals innumerable had been made, the railroads conceded to sheep shippers double-deck cars, and at once cut down the cars from 33 feet to 28 feet, raised the tariff from \$65 to \$100, and thereby giving to the sheep trade a short upper deck and a short lower deck for very nearly twice the money of the 33-foot single deck car, and virtually giving to sheepmen the shadow and withholding the substance. The sheepmen asked for bread and Mr. Newman gave them a turnip.

Now, Mr. Thos. T. Fisher, accidentally live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific road, says: "The road was at great expense putting the double deckers on, and has been at a d-d sight of trouble keeping them there, and what has it amounted to?" The fact of the matter is, that while the prairies of Western Texas were covered with sheep, the railroads persistently refused even the trifling concession above mentioned, and were carefully waiting for all the good there was in it to come too late for anything but their own good. It is not surprising that sheepmen concluded to wait no longer, and were pulling out for Kansas.

In the zeal on the part of the railroad officials to make money for the road it is very often that an industry is seriously crippled with overcharges and discriminations. The sheep industry is an example of this, and it will take several years of good treatment, fair charges and a trifle of accommodation, and then will hardly compensate for damage caused largely by the ignorance of the live stock agents of roads, because they did not know enough to make representations to their superiors that they were killing the goose. Now they say, "Why don't the sheep move?" and they may as well ask, "Why don't the cattle run?" The railroads in Texas had better not turn the screws too tight or they will ship neither cattle nor sheep, and have very little use for live stock agents.

**LATE WHEAT SOWING.**

Much of the wheat sown in the West of this state was put in late. The seed was supplied by voluntary contributions, and much of it was not sent in until October, so that instead of getting in the ground in the early part of September, as is the rule, a great deal of it was not sown for a month after that time. The long drouth, too, prevented wheat sowing at the usual time, and generally in the grain growing districts of the state it was late in September before any wheat was put in the ground. The outcome of this late planting will be watched with great interest at the next harvest.

Whenever there is a ravage of chinch-bugs in the old wheat-growing states, farmers delay putting in their crops as late in the autumn as possible, as they say late wheat is not so subject to injury from insects as early wheat. In such cases there is a loss in the quality of grain produced, but not much in the quantity. We shall see if the result is the same in Texas.

**THE WOOL TRADE**

A good lot of Texas fall wool has been sold in Boston at 23 to 24 cents, and the best quotations for spring 12 months medium is 27 cents. The con-

tinued light receipts at Boston, 5,974 bales received during the week ending October 19, against 14,066 bales for the corresponding week last year, makes a total of 10,000,000 pounds shortage in the clip. The wool seems to have gone somewhere else, but that somewhere has not yet been developed. Texas values are generally higher (freights considered) than at the East—a condition of affairs not unusual in the fall, but more desirable and less frequent in spring. Wool will be high next spring.

The sheep interest is to be congratulated that the deluge is over and the sheep raiser is upon solid ground once more. The wool they grow is no longer produced at a loss, and the prospect for profit is fairly good. There is a visible profit to Texas sheep raisers at prices paid for fall wools, and no reasonable doubt that spring wool will not sell higher.

The highest price paid in Texas this fall, 23 1/2 cents, is above selling prices East; and the wool purchased at Bowie must have been for a mill in need of stock. It was purchased for Bienestock of St. Louis. Twenty-two cents has been paid for very bright fall wools, and 20 cents has been easily obtained for any clean clips.

Eastward we are informed that New York is sold very close. Boston has very little wool and is not receiving much, owing solely to the scarcity of the article. The shortage in the clip is fully recognized by the trade, and the question of supply will be a serious one. The United States is now dependent on other nations for wool, and in case of unpleasantness with any foreign power wool would be worth a dollar a pound in ten days. The limited number of sheep that can be run here profitably should not be increased, as under the present tariff values can only be sustained by underproduction.

Foreign wools having advanced materially have lifted our domestic values, and the American manufacturers have to pay them, which they are well able to do, because the general trade is in a healthy condition.

In Boston three weeks' sales were respectively 6,005,000, 7,147,700 and 5,575,300 pounds.

We will have to go back four years to find the time when the sheep interest was in so healthy a condition.

During the week ending October 7th, Boston managed to sell over 5,000,000 pounds of wool, of which 1,990,000 pounds were foreign. The market was active, receipts light and prices slightly tending upward. The quotations of the Advertiser were as follows:

Texas spring med., 12 mos.	25	a 27
Texas spring fine	23 1/2	a 2
Texas sp. fine 6 to 8 mos	20	a 25
Texas sp. med. 6 to 8 mos	18	a 24
Texas fall fine	18	a 21
Texas fall medium		no stock

The general opinion of the trade is that with reasonable limits wool is a good purchase, and that the outlook for spring is exceptionally good. The foreign markets are very strong, and the wool dealers know there is a shortage in the domestic clip, but will not know how great is the deficiency until spring comes again and the bare cold facts stare them in the face.

**A BUFFALO RANCH.**

The barbarous slaughter of the buffalo that so-called sportsmen have carried on in the West, has exterminated that noble king of the prairie, and now it is estimated that there are not a thousand of them left in this country, where twenty years ago the prairies trembled under the tread of countless millions. There is one small herd in Texas, numbering less than fifty head, that is preserved from destruction by the care of Chas. Goodnight, who keeps them on his range and protects them. Now an enterprising Yankee proposes to start a buffalo ranch, and breed the animals as cattle are bred. There is no visible reason why such a thing could not be successfully done. All that is needed is range enough. No

attention will be required. Turn them loose and they take care of themselves. It is claimed that their meat is as good as beef, and will sell for as much, while the chief source of revenue will be their hides. A good buffalo robe is worth almost what the owner chooses to ask for it, and their scarcity is making them more costly every year. We cannot say how fast the buffalo increases, but if the increase is anything like that of cattle a herd of a hundred or two would in a few years lead to a fortune. If this Yankee scheme is successful, it will not be long until the buffalo will inhabit the Western plains again.

**THE FUTURE BEEF MARKET.**

Phil Armour, the Chicago millionaire packer, has been talking to the newspaper men, and here is what he is reported to have said:

"The day of Chicago's supremacy as a pork-packing center will soon be a thing of the past. Kansas City, Omaha, Cedar Rapids, and other Western towns, are fast taking the business away from here. Take Kansas City, for instance. The price of hogs there is 25 cents a hundred less than it is here, while her freight rates to all Western and Southern points are as low as ours, and her freight rates to Atlanta, Georgia, are only 12, or at most, 15 cents per hundred higher. In other words, the Kansas City freight rates to the markets where ninety per cent. of our produce is sold, are just as good, while hogs are cheaper. What is true of Kansas City is true in a greater or less degree of other Western points. It is the natural course of events. The corn belt has been moved west, and with it hog raising. It is history repeating itself. Only a few years ago Chicago took away the supremacy from Cincinnati and St. Louis. To show that this is not idle talk brought on by the present troubles, I will say I have not added a single brick to my packing-house property here in Chicago, while in Kansas City, where I already had \$1,500,000 worth of packing-house property, I have built \$300,000 worth additional this summer, and between now and next January I will build another \$300,000 worth."

All this is true. Chicago must see the porcine scepter depart from her, as Cincinnati and St. Louis in turn have done. And Chicago must prepare herself to suffer another loss—the loss of a great proportion of the beeves that are now shipped thither from all parts of the country. She is the undisputed mistress of the live stock business now, and probably will remain so; but her stock yards will not always hold the cattle that they do now. Receipts of 10,000 cattle a day are not unusual now, but a few years hence such a receipt in one day will be a phenomenon.

The refrigerators springing up all over the range country will get the beeves that now seek a market at Chicago. It is in accord with the principles of business that the raw material should be prepared for the consumer where it is produced, or as near that spot as possible, to save the cost of transportation to the consumer in its bulkiest shape. The refrigerators at Fort Worth and Victoria, and another at, say, El Paso or in the Panhandle, or, what is better, three or four refrigerators at one point, can take all the best beeves that the state will produce, and can afford to pay prices that Chicago cannot compete with, after deducting the seven or eight dollars a head charges on sending beeves there for sale. The same state of affairs will prevail in the beef-raising districts of the West. The establishment at Medora, Dak., is but the pioneer of others that are sure to follow; and every one of these refrigerators will cut off the Chicago receipts to the extent of their slaughtering capacity; that is, from 100 to 300 beeves per day. A dozen of them would reduce the average receipts at Chicago by one-half.

Events are so shaping themselves that the West will do its own slaughtering and dressing, and then Chicago will lose the greater part of its beef

trade; but Chicago will continue to stand at the head of all other cities in the number of her live stock receipts.

**COTTON ESTIMATES.**

The tables that are from time to time published concerning the condition of the crops are never relied upon with unquestioning faith. If only one estimate were made, it might have believers; or if they all agreed they would inspire confidence. But there is such a discrepancy in the figures of the different estimates that if one of them is accepted the others must be rejected as untruthful.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat calls attention to the discrepancy in the estimates of the national cotton exchange and those of the department of agriculture as to the condition of the cotton crop. It presents the following table to enable one to see the wide variation of figures of the two authorities:

	National Cotton Exchange.	Agricultural Bureau.
Virginia	81	72
North Carolina	82	75
South Carolina	77	74
Georgia	82	81
Florida	85	85
Alabama	80	80
Mississippi	84	79
Louisiana	81	79
Texas	90	74
Arkansas	85	86
Tennessee	82	86
Average	83.4	79.3
Average for September	86.5	80.1
Average for Oct., 1885	87.5	78

These two authorities agree in nothing except as to Florida and Alabama. In other states—Texas, for one—the difference is surprising. The national cotton exchange allows us 90 per cent. of a full crop, but the agricultural bureau can find but 74 per cent. If a full crop were, say, 2,000,000 bales, one estimate would give us 1,800,000 bales and the other but 1,480,000, a difference of 320,000 bales.

**FALSE REPORTS OF SUFFERING.**

From the West we have two reports of the condition of affairs. One says that the destitution and suffering are terrible and widespread; that thousands of people are on the verge of starvation, and unless relief comes they must starve, for they have not even the means to get out of the country. The other says that there is no such deplorable state of affairs, and nobody is in danger of starving to death. Instances are cited where men of means are living upon the charity of outsiders, when they are abundantly able to take care of themselves. Many people protest against the reports that have gone out of ruined settlers and starving families, as exaggerations that will irreparably injure the country abroad and check immigration for years. Which of these tales is the true one? The truth probably lies in a medium between the two.

We do know that in several counties, notably Eastland, Callahan, Stephens, and probably a few others, there has been a complete failure of crops, and the people who had no other means of subsistence than the yield of their present crops are in distress; but we know, also, that the extravagant tales of Mr. Brown, who went to New York and declared that there were 100,000 families in Texas suffering for food, are untrue. At an average of five persons for each family, this would make 500,000 of our people beggars; and with a total population of about 2,000,000 we are advertising to the world that one-fourth of our inhabitants are dependent on the charity of strangers. Now we all know this is absurd; and the knowledge of its falsity will cause many people to withhold contributions because they will look upon all reports of destitution as false.

The men who are soliciting help for the drouth-sufferers will do well to stick close to the truth. They will make more friends and get more money than by exaggerating the matter. It is bad enough as it is. Don't make it any worse.

## THE ANGORA GOAT.

Old and New Blood—Thoroughbred or Pure Blood Animals.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

In the recent meeting of the American Mohair Growers' association in San Antonio, Texas, the main purpose of which was to establish a register of Angora goats, quite warm arguments took place as to whether pure-blood or thoroughbred Angoras were really in existence—or existed only in the imagination of some of the breeders.

In that meeting Mr. Claridge, the editor of Texas Stockman, erroneously said, that these arguments represented only a fight between the pure-blood breeders and the grade men.

I, personally, having argued conditionally in favor of the grade breeders, refuted this assertion of Mr. Claridge, and proved by the president of the association, Mr. W. D. Parrish, that as far as the number of Angoras, derived from imported stock, was concerned, I, as partner of Fink & Co. of Leon Springs, was, if not the largest, at least one of the largest breeders of so-called pure-bloods in Texas (having nearly 200 nannies of that class) and should naturally, if Mr. Claridge's view was correct, be entirely on the side of the pure-blood breeders. I then said that I was fully convinced that my own pure-blood stock could, as little as that of any other person, be called with any certainty pure-blood Angoras, as the mere fact of their having been imported from Asia Minor was not at all a guaranty of the purity of their blood; and that on the contrary the urging admission of very long lined, high-bred grades of good standard points, was caused, at least on my part, by a desire to see justice done to careful and conscientious breeders of good grades, and that the different degrees of excellence, originally proposed by me, and eventually adopted by the association—though in a modified shape—were calculated to exclude from the register all animals of careless or low breeding, but which are passing today as thoroughbreds just because imported ancestors are claimed for them.

All we know about practices in use with Angora goat breeders in Asia Minor is what we have learned from people who have visited that country and looked into its Angora goat husbandry. They all without exception agree that the practice of grading up the scrub goat of the country is common, even very common, there in the Angora raising districts, only they make the gross mistake of calling the black, coarse-haired goat almost exclusively used in Asia for that purpose "another species of Angora goat," and M. Boulier, the French scientist, whom Mr. Hays quotes in his Angora book, claims that five crosses are necessary to grade up a goat so as to look like pure-blood.

Quite aside of my opinion—that I can defy any scientist, who only knows Angora goats from his books, or the various specimens he has seen in a zoological garden or menagerie, to come into my pen and point out the best goats, and that therefore it must be impossible for him to go to Asia Minor and say from his own knowledge that a fifth grade not only looks as well but positively is as good as a real Angora—I have shown in my pamphlet that as favorable and even little results have been obtained in the United States with the smooth haired common goat.

I agree with Mr. Landrum's assertion, made in the recent Mohair grower's meeting, that a really thoroughbred Angora should have absolutely no kemps. Now if anybody goes through the storerooms of mohair mills and commission merchants, as well as through the United States bonded warehouse of New York, and examines the imported mohair, it will be very hard for him to find fleeces in which kemp not only does not exist, but in which it cannot be seen at the first examining glance, and the fact that you have to "hunt" for the kemp always speaks in favor of the breeding of the goat.

Yet I have not the slightest doubt, that any vestige of kemp in the fleece of an Angora goat is in itself proof positive of an admixture of common blood, no matter how remote it may be, and furthermore it is proof of an admixture of common blood of the coarse and long haired goat type!

But on the other side, the non-existence of kemps in a goat's fleece is by no means a proof of pure Angora blood; because, supposing even that a buck of absolute purity could be found (entirely without kemps, as I have said) if he is bred to a smooth haired common goat, and blood inbred to his offspring, he cannot possibly impart that which he has not himself, viz: kemps. On the other side, it cannot be supposed that some of the short hair of the com-

mon female should elongate in the offspring and form kemps, when the short undergrowth of hair of the sire is still shorter than her own!

Here I may mention that, practically spoken, kemp is the degenerated coarse hair of a long-haired common goat. It grows less and less and degenerates more the higher the animal is bred up. But it is quite distinct in character from the mohair. Its bulbs or roots have the same shape and character as those of the hair of the common goat or the undergrowth of hair of the Angora, and they remain in the skin after the hair is shed; whereas, the bulbs of the mohair are shed with the hair and new ones form in the skin shortly before the mohair begins to grow.

Besides the general existence of kemp in fleeces imported from Asia, there are other points which convince me of the fact that Angoras have been badly mongrelled up in Asia Minor. We find, for instance, fine, well-covered, heavy-fleeced ewes with heavy flowing beards, but we find also fine and heavy-fleeced ewes with only a few remnants of a beard left, and also just as fine ewes entirely without beard.

The sire of the grades mentioned in my pamphlet on page 25, which in three generations produced such excellent results, a full-fleeced kid, looking very much like a thoroughbred, was the best stock-getter I ever saw. With his get the beards of the females gradually dwindle down, becoming "fine by degrees and beautifully less" (Mr. Kirby of Mariposa county I suppose knows the quotation, though it is not "Milton," whom he is in the habit of quoting) with every generation, and I have seen many females of the fourth and fifth crosses, as well as so-called pure-bloods, with absolutely no beard at all, whilst other thoroughbred Angora ewes, with the very best points, have heavy flowing beards.

Furthermore, there are Angoras, they are even described as thoroughbreds, which instead of the short undergrowth of hair possess a soft woolly down, as it is found with the Rocky Mountain goat and the Cashmere. Now what is the reason for these deviations?

If we open a good natural history and study a little, we find that with the Falconer goat (the Capra Falconeri), to which species belong the common goats of Asia Minor referred to by M. Boulier, both males and females have long flowing beards. We also find that the Bezoar goat, (the Capra Egarus), shows a beard only with the males, whilst the females are entirely beardless, and we find that the downy wool is almost exclusively the property of wild species of animals.

Now why should we not have a right to suppose that bearded Angoras are the result of crossing up the Falconer goat originally with the pure Angora? The beardless Angora ewes are most likely crossed-up Bezoar goats, and the downy Angoras animals of rather short breeding crossed up with any wild species, or perhaps with the Cashmere goat, with which, though domesticated for centuries, the retaining of the wild characteristics has been the main object. As to the real shape of the original pure blooded Angora, I don't know of any document that can give us positive information on that point.

Though I have not the opinion, which Mr. Martin Kirby of Mariposa county, Cal., expressed in the Pacific Rural Press, that a common goat is nothing but a degenerated fleece goat, (he also contends that there exists what he calls a "mohair zone," in which alone an Angora can thrive, and that a common goat brought back to that fortunate "mohair zone" and so long-supposed "Paradise Lost," will by itself have a strong tendency to regenerate and to put on again its long-lost silver livery), nor do I acknowledge, as he claims American breeders generally do, the superiority of the Turks as breeders, because I admit that they have better goats than we do, but on the contrary, I know, and the fact is admitted by all writers on the Angora who have Asia Minor, the Angoras have been and still are bred over there entirely without pedigree, but only according to the quality of their fleeces, without regard to purity of blood or even a long-lined ancestry.

Now, as just the very owners of so-called pure-bloods admit that grades of as low as the third and fourth generations may look like thoroughbreds, and as they know that even twenty crosses do not in reality make a pure-blood, it fully stands to reason and cannot be denied that it is perfect nonsense to deduce positive purity of blood from importations, no matter from which country.

If we would admit into the register every imported animal as pure-blood, just because it has been imported, ex-

cluding those raised here as grades, but with a long line of good stock-getters ahead of them, we would make use of the same fallacious practices adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Cattle association, which requires with imported stock only a line of two black and white ancestors in order to admit them into their register, and I know it out of my own experience, the superintendent of the cattle quarantine of New York harbor, Dr. A. M. Farrington of Garfield, N. J., can certify that red calves are now and then born in the quarantine of black and white cows. On the other side, there are here in this country Holstein grades showing ten and more black and white ancestors of equally as good size and milking qualities as the best imported stock, but they cannot be registered.

I here must return to the expression I used in the beginning that, "conditionally I was in favor of the grade breeders," and my condition was that no graded animal should be admitted into the register unless it had a good long line of ancestors, bred and breeding true to the standard Angora type.

If I had entirely my own way in deciding upon the requirements of graded stock to permit admission into the register, I would call for at least five or six recorded and examined generations of correct standard breeding. With these it may well be supposed that the progeny would also be and breed true to type.

Some of my friends objected to so rigid a basis, on the ground that it would take too long to attain that point, but I told them that it was better for a person to begin now in a strict way and know that in a few years at least some of his stock would be considered good enough to be classed with the so-called pure-bloods, than never to be admitted at all, or stand out and let the register question fall through entirely.

Some of the grade breeders blamed me for finally being in favor of the Devine resolution, establishing two classes, one for pure-bloods derived on both sides from imported stock, and one for grades, each including three degrees of excellence, admission into the lowest of which will be quite hard even for most of the pure-bloods to obtain. But I was exactly of President Parish's opinion when he said, "You are at sixes and sevens; there are about a dozen of you present and you are pulling just in twelve different directions."

The establishment of the register was to me of prime importance, so much so as I had found out that my misgivings had proved true, and that the committee on registration appointed last February had absolutely done nothing in the matter, and all the newly appointed committee had to work upon was a little sketch which I had made the evening before the meeting, just to start the register question.

I knew that if everybody had held out and stood on his own opinion the register never would have been established, and I am glad there were others who began to reason in the same way, thanks to which the register became a fact. May the members present at one of the future meetings make the amendments, for amendments are needed, and badly needed, if justice shall be done to honest and careful breeders of grades, and if careless breeders of so-called pure-bloods shall ever be dealt with as they deserve, and finally, if the real ultimate object of the register—to protect the mohair growing public against imposition and fraud and enable them to buy really good breeding stock at its proper value—shall be ever attained.

The best sires, no doubt, are the cheapest, no matter at what cost. The better the sire, (I don't mention the ewe because it is well enough known that the only ewe fit to grade up is the short and smooth coated one) and the less crosses it takes to make a full-fleeced goat, the less quality in breeding it needs afterwards to enable such a grade buck to reproduce with inferior ewes true to type. But if such a line of good breeding is once interrupted by a sire of weak blood, the more generations it will need to insure good reproduction. Non-compliance with this rule produces animals of variable breeding.

Especially when a ewe is served for the first time it is of the greatest importance that the buck should be of the very best quality, otherwise the three or four following kids, no matter how good their sires may be, are apt to be of as inferior quality as the first.

If a grade buck, whose ancestors for five or six generations I knew positively to have been of true standard breeding, was offered to me, I would select him in preference to any so-called pure blood I did not know anything about, and I am convinced he would breed as well as any.

Thus old blood, that is of a long line of good and well-bred ancestors, is what we need to produce good breeding stock, and if the register does not insure this right at once, it will cause such stock to come into existence and it certainly will procure us the means to trace not only the antiquity of their breeding, but by means of the three degrees of excellence in each class; (I wish there were six instead of three) indicate quite accurately also the quality of that breeding.

That there are two classes now is no everlasting disadvantage; on the contrary, it will create a kind of chivalrous rivalry, and the two classes can easily be merged into one, as soon as the association sees fit to make the change. But the time that will elapse before this consolidation takes place is not lost; the grade animals will be on record and their offspring will sell whether in future they are fit to be classed with the pure bloods or not.

But it is not one certain kind of a fleece that we have to consider and breed for; we have to have fleeces of different grades of fineness for different purposes. There are—mostly owing to influences of the climate, pasture, etc.—regions where the fleeces gradually get coarse. Just look at C. P. Bailey's clips, which no doubt include his pure bloods. Taken all together there is not a better flock in the Union. Now let us turn to page 8 and 9 of Macnaughtan's little goat book, and we find that the Bailey clip had with a consignment of over 18,000 lbs. only 60 lbs. of mohair at 55 cents, whilst on the opposite page we find, that with a consignment of 4,800 lbs. there were 670 lbs. of mohair at 60 cents. Both were sold at about the same time and no difference existed in the market value of mohair, and the possible supposition that Macnaughtan had not done justice to the Bailey clip is, judging from my personal acquaintance with them, entirely out of question. The name of the consignor of the 4,800 lbs. of mohair is not given, but I know that the hair was grown in Texas. Now what is the reason that this latter clip brought so much more than Mr. Bailey's? Is it that he had so much better goats? Not a bit of it! Judging from the by far greater evenness of the fleeces, I would say that the Bailey goats are by far superior.

All these two bills of sale would prove to me would be, that the natural influences the Bailey goats are subjected to incline towards making the mohair rather coarse, and that on the contrary the district where the other hair was grown had the tendency to make the fiber fine.

The further practical inference which I would draw from these two bills of sale, would be that if I was raising Angoras in California or Nevada, I would feel inclined to use fine haired bucks, to what extent the animals and the respective weights of fleeces of both bucks and ewes would have to tell me; and if I was threatened by having bred my goats too fine, I would hunt for sires in the flocks of some of the best breeders in California or Nevada.

But also here, not every animal that appears to have the desired qualities will do to effect with certainty an improvement. Here, as well as with grading up of the common stock, antiquity of the desired qualities is indispensable, and I will conclude my letter with words which every Angora goat breeder ought to consider, that good breeding stock, especially sires, with a long line of well-bred ancestors, are necessary for the success of the husbandry, and that bad breeding stock is its worst enemy.

G. A. HOERLE,  
Cor. secretary of the American Mohair Growers' association.

## MOHAIR GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Register Adopted, and Rules Made for Its Government.

The work of this meeting has been the establishment of a register, and it was found to be no light task. Some were of the opinion that it was presumptuous for Texas to take the initiative in so important a matter, but the majority recognized the great necessity for a register and concluded that it might as well be started now and here as at any other time and place. It was remarked by members that if breeders of other states did not want to patronize this register, they could let it alone—there was nothing obligatory about it, but an effort should be made to systemize and purify the Angora goat breeding business as now too often practiced.

On Monday afternoon at the reassembling of the association the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee on the register, and they work-



## JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

The Industry as it is on the Isle of Malta.  
Written by Jno. Worthington, Esq., U. S. Consul for the Texas Live Stock Journal.  
UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
MALTA, Sept. 24, 1886.

I am at last able to give you some reliable information as requested, on the subject of Maltese jacks and jennets and mules.

One thing is certain; the Maltese jacks and jennets are not what they used to be when their reputation for straight blood and thorough excellence was world-wide. That they have deteriorated by careless and unintelligent crossing is unquestionable. Indeed, one Maltese told me: "My impression is that very few of good stock can be found now. All I have seen for some years past would not be worth the risk and expense of sending to America." But I believe this gentleman was extreme in his unfavorable opinion.

I interviewed the veterinary doctor in charge of the garrison stables, and from him I learned that the Maltese donkeys have better constitutions, are stronger and more enduring and have more muscle than the Spanish animals, but are not so high. They are a little more vicious on the start but temper down all right and do fine work. The pasterns and legs of the Spanish show less strength. He added, if by "jennets" you mean mules, he should think he could find about 100 in the island of 14 1/2 hands high, of Malta breed, and costing from \$150 each.

Another man, to whom I had been referred for information, said there were not more than 8 or 10 donkeys in the whole island of 13 hands high and upwards. I doubt the correctness of his statement, for I myself have seen a greater number than he names.

A Mr. Barlolome Busuttill, of 55 Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, said that he begged to offer himself to supply any number of jacks and jennets required. The substance of Mr. Busuttill's information is as follows: "The cost of first quality jacks and jennets varies from \$400 to \$450, according to the fluctuations of the market and the circumstances under which the animals are bought. The greater quantity of these animals has generally been sold by me. Only lately I supplied General Fielding with two very good first-quality jacks at \$400 each, which that gentleman bought with the intention of sending to America. As to the transport and subsistence of the animals, I could only furnish information as to the expenses of the same from this island to London, England, but as to any further expenses from London to New York, it is a question that concerns the purchaser, and which would depend upon such agreements as he should see fit to make with the company of steamers undertaking to carry them to destination. The cost from Malta to London would be about \$75 or \$80 a head. As to the best breeds of jacks, I can only say that the Maltese are very much recommended, and that in Spain they send to Malta for good jacks and jennets. The first quality of the Maltese breed of mules can be obtained at prices varying from \$175 to \$225, ages three to five years. The quotations herein mentioned are for the animals put on board at Malta. I would recommend secrecy and promptness when once purchases are decided upon, in order to head off the advanced prices that would follow the knowledge of any unusual demand."

Mr. Busuttill's standing and reliability in business matters is said to be good, from a Maltese point of view. A man's word, however, generally speaking, in Malta, is not as good as his bond.

I addressed a letter asking for information on the subject of Maltese jacks and mules to Mr. R. Micallef, the assistant secretary to government in Gozo. (Gozo is one of the Maltese islands and contains many donkeys). Mr. Micallef's reply was as follows: "The result of my inquiries about Gozo mules and donkeys is the following, and I hope the particulars I have been able to gather will in some measure supply the information you are desirous of obtaining: There are in Gozo something over 600 mules and about 700 to 750 donkeys; the latter number, however, includes a large proportion of Barbary and Egyptian donkeys, which are continually imported into this island. They belong generally to farmers, and both mules and donkeys are used for agricultural work, the mules being more particularly employed in the transport of land produce, quarry stone, and the like. So far as I could ascertain, there are four or five regular breeders in Gozo, but they carry on their trade on a very limited scale. I have seen some beautiful specimens of jacks, one being 15 hands high, though I am told this is an ex-

ception, the generality being 14 hands. Were a purchaser to come on the spot I think he might find some fifteen or twenty to buy at prices varying between \$60 and \$400, according to quality. General Fielding, I am told, had bought a very fine pair some two years ago for \$750, which I believe he had sent to America. The she donkeys, which are generally the same height, 14 hands or a little under, and of which there is a greater number, might be bought at prices averaging between \$40 and \$100, according to quality. Their color is black, the under portion of the body being white, as is also the mouth and a circle round the eyes. Mules are found here in greater number. Above 100, I should think, could be bought by a purchaser on the spot at prices between \$25 and \$150. Their height varies between 14 1/2 and 15 1/2 hands, and their color is brown. They are very hardy and spirited. I am unable to make any comparison between the Spanish and the Maltese breeds, but I know many are exported from these islands on the occasion of military expeditions, as well as in ordinary times, and so far as I know they are very much appreciated."

From the owners of the jacks and jennets themselves I could obtain no information, for the reason that they spoke only the Maltese language, a language only spoken by the Maltese themselves. I wanted to get my information as to the good and bad qualities, the heights, dispositions, endurance and prices of animals from the actual owners and users and not through second-hand interpreters, but this was impossible. I cannot speak the Maltese, and life is too short to undertake to learn it. It is neither fish, flesh nor fowl. Its rock-bottom is Arabic, but its superstructure is sprinkled with Italian and other Mediterranean languages to a degree that makes it unique. The owners I allude to are the country people, the farmers, who plow and cart their produce to the Valletta market with their own donkeys and mules. These people own the great majority of the animals. In order to get their views of the excellence and value of their animals I needed to employ the services of interpreters, but I had no funds to expend to that end. I went to the chief secretary of the Malta government, the Hon. Walter Hely-Hutchinson, and asked him to favor me with the names of any native gentlemen who were well informed on the subject in question. He was very obliging, and recommended me to apply to the Marquis Testaferrata Olivier, a Maltese nobleman of property and intelligence, who took much interest in the industries and welfare of the island. To the noble marquis, therefore, I addressed a letter of inquiry, quoting freely from your letter to me, and after a long delay I to-day received his reply. It is as follows:

"MALTA, 24th Sept., 1886.

"SIR—I have received your note of the 15th instant soliciting an early reply to your previous letter on the subject of Maltese donkeys and mules.

"Though I take a great interest in anything that concerns our island, I am always ready, whenever I am able to do so, to help in furthering its interests, still I have never had occasion to study the subject of the breeding of the animals for which Malta is noted. It was only lately, when the local committee for the colonial and Indian exhibition had to form a collection of Maltese animals for transmission to Kensington, (London) that my attention has been drawn to the matter. My notions, therefore, on the subject are rather scanty, and I would not answer your letter before gathering as much information as possible from other trustworthy and better-informed persons.

"In one of the original letters you transmitted to me some questions are put with respect to the trade in animals in Malta, which I shall try to answer.

"In the first place, your correspondent requests you to give him the names and addresses of some prominent breeders of high quality of jacks and jennets, of the best stock obtainable.

"In Malta there are no such breeders as your correspondent describes. Animals are not bred here on a large scale as they are in other countries. Here some agriculturists possess one or two jacks; these they sell when they find a chance of doing so with advantage, and breed others in their stead. The number of jacks brought up in Malta depends on the demand for exportation, as young donkeys, when sale is not probable, are castrated and used as working animals. Persons wishing to procure large numbers of donkeys could not apply to one breeder for the number required, but would have to go into the country to buy them in small lots of three, two or one.

"With regard to 'dealers in jacks of the best quality,' whose names and addresses your correspondent wishes to have, I may say the same as I said of the breeders. There are no persons in Malta who profess to deal in donkeys. Whenever donkeys have been exported, the exportation has been carried on by merchants engaged in any other trade, who generally apply to a country cattle broker, who procures the animals for them.

"I have had an interview on this subject with Dr. O. Bardon. This gentleman is quite conversant with the matter. He is a veterinary surgeon, and though he does not profess to practice except as an amateur, he has had a good deal to do with all the breeders in Malta. He has lately volunteered to assist the commission for the colonial and Indian exhibition in the formation of a complete collection of Maltese animals, and his services were of the highest value to the commission. He has succeeded in forming an excellent collection of animals, amongst which are a first-rate donkey, a jennet and a mule, which were exhibited some months ago at the garden opposite the public library.

"Dr. Bardon says he is willing to procure jacks and jennets, as also mules, for your American correspondents, if they are willing to commit to him the affair. He says he is prepared to buy and ship to New York the animals, or else, in case your correspondents prefer to come themselves here, to select the donkeys for them from the country and have them shown to them in town before the purchase. Dr. Bardon, though not actually in the business, has on more than one occasion bought and shipped donkeys for persons abroad.

"The price of jacks and jennets, like that of all goods in general, depends on the demand. It has at times risen very high, at others it has been reasonable. As member of the committee for the colonial and Indian exhibition, I was, some months ago, commissioned to buy a donkey from Gozo, one of the best to be found for the colonial and Indian exhibition. I was assisted in this affair by Dr. Bardon. We had great difficulty in bringing down the price to \$425. In a conversation with a gentleman who has sent some donkeys to Jamaica, the price of \$500 per head was quoted. Chev. E. V. Ferro, who has also sent donkeys to New York, mentions the same sum or thereabout. I am certain, however, that if the affair is well managed and the destination as well as the large demand are kept secret these prices may be sensibly reduced. I would, however, advise your correspondents to proceed with great caution, and if they decide to come to Malta themselves, to keep away as much as possible from the breeders and have the purchase made subject to their approval by a trustworthy Maltese agent. I am sure that if it is allowed to transpire that foreign merchants are buying donkeys the news would immediately cause the prices to rise considerably. The price of jennets is much lower than that of jacks. We have lately bought a very good one for the colonial and Indian exhibition. She was pregnant with a mule and we paid \$95 for her. Both the jack and the jennet were first-rate animals, 30 months old. The jennet was sold again for \$105, and the jack is still in the possession of the colonial and Indian exhibition commission.

"I can say nothing of the cost of conveyance of animals to New York. It is a question which can only be answered by steamship agents. The Chev. E. V. Ferro promised to find in his books the amount of freight he paid when he sent donkeys to New York, as also the precise cost of the animals. I shall transmit this information as soon as I shall receive it from Mr. Ferro. A great change, however, has since that time taken place in the cost of freight, and I am sure that this item, considering the distance between this island and New York, will not be too high. We know very little here about Spanish donkeys. I hear, however, that they are far below the Maltese in size, agility and perfection of conformation. This assertion is, I think, validly sustained by the fact that the exportation of Maltese donkeys has at times been very brisk and the prices very high. Though there is a fluctuation in the number of heads exported, still donkeys are continually being sold at high prices to be sent to Sicily, Algeria, Aden, Java and other places, and the exportation to Jamaica was some time ago so great that the breed promised to emigrate altogether to that island, leaving no representative in Malta. In a large country like Spain, swarmed with mules and donkeys, a large supply of jacks can be found at any time, and I suppose at a lower price than in

Malta. I cannot, therefore, find out what may have induced importers to apply to Malta, unless it be the great superiority in the quality of the stock. If we were to judge of the size from its fruit, we must say that there can be no comparison between the Maltese and the Spanish donkey. The Maltese differs from the Spanish mule as the English from the Barbary horse. By paying a visit to Strada Reale early in the morning you will see a whole procession of country carts coming into Valletta with vegetables, all drawn by mules as high as an English horse. A visit to one of the stone quarries in Malta would make you see a collection of mules of wonderful size and power, drawing up-hill carts with nearly 40 cubic feet of Malta stone upon them. During the Egyptian campaign large numbers of mules were bought by the transport department from Malta, Sicily, Barbary, Cyprus, as well as from Spain. At the close of the campaign a choice was made of the best mules and the rest sold by auction. In Malta no bid was made for Sicilian or Spanish mules above \$30, whilst Maltese mules are sold here for \$200 or even \$250. All the Maltese mules in the possession of the department were then sent to England and some of the best Spanish and Sicilian retained for service in Malta. If you compare the commissariat mules with those seen drawing most of the Maltese carts you will be able to form an idea of the superiority of the latter. Maltese mules are powerful and spirited. They are generally worked from sunrise to sunset, many of them drawing heavy loads of Maltese stones. They are large, larger than any other mules, though their dams are generally Barbary mares, which are most common in Malta. They are swift and trot like a horse.

"Formerly in Malta house carriages were drawn by mules, and horses were very exceptionally used. The breed of Maltese mules could be still further improved, as the large size of the donkey enables him to cover even an English mare. In case you would be disposed to see a Maltese jack and a mule of most elegant forms, I shall be glad to show you those which were intended for the colonial and Indian exhibition. I shall also be much pleased in case you would like to have a conversation with Dr. O. Bardon, whom I have mentioned above, to present him to you, either at my house or if you prefer at your office.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
L. TESTAFERRATA OLIVIER."

In a recent pamphlet on the industries and resources of Malta, the author says: "First among the animals ranks the he ass, which is the finest in the world for its height, and as such, much sought after in other countries for breeding purposes. Standing high, of a black and shiny color, white near the mouth and belly, the Maltese he ass is fit for breeding purposes from the age of three to twelve years. The mule of Malta is very active and strong, capable of being worked twelve hours a day. The little black she ass, white bellied and not much larger than large dogs, is useful for its milk, which, owing to the small size of the animal, it can give warm to the patient in his bedroom."

It may be interesting to know that a statement of live stock maintained in this island in 1884 shows 5,329 horses, mules and asses; 8,110 horned cattle; 11,150 sheep, and 6,000 goats. The once famous breed of Maltese dogs has "petered out," but the dogs and cats in Malta outnumber the inhabitants two to one, and the inhabitants number 167,000.

The twelve donkeys that were exported and invoiced from here in April, 1884, by Patrick Doran, to the United States, for breeding purposes, consisted of ten jackasses and two she asses, the cost of which was \$1340 in Malta. I am sorry I cannot give you particulars as to their colors, height in inches from ground to withers, or their cost per head for different grades and qualities, male and female. I remember that Mr. Doran seemed well satisfied with his purchases, and intimated that he had made a good bargain at the total price. He seems to have gone about the business in a quiet way, picking up one animal here and another there, and creating no suspicion of a "demand."

Should you or your agent visit Malta with a view of buying animals, I would advise that your coming or object should not be heralded abroad.

From all I could learn on the subject I believe that some excellent jacks and jennets of good breed could be picked up here. The best way to ship them would be direct to some United States port on some steamer going direct. Such chances for direct shipping are of frequent occurrence.







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**THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.**

At a joint meeting of the executive board of the National Cattle Growers' association of America and the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association of the United States, held at the Leland hotel, Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 15th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the president and secretaries of the National Cattle Growers' association of America and the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association of the United States be and are hereby instructed to invite all cattle growers' associations, state and national departments, or boards of agriculture, the governors of states and territories, state or territorial live stock commissions, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges, agricultural experimental stations, and all associations whatsoever in any manner interested in promoting the interests of the cattle industry of the United States, to appoint two delegates each, and all live stock and agricultural papers to appoint one delegate each to participate in a convention of cattle growers to meet with and under the auspices of The Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of the United States, at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of November next.

Every industry, calling and profession in the country has its societies and organizations, where the members meet, deliberate, exchange views and agree on policies for the welfare of each particular craft. We cannot see why stockmen should be an exception to this almost universal rule. True, there are district and state associations, but their accomplishments are only local in effect, even when of a business nature, and too often there is no "business" at all in their meetings, which are rather social reunions of convivial friends. The Chicago convention of the 16th November will announce a new departure. It will be the first national gathering of representatives of every class directly interested in or connected with the stock raising business in this country, and it is the intention that plans shall be agreed upon for the concentration of the influence of all in favor of everything that will protect and advance the interests of the live stock business in the United States.

Legislation is required to protect the stock raisers of the country, as well as those of other callings. To decide upon some general policy that shall be acceptable to all quarters of the country; to harmonize, or at least to compromise, the conflicting requirements of the East and West, the North and South; to bring all together in an earnest endeavor to unite upon a plan that is best for all, and then to adhere to that plan as one man, is the mission of the Chicago convention, and if it accomplishes this, or makes a beginning towards its accomplishment, it will have done more than any other agency to relieve the live stock business from the depression into which it has fallen, and from which it appears unable to relieve itself.

Papers friendly to the stock interests will confer a favor by copying the call for the convention, as quoted above.

**NEW RAILROAD OUTLETS.**

The building of a railroad from Fort Worth to Brownwood, which is now assured, will have a good effect upon the stock business of the Southwest. When the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is extended from Arkansas City to Fort Worth, a direct shipping line will be had from the Southwest to Kansas City and Chicago that will be of the

greatest value to cattlemen and sheepmen. And when to these roads is added a direct line to Denver, over the Fort Worth & Denver road, Texas stockmen will have but little more to ask for in the way of shipping facilities to the Northern markets and the grazing grounds of the Northwest. The only question is as to rates.

The advent of the Atchison road in this state will introduce a rival to the Gould roads that will necessarily stimulate competition and by that means we will obtain better freight rates. At present the Texas shipper has but two outlets to the North, over the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain roads. These are both under one management, and no competition is possible. The Atchison road comes here to contest for the Texas carrying trade, and, to obtain a part of it, must offer better rates than are given by the roads that now occupy the field; and these roads, in order to keep even a fraction of what they have, must meet the lowest rates of the new rival at every competing point. Pools may, and probably will, be formed, but they will be on a lower basis of charges than shippers are now paying, and experience shows that where competition is sharp pools are very brittle guards against rate-cutting.

The stockmen of Texas, therefore, have only to keep a stiff upper lip for a little while, and they will see the dawn of a better day. The most far-seeing dealers are looking for a rise in prices soon; and when to this increase of receipts we add a decrease of transportation expenses, the industry will flourish once again.

**ABOUT DOUBLE DECKS.**

DALLAS, TEX., Oct. 25, 1886.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

SIR—Referring to an article which appeared in your paper of Oct. 15, headed, "About Double Decks," I beg to call your attention to a few facts which have probably escaped your notice.

First—That the Texas State Live Stock association has for two years in succession adopted the report of the committee on transportation, which report embodied a resolution recommending the re-adoption of double-deck cars for sheep on all railroads.

Second—That the committee on transportation was largely made up of gentlemen representing the stock interests of the various Texas railroads.

It is to be supposed that if the stock agents of the various roads, in their capacity of members of the state association, recommended the adoption of "double-deck cars" that they made the same recommendations to the heads of departments of their various roads, and the fact that "double-deck cars" were absolutely put on, even if too late for last spring's traffic, goes to show that the live stock agents were not quite as "ignorant of their duties" to the roads and to shippers as your article would seem to indicate. The unmanly thing you make, wherein you dub me the "accidentally live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific railway," I can afford to pass over.

If you can afford to go before your patrons with an article, (such as the one here mentioned) with the personality therein unexplained and the misstatement of facts uncorrected, I will try and survive it.

I must add right here, however, that in my opinion the mission of a "live stock paper" is to foster the interests of the stockmen and not to engender by misstatements an antagonistic feeling between the shipper and the carrier.

Respectfully, THOS. F. FISHER.

Mr. Thos. F. Fisher gave the sheep interest a kick and received one in return. He was not responsible for the Southern system doing away with double decks, and he is not entitled to any credit for the slight concession recently made by the Missouri Pacific to the sheep interest in the matter of transportation facilities. The remark which called for the response he objects to was entirely uncalled for, and it is not the first time his utterances on the sheep question were unfavorable to shippers. It he will look over the early

"ranch and range" columns of the Dallas News he will find himself so quoted during the time negotiations were pending for better rates. He was then in a position to help the sheep interest, but failed to give any encouragement, and he should be the last to talk about that subject. But he finds his way to print again and the tenor of his remarks are the same. If he can do no better for the sheep interest than to question the wisdom that actuated the change recently made, he had better keep out of print, for sheep-raisers have stood over-charge and have no humor for round-about abuse. Such talk as Mr. Fisher puts in the Dallas News is what causes trouble between carrier and shipper.

As to who is the better friend of the live stock interests of Texas, Mr. Fisher or the STOCK JOURNAL, we leave that question to the verdict of the stockmen themselves.

**HIGH AND LOW PRICES.**

In May, 1882, Mr. F. W. Lewis of Colorado City shipped to Chicago 320 head of prime fat Texas raised grass steers which averaged over 1000 pounds and sold for \$7.12 1/2 per hundred pounds, that netted to the shipper over sixty-five dollars per head. About three weeks later Col. C. C. Slaughter received seven cents per pound for one thousand steers on the same market. These were the best prices realized for Texas cattle at any time.

The prices now to be realized on cattle equally fat and of as good quality and weight would not be over \$3.75 per hundred, and the net receipts would be less than one-half the amount realized in 1882 on a few lots of choice cattle. The average of different classes of beef steers runs about the same. Steers that in 1882 brought \$45 now bring \$22.50 or thereabouts, owing to two causes—one a failure of the range, the other a failure in the markets.

With one exception the conditions of the beef-producing business in Texas are very much like the way they stood in 1881, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that like causes will produce similar effects.

In 1881 prices of cattle were as low as the prices of cattle are to day. The farming sections having suffered from drouth were unloading the stock they could not winter. In the range territory men had shipped on account of the drouth, and afterwards held back because the range was greatly improved by fall rains. In the fall of 1881 the state received a most thorough and wholesome soaking, and the excellent condition of the grass that fattened steers in May, 1882, was as much due to the moisture of the fall rains as to the rains of spring. We had then as 1882 opened good cattle and good markets.

The only point of dissimilarity is in the extent of range country which, then being vacant, is now utilized. Then the boom in beef led the demand for stock cattle, whereas in 1887—if, as we believe, the beef markets will be strong—the demand will be simply for steers.

Life is too short and fluctuations in values too frequent for stock cattle transactions at high figures; and the range is limited to a carrying capacity already ascertained, consequently a boom in beef will only slightly reflect on stock cattle, but will materially advance the animal not perfect, but approaching maturity as a grass beef.

The mildest speculator in 1881 had no hope of even five cents in 1882 and the seven-cent sales drove men frantic for good paying cattle properties. Yet to-day—barring pools, discriminations and labor troubles—the indications point as strongly to good prices next spring and are equally favorable for a most satisfactory range in 1887. Let there be prices low in 1886 to the very end of the season by reason of excessive sales, and immediately after the turn of the year, when the grip of

winter is upon us all, meat on the hoof will rise on account of the scarcity, and will be very slow to fall.

Stock raisers, be they large or small owners, need not fear the future if they can stand the present low prices. In sheep and hogs the tide has turned, and cattle are the last to make the turn.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL predicts a prosperous time to stockmen no later than January, 1887.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The "Interstate" series of readers are an improvement on the old-fashioned style of school readers that the rising generation should be thankful for. There are three grades—Primary, Intermediate and Grammar-school—which are issued monthly and contain the freshest and most instructive stories for children. They are profusely illustrated, and the subject-matter relates to things that enter into every boy and girl's every-day life, which makes their study interesting and attractive. The Interstate Publication company of Chicago deserve the thanks of every teacher and parent, as well as of the young, for introducing this novelty in schools.

"The American Cowboy" is the subject of a timely and instructive article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., in the November Harper's. The public services which the cattle rangers have performed as pioneers of civilization, repressors of Indian outbreaks, punishers of injustice, and leaders in a great industry, are well shown. Special attention is given to the recent northern movements of cattle-raising through Montana, Dakota, Colorado and Kansas. Some valuable information is given concerning the methods, the extent and the proceeds of ranching in that section.

"Shoppell's Modern Houses" is a publication that everyone who intends building a home wants, and can use to good advantage. It is a quarterly of 72 pages, every one of them filled with tasty designs for residence houses, ranging in cost from \$600 to \$15,000. The plans are in the latest styles of architecture, and it would be a great improvement for our Texas towns if these styles were more generally pursued in building. The Co-operative Building Plan association, 191 Broadway, New York, publish it, at \$4 a year.

Dallas Stock Market.

DALLAS, Oct. 25, 1886.  
Transactions have been more numerous during the past week than for several months. Buyers are able, however, to supply all their wants without any increase in price. Beeves weighing 750 lbs and up are comparatively scarce and sell readily. The highest figures reached was 2.35 cents, paid by Geo. Langsdale for a bunch averaging 861 lbs. Inferior quality and cows are bought by the butchers at from 1 1/2 to 2 cents. There is a fair demand for good fat sheep at 24 to 25 cents, and well-conditioned hogs sell for 4 cents, with the prospect apparently of somewhat higher figures in the near future. Following are the sales at John A. Carter & Son's Butchers' and Drovers' stock yards:

W. L. Banister of San Saba county sold to S. W. Barber 1 car-load of cattle, av. 810 lbs, at 2c; Glen to Chas. Eimicke, 11 cows and steers, av. 765 lbs, at 2c; W. R. Dawlins to Nusbaumer Bros., 7 steers, av. 887 lbs, price not reported; V. S. Bowles, a bunch of cattle to various parties, prices not ascertained; S. W. Barber to Langsdale Bros., a car-load of cows at 1 1/2 to 2c; J. B. Postman to Langsdale Bros., a fine lot of steers, av. 861 lbs, at 2.35c; Glen to Eimecke, 5 cows, av. 816 lbs, at 2c; Hillien of Decatur, a car-load of steers, av. 850 lbs, at 2.20c. There were several transactions in what are termed sausage cows at about \$11 per head. Swink sold 2 car-loads of hogs, avg. 300 lbs., at 4 cts. A pair of work oxen brought \$75. A milch cow sold by W. H. Coyle for \$30.

Nusbaumer Bros. have made preparations to feed about 200 head of cattle this season.  
A SUCCESSFUL BREKEDER.

Mr. James Arbuckle, proprietor of the Rutherglen Stock farm's herd of Holsteins and Jerseys, captured the following prizes at the Southwestern fair at Sherman: Best thoroughbred Holstein bull over 3 years old; same, over 1 and under 2 years old; best Holstein bull calf; best Holstein cow over 3 years; best Holstein cow over 2 and under 3 years; best Holstein grade bull calf; best Holstein heifer calf;

best Jersey cow over 3 years old; best Jersey heifer over 2 and under 3 years old; best Jersey heifer under 2 years; best Polled Angus heifer under 3 years. This stock will all be included in Mr. Arbuckle's exhibit at the Dallas State Fair and Exposition.

New Slaughtering House.

Owing to the strike in the Chicago packeries, Uncle Emerson has himself gone to slaughtering, reckless of results. He is up to the racket, and doesn't propose to let anybody go hungry or naked so long as his diamond breast-pins can be sold for half price. "I know how it was myself. As I only had a few dollars and needed a time-piece, I wore out a good pair of shoes and was just starting in on a new pair, when one of our boys told me to go to Uncle Emerson, next to the court-house, San Antonio, and you wouldn't believe it but he sold me a good silver watch for \$4.20, the amount he advanced with interest added. This was six months ago, and by thunder she has kept time ever since with Bell's regulator. I recommend all my friends to go to Uncle Emerson to get his money or good value for theirs."

John T. Farnell & Co.

The advertisement of this well known and popular house will be found in this issue of the JOURNAL. This house stands at the head of the mercantile houses in the Northwest, and ranks with the best wholesale dry goods houses in the United States. Stockmen who visit Chicago to attend the National Cattle convention should not fail to visit this house, where they will be warmly welcomed by the proprietors, who are largely interested in live stock in Texas. It will be of special interest to merchants from the Southwest to visit and examine the goods in this mammoth house.

Largest stock of tin plate, metals, sheet iron, iron roofing and siding in Western Texas, Piper & Schulthess, San Antonio, Texas. We sell at factory prices, only freight added.

**FENCES FOR FARMERS**  
PRETTIEST. CHEAPEST. MOST DURABLE.  
**SOMETHING NEW.**  
Any one can make it at home and clear \$10 to \$25 per day. Full particulars with testimonials. Illustrated Catalogue Free. STANDARD MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.

**CITY HOTEL, - CHICAGO.**

Cor. State and 16th Sts.  
SPECIAL RATE TO STOCKMEN, \$1.50 PER DAY. Nearest hotel outside the yards. Table and Rooms first-class. State st., Archer av. or L. S. & M. S. Dummy pass the house to all parts of city and depots.  
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

**Scott's CHARCOAL POWDERS**  
for Horses, Cattle and Sheep  
SCOTT'S HOG CURE, SCOTT'S CHICKEN POWDER. Price per lb 50c, per 5 lbs and over 30c. Charcoal and Iron Tonic for MAN, per bottle 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our New Book, etc., on disease and treatment sent free on request.  
Scott Medicine Co., 179 Illinois St., Chicago.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,**  
Tulane University of Louisiana.  
[Formerly, 1847-1884, the University of Louisiana] Its advantages for practical instruction in diseases of the Southwest are unrivaled, as the law secures it superabundant materials from the great Charity Hospital with its 700 beds, 20,000 patients annually. Students have no hospital-fees to pay and special instruction is daily given at the bedside of the sick, as in no other institution. For catalogue or information, address,  
Prof. S. E. CHALLE, M. D., Dean,  
P. O. Drawer 261, New Orleans, La.

**DR. C. W. PHILIPS, DENTIST,**  
46 W. Commerce St., (Up-Stairs.)  
Opposite Grocers' Bank. Entrance at the rear of building on Navarro Street.  
**SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**  
Gas Administered in Extracting Teeth.

**WANTED** A reliable and energetic Salesman in every county in the South and West. Work light and pleasant. Salary or commission first-class. Address us at once, stating age, present and past occupation.  
J. A. WILMORE & Co.,  
Richmond, Va.

**FENCE! FENCE!**  
The Best, Cheapest, Strongest and Most Durable WIRE FENCE in the World for Railroads, Ranches, Farms and Ornamental Fencing. Fire, Storm, and Flood Proof. Agents Wanted—Profits Large. Territory for sale. Send for terms and illustrations. Address, **W. C. CHOLSON,**  
100 West Third St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**NOW BUY YOUR GUNS**  
when business is dull and prices are low is the time to buy your outfit for the fall shooting. Great bargains. Send for new FREE catalogue of Watches, Rifles, Sporting Goods and Guns. **G. W. CLARKE & Co., 54-56 Nassau St., New York**

**SONGS** 100 new and popular songs sent free to all who send 4 cents to pay postage. 100 pieces choice music 6 cts. Catalogue free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**HOME STUDY.** Book-keeping Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free.  
**BRYANT & STRATTON, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**WORK FOR ALL.** \$30 A WEEK and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.**

**STAR WIND-MILLS**

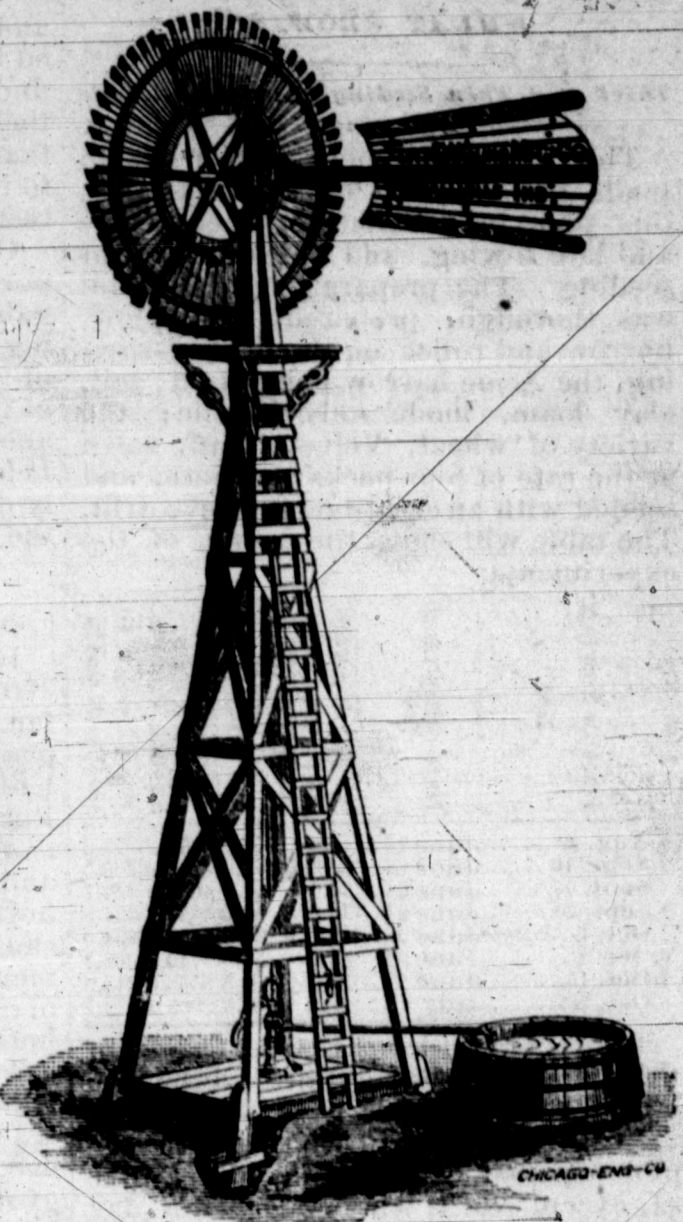
—AND—  
**Water Works Supplies.**  
Wind Mills, Derricks, Tanks, Pumps, Hose, Pipe Fittings, Fountains, Feed Grinders, Etc.  
**TUBULAR WELL TOOLS, WELL CASING TUBING AND SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**

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 & WALLINGMAN'S Co.**  
1607 Main St.,  
**FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.**



**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 (4057).  
GROVE 4TH, (13733), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd, (2490).  
DEWSBURY 2D, (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4095). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at any sale stable, 1604 and 1606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.  
**J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kan.**

J. T. GANO. C. W. GANO.  
**GANO BROS.,**  
—DEALERS IN—  
**—Real Estate and Live Stock—**  
**NO. 1101 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

OFFER FOR SALE:  
Choice grazing lands in Western Texas. Rich mineral lands in Presidio and El Paso counties. Desirable Dallas City real estate. All grades of cattle contracted for future delivery.  
**LOAN MONEY**  
in sums of \$1,000 and upward on long time at reasonable rates of interest on good real estate security.

**John A. Carter & Son,**  
—Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards—  
**DALLAS, TEXAS.**

**Porter Corn Crusher**  
Undoubtedly the best Corn Crusher ever invented for Cattle feeders. Guaranteed to crush 1,000 bushels per day with two-horse power. Circulars free. Address  
**E. A. PORTER & BRO.,**  
St. Louis, Mo., Bowling Green, Ky.  
When writing to advertiser mention Texas Live Stock Journal.

P. A. HUFFMAN, Fort Worth, Tex. R. H. SELLERS, Late of Lexington, Va. T. B. DANIELS, Late of Georgia  
**HUFFMAN, SELLERS & Co.,**  
**Real Estate & Loan Agents,**  
Land Titles Investigated, Taxes paid and Collections Made for Non-Residents. Correspondence Solicited.

We refer by permission to K. M. VanZandt, president Fort Worth National bank; Capt. M. B. Loyd, president First National bank, Fort Worth; A. M. Britton, President City National bank, Fort Worth; Col. Wm. M. Harrison, president State National bank, Fort Worth; Wm. J. Boaz, president Traders' National bank, Fort Worth; Col. W. L. Moody, president the National Bank of Texas, Galveston; John D. Rogers & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. M. Truehart & Co., real estate agents, Galveston; Col. J. P. Smith, ex-mayor of Fort Worth; W. A. Huffman, of W. A. Huffman Implement company, Fort Worth; J. H. Brown, wholesale grocer, Fort Worth; Captain Sidney Martin, president Martin-Brown Co., Fort Worth; Col. Morgan Jones, president F. W. & D. E. R., Fort Worth; A. L. Nelson, president Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Va.; Dr. H. S. Broiles, mayor Fort Worth.  
We can sell large bodies of wild land, or fenced pastures.

WHEAT GROWING.

Thick and Thin Seeding—Early and Late Sowing.

The Ohio experiment station again sends out valuable data for farmers, this time in relation to wheat, early and late sowing, and thick and thin seeding. The preparation of the soil was thorough, prepared with plow, harrow and roller on the date of sowing, the Acme harrow being used; soil, clay loam, moderately fertile; the variety of wheat, Velvet Chaff, sown at the rate of four pecks per acre, and seeded with an eight-hoe Buckeye drill. The table will show the result of the experiments:

Table with columns: Plot No., Date of Sowing 1883, Date of Ripening 1886, Yield of Grain per acre, Bus., Weight of Grain per measured Pounds, Yield of Straw per acre, Pounds, Total 100 lbs. of Grain.

Bulletin eighteen gives the result of thick and thin seeding, fitted as before, but all sown at one time, September 22, with Velvet Chaff wheat. All the plots ripened at the same date, June 24, except No. 1, which ripened a day later. This table again will explain itself:

Table with columns: Plot No., Quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, Yield of Grain per acre, Bushel, Weight of Grain per measured Pounds, Yield of Straw per acre, Pounds, Total 100 Pounds of Grain.

In conclusion Prof. Townsend says, the yields of grain are somewhat variable. The greatest yield was from the plot receiving but three pecks of seed to the acre; the second largest from the plot receiving but two pecks to the acre, and the least yield was obtained where the most seed, eight pecks, was used. The quality of grain was excellent from all except plots 2 and 3, from which it was medium in quality. The difference in the amount and quality of straw was very slight. There was a little less straw on the thin seeded plots, and it was of a little better quality. The greatest quantity of straw was required to produce 100 pounds of grain from plot 8, where the most seed was used; and the least straw was required where the least seed was used.

Feeding Experiments.

Last month's experiments in feeding steers, by the Colorado Agricultural College, shows a reversal of the gains. During July the grade Galloway made the greatest gain, followed in the order named by the grade Angus, grade Devon and grade Hereford, while the August feeding gave the greatest gain to the grade Devon, the grade Hereford, Galloway and Angus following in order. As in the preceding month, the Hereford consumed more hay than any of the others, followed by the Devon. The grade Galloway, consuming just three pounds more hay than the Angus, gained just that much more in weight during the month, while his gain for the two months over the Angus was just six pounds, with only three pounds more hay. During the two months each animal consumed 146 1/2 pounds of meal and 83 pounds of bran, besides having the run of a poor pasture. The following table shows the relative gains and quantity of hay consumed by each:

Table with columns: Animal, Weight June 30, Weight Aug. 31, Gain lbs., Hay, lbs.

From the above table it will be seen that the grade Galloway made a gain of about two and one-half pounds per day during the two months, and though his gain during August was less than either the Devon's or Hereford's, he still heads the list. Taking the quantity of food consumed and the gains made by each of these representative animals, the feeding qualities of the breeds they represent would stand thus: Galloway, Angus, Devon, Hereford. As these steers were all dropped in the spring of 1885, there is apparently no advantage,

and the outcome will be closely watched by those who are endeavoring to find out "which breed is best" suited to their purposes. It is to be regretted that a Short-horn was not also donated to the college, as that would have practically filled the class of beef cattle.

Old Jumbo is mentioned in the report of Prof. Blount as having made a gain of two pounds during August, having consumed in that period 264 pounds of meal, 132 pounds of bran, 305 pounds of hay and eleven pounds of oats, or about five dollars worth of provender. If he is kept much longer he will surely demonstrate that Galloway beef is the highest-priced in the world.

White Horses. Agricultural Gazette.

In a troop of some 1,600 mares and 100 stallions ranging wild in the Chilean Andes, about four per cent being gray and one per cent white, I always had a sprinkling of purely white foals. But there is a horse which is white because the coloring pigment in the hide and hair makes it white, and there is a horse which appears white simply because the absence of any coloring pigment in the skin implies the negation of all color. The positively white horse may be as strong and healthy as a black or chestnut, the negatively white animal is usually weak and sickly. The former has a bright, clear eye, and his coat after a hard gallop glistens like silver; the latter has a transparent pink eye, and sweats to the color of a whitewashed wall in a rain storm—a sort of dirty drab—and smells. Age, except in the case of light grays, has little influence in the matter; climate has much.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Field & Field, to be found in another column under the head of "Money to Loan." These gentlemen are prepared to accommodate all borrowers in sums to suit at reasonable rates.

CENTRAL TEXAS CATTLEMEN.

In Convention at Waco Adopt Important Resolutions.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Central Texas Live Stock association convened at Waco on the 5th. After preliminary business, the secretary read a circular letter issued by the executive committee, regarding the laws of the state relative to fence cutting and grass burning, and stated that he had widely circulated said circular letter by instruction of the executive committee.

Mr. J. B. Payne moved that the action of the executive committee in issuing said circular letter be approved. The motion was seconded and carried.

Bart Moore moved that the secretary notify by printed letter all members in arrears that they are henceforth deprived of all further benefits to be derived from the association, and that they can only be restored to the enjoyment of such benefits on full payment of arrears; and further that if such payments are not made before the next annual meeting then they will be dropped from the roll. Carried.

Mr. C. W. White moved that a representative be sent to the next regular meeting of the Rangelmen's association to be held in Denver, Col. Adopted.

Mr. White also moved that a committee be appointed by the president to confer with Mr. J. Waldo in regard to special freight rates for members of the association. Mr. Hunt amended so as to read that the president appoint a committee of one to confer with railroad officials and make thorough investigation of rates, and do all that can be done to secure a special rate for members of the association. The amendment was accepted, and after discussion was carried. The president appointed Mr. Hunt.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Hunt read inquiries from prominent railroad officials relative to cattle shipments from Central Texas that were of sufficient importance to lead to the hope that a better rate may yet be had in the near future for Central Texas.

Dr. W. E. Hall moved that a committee of three be appointed on programme for the next regular annual meeting. Carried. The president appointed Dr. W. Hall, A. Wheeler and J. W. Riggins as such committee. On motion of Mr. C. W. White the president appointed the following entertainment committee for the next regular meeting: Messrs. C. W. White, Bart Moore, J. B. Payne, R. L. Cartwright and W. L. Gatlin.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. H. Payne, Oculist, Terrell, Texas. The local indorsement which this gentleman has earned will have more weight than any word of commendation from us. Those who are afflicted with diseases of the eye would act wisely if they consult Dr. Payne.

RAISING HORSES AND MULES.

About a Tarrant County Horseman and his Stock.

There are very few men engaged in handling stock in Texas who have had so long an experience in any branch of this great industry as Captain Jno. Day of Tarrant county. Having now mares upon his farms and pastures which are over twenty years old, it is a long time since he had any female of the horse species which was not of his own raising.

The very fact above stated shows a great liking and special aptitude for the business and a true lover of the horse. Captain Day may not be the pioneer horseman of the state of Texas, but he is the man who can go back the longest to find the time when he had to put out money for stock. The Captain has long since had numbers to fully stock his farms and pastures, and desiring to produce a good quality of horse flesh rather than large herds, has also bred largely for mules. The mules are generally sold as yearlings, but sometimes kept until two years old. The yearlings generally sell at \$50, and never sold at less than \$40 around. Two-year-olds and yearlings together sold one year for \$60 around, and gave good satisfaction to the feeder, who shaped them up for the work-mule market. These figures are given as ascertained in conversation with Captain Day, and in the light of the present figures on other classes of stock, say yearling cattle of a good grade at \$12 to \$15, it would seem that Captain Day is correct in the statement that for men who are adapted for it, horse and mule raising is a very profitable branch of the stock business. The horse stock sold off the Day ranch generally find their way into the cities as light drivers. Captain Day can place himself on the streets of Fort Worth and pass in review a considerable number of good, stout, stylish horses of his own raising. He knows their sires and dams for generations back, and is able to see whether or not the coll developed according to his expectations.

Captain Day says that the original stock of his herds was principally Mexican mares and wild mustangs. He was in the trade and selected some for his own use, and the blood of the mustang is still in the stock, but the product is fully equal, and, as the Captain says, superior in several essential qualities, to the stock bred and grown wholly from American blood. He pays a tribute to the increase from Spanish stock by asserting that they are harder, more enduring and show more activity or "get up" about them, while in form, coat and carriage they are fully equal to other stock, and as gentle to handle.

There is one marked characteristic about the efforts of Captain Day which, in this time of sudden changes and wavering of purpose, is seldom found. His aim thirty years ago is his aim now; to cling closely to one line and leave others alone. He has not only raised horses, but the same kind of horses. His stallions are strictly trotting-bred, with one exception; this one simply having a thoroughbred cross. His original purpose was to use the Spanish mare as the foundation, and to build upon it something equal to the best roadsters in Kentucky.

Those who know the stock will confess that Captain Day has met with merited success.

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.

Evidences of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia, or cattle plague, are thus described:

In its nature it is a specific infectious disease, generally affecting the lungs and the lining membrane of the chest, producing a particular form of lobar or lobular pleuro-pneumonia, and in the majority of cases, if not in all, it is transmitted through the medium of impure air—hence its localization in the lungs. Inoculation with the fluid from the diseased lungs does not produce any effect on other than the bovine species, but in this its action is most energetic. Producing after a certain interval characteristic lesions at the seat of inoculation, the morbid charge or ineffective process soon involves parts beyond, and if not checked may cause most serious damage and even the death of the inoculated animal; though it does not develop the lung lesions always observed in accidental infection; yet there is a local anatomical similarity or identity. The malady is slow and insidious in its course, lasting from two to three weeks to as many months, the chief symptoms being fever, a diminished appetite, a short cough of a peculiar and

pathognomonic character, with quickened breathing and pulse, and physical indications of lung and chest disease. The progress of the malady is marked by exacerbation of the symptoms, and toward the end there is great debility and emaciation, death generally ensuing after the hectic fever has set in. Recovery is somewhat rare. The pathological changes are generally limited to the chest and its contents, and consist in a peculiar marble-like appearance of the lungs on section, and fibrinous deposits on the pleural membrane, with oftentimes great effusion into the cavity of the throat.

Fortunately it is entirely confined to the bovine species; no well-authenticated instances of its transmission, either accidental or experimental, to other species have been recorded.

A CATTLE CANARD.

No Losses on a Drive From Washington to British Columbia.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A sensational story telegraphed from Walla Walla, W. T., concerning losses said to have been made by the Neidringhaus Land and Cattle syndicate, is denied absolutely by the Neidringhaus and other gentlemen of this city cognizant of the facts. Mr. Frederick Neidringhaus and his brother are the principal stockholders in the St. Louis Stamping company, a concern estimated worth \$1,500,000. These two gentlemen are the principal stockholders in the Home Land and Cattle company, whose capital stock is \$500,000. This company is the lessee of a large range in the Wood Mountain district, British Columbia. Hunter & Evans and a number of other well-known cattlemen are also lessees of a range in the British possessions and drive regularly from Texas and the territories. Mr. David Hunter of Omaha, a brother of Col. R. D. Hunter, who is in the city, has just returned from a visit to Wood Mountain Post which is in the center of the Neidringhaus cattle range. He says that the Neidringhaus drive to the Wood Mountain range included 7,000 cattle and was over before he left the post. The government veterinarian, who had examined the cattle, told Mr. Hunter that they were in first-class condition. The Neidringhaus drive of Texas cattle is now going to another range, sixty miles north of Miles City. Mr. Hunter says that the cattlemen who have gone into the British possessions are very well satisfied, and that there is plenty of water and grass for the drive from the southwest territory.

The Wool Trade.

The following, taken from the New York World of Sept. 27, will doubtless be received with much consideration, as the gentleman whose views are expressed is regarded as very high authority: "Reports from the wool trade indicate a most encouraging outlook for the season's business. Prices are higher than at any time within the past nine months and the upward tendency bids fair to continue. James Lynch, one of the most prominent brokers in the trade, said: 'The outlook in our trade is very encouraging. For the past five years the wool trade has been sadly depressed. Now and then a rally in prices would take place, but it would not last long. In June, however, there was an unlooked-for rise in the London wool market. At that time, when the market is annually thrown open for business, there were over four hundred thousand bales of wool in London, an extraordinarily large amount. Such a heavily stocked market, it was thought, would knock prices down, but to the amazement of everybody the upward trend of prices was not only sustained but even mounted higher than anybody expected. French and German manufacturers appeared in warm competition against each other, and pretty soon there wasn't any wool in England for home consumption. So American wool came into demand and American prices went up. In some of the special grades of foreign wool there has been an advance in price of from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent., while American wools, although they have not advanced quite so much, are much higher. I have every reason for thinking a boom in the wool trade has come and will last. Of course manufacturers will have to pay our price—if they want our wool. They can't afford to buy foreign wool, so it would seem as if the prices of all manufactured dry goods will also rise.'

Information as to the whereabouts of W. D. Kersher, a cowboy, is wanted by his mother in St. Louis, Mo. He was last heard from in Laramie City, Wyo., in September, 1885. The anxious mother will be thankful for word from him or those who may know him. Address A. T. Atwater, National Stock Yards, E. St. Louis, Ills.

# HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

**NATIONAL STOCK YARDS** 15 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live Stock Commission Business. Market Reports reg'd and special, and all other information incident to the business, will be furnished FREE by each house.

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## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GEO. S. TAYLOR, GENERAL AGENT NORTH TEXAS, FORT WORTH.  
JEROME HARRIS, GENERAL AGENT SOUTHERN TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO.

### Farm Animals of the World.

Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

An interesting summary of the statistics of live stock for the various countries of Europe has been sent to the American government by its consul at Copenhagen, and this has been issued as a government paper by the department of agriculture at Washington.

It is stated that there are, in round numbers, 92,000,000 head of horned cattle, 36,000,000 horses, 200,000,000 sheep, and about 46,000,000 swine in Europe.

Among the different countries, the Scandinavian lands and Servia, in proportion to the number of population, are seen to have the largest number of horned cattle, and in this respect Denmark more especially takes the more prominent place, namely, with 735 head of cattle to every 1,000 of its population, Servia following next with 609 head; then Norway with 562 head; and lastly, Sweden with 483 head.

The cattle stock of France may be said to approximate very closely to the averages of the aggregate European stocks, while Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Italy have to be ranked as being considerably below the average.

In sheep Servia is proportionately the richest, inasmuch as it possesses 2,000 head to every 1,000 of its inhabitants. Greece follows next with 1,496 head, then Spain, Roumania, Great Britain, and Norway, all ranking above the average; while Denmark, with about 677 head per 1,000 of its population, scarcely comes up to the average, all other countries being placed below the average, this being more especially the case with Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Belgium.

In swine, Servia is again the richest, viz.: with 1,062 head per 1,000 of its population; while Spain, which comes next in order, stands credited with 272 head per 1,000 inhabitants, Denmark following with 263 head. Portugal, Austria, Roumania, and Germany may be placed as above the aggregate average, with France closely approaching thereto, all other countries being placed lower down the list, and more especially as regards Sweden, Holland, Italy, and Norway, the last named having only 56 head to each 1,000 of its population.

In investigating the absolute amount of each individual state's collective live stock, it will be found that Russia has

the largest number of animals of every class, inasmuch as, inclusive of Poland and Finland, this empire has no less than 25,000,000 head of horned cattle, 45,000,000 head of sheep, 10,000,000 swine, and 17,000,000 horses, sheep having increased 20 per cent. in twenty years, and horned cattle and swine 4 per cent.

Next after Russia, Germany is found to have the greatest number of horned cattle—viz.: about 15,000,000 head; but, on the other hand, has barely 25,000,000 sheep, 7,000,000 swine, and only 3,000,000 horses.

Austria-Hungary ranks third on the list, with 12,000,000 horned cattle, 7,000,000 swine, and about 3,000,000 horses, but it is found to occupy only the sixth place on the list with regard to sheep, having only 20,000,000 head.

After Austria follows France in respect to horned cattle, with 11,000,000 head, while, on the other hand, taking only the fourth place with regard to sheep and swine, viz., having 24,000,000 sheep and 5,000,000 swine. She has also about the same number of horses as the last two mentioned countries, viz., 3,000,000.

Great Britain is to be found with only 9,000,000 head of horned cattle, but coming next after Russia as richest in sheep—viz., with 32,000,000 head; while in respect to horses, she is fifth on the list with 2,500,000, and sixth in respect to swine, with 2,250,000. It is pointed out that this country would be higher on the list, but that during six years our live stock has been reduced by over 500,000 head of cattle, 750,000 swine, and 4,000,000 sheep.

Italy can only be classed very low in rank for her live stock, being credited with no more than 3,500,000 horned cattle, 1,000,000 horses, 9,000,000 sheep and 3,750,000 pigs.

In Holland, on the other hand, are to be found the proportionately large number of 1,500,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep, 500,000 swine and 300,000 horses. The rearing of cattle is without question a matter of far greater importance in Holland than in any other European country, more than 40 per cent. of the land's area consisting of pastures and meadows.

The Scandinavian kingdoms must also be considered as holding very favorable positions with their stocks of domestic animals in proportion to the extent of their population, Denmark

being credited with 347,500 horses, 1,470,000 head of horned cattle, 1,550,000 sheep and 530,000 pigs; while Norway stands with 1,000 head of horned cattle, 1,700,000 sheep, but only 100,000 pigs; and lastly, Sweden with 2,000,000 horned cattle, 1,500,000 sheep, 500,000 horses and 500,000 pigs.

In comparison with these figures, it may be well to compare a few non-European countries. Thus, the United States has 45,510,000 horned cattle, 48,322,000 sheep, 12,077,000 horses, and 46,092,000 swine. The La Plata States of South America have, when taking population into account, a still larger proportional stock, with their 19,500,000 head of horned cattle, 70,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 swine. To these must also be added some 30,000,000 horned cattle which are to be found on the rich pampas grass plains. Finally, may be mentioned the stocks of the Australasian Colonies, which, from year to year, are found to be increased on an enormous scale. There are here some 8,500,000 head of horned stock, 75,000,000 head of sheep, and 800,000 swine. These figures, in the correlative proportion of population and live stock, represent dimensions which to the eyes of Europeans must appear almost fabulous—viz., a supply of no less than 2,800 head of horned cattle, of 23,400 sheep, and 310 pigs to each 1000 of inhabitants.

These figures are both interesting and instructive, for they plainly indicate the quarters of the world from whence the ever-increasing demand for supplies for the use of a densely increasing population in Europe, together with a stationary condition of our own cattle stocks, will in the future have to be met.

### 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.

### Rock Salt.

Iowa State Register.

There is a rich deposit of pure rock salt in Louisiana, located near New Iberia, on the Louisiana & Texas railroad, 160 miles west of New Orleans. It is worked by the American Salt company. The extent of the deposit is yet unknown, but they have sunk a shaft into it 100 feet without reaching bottom, 70 feet of which is solid salt, and it extends over at least 140 acres. It is

declared to be the purest rock salt ever discovered in the world, being better than the salt mines of Prussia or Austria, and it is 99 per cent. pure chloride of sodium (salt). It is a solid body, without crack or fissure, and is mined like rocks. It is by mills manufactured into coarse and fine salt, for salting beef, pork, or fine for table and butter.

The Industrial World says this is the first and only salt mine in America, except one in New York. In this it is mistaken. In anything that is mined it is not safe to except our vast Western mountain region, for that is likely to produce any and all things of value which any other quarter of the globe has produced. There are several rich salt deposits in Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and Utah. In Nevada, south of Winnemucca, there is a salt mountain where rock salt is mined and brought to the Central Pacific railroad in crystal cakes nearly as transparent as glass, in chunks weighing tons, which we have seen. And in this shape it can be seen at the warehouses and depots in California. Near the Colorado river also in the Southern part of Utah, or Northern Arizona, there are said to be inexhaustible deposits, which crop out of the side of the mountains. It is understood that there are various salt deposits in the mountains, which are so pure they need no process to render them fit for all purposes for which salt is used.

### Three Billion Pounds of Cotton.

Prairie Farmer.

The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September 1st was 6,575,691 bales, averaging very nearly 484 pounds (or 483.95 lbs) per bale, making a total of about 3,183 million pounds! Of this nearly two-thirds, or 66 per cent., or 4,336,203 bales, were exported to other countries, viz., to Great Britain 2,565,243 bales, or 39 per cent of all; to France, 408,989 bales, or 61 per cent; to the rest of Europe, 1,361,971 bales. At an average price of 94 cents per pound, the total crop would be worth about 302 million dollars, and the exported portion returns to us 200 million dollars. Of the total crop, 5,358,431 bales went by water to ports in the United States; 1,150,195 bales were shipped overland (by railroad) to the Northern states and Canada. Northern mills spun 2,162,544 bales; Southern mills 381,096 bales. Sea Island cotton amounted to 37,778 bales.



Rivers company in New Mexico, and will make the company the owner of one hundred Hereford bulls in all.

It is estimated that last year not less than 100,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine was manufactured in the United States.

A strange cattle disease has broken out among the few cattle belonging to George M. Robins, who has a ranch about five miles from Benton, Montana.

Thorp Andrews of the firm of Jno. S. Andrews & Co. is once more at home, coming from Miles City, Montana, where he was to finish up the trail business.

Mr. W. F. Lewis of Colorado City passed through town on his way home after selling about 1,500 3 and 4-year-old steers he drove and delivered to Mr. Borum of the Cimmaron.

News has just reached here of the death of Frank W. Shaffer of Duval county, which occurred in San Diego, on Sunday October 24.

Mr. John Hensley and J. W. Knox of Jack county came to town on business. Mr. Hensley reports the free state of Jack as bright and green and stock doing finely.

San Angelo Standard.—C. Schauer has returned from Ballinger where he sold his 35,000 pound five months wool clip to Tom Scollard at 21 1/2 cents per pound.

Corpus Christi Caller.—Mr. Edwin E. Wilson has resigned the active management of the Texas Land and Cattle company, to take effect December 1st next.

Dallas News:—J. H. Stephens of Kansas City, receiver of the ranch property of Dawson, Word & Byler in Tom Green county, arrived here yesterday en route to the West to look after his charge.

Mr. J. F. Evans of the firm of J. F. Evans & Co., ranching in the Panhandle, and who is also general manager of the S R E Cattle company and a breeder of Shorthorns and other cattle in Grayson county, Texas, was in Fort Worth, and speaking of the general demoralization of beef values, said that the cattle owners of Texas were strong enough to help themselves.

ECZEMA And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years, not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

I CAN'T BREATHE. Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

SALE OR EXCHANGE MONEY to LEND

In sums to suit on farms and ranches, at reasonable rates and for a term of years. Money promptly furnished when security is satisfactory and title good.

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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE MONEY to LOAN On Farm and Ranch Property

Stolen from the undersigned at San Saba, Texas, in January last, a sorrel mare, white face, branded L3 on left thigh, has a small black spot on the underpart of the neck.

MONEY TO LEND. SOMMERVILLE & CHASE, Loan Agents and Ranch Brokers.

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.

SEORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS Fifteen Hambletonian stallion colts from New York Bred, sired by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sire Jay Eye See and Phallos.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND RANCH PROPERTY FIELD & FIELD, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, ATTENTION Cattlemen!

We Have For Sale at Bottom Prices 50 choice Shorthorn bulls (registered.) 100 choice Shorthorn heifers (in calf) (registered.)

N. B.—Grade Shorthorn steers have topped the Texas cattle market of 1886.

THOROUGH BRED, Trotting Bred and Percheron Horses (acclimated) also Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens for sale

TRIPLETT & JETER, Attorneys and General Land Agents, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

FOR SALE, 50 head of 14 to 14 1/2 hands corn-fed mules. J. V. ZOOK, Fort Worth, Tex.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE. About 70,000 acres solid, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantine line.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS BANK, HARROLD, TEXAS. A banking business in all its branches transacted.

STOCK BREEDERS.

ROCK BLUFF STOCK FARM

F. D. MARSHALL, Proprietor, DENISON, TEXAS. Breeder of Registered Merino sheep and graded cattle and horses.

SOUTHMAYD STOCK FARM

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

Hereford Stock Farm.

GRADE Hereford Calves. For sale, sired by PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS. And from GRADE HEREFORD, DURIAM AND SELECTED TEXAS COWS.

ANGORA GOATS.

For sale or exchange for good watered lands, 1000 head thoroughbred and high grade of the Bailey stock of California; will do to shear twice a year.

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.

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.

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.

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.

RUTHERGLEN STOCK FARM

JAMES ARBUCKLE, Proprietor, DALLAS, TEXAS. Imported and Texas raised HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN G. JAMES, President. CHAS. GOODNIGHT, Vice-President. A. S. JAMES, Cashier. PANHANDLE NATIONAL BANK, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS. Paid Up Capital, \$100,000.00 Authorized Capital, \$200,000.00





**How We Grow.**

The prevailing business activity demonstrates in one way the wonderful recuperative power of the country, and the question is now asked, how shall we realize something of the nation's progress and power of growth? Since 1880 the population has increased from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000; an addition of 10,000,000 inhabitants, about as many as Great Britain has gained in thirty years, is but one of the elements at work. From abroad we have added during the six years, by immigration alone, a population greater than that of the entire state of Ohio or Illinois. Another nation, more populous than this nation was when it achieved its independence, has been brought to these shores across the sea since the last census was taken. But growth in population, surpassing that of any other nation, is but the least surprising feature in the nation's development. The census reported about 87,000 miles of railroad; on the first of September we had 132,000. The Middle States had added one-third to their mileage, the states between them and the Mississippi nearly one-third, the Southern States nearly one-half, and the states west of the Mississippi more than one-half, over 10,000 miles. In four states and one territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota have been added 10,000 miles. Mulhall, the eminent British free-trader, is authority for the statement regarding American industrial energy, that the people of this country, only 44 per cent. of the population of the globe, produce more than one-third of the entire accumulated annual wealth of the whole world. Or, while the population of this country produce \$15 annually per capita, the rest of the earth's inhabitants produce only \$1.42 per capita. The annual accumulation of wealth in the United States, that is, the increase of the total product of a single year over that of the preceding one, is estimated at \$825,000,000.

**Will of W. W. Dickey.**

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

Valentine B. Dickey of 370 Dearborn avenue, filed a petition Monday in the probate court, asking that letters testamentary be issued to him as executor of the will of William W. Dickey, who died on the 15th of last July at Wichita Falls, Texas. The will disposed of the following property. Four thousand eight hundred and ninety five shares of the Dickey Cattle Co.—value \$100 each; 7,500 shares, \$100 each, in the Wichita Land and Cattle company, Texas; a half interest (Valentine B. Dickey owning the other half) in twenty-five shares of the Caldwell, Kan., Exchange bank, valued at \$100 each, on which \$50 per share has been paid in; certain horses and carriages, in which Valentine B. Dickey is half owner, and an undivided half of a stable and lot on Sherman place, in this city. The value of the estate is said not to exceed \$500,000. The executor is exempted by the will from giving bond. Besides the executor, who is a brother of the deceased, the heirs-at-large are Robert R. and Martha J. Dickey of Dayton, Ohio, and a younger brother, Robert R. Jr., aged nineteen, of the same place. One of the subscribing witnesses to the will lives in San Antonio, Texas, and the executor has applied for a dedimus to take his testimony. The hearing of his application is set down for the 11th of October.

**How the Teeth Indicate the Age of a Horse.**

The full-grown horse possesses twenty-four back teeth; that is, six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth; that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tusks. The foal has either at his birth or shortly afterward eight milk teeth; that is, four in each jaw; at about twelve months two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These remain unchanged until he is three years old. The mouth of the yearling and two-year-old cannot be confounded. The yearling mouth shows no signs of use, and the corner teeth are shells only; at two years old these teeth are strong and well grown, and the corner teeth are filled up. A little before three years the center teeth of each jaw fall out and are replaced by permanent ones. A little before five the two remaining teeth are shed, and in their place come permanent ones. The upper milk-teeth usually fall out first. Thus the mouth is completed as to its front teeth; the corner tooth, however, is but imperfectly developed, being at present a shell only; this shell at six years old has filled up and is a complete tooth. This is the difference between a five and six-year-old. The tusks appear between three and a half and four years old, and they take nearly two years to arrive at their full

growth. These teeth, as the horse grows older, get blunter and shorter, and so to an experienced judge are an indication of age. Up to six years old the mouth is in a distinct and periodical state of structural change. There is no difficulty in determining the age up to that date. After that the age must be judged by the shape of the mouth and the appearance of the teeth called the mark. At six years of age the cuts leave the two center teeth above, at seven the next two above, at eight the outer or corner teeth above. At nine the two center teeth below lose the cuts, at ten the next two below, and at eleven the outer or corner teeth below. After a little practice the close observer can scarcely make a mistake. The changes that occur are the same in all horses, or nearly so.

Cheyenne Stock Growers' Journal: R. Frewen left for his ranch on Powder river on Monday morning. He has now on his range some 500 head of mules, of all ages from three-year-olds down, all which he has raised himself. They are by Kentucky jacks out of the best American mares, and illustrate fully the fact that mule raising can be prosecuted successfully in Montana. Mr. Frewen says that he intends to market them in the East, where, as is well known, the mule is in good demand, a first-class animal commanding a high price. There are also on his ranch a number of well-bred colts raised from Kentucky mares and thoroughbred stallions; and Mr. Frewen says that he has several colts which can trot in less than three minutes, and that without any training.

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**A FINE Florida Tonic!**

**Mr. FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,**

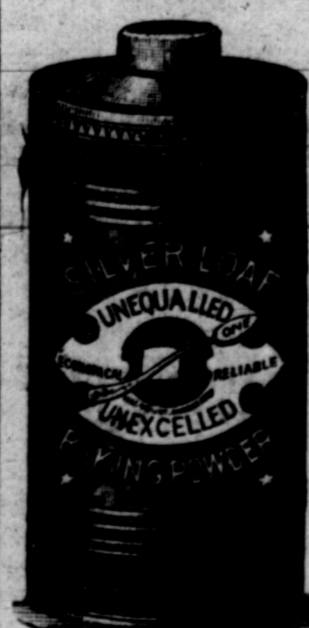
One of the landmarks of the Georgia Drug trade, now of Orlando, Florida, writes:

"I can hardly select a single case of the many to whom I have sold Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer, but what have been satisfied; and I find it the best remedy for all Skin Diseases I have ever sold, and a Fine Florida Tonic."  
"FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,"  
"Orlando, Fla."

**A Certain Cure for Catarrh!**  
**A SUPERB FLESH PRODUCER AND TONIC!**  
**Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer**  
Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine. If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1.00; large, \$1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin disease mailed free.  
MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.



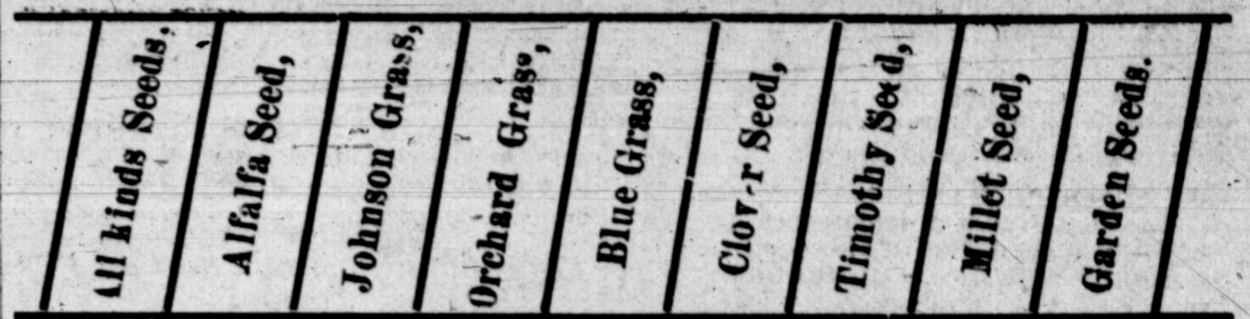
**A TRUE TEST.**



"Repeated chemical tests" have placed first one brand of baking powders then another at the head of the list, but the most satisfactory test of all is that of the practical housewife who uses Silver Leaf and never fails to make light and wholesome bread. She cannot be imposed upon, and the powder peddler who attempts to pass off something else on her as a better grade of goods will have reason to believe that he has missed his calling.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**J. H. BROWN,**  
FORT WORTH.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN.**



KANSAS CITY, MO.

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The DAIN Automatic Hay Stacker and Gatherer. One man, three boys and five horses will put up as much hay in a day as ten men and six horses the old way.

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(INCORPORATED.)

**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

We have the experienced working force of the late firm of Andy J. Solder & Co., as follows:  
GEO. O. KECK, Cattle Salesman, Office; FRANK O. FISH, Office; W. C. MURRAY, Bookkeeper; WM. SUMMERS, Farmhand; 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. 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 Oldest Jewelry House In Kansas City.**

We have as large a stock of

**Diamonds, Watches & 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.

**Horses to Exchange for Land.**

We have about 276 head of high grade stock horses raised in North Texas which we will exchange at a fair price, for land improved or unimproved, located in Texas or elsewhere. This stock of horses are highly graded American stock and will class about as follows:

125 Brood Mares, 50 two-year-olds, mixed, 50 yearlings, mixed, 35 spring colts, 20 unbroke geldings, 4 years old

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**SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,**

FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

**W. F. LAKE,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**HARDWARE, STOVES and TINWARE,**

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Headquarters for stockmen, Fort Worth, Texas. Good sample rooms for commercial men. Will soon have twenty-six additional south rooms.

**A Summer Terror.**  
Musical Herald.  
They sat at the open window,  
And gazed out over the sea;  
And the scene was full of quiet,  
And tranquil as could be:  
When a strange unearthly groaning  
Like a voice of fate was heard,  
And the leaflets erst so quiet  
By its frightful sounds were stirred.  
And the maiden shrieked in terror:  
"Tis the fierce and dread cyclone;  
I can hear its dreadful mutter  
And its wired, wild, woful tone!"  
But the youth, though pale, was fearless,  
And he said, "O, nearby pain;  
'Tis the village band who practice  
"When the robbers nest again!"

**A Reform Official.**  
Out in Beef Gap, Idaho, there is a new city marshal. He was "Onion Bill" before the election, but now they call him "Chief," and add respectfully his last name, Birdell. Here is a copy of a circular he posted in prominent places in the town and its outskirts. It has had a good effect:

**NOTICE.**  
This is to inform all citizens of Beef Gap and strangers sojourning therein that on and after this date,  
MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1886,  
it will be unlawful in this town for anybody to CAROUSE! CUSS! OR WHOOP!  
On and after this date also there will be in this town:  
No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it.  
No more shooting at plug hats.  
No more short-card games of chance.  
No more drinking of whisky out of bottles when the bars are open.  
No more noisy deviltry.  
Any man driving or riding a horse into a public bar will be shot.  
Any man or men compelling another man or men to dance will be shot.  
Any man raking down the pot at poker without the cards to back it up will be shot dead.  
Tramps, tin-horn gamblers, back-door lunchers, beggars, boneyard bummers, horse thieves, three-card men, swill-pail scrapers, coffin-paint demolishers are  
**WARNED AWAY FROM BEEF GAP.**  
It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of law. All others will be turned over to the coroner.  
By the Mayor:  
**BILL BIRDELL, Chief.**

**HUMOR.**

Why is it when a man can't go to sleep the morning seems never to arrive, and every hour seems like a day? and why is it that just as the longest-for morning dawns, and the servant raps on the door, that same man gets so sleepy that he can scarcely hold his eyes open? We can't tell why it is, but we know that it is so; and also that the same man resolves to sleep Sunday morning until 9 o'clock, and when the time arrives he gets awake at daylight and can't doze off again to save his life.

The hen has not hitherto been regarded as particularly blessed with gumption, but a citizen of Newton, New Jersey, relates that he found one of his biddies perched in a grapevine that grew on a tree picking the grapes and dropping them to the ground. The citizen is said to be truthful.

New York Sun:—Grocer—I don't have to crack up that butter, Uncle Rastus; it sells itself. Uncle Rastus (testing it)—Yes, sah, dat butter oughter sell itself, tie up itself, eat itself, an' still have strength nuff lef' ter diges' itself. Wot yo' cha'gin' fo' 'ixle-grease dis mawnin', Mister Scales?

Philadelphia Call:—She—"Sir, you must not kiss me." He—"Just one." She—"Stop, sir, or I shall call for assistance." He (going)—"O, very well. Pardon me." She (detaining him)—"At the same time I am sure there is no one within hearing."

"She did wrong to look back, didn't she, Bossie?" "Yes mamma." "And what do you think Lot did when he saw his poor wife turned into a pillar of salt?" "I don't know, mamma; I 'spected he wondered where he could get a fresh one."

Exchange:—You may say what you will about pictures of astonishment, but you just ought to see a frog try to jump into a pool of water that is frozen over. He don't say much, but what he does say can be relied upon.

Pulaski (Tenn.) Citizen (Dem.):—We would swallow a gross of rotten eggs and kiss a skunk for dessert three times a day if the platform required it, for pure patriotism's sake. Party first—pie afterwards.

When a young man is cut out by some other fellow he feels unhappy, but his

face lights up with fiendish joy later on when he beholds his successful rival wheeling a baby carriage.

New Haven News:—"You are a fool John Grap," observed that gentleman's better half angrily. "So I've been thinking, my dear, ever since I married you," was the soothing reply.

Many a man who thinks he is going to set the world afire finds to his sorrow that somebody has turned the hose on him.

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We are cognizant of the fact that many patients have come to Dr. Payne for treatment who were objects of commiseration, who had been under treatment by some of the more distinguished oculists in North and East Texas without being benefited, but by the skill and energy of Dr. Payne they were restored to sight. These are irrefragable facts, and competent testimony can be produced at any time if desired.

In the treatment of Granular Conjunctivitis, Pannus, Films, Opacities of the Cornea, diseases of the Fibrous Tunic and Pterygium he is without a peer. And his method of treatment in Exophthalmia is really novel, without enucleation, an operation new and painless.

We can conscientiously state that any one who is suffering with diseases of the eye will find Dr. Payne competent, faithful, careful and prompt.

We can not, without appearing panegyric, say more for him than we have said. We could not, in justice to the reputation he has earned amongst the people here and abroad, say less:

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Private treatment given to patients at my office, and medicine furnished. No hindrance from business, no exposure, but a speedy and permanent cure in a few days. Patients out of the city treated by mail or express on receipt of \$5 to pay for medicine. Call or write and describe the symptoms. Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12 p. m. Treatise on private matters sent sealed for 2 stamps.

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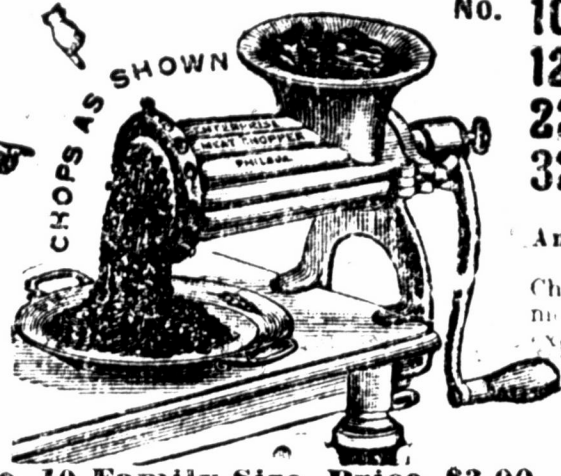
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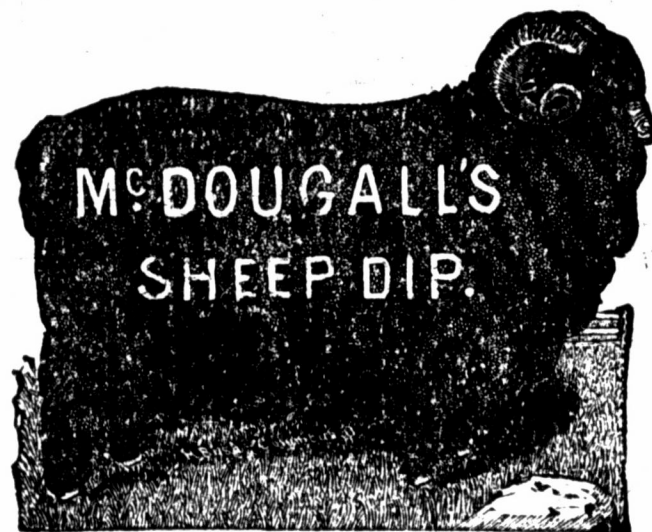
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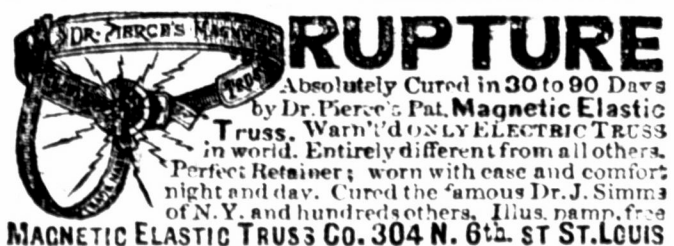
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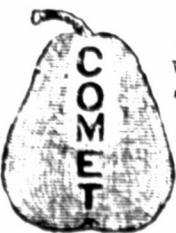
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