

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

Of all the cattle reported on feed it is not probable that any but those of the highest condition will bring any big prices...

The total number of cattle in the United States is estimated at 32,000,000. Cattle of the same class are worth more, and generally there has been a decided improvement in class resulting from the increase in use of good bulls...

The transactions in cattle at San Antonio during the convention aggregated on the first day alone more than \$1,600,000, and trading continued lively throughout the session at prices even more encouraging than those that prevailed previous to the holidays...

On the western cattle ranches a few trees for shade can be planted near each wind-mill, the waste and seepage water being enough to promote their growth. They would have to be protected by a secure fence until they get a good start...

One very decided benefit which Texas cattlemen will receive from the great improvement they are making in the grade of their cattle is that those that go to the market will not only be better bred animals, but they will be better finished...

Nearly 100,000 Mexican cattle were brought into Texas from Mexico in 1897. The number brought from Louisiana, Arkansas and from other States east of the Mississippi river were probably twice as many more...

The high estimation in which "cattle paper" is held among bankers is not at all confined to the cattle districts. The city of the country is more rigid in its requirements of absolute security in its transactions than Boston, and through Boston a large amount of eastern money is now being used among cattle feeders...

A Short-horn breeder in Iowa writes to an exchange that during the year 1897 he sold nearly 400 bulls that went to the Western ranges and 30 to 40 to farmers in the cattle feeding States.

THE FARM.

The Texas farmer who will be the most successful will have some pasture land, will cultivate some feed for live stock, and will raise some live stock, cattle and sheep and hogs, and of the best breeds he may be able to obtain.

Do not try to winter the stock of the farm too cheaply. Keep the young stock growing all the winter, and do not permit the older animals to lose flesh. If you have any feed for sale keep the cleanest and best for feeding to your own animals.

Part of the barn shed ought to be cut off and set apart as a work-shop, where much winter work can be done, and during winter days when outdoor work is impossible the time may be well employed in making gates, mending harness and on all repairs needed on the implements of the farm.

JACKSON'S LIMBLESS COTTON. A business establishment in Atlanta, Ga., has been advertising the seed of this cotton very extensively and for a considerable length of time.

The cotton has been thoroughly tested by the Georgia Experiment Station, and the result of the test is given in Bulletin No. 37 of January, 1898. The conclusions of the directors are given in the words of the bulletin:

"Very soon after the cotton commenced to limb and square, and each variety to develop whatever was peculiar to itself, it was suspected that the 'Jackson Limbleless' was either identical with a certain old variety, or closely related to it. After the tests confirmed this conclusion, the director became satisfied that the so-represented new 'limbleless variety' was identical with the old variety above alluded to, viz: 'Wellborn's Pet,' which was grown on this station in 1890 and 1892.

"(1) It is not 'entirely limbleless,' but is inclined to produce several (often five or six) long branches from near the ground. When very closely crowded in the drill, however, many stalks will be without these limbs, and their normal tendency (as with 'cluster' cottons generally) to grow tall is much increased.

"(2) The stalks grow from 15 to 20 per cent taller than most ordinary varieties on the same soil. On exceedingly rich soil, such as a rich alluvial, or a very highly manured spot, they may attain a height of ten, twelve or even fourteen feet.

"(3) The fibre (lint) is fairly good, but nothing extraordinary. It does not compare at all with Sea Island, Egyptian, or even with Allen's long staple in the above list, and would not command a higher price than the ordinary up-land short staples.

HORSE.

While the stable should be sufficiently ventilated, see to it that the openings do not permit blasts of cold air to strike directly on any of the horses.

In the morning water the horses first, then give them a moderate quantity of hay, and after they have eaten this, a half hour for the grain.

Horses that are stabled and not used constantly during the winter will frequently sweat freely when driven, and should be promptly blanketed and kept covered while standing, and, as much as possible, keep them where they will not be exposed to the wind.

Give the horses an opportunity to run out when the weather is pleasant, but keep them stabled at night. If worked, rub them well as soon as brought in, especially if wet either with perspiration or rain.

At recent horse sales in New York Austrian purchasers bought to the extent of about \$42,000. Messrs. Charles Fleischman took about \$16,000 worth of American trotters and Madam Klaus, who knows a horse thoroughly, bought \$21,000 worth for her Austrian farm.

Look after the colts in the pasture or on the range during winter. They should have good feed and a plentiful supply of water, and during the stormy days of winter they ought to have shelter.

In some communities where really good stallions are scarce neighboring farmers are forming companies for the purpose of buying such as they desire to breed to. This is not a bad idea, though the value of the plan depends on the judgment exercised in selecting the stallion, and on the quality of the mares bred to him.

In a discussion of the horse industry at the recent live stock convention at St. Paul it was stated that fear from the farm had nothing to do with the competition on the range. Strictly speaking, this has too much truth to be pleasant to range breeders, but in a very large portion of our grazing districts in Texas range methods are being supplemented with feed and shelter by those who have spent large sums in improving their grades of cattle, and these improved methods of handling cattle will probably suggest what might be done in rearing the classes of horses wanted here and in Europe.

In well-formed horses the tail should be strong at the root, rising high from the croup, the direction of which it follows. When this is horizontal the tail is gracefully carried, especially when the horse is in motion.

The morning feeding should be done early enough to enable the horse to have his food somewhat digested before he is put to work. For this purpose the feed should be given at least two hours before the time for beginning work, but not so early as to interfere with the morning sleep of the animal, as is sometimes done.

In Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri thousands of farmers have received large incomes every year from raising mules for the Southern market. A mule was considered just as good for the price quoted at the market on his classification as a bale of cotton.

A NEW SHEEP DISEASE. Editor Stock and Farm Journal: I have seen a bunch of sheep that has a disease amongst them. Their eyes will first commence watering, then mattering, they look sleepy and lifeless, some of them go quite blind. In fact, nearly all the sheep in this country have this disease. Can you, or any of your readers, give a remedy for this disease? It is a new disease in this country, and none of the sheep owners know what treatment they would like to know if there is, as I have lost several sheep already. Hoping to see some remedy in the next issue of your paper, I am, Weaver, Texas.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

When the packer takes a sheep in hand he does not lose money on any part of the animal by rejecting it as waste. Even the undigested food of the stomach is applied to some useful purpose. The blood is worked into buttons and other articles in general.

The excellence of the English mutton is attributed to roof feeding, turkeys and geese being used largely by the English farmers in the production of mutton. In England the sheep is often called "the rent payer," and this on land that produces each year a rental that would pay for an excellent Texas farm.

Sheep have so many values on a farm that it is really surprising that farmers should give so little attention to them. Their work as scavengers where new land is being taken in would more than pay the cost of keeping them.

Feeders of live stock are handling a great many more sheep for the mutton market than ever before, and a very large proportion of those on feed are young animals that have never been bred. Year by year the demands upon the sheep of the farm and the range is heavier, and the supply of mutton rapidly and continuously grows, and at the same time the preference for lambs becomes stronger, increasing the proportion of them that are brought to the block.

Some of the Journal's exchanges think it probable that the increased demand and advanced prices for wool will cause more attention to breeding specially for weight and quality of fleeces than has been given for several years, and that mutton qualities will be less considered in breeding. The Journal thinks that the sheep raises of the country know the importance and value of the mutton demand as well as they know the contracting features of the wool producing industry.

A Missouri farmer gives some directions for preserving meat which the readers of the Journal might find useful. Honey meat can be bottled until it will readily and cleanly separate from the bones. If you wish to keep the soup cook it down and put all in self-cooling glass jars, and it will remain as good as when first made.

In articles on swine breeding one frequently meets with suggestions as to the treatment of brood sows to prevent them from eating their pigs. It is so much a violation of natural instinct that the habit must, with each animal having this serious fault, originate from an abnormal physical condition, resulting from wrong diet or treatment.

SWINE.

It is a common practice to empty dish-water into the swill tub, but if any of the powdered soaps, those that contain common or washing soda, are used in cleansing the dishes, the practice is a dangerous one.

A proprietor of a packery suggests that it would be to the advantage of farmers and breeders to have their hogs ready for the market at different seasons of the year instead of having them come in at one time.

It is important that the pigs have a clean, dry bed and plenty of exercise. Whenever the weather permits they should be compelled to move about if they do not show an inclination to do so.

Canadian farmers attribute the exemption of their swine from hog cholera to the fact that they do not use corn as a feed. It is probable that they have bred with more regard to vigor and constitution, though to these their methods of feeding doubtless contribute.

An interesting fact to Texas farmers is that the price of hogs has advanced steadily and not at all slowly. In this section the advance has been 40 cents per 100 pounds in less than a month. The fact, however, does not give much encouragement to all, for, as usual, a large proportion of our people are buyers, instead of sellers of pork and bacon.

During the farrowing season it is best for each farrowing sow to have a separate pen. There is some more convenience in having all in one enclosure and under one shelter, but the objections are several, and they are of importance. When one is fed all the others are uneasy and riotous until themselves fed.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

For winter use onions should be planted in early spring in very rich ground that has been kept free from weed seeds during the previous season.

A writer on tomato culture who has been accustomed to trellis his tomatoes, writes that the best method of maturing the fruit earlier and preventing it from rotting...

In setting out an orchard one is always anxious to secure fruits that will come earliest into bearing, and those kinds of fruit for which the plants will have to wait many years...

Among the articles on diversification of crops, one of the best has been contributed by Mrs. Mary McManis of Coleman, Texas...

DAIRY.

A rusted tin vessel will taint any milk left standing in it with an exceedingly disagreeable odor and taste...

No cow's milk contains the same richness in fat from calf to calf. Variably as the period of lactation advances and the flow of milk falls off...

The call of J. H. Connell, Professor of Agriculture and Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station...

THE DAIRY COW FOR THE FARMER. Most of the writers on dairy animals are dairy specialists and advocate the use, for dairy purposes, of cows of the dairy breeds exclusively...

POULTRY.

When no wheezing is heard in the hen house after dark you may feel assured that there are no cases of roup among the fowls.

When young poultry, especially ducks, appear to have a sore throat and exhibit a difficulty in swallowing...

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters clean and free from vermin, there is seldom any trouble from any sickness...

Two-year-old hens are the best for breeding purposes, yet well developed yearlings will produce strong chicks...

Fowls that are good "rustlers" and are disposed to range freely are those that are best adapted to most profitable on the farm...

Any kind of food for the hens is too expensive if it does not make them good layers, but none of the feeds that produce this result are too high.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian and the other changes with certainty in Texas within twenty-four hours...

WEATHER BULLETIN. Copyrighted, 1898, by W. T. Foster. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 29.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves...

Temperature of the week ending February 12th, will be above in the north and below in the southern States...

West of the Mississippi river rainfall in February will be below normal and east it will be from about to above normal...

A moderate cold wave will occur in the Northern States, accompanied by snow storms from 8th to 11th and a severe cold wave with snow storms from 16th to 20th...

A severe cold wave will reach the Southern States from 18th to 20th. The high temperature wave from 1st to 16th was successfully foretold...

A failure of the potato crop in the great central valleys is predicted for the crop season of 1898.

Nature of Electricity.—Dr. Franklin E. Phipps, a great electrician of St. Petersburg and Cavendish, a noted English scientist, and others, held that there is but one kind of electricity...

The two fluid electricians hold that positive electricity is developed on certain material, and negative electricity on certain other solids...

Give the chickens a good warm roosting place at night, well enough ventilated, but so arranged that there will be no cold blasts pouring through...

A writer who likes the Leghorn hen better than other breeds, says in the Country Gentleman: There are certain characteristics of shape and movement that point to excellence in egg production...

HEAD, NOSE AND THROAT.

A Case of Chronic Catarrh in Its Worst Form Cured. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, Mrs. J. G. McCallister, of Roper, Mo., writes: "I have catarrh of the head, nose and throat, which was complicated by the worst stages of bronchitis."

I took Peruna and now I can say of a truth that I am cured of all these diseases, and I thank Dr. Hartman for it. All my neighbors say that I don't look like the same woman; neither do I.

The Journal's Missionary writes a breezy letter from Paul's Valley, I. T.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Unwritten history in these parts has it that Smith Paul was a soldier in the United States army, and while passing through this country many years before the civil war, discovered this beautiful valley and selected it as a home for himself...

The Valley Grain and Mill Company of this city has shipped to the north during the last six months more than forty thousand bushels.

The single fluid electricians claim that some substance above or below in electricity—this would be called negative electricity—and that other substances throw out electricity, or it comes out of them and in this case it would be called positive electricity.

The only way to get a true insight into the nature of electricity, or to the subject of any other science, is by experiments, whether old or new. Experiments are always of great value and we cannot study them too closely.

At another time when dressed frog legs hung on metallic hooks, by their spines, the wind blew them against the metallic parts of the building. The frog legs, at each of these touchings, danced a satanic reel.

Take a piece of zinc one or two inches long and a piece of copper the same length, place them in the mouth, one above the other below the tongue, let one end of each extend out of the mouth.

the first of December. They made double the quantity of vines that cow peas did, which were planted at the same time and in the same manner...

ANY PERSON. Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time...

THE JOURNAL'S MISSIONARY WRITES A BREEZY LETTER FROM PAUL'S VALLEY, I. T.

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NATIONAL STOCK GROWERS' ASS'N.

The First Convention Held in the City of Denver, January 25th, 26th and 27th.

A Successful Meeting—Full Report of the Proceedings—Important and Varied Topics Discussed—Aims and Objects of the Association—Notes and Personals.

MORNING SESSION—FIRST DAY. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock Chairman George Goulding of the National Stock Growers' convention, called the first convention of the embryo association to order in Coliseum hall.

On the platform were seated Gov. Adams of Colorado, Mayor McMurray of Denver, Supervisor Scooby, Ed Monash, Parson Tom Uzzell and Ex-Gov. Routt.

After a short invocation by Parson Uzzell, the chairman spoke as follows: OBJECTS CLEARLY SET FORTH. "During the past few years you are well aware that the live stock industry in all of its branches has suffered a depression, entailing a loss on the live stock husbandry of this country far greater than the wealth of many nations.

"In view of this changed condition of things, recognizing the fact that the live stock industry of this country is one common interest, and that in no other way could this community of interest be better conserved than by bringing together in national convocation the representative men of this great industry which is conducted only by personal intercourse, it is through bodies as these that useful information is collected and disseminated and as a whole tending to promote practical demonstration of disinterested methods most conducive to the betterment of the animal industry embracing all classes of grazers, feeders and breeders of live stock inclusive.

"With the return of prosperity, spontaneously there sprang up Northwest, West and Southwest, a demand for a grand 'round up' of this sort, and this city being a geographical center of live stock interests, through the liberality of the citizens of Denver, the stockmen of the West have been enabled to invite and entertain you here."

Upon the conclusion of these remarks Chairman Goulding introduced Gov. Adams, who said he was assured by the committee that all gates were open to all guests, and if anybody ran up against a barbed wire fence, cut it. For there was no penalty. If any reports presumed to punish any of the delegates for breaking their way in, the pardoning power was certain to be exercised in their behalf. For ten years, perhaps, the raiser of stock had been almost and exile on the ranges and the courts of prosperity. Often have they knocked at the doors of their bankers and the welcome received was like that given by the rich man to Lazarus. The money lender now extends "the glad hand" and the scales have been dropped from Shylock's eyes which for years had been microscopic. Now they were as telescopic as the eyes of the cowboy looking for an stray on the plains. Shylock now not only will greet a stockman but will ask about Saly and the babies and he will offer to again make loans which only a few years ago he was so anxious to get rid of. The governor hoped the convention would be a love feast especially between the cattle and sheep men.

"Let them get together—not their herds, but their minds, and let them lubricate their deliberations with any kind of oil just so there is no friction. The horsemen also have a grievance. Their trouble is wheels. But the wheels is the best friend the horse ever had. If horses could get together in convention and talk like the horses in 'Gulliver's Travels,' they would tell of the improvements in roads. Grievances today are not as great as but a few years ago. The rumbles of their wheels are but murmurs to-day. Perhaps it is the golden sunshine of prosperity which has made the change. There should be a unification of all your industries in one central authority and this convention should be perpetuated in permanent organization. I give you, each and all, a welcome as broad as the state of Colorado and as deep as the capital city. Consider then your home ranch as long as you love to stay."

When the applause had subsided, Chairman Goulding introduced Mayor McMurray, who said it was not necessary to add very many words in seconding the welcome of the previous speaker. The welcome which the people of Denver gave was warmer than the atmosphere without and the warmth of the hearts of the people of Denver would soon melt the snow on the ground. "This city is yours," said the mayor, "so where you please and consider, as the government has said, that you are on your home ranch. On behalf of every citizen of Denver I again extend, as I began, a hearty welcome."

The nomination of temporary officers was then taken up. Governor Richards of Wyoming, proposed the name of John W. Springer for president, who he said, had herds ranging all over the west, yet he "came to Denver to bring up a family." Jud Brush seconded the nomination, and Texas and Nebraska endorsed the action. There was no opposition and Mr. Springer was declared elected. Governors Richards and Brush escorted the platform.

PRESIDENT SPRINGER'S ACCEPTANCE. President Springer, in taking his seat, said:

furnished \$43,500,000. We have got to be as a Hercules task, viz.: To broaden our market for food and other products, while at the same time we favor all enterprises employing American free labor a home. This is presently a practical question, and one which 75,000,000 people in the United States will settle rightly. "The stockmen are becoming a power in the land. When we ask for any legislation and stand united, trucking politicians will stand to the rear. No petty governor or justice of the peace shall stand in our way. I hope to preside with wisdom. I have no friends to reward or enemies to punish. Our interests are one."

"We are able to raise all the beef, mutton and pork for our home consumption, to say nothing of feeding millions of consumers beyond the seas. We can raise more wool instead of buying abroad over 3,000,000 pounds, as we did in 1897. We can raise the best and hardest horses for the least money of any government in the world, and while we export 40,000 head in 1897, we can export over 100,000 head annually, to draw all the busses and carriages and mount the cavalries of the world."

"We need, finally, a broader reciprocity—a more equitable give and take policy with our neighbors—dealing with them as our friends, our customers, not as our enemies. We must attend to our own business, and let the governments of the old world alone to fight it out among themselves, if we would be the universal arbiter of disputes, of whom we trust it may be truly said: 'Equity and justice in America prevail from the mountains even down to the seas.'"

At the conclusion of his speech, President Springer invited to the platform the presidents of the various live stock associations represented in the convention. Nominations for secretary being in order, Charles H. Gould, of Nebraska, was placed in nomination. In endorsing the name, Colonel McCoy, of Kansas, warmly commended the gentleman and expressed the hope that the proper time Kansas would be given an opportunity to express appreciation of the hearty welcome the delegates had been given.

Mr. Gould was chosen. He said railroad men were not supposed to make speeches until shipping time came around. Then he would take pleasure in talking at good length. The election of reading clerk was temporarily postponed. The chairman then took up the appointment of committees. Nebraska objected, and moved that each state be allowed to nominate the committees. The motion was lost, and Chairman Springer announced the following names: Credentials—Lieutenant Governor J. L. Brush, of Colorado; chairman, W. L. Pickett, Salt Lake City; Henry G. Hays, Wyoming; W. J. C. Kenyon, Omaha; Paul McCormack, Montana. Resolutions—Governor Richards, Wyoming; J. R. Van Boskirk, Nebraska; J. H. Neff, Kansas City; F. B. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo.; General Flower, St. Paul; W. E. Parsons, Utah; Charles Owen, Byers, Colo.; H. A. Jastro, California; Tisdale, New Mexico; W. D. Dreskill, Dakota; John Keath, Nebraska; A. P. Bush, Texas; Dr. Victor Norgaard, Washington, D. C.; Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Ia.; Governor Ben Elbert, Iowa; William Irvine, Wyoming; E. Perry, Chicago; Taylor Riddle, Marion, Kan.

Permanent organization—George L. Goulding, chairman, Colorado; Ora Haley, Wyoming; W. E. Skinner, Texas; O. A. Hadley, New Mexico; W. P. Anderson, Chicago; A. B. Smith, Omaha; Alfred S. Donan, Arizona. The chair appointed as sergeant-at-arms W. H. O'Brien, of Denver. Governor Brush placed in nomination for reading clerk R. E. McGinnis, of St. Paul. He was elected unanimously.

Colonel McCoy, of Kansas, was called to the platform to permit a reply to the speeches of welcome. He said Kansas was always anxious to make a response. "Kansas is here not only with both feet, but with a stomach and a mighty desire to feast on good things. We are all glad to be here among the broad plains overtread with the flocks and herds, and mountains and gorges bursting with silver and gold. There is no necessity of apologizing for the weather. The Creator knew that the ardor of the stockmen needed cooling off. Last week I was at San Antonio, and I was so warm that I not only wanted to take off my clothes, but I wanted to remove my flesh also and sit around in my bones. I was glad to get back to Colorado and breathe her bracing air. I just heard somebody talking about the modesty of Denver. I don't believe there is any danger of Denver's early death from that cause. Kansas is not likely to have an early demise, either. I am in favor of organizing into a national association—a trust. There are trusts of all kinds nowadays but trusts in God, and we must get in on the ground floor. If we don't get together we will be eaten up individually and in detail without a grain of salt. But Kansas is here, and is glad of it."

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The chair appointed as assistant secretaries, Arthur Williams and C. F. Martin. A motion was adopted as to resolutions being read by title only, and referred to resolutions committee without full reading or debate. The various committees being in session, the first paper of the convention, "The Benefits to Be Derived from an Interstate Organization," by G. F. Patrick of Pueblo, was presented. He said: "I have had the pleasure of attending many county fairs, but the present one is remarkable for the absence of high-bred hogs, overalls and six-shooters. This is as it should be, and probably indicates that the Durham and the lamb have lain down together. (Applause.)"

"Armours and Cudahys have combined; why not the shipper? Commission men control the markets and determine by understanding who shall buy one day and who the next. Ship-

pers find they are deprived of competition. There is an old saying that you must fight the devil with fire. The methods of the past will not stand the conditions of to-day. The question of interstate organization is, in importance, equal to any. It will relieve friction and all just cause of complaint. It will bring shippers and carriers together on an equitable basis. An association would be able to lop off prices which for twenty years or more every shipper has endured. The man who loads his stock in western Arizona and sells it in Chicago can appreciate the control of conditions by local agreement. Commission men have united so that they receive the same compensation for selling a \$10 cow as they do for a \$20 steer. The method is unjust and should be abolished. The shipper should be compelled to do business on a percentage. In that case the interests of the shipper and broker would be identical and the latter would have to get out and rustle for the highest bidders. The railroads give a shipper an order permitting him to ride only on a freight train, while they give out annual passes on passenger trains to politicians, newspaper men and legislators, for the purpose of shaping legislation in their favor and securing protection. (Applause.) Take, for instance, the abuse of unloading stock at La Junta. The shipper is unduly burdened. The law does not intend that shippers should be skinned and fleeced by exorbitant prices for feed which are arbitrarily fixed at five times the usual price. This is an outrageous abuse. The shipper cannot buy feed outside the stock yards. He is compelled to pay \$20 a ton for alfalfa, worth only \$5 in the open market. (Applause.)

"The shippers are helpless, because they are not organized; powerless because they do not stand together. The abuses all along the line are as numerous as the sands of the sea. The shipper is skinned of his stock and profits, while the railroads and stock farms reap the profit. The policy of strangling one locality to build up another is unjust. It is not founded on morality or right. The people with whom stock shippers deal directly are, above all others, in one control. The railroads talk to us as one man. When the shipper in stock comes in contact with a real agent, he fights an individual battle with a thousand. There is a huge machine behind the agent. There is an organization of millions against which the shipper cannot cope with his few thousands. Denver is a metropolitan city—the home of the shipper of grain and live stock. Its prosperity depends on the prosperity of a single interest, but of all. There can be no reform unless existing abuses are exposed. It is in this line that I speak, not as a pessimist or a finder of fault. I am not hostile to railroads and stock yards, but they should not be allowed to dictate terms. A reform should be settled by mutual concessions."

"I am in favor of associations of shippers under one head to take up all matters with the stock yards and railroad associations to a mutual interest. Pueblo, with six trunk lines of railroads, one of the best equipped stock yards about the West, cheap feeds for united organization. Here and there a shipper is found who, by persistent kicking, gets silenced by receiving a rebate or an annual pass. (Applause.) It is necessary to treat business propositions in a business way. Through state and interstate association should be organized a condition just alike to the shippers and railroads. We should not be unmindful of the Gulf of Mexico. The deep harbor has already given us a taste of what competition will do. Organized efforts will bring about a change which will obviate our sending stock three-fourths of the way across the continent at an immense loss. We can, by an organized effort, build on the Gulf coast markets from which the world may be supplied. Time will not permit an amplification of this, but the trade could be expanded to immense proportions. All this can be hastened by an international association. I would gather the Central American States, Cuba and Mexico, into one organization, for the completion of a canal across the isthmus. I am in favor of organization, political and otherwise, and in conclusion, ask all interested to assist us in forming an organization of this kind."

"The next paper on the program was by J. R. Van Boskirk of Alliance, Neb., who spoke on 'The Benefits of State and County Organizations.' Next on the program was a paper on 'Preservation of Property in Cattle, Horses and Sheep Upon the Range,' by Ralph Talbot. Just before the session, Mr. Talbot was called out of the city by W. H. Wedleigh, his law partner, presented the paper. It was a lengthy document, treating the question mainly from a legal standpoint. Mr. Wedleigh was eagerly listened to and warmly applauded."

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Talbot's paper Wolfe Londoner was appointed chairman of the "Irrigation" committee. Mr. Londoner accepted the office and stated that as the governor and mayor had given a word of welcome he desired, on the part of the common people, to do likewise. "The mayor of this city and the governor, who runs the police, belong to Sunday school and therefore could not extend the invitation which I am commissioned to do. Everything is wide open and you are pardoned in advance." An invitation was extended to all to follow the band after the session and recuperate after the "dry" papers had been listened to.

"It was considered appropriate that Texas should reply to the invitation and President Bush of the state association promised that his delegation would fall in behind the band and follow Wolfe Londoner anywhere he chose to lead them. There was much applause. President Springer appointed the following vice president: Theodore P. Schumeler, first honorarary vice president, president American Live Stock Feeders' and Breeders' association of St. Paul.

J. A. Brown, Laramie County Sheep Breeders' association, Fort Collins, Colo. C. C. Wyatt, president Colorado Stock Growers' association, Denver, Colo. S. K. Foss, State Swine Breeders' association, Crete, Neb. W. L. Girdner, Roaring Fork End, Eagle River Cattle association, Carbonate, Colo. George W. D. Le Duc, ex-commissioner of agriculture. W. H. Wadley. A. P. Bush, Jr., president Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, Colorado, Texas. D. E. Newcomb, president San Luis Valley Cattle and Horse Growers' association, La Jara, Colo. Jesse W. Smith, president Utah Wool Growers' association, Layton, Utah. J. D. Wood, Sheep and Wool Growers' association, Spencer, Idaho. F. J. Berry, president Chicago Horse Exchange, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. EFFECTING ORGANIZATION.

Chairman Goulding, from the committee on permanent organization, presented the following report: "We recommend that the National Stock Growers' convention go into permanent organization and that the temporary officers be made permanent for the ensuing ad interim. Your committee further recommends an enlargement of the committee by adding thereto Mr. McKenzie and A. B. Robertson of Texas." The report was adopted and the organization became permanent with the officers in place until successors should be elected.

A telegram from T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth stated that he could not be on hand to give his paper on "What Has the Shipper a Right to Expect from the Railroads and Stockyards of the Country?" The discussion on the various papers began. Colonel McCoy of Kansas, told of the troubles between the stockmen and the Kansas City stockyards. He said that organization was all right, but what would the stockmen do after they had organized? There was no hope for the stockmen if they "rested and requested" but if they got down to politics and elected their own legislature they might have a show.

In Kansas City, the stockyards, he said, was evading the law, but the end was in sight and some day the directors would have to come down and render illegally exacted money. It might be necessary to send a lot of men "up Salt river or hang a few," but the stockmen must get into politics sooner or later and the sooner they attended to their duties politically the quicker the shippers would be freed from the corporations. G. F. Patrick of Pueblo, replied that it would be impossible to get legislation without organization. Report of committee on credentials was then presented by committee chairman, Lieut. Gov. J. S. Brush of Colorado, and adopted. The report showed the following states and territories to be represented in the convention: Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Utah, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, Arizona, South Dakota, Montana and Kansas.

MORNING SESSION SECOND DAY. The house was called together at 10 o'clock when J. L. Brush of Colorado, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee of one from each state and territory represented in this convention be appointed on constitution and by-laws, to be selected by the delegates present from said states and territories, and report this evening in this convention at 7:30 o'clock, and that it be made special order of consideration at that hour."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Brush moved that the states proceed at once to the selection of the members of the committee. The motion was adopted, and the following named were chosen: Texas—Murdo McKenzie Kansas—J. W. Johnson, Idaho—J. D. Wood, Oregon—R. C. Johnson, Arizona—E. E. Barnes, Missouri—J. H. Neff, Nebraska—M. A. Daugherty Michigan—H. H. Hinds, South Dakota—F. M. Stewart, Wyoming—W. C. Irving, Iowa—Henry Wallace, Illinois—G. W. Baker, Arizona—E. E. Barnes, Indiana—A. E. Harvey, Minnesota—General M. D. Flower, Montana—Paul McCormick, Colorado—E. M. Ammons.

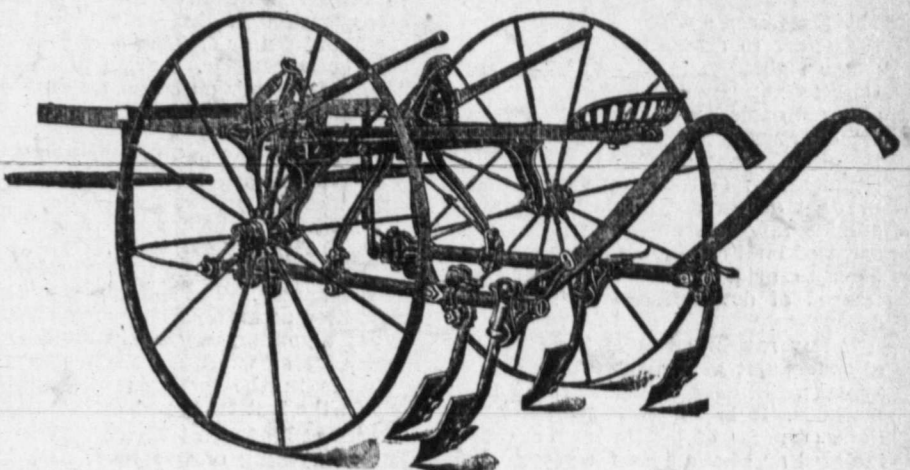
The chair announced that this committee would meet immediately after the adjournment of the morning session at the headquarters of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association, and that the committee on permanent organization would meet with them. Committee agrees to meet at noon. J. H. Neff, editor "Drovers' Telegram" read a lengthy and very interesting paper on "Statistics as to Values of Live Stock and Prospective Conditions."

Next on the programme was a paper by Governor Richards of Wyoming. Subject: "The Cession of Arid Lands to the States." The address was a very long one, but very interesting, and was well received by the audience. Elwood Mead, state engineer of Wyoming, read a paper on "How to Prevent Clashing Between Sheep and Cattlemen on the Ranges." He said in part: "The friction between sheepmen and cattlemen has grown out of their attempt to each use the same land at the same time. It has its origin in misfit land laws, which fail to recognize the existence of grazing land and thus leaves them an open common. A pastoral region needs appropriate land laws. We have dealt with these lands as if they were all to be irrigated and settled, and by leaving them open to all have made the free lunch so attractive that the crowd endeavored to benefit by it has become so large as to be troublesome, if not dangerous. There is only one way to end this difficulty, and that is by removing the cause.

"So far as Wyoming is concerned,

The Noisy Claims of Competitors Prove Nothing!

Almost any old hen makes as much cackle over a soft shell egg as if she has deposited a three-pound package of Klondike currency.



No. 5 Standard Cultivator.

The Best Braced—Finest Finished—The Simplest—Strongest and Safest Cultivator that ever "Came Down the Pike."

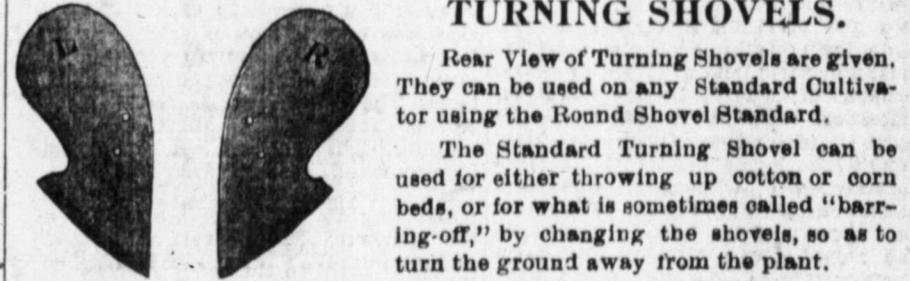
The Wheels are of Best Grade, with Removable Chilled Boxes. Beams are made of Heavy Gas Pipe, strongly re-inforced, to prevent Bending under Heavy Strain. The Standards, like all used on our Cultivators, are made of Round Bar Steel so that the Shovels may be given any desired angle or twist. The "Jeffersonian Simplicity" of the Standard is strikingly apparent. When the shovel strikes any unyielding obstruction, it is turned back, the driver, without leaving his seat, reverses the lever, raises the beam enough to let the shovel swing back into place, assisted by a slight push with the foot, then turns the lever back to original position, drops the beam and goes ahead; time consumed less than one-quarter minute, and without hitting the ground. It is Safe, Sure and Quick—a positive protection to other parts of the Cultivator. The Patent Lever Slip used on this cultivator, is a feature peculiar to and found only on the Genuine Standard Cultivator. The efficiency of this Slip or Safety Device, has been attested by four years' use, and to that feature is due, perhaps, more than any other, the increasing popularity of the Standard Cultivator.

It is a great thing to be able to re-adjust the Shovel without Leaving the Seat. For quickness of re-adjustment, it is almost equal to a spring trip. Result—The purchaser of a Standard Cultivator has a "dead cinch" on a good thing, and that is what everybody wants.



SCHUERENBURG STANDARD SWEEPS. 8, 10, 12 AND 14-INCH SIZES.

This Sweep is admittedly the Best Shape for either Black or Sandy Land.



TURNING SHOVELS.

Rear View of Turning Shovels are given. They can be used on any Standard Cultivator using the Round Shovel Standard. The Standard Turning Shovel can be used for either throwing up cotton or corn beds, or for what is sometimes called "barrowing-off," by changing the shovels, so as to turn the ground away from the plant.

If your nearest dealer does not handle the Standard Line, write to Emerson Manufacturing Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass RAILWAY COMPANY, THE GREAT LIVE STOCK EXPRESS ROUTE

From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets. All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will

E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Texas.

The Famous Burkhard Saddle, MANUFACTURED AT TRINIDAD, COLORADO. STOCKMEN, THIS SADDLE WILL NOT HURT A HORSE'S BACK. Material and workmanship unequalled. Send for 1898 catalogue.

F. BURKHARD & SON, TRINIDAD, COLORADO.

L. SIGEL, Pres-Treas H. L. BARNES, Vice Pres. A. J. CAMPION, Secy-Mgr THE SIGEL-BARNES LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO. Room 7, 8 and 9, Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo. P. O. Box 428. Write or wire us in regard to the markets. Prompt attention given to all correspondence. We make a specialty of handling Western and Southern feeders, and have unequalled facilities for placing them to the very best advantage with Eastern feeder buyers. Represented at Chicago by the George Adams & Burke Co., at Kansas City by the Job Crider L. E. Com. Co., and at St. Omaha by Blanchard, Shelly & Rogers. References—Denver Nat'l Bank. First Nat'l Bank. Zang Brewing Co.

A. L. MATLOCK, S. H. COWAN, I. H. BURNEY. GENERAL ATTORNEYS FOR CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS. MATLOCK, COWAN & BURNEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICES, SCOTT-HARROLD BUILDING, Fort Worth, Texas. The intimate relations of our firm with the cattle industry, and our practical knowledge of the cattle business, leads us to make a specialty of legal business connected with the cattle industry.





Omaha, was here, wrestling with the boys. Geo. S. Redhead, the famous Hereford breeder, J. W. Geneser, J. W. Dow and B. F. Elbert, formed an interesting party from Des Moines, Iowa. These gentlemen have an eye on Texas with a view of locating and embarking in the stock business.

G. W. Byers, the well known cattleman of Kansas City, whose ranch is in Clay county, Tex., is here. Mr. Byers, while not enthusiastic over the convention, believes that good will come from it and thinks it should be encouraged.

W. H. Featherston of Henrietta, is numbered with the Texas delegation.

W. J. C. Kenyon of the Omaha stock yards, was here as a delegate for his state.

Capt. Booth of the regular army, stationed at Fort Logan, was a spectator at Coliseum hall Thursday. The captain says he has some Texas boys in his command and that they make first-class soldiers.

C. F. Martin, the newly elected recording secretary for the National Stock Growers' association, was for twelve years agent for the Associated Press at Denver. He says he has "stolen" more from Texas Stock and Farm Journal than any paper in the United States.

W. C. McDonald of White Oaks, N. M., the newly appointed executive committee man, says stock conditions in his section are very favorable; says there are more cattle on their range now than for several years.

Zeb Krider of Kansas City, was here, looking after his hedges.

Theo. R. Jones, commonly known as Dora Jones, a commission merchant of Pueblo, was here at the convention.

Mr. Jones built the first stock yards south of Denver, those at Pueblo, and has an extensive acquaintance in Texas.

A. Garrom of the commission firm of G. Kelly & Co., South Omaha, was here in the swim.

G. S. Long, an extensive sheep operator of San Angelo, Tex., was here with the Texas delegation. Mr. Long has 5000 sheep near Midland and is feeding 5000 more near Pueblo. Mr. Long is very much opposed to the cession of the arid lands to the states.

E. Nuckles, an old-time cattleman and at present packer, of Pueblo, is here as a member of the Colorado delegation.

W. P. Anderson, statistical agent of the Union Stock yards, Chicago, is here. Mr. Anderson formerly resided in Texas and has many acquaintances among the Texas members.

A. G. Boyce of Channing, is here talking considerable interest in the convention.

Tom Montgomery is outspoken in praise for the convention and Denver's treatment of her guests.

J. M. Daugherty, the well known cattleman of Abilene, got in a little late, but has made up lost time since he arrived. Mr. Daugherty believes there is much good to come from the new association and thinks the Journal should encourage it.

W. T. Johnson, the well known cattleman of Fort Worth, is a member of the Texas delegation. Mr. Johnson is well pleased with the start the national association has made and believes the attendance next year will be much

larger. W. P. Stewart, a cattleman of Waco, whose ranch is in Jack county, was an interested member of the Texas delegation. Mr. Stewart is a good friend to the Journal and speaks of it in high terms, both as an advertising medium and as a live stock and farm journal.

Geo. S. Redhead says the Journal has brought him splendid returns on his bull ad.

W. R. Curtis, the well known and extensive cattle operator of Memphis, Tex., is here with the boys. Mr. Curtis is pleased with the convention.

Vories P. Brown came up Tuesday with the San Antonio delegation.

Wm. Harrel of Amarillo, is here with the gang, renewing old and making new acquaintances.

Mr. M. P. Buel of the Evans-Snyder-Buel company, is here, with headquarters at the Albany. Judging from the activity around the headquarters, one would suppose things were coming his way.

R. T. Frazier, formerly of the firm of S. C. Gallup and Frazier, is here with the boys. Mr. Frazier has recently purchased a new stock and opened up a store on his own account. Mr. Frazier was for twelve years foreman for the old firm of S. C. Gallup and for five years an equal partner with Mr. Gallup, under the firm name of S. C. Gallup & Frazier. He was, during this time, the mechanical end of the firm. Mr. Frazier has means and an extensive acquaintance with stockmen and has concluded to open a new store of his own. He is getting out a new free catalogue, showing new styles of saddles and trees. Write for catalogue and mention this paper.

The National Stock Growers' association was conceived in the Denver Chamber of Commerce to aid in showing Denver, but this fact will not necessarily detract from the usefulness of the enterprise to the stock growers of the country. There is some criticism of the workings of the convention, caused, principally, by the liberality of the body in taking into its fold interests foreign to the live stock industry.

This objection, however, is, in a measure, overlooked on the ground that the association is just organized and that the future will adjust conditions. On the whole, the members are well pleased and hopeful for the future of the big association. President Springer is praised by all for his fair and efficient management of the meeting.

The buffalo barbecue was too big a thing to discuss.

C. L. (Charley) Ware, Texas representative of the Evans-Buel-Snyder Co., was everywhere in evidence. Somebody said he was the most popular man in Denver during the convention.

O. H. Nelson, the well known ranchman of the Panhandle, is here at the convention. Mr. Nelson is a member of the firm of Nelson & Doyle of Kansas City, breeders of and dealers in thoroughbred and high grade cattle. Between the years 1881 and 1887 Mr. Nelson shipped into Texas over 10,000 bulls which went into the best herds of the Panhandle. The firm has shipped at the rate of 1000 bulls a year into Texas for the last two years. They have sold and delivered 500 since December 1. The bulls Messrs. Nelson & Doyle handle, aside from their own

breeding, are drawn from the best herds in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa and Kentucky. Mr. Doyle is the owner of the Box T herd in Lipscomb county. These gentlemen, both being ranchmen themselves, are particularly fitted for handling ranch trade. They make a specialty of the ranch trade. They are now feeding near Newlin, in Hall county, 300 head of bulls, consisting of Herefords from Iowa and the celebrated JJ (Good-night) herd, and short horns from Kentucky. They keep on hand at all times pure-bred and high grade cattle of both sexes for sale. See their advertisement in Breeders' Directory.

S. C. Gallup, successor to S. C. Gallup & Frazier, the old reliable saddle-house of Pueblo, was a visitor in Denver this week. Mr. Gallup manufactures the famous Pueblo saddle.

Among the interesting sights to be seen here in Denver this week none are attracting more attention from stockmen than the saddle exhibit of T. Burkhard & Son of Trinidad, Colorado, at the Windsor hotel.

Burkhard & Son manufacture the "Famous Burkhard" stock saddle. The "Burkhard" is the saddle that will not hurt horse's back. Mr. Burkhard has been in the saddle business for nineteen years; is well and favorably known among stockmen and has won silver medals on the "Burkhard" wherever exhibited. Send for his 1898 catalogue.

Albert Harrah of Newton, Iowa, breeder of Scotch and Scotch-Topped bulls, is in Denver this week. Mr. Harrah is offering for sale 200 bulls ranging in age from 10 to 30 months. They are of the low down, blocky, beefy type. Many of them are show animals.

Wm. Powell, the pioneer Hereford breeder of Texas, is located at Channing on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. He does a large business with ranchmen, as his "Hereford Herd of Herefords" is widely and favorably known.

T. R. Jones of Pueblo, was in Denver this week watching the convention.

F. A. Kennedy, the newly appointed general live stock agent for the Fort Worth and Denver, is here this week looking after the "fences" of his company.

F. T. Farnsworth, New Mexico—The cattle business was never so good in our state as now. For several years we was a losing business. Many people went out of the business, and nearly every one was compelled to borrow money. But during the past three years they have been gradually getting out. Up to 1894 nothing but steers were sought, and there was sale for nothing but three-year-olds. The result of this condition was that steers were rushed in from Mexico, the range became overcrowded and the cattle were simply starved to death. Since 1894 the conditions have been constantly improving, and now they could hardly be better, prices being higher than they ever were. In 1896 there commenced to be a demand for yearlings, and it was hardly possible to sell a full grown steer. This checked the importation of steers from Texas and Mexico and yearlings were snapped up by buyers. The change has been a good thing for us, as the range pasture has not been crowded and the rains have been very heavy for two years, making excellent grass. A. C. Halliwell of the Dro-

vers' Journal of Chicago, is at the Albany, and is one of the most persistent rustlers in the Chicago delegation. It is related of him that one night a burglar who had been in the business but a few days, entered the editor's room and in so doing made plainly apparent his lack of knowledge of the newspaper profession and his own, too. The editor heard the intruder rustling around in his apartments and it was a long time before he could lead himself to believe that he had really been honored by the visit of a burglar. Finally he came to a positive realization of it, and bounding from his bed at once grappled with the man. The papers on the following morning contained the account of the affair with the following significant sentence: "After a terrific struggle continuing for some minutes, the editor finally succeeded in robbing the burglar."

A. D. Marriott of Omaha—Denver can never become a beef market, because it has not the packing industry to make it such. It takes corn to make beef cattle and Denver is not in a corn country. As a distributing center for feeders and stockers for maturing purposes, this city will be large and grow much faster than the cattle business.

W. H. Jack, Silver City, N. M.—Denver ought to be a greater stock center than it is. As a distributing center for range cattle to feeding men it will be larger in the future than it has in the past. Heretofore feeders never came to Denver to buy their cattle in large numbers. They are commencing to come now, owing to the better facilities offered for not only shipping cattle, but handling them after they get here. You need have no fear for the future of this city as a distributing center. It is a natural one and will grow.

John T. Shy, Kansas City—Business is good and I think it is improving steadily. I was in Denver two months during the past season, and from my experience here I am satisfied that Denver will become one of the great stock centers of the country. It is the natural shipping point for the Rocky mountain region, and I think that business will gradually increase here until it embraces a much wider range of country than is now apparent.

H. A. Jastro of Bakersfield, Cal., who represents the J. B. Haggin cattle interests in New Mexico and on the coast, came in last night. He said the outlook for the industry of raising beef cattle was never brighter and he will take an interest in the convention because he believes it should accomplish the inauguration of measures of legislation which are needed to protect owners of large herds as well as small ones. "The conditions generally in California," said Mr. Jastro, "are on the mend and in New Mexico, where I have been recently, everything industrially seems to be improving, owing probably to the recovery of cattle and renewed activity in mining." The interests which Mr. Jastro has charge of, when taken altogether, are said to be the largest west of the Rocky mountains.

Among Texas stockmen and their friends visiting the Denver convention during the week are the following: A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado City; Tom Montgomery, Floyd county; Rom Graham, Fort Worth; W. P. Stewart, Waco; W.

D. Johnson, Fort Worth; J. L. Harris, Everywhere; W. W. Miller, Panhandle; Jno. Good, Panhandle; O. P. Murchison, Panhandle, H. Willingham, New Mexico; A. J. Long, Sweetwater; Thos. Trammell, Sweetwater; Light Knight and wife, Amarillo; Wm. Harrel, Amarillo; Henry Slaton, Amarillo; Vories P. Brown, San Antonio; H. H. Brooks and wife, Amarillo; W. J. Clark, Amarillo; J. K. Milwee, Emma; G. W. Tucker, Amarillo; Joe Peacock, Old Mexico; A. G. Boyce, Channing; Raah Church, Channing; F. A. Kennedy, Fort Worth; D. B. Keeler and wife, Fort Worth; Fred Horobradg, Espuela; A. B. Robertson, Colorado City; C. B. Willingham, Roswell, N. M.; G. L. Ware, Fort Worth; E. P. Davis, Throckmorton; O. H. Nelson, Kansas City and Texas; W. R. Cusick, Memphis; C. D. Nelson, Memphis; C. H. Wittington, Tascosa; Murdo McKenzie, Trinidad; Edward Mitchell and wife, Clayton; W. E. Skinner, Fort Worth; J. W. Morris, Wichita Falls; Jack Heflin, Amarillo; J. O. Jones, Amarillo; H. E. Siders, Amarillo; T. J. Johnson and wife, Amarillo; A. M. Jackson, Amarillo.

that is furnished the city is from artesian wells from 800 to 1000 feet deep. The city hall looms up from the center of Military plaza, a magnificent structure of limestone and granite. The courthouse is built of Pecos red sandstone and cost three-quarters of a million dollars, one of the finest court-houses in the South. Fort Sam Houston, the second largest and one of the finest military posts in the United States, is located near the city. This being the headquarters of the department, has built a little city of its own in and around the post of about 2500 people. Here the visitor finds interest all ways in the numerous drills, parades and practice at the guns. The officers at the post are very courteous and obliging, frequently tendering special parades and drills for the interest of visitors not able to attend the regular exercises. The streets of the city are paved with mesquite blocks saved six inches in length and set on end, resting on a foundation of lime and sand mortar four inches deep.

San Antonio is the transportation center of Southwest Texas. Four railroads now center here, and one of the best traffic systems in the West, the Katy, is now arranging to have a terminal at this point. A city's development is dependent on or measured by the development of its supporting country. San Antonio's "back country" embraces an area of 100,000 square miles, lying between the Colorado river, the Gulf and the Rio Grande, and having a population of a half million at least. The staple products of this region are cotton, corn, oats, and the entire range of textile fibers, vegetables and fruits. Southwest Texas is peculiarly favored in its latitude for successful vegetable and fruit growing, the season being so early and abundance of water beneath the soil assuring easy irrigation. There is certainly a bright future for the Southwest in this respect, and there will be wonderful results from a few years more of practice and development. San Antonio must always be headquarters of this vast region of country engaged in the stock business. As "all roads lead to Rome," so must all roads in the Southwest lead to San Antonio. There is the money center and the money supplies, the sinews of the cattle and sheep industry, and now stockmen are awakening to the importance of improving and grading up their herds with the Hereford, Durham and Polls. In time will come packeries, and with the finishing of these cattle and sheep here at home it certainly takes no prophetic vision to see only prosperity in the future. In a few years at best the Indian Territory will be closed to Texas cattle, and it behooves the cattlemen in the Southwest to get ready for the change which must come with the closing of this season. "Necessity is the mother of invention," so will necessity drive the South to manufacture her own 5-cent cotton. One hundred years ago "our Yankee brethren" concluded they could not make slave labor profitable and they sold them to the South and began the manufacture of cotton, the product of slave labor. We must now turn the tables on them and manufacture all our products, diversify our farming, live at home and board at the same place, and then that good time of which we have heard from boyhood days will be here and no mis-

take. Then, and not until then, we will sing the good old song, "There's a good time coming, boys; there's a good time coming."

Here I had the pleasure of meeting my old friend, the generous, big-hearted Dr. Graves, whom I knew long years ago in Missouri. The doctor located here twenty years ago and, perhaps, has done more to the up-building of San Antonio than any other man here, and doubtless knows more about the old Alamo City and its history than any other gentleman here. "Now," said he, "take a seat in my carriage and you shall see the city," and for four long hours we took in the principal streets and interests of the city, halting at the Alamo and many other old historic buildings, etc., etc.; and he, not being satisfied with showing me all these favors, when I bade him good-bye, he handed me a prescription already filled without money and without price. Directions said use three times a day before meals. It was a full quart and twelve years old and acts like a charm. "Many thanks, doctor, for all these favors." And I want to thank the many gentleman who patronized me so liberally in taking the Journal.

I am sleepy and must say, Pleasant dreams to you." Good night.

C. C. POOLE.  
Austin, Texas, Jan. 27.

A WOLF-PROOF FENCE.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: I receive more letters through your most useful and highly appreciated journal than through any other paper I write for or advertise in.

A good many of your readers wish to know how to build a wolf-proof pasture fence. Set heavy cedar posts 20 feet apart, 1 1/2 to 2 feet in the ground, stretch the best barbed, steel hot wire very tight—so tight that it almost breaks. Put the top wire 4 feet 10 inches from the ground, the next 8 inches lower, the next 7 inches lower, the next 6 1/2 inches lower, the next 6 inches lower, the next 5 1/2 inches lower, the next 4 inches lower, and then put the next three wires 3 1/2 inches apart, the lowest wire being 1 inch from the ground. After the wires are stretched in this way put 3 stays between the posts, staping each wire to post and stays. In this way your fence will be 58 inches high and each wire is stapled every 5 feet. It takes 12 wires to make the fence. I used only 10, but find that 12 wires would make a much better fence.

H. T. FUCHS,  
Tiger Mill, Tex., Jan. 15, 1898.

PROCLAMATION.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans will this year be February 21st and 22nd the latter being the most important day, with the greatest number of attractions. The Texas and Pacific railway, the only line running through sleepers and coaches to New Orleans, will sell tickets from their Texas stations February 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st; and from Louisiana stations February 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd; all tickets limited to March 5th. The rate will be only one fare for the round trip. See nearest ticket agent for further information, or address E. P. Turner, general passenger and ticket agent, Dallas, Texas.

# THE GEO. B. LOVING CO., LAND, RANCH AND CATTLE AGENTS.

216 Main Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. Scott-Harrod Building, Fort Worth, Texas. 312 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

We have for sale a large list of all kinds and classes of Cattle and Lands in quantities to suit purchasers.

Lands ranging in prices from 35 cents to \$20 per acre,

AND  
Cattle for Spring Delivery at Market Prices.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING RARE BARGAINS:

CATTLE FOR SALE.	Cattle and Ranches for Sale.	LAND FOR SALE.
<p>10,000 good Mexican cows, f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$14.</p> <p>2000 Mason county three and four year-old steers, at \$26.</p> <p>1500 highly graded, first-class Panhandle three-year-old steers, at \$30.</p> <p>2500 good coast stock cattle for April delivery at \$15, throwing in the calves.</p> <p>2000 first-class, well bred three and four-year-old steers, located in Southwestern Texas, at \$26.50.</p> <p>3500 strictly good, well bred Panhandle two-year-old steers, all out of one herd, with 10 per cent cut, at \$25.</p> <p>1500 highly graded Shorthorn heifer yearlings, all in one mark and brand, natives of the Panhandle. Will sell with 10 per cent cut, at \$17.</p> <p>10,000 two-year-old steers, North Texas cattle, now located in Greer county, above the quarantine line; \$20 per head for spring delivery.</p> <p>2000 good Southern Texas mixed stock cattle, including all of the one, two, three and four-year-old steers, at \$16 for April delivery, throwing in calves.</p> <p>The above is only a small list of the cattle we have for sale. Parties wishing to buy or sell anything in our line are requested to correspond with us.</p>	<p>A splendidly improved ranch containing about 40,000 acres in a solid body divided into five different pastures, plenty of grass and water for 5000 cattle year round. This ranch is located in the northern part of Duval county, and within 12 miles of a railroad station. It is now only partially stocked, having on it about 1700 head of fairly well bred stock cattle. Price of land, \$1.50; cattle \$12 per head. Will divide the purchase money on the land into ten equal payments, at 6 per cent interest.</p> <p>A 70,000 acre ranch in the southern part of the Panhandle, of which 50,000 acres are patented; balance leased. There are 6000 well bred, highly graded cattle on this ranch. The entire outfit will be sold at a bargain.</p> <p>13,000 good mixed Western Texas stock cattle, near the Pecos river, 40,000 acres of the range, controlling the water, is held by patent, balance by lease. We are prepared to give a bargain to an early purchaser who means business.</p> <p>We also have several other large herds and ranches, among which are some of the largest and most desirable in the state which we are not at liberty to advertise, full particulars of which we will furnish to buyers who are ready to talk business.</p>	<p>70,000 acres in a body, rich agricultural and strictly first-class grazing land, located in Live Oak and McMullen counties, at a low price on unusually easy terms.</p> <p>80,000 acres, well improved, and in a solid body immediately on a railroad in Duval county. This property is subdivided into seven pastures, all splendidly enclosed, fine ranch house, out-buildings in first-class shape. Will sell it at half its value, and on easy terms.</p> <p>A 60,000 acres ranch near a railroad in Frio county, a large percentage of which is rich agricultural land and first class for grazing purposes. Must be sold at once; will therefore give some one a big bargain.</p> <p>150,000 acres in a solid body, all enclosed, subdivided with cross fences, plenty of water and shelter; in fact, one of the best ranches in the Panhandle. Price \$1 per acre</p> <p>2000 acres in a solid body at the crossing of two railroads, within 25 miles of Fort Worth, partly good black waxy agricultural land, all good grazing land, splendidly suited for a fine stock or feeding farm. Price \$6 per acre.</p> <p>We can at all times make it to the interest of those wishing to buy or sell properties of this kind to call on or correspond with us.</p> <p>THE GEO. B. LOVING CO.</p>