

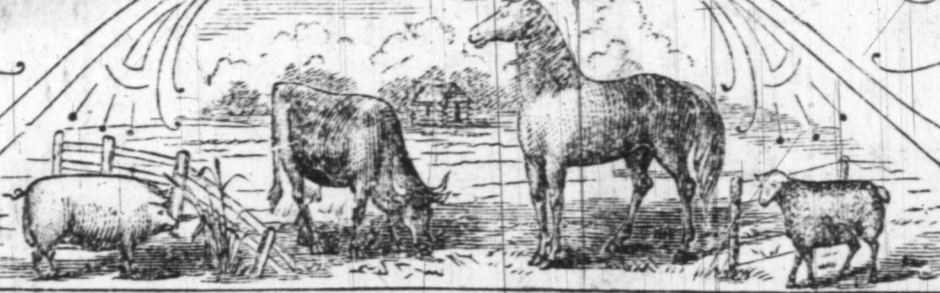
PAMPHLET WORK

NOTICE Stock Associations.

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

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

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



VOL. 5.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1884.

NO. 16.

Write J. B. Mitchell & Co., FORT WORTH, TEXAS, For Prices on WAGONS, Barbed and Smooth Wire, HAY PRESSES, HAY RAKES, Mowers, WIND MILLS AND PUMPS.

BANKS. A. M. BRITTON, President. JOHN NICHOLS, Vice-President. G. R. NEWTON, Cashier. THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, FORT WORTH, TEXAS. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$172,000.00.

FOR SALE. 17,712 acres of land in one body in Crosby county. 18,000 acres of land in one body in Archer county. For Lease or Sale. 17,712 acres of choice land, in a square body, located in Roberts county, and known as the Clay county school land.

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

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD LAND GRANT and other land for sale by G. W. Angle, Land Dealer, Formerly with Land Department I. & G. N. Railroad.

WM. BROWN, Dealer in all kinds of STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES Produce, Provisions, Cigars and Tobacco, CORNER HOUSTON AND FIRST STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Houston and Texas Central R'y and Connections. Passenger Express Trains. ELEGANT PULLMAN PALACE CARS. The Shortest Line between Texas, Kansas City, Hannibal and all points North and West.

EUROPE! Through Tickets from or to any point in Great Britain or Continent of Europe via the Houston and Texas Central Railway.

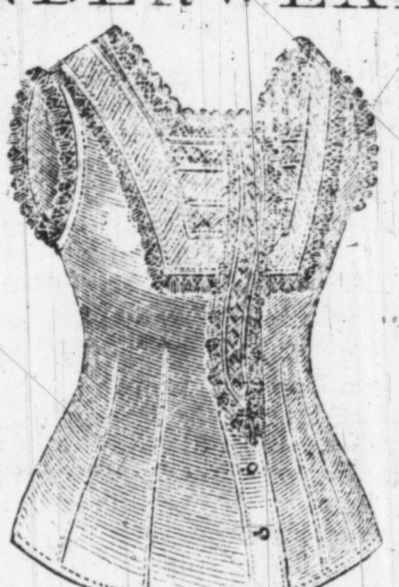
TEXAS LAND INVESTMENT AND LOAN Company. (Incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas.) Offices at Brenham and Wichita Falls, Tex.

T. W. POWELL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, ETC., 10 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SINKER, DAVIS & CO., Manufacturers of ENGINES, BOILERS AND MILLS. Mills for Straight Grade Patent Flour and the Latest REPOLOGE PROCESS, Corner Market Street and Pacific Avenue, DALLAS, TEXAS.

TAYLOR & BARR! All Summer Goods Must Go. Bargains in Every Department.

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S Muslin and Cambric UNDERWEAR! WHITE GOODS AND LAWN. 900 yards White Pique in 5 lots. These cost the manufacturer 20 cents to 40 cents to make. You can take your choice for 10 cents per yard.



Out-of-town orders will be filled C. O. D., with the privilege of examination. All garments not satisfactory can be returned at our expense.

TAYLOR & BARR, FORT WORTH, TEX. ESTABLISHED 1872. IN THE LEAD BY R. F. TACKABERY, West Weatherford Street - - - Fort Worth, Texas.

SAN ANTONIO. The little city went on as if nothing unusual had happened. THE BODY HANGED about half an hour when it was lowered by two rangers, taken to the home of his family and dressed for burial. THE HISTORY OF McCULLOCH would require more space to write than we can now use.

See the article which will read with a broad smiley many of the JOURNAL'S subscribers, and not a few of them will say that the writer of the article would be good meat for the fool-killer.

The Times of the capital has published several articles under the heading of 'Mexicans, Alert!' showing the fear inspired by the Yankees, the cause of which is well known in Mexico.

Grady & Co's cowboy show leaves San Antonio next Friday morning, going direct to Fort Worth, where they will give an exhibition Saturday and Sunday.

The drought still continues, though local rains have fallen within the past week, doing good to some sections.

TEXAS FEVER and the Western Cattle Trade. Kansas City Live Stock Record. The recent scare from the Texas fever has brought us face to face with a grave and serious problem.

HORNS AND HOOFES. Sam Jones is expected back from a trip to New York in a few days. Mr. Pat Conroy has left us for the North with several cars of mixed stock horses.

Joe Murray came up to see us again last week, and spent several days on the lookout for business. He left for Fort Worth on a similar mission Tuesday morning.

Mr. John Rutledge returned from Dodge City, Kansas, last Friday. He and Mr. Dan Houston of Goussales, sold their cattle there at \$14 for yearlings and \$17 for twos.



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Attention Cattlemen. A meeting of the Colorado and Brazos Cattlemen's Association is hereby called to meet at Sweetwater, Tex., on the 25th day of August, at 10 a. m.

DISEASED CATTLE-TROUBLES. Hardly had the excitement subsided that originated through the death of cattle in Illinois and Kansas from what had been inaptly styled Texas fever, before again our Western and Northern exchanges are filled with accounts of infected cattle in West Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, and the state executives are called upon to enforce stringent quarantine laws, as passed by the legislatures of the states of Colorado and Kansas and territories of Wyoming and New Mexico.

Raising Horses on the Plains. Horse-raising on the plains is beginning to attract attention and doubtless before many years will be a valuable industry. The Kansas Cowboy is speaking on the subject says: "Quite a number of stockmen in Hodgeman and Ness counties, who have heretofore been devoting themselves exclusively to cattle-raising, are turning their attention to horses and stocking their ranches with them. This is a wise move. There is more money in horses than in any other kind of live-stock. John E. Farnsworth, of Ness county, and one of its wealthiest and most successful stockmen, has been raising and handling horses for a number of years, and he says they have netted him a profit yearly of 100 per cent.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS. H. M. Tilford, manager of the Kentucky Cattle Raising Company, ranching in Blanco Canon, Crosby county, last week delivered 99 head of beefs from their ranch, to T. C. Andrews at \$46 per head. Andrews, the live, active agent of Hunter, Evans & Co., on receiving them at Colorado City, resold to J. L. Edwards at that point for \$48. This lot of cattle gives to the Kentucky Cattle Raising Company the post of honor, as the producer of the best range cattle ever shipped from Texas. Here are 99 head of range-raised beefs rating in age from 2 to 4-year-olds' selling at point of shipment for at least \$20 per head above average cattle, and then, too, several of the lot are only 2-year-olds, and nearly all of the rest but three. Now, these cattle will weigh not less than 1125 pounds when they reach destination, and should bring \$5.50, and it may be will reach \$6.00, but at \$5.00 would reach near \$2 per head. This shows in a practical way what grading, proper handling and Texas grass will do. Kentucky bids fair through her sons in Texas to do what she has in years gone by accomplished at home, revolutionize cattle grading. She will here give an impetus to improve stock such as her Vanmeters, Pattons and Goffs did a half century ago in blue-grassdom.

Why Uniform in Strength. The tobacco extract for Gold Leaf Dip as it is manufactured is run into large iron tanks containing some three thousand gallons, and before it is packed for shipment a sample of the tank is tested by careful chemical analysis and a uniform strength is thus obtained, for these tanks hold the product of many crops of tobacco, some of which were very strong, and some weak, but by mixing them and concentrating the average to their standard the Gold Leaf Dip is obtained.

SCIENCE.

What the World has Gained by the Greeley Expedition—Arctic Scenes.

Little Grains of Knowledge Dearly Bought But Worthy of Their Cost.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 17.—For the purpose of obtaining some idea of the nature and probable value of the scientific observations made by Lieut. Greely at Lady Franklin bay, an agent of the Associated Press visited him Saturday. Greely first stated the object of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, viz: To establish a polar station, one of the thirteen suggested by Lieut. Weprcet of Austria, who discovered Frazee Josef land. Simultaneous observations of all the physical phenomena were to be taken, a complete programme of which was to be followed was arranged by an international polar congress, in which the representatives of the thirteen nations took part. The observations in which the greatest possible accuracy were to be had were those of the declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, the temperature of the air and sea, the height of the sun, the position of the aurora and maximum fall of the tides. All explorations were incidental to the main objects of the expedition. The expedition was fitted out under the authority of congress and was composed of three officers of the army, one acting surgeon and nineteen enlisted men from the army. Rations for twenty-seven months were put on the ship, which left Portsmouth July 1, 1881, with the party. She touched at Disco Island and Upernivik to procure sledges, dogs, skins and dog food. Two Eskimoes were added to the party at Proven. A landing was made at Cary island, where the north water and provisions cached by the Nares in 1875 in the Alert were found in good condition. At Littleton island Greely personally recovered the English Arctic mail left by Sir Allen Young in the Endeavour in 1847. At Cadillac bay in Kennedy channel a cache of provisions for use on retreat was made. It was the original intention to establish the polar station at Water Course bay. Heavy masses of ice rendered the Water Course bay exceedingly dangerous of anchorage. Moving to Discovery Harbor the station was there established on the site occupied by the English exploring party in 1875. The erection of a house was at once commenced and stores and equipments were landed. On the twenty-eighth of August came the party between the Greeley party and the men of the Proteus.

Cheyenne Stock Notes. Northwestern Live Stock Journal. Frank Wolcott loaded thirty cars of beef steers at Medicine Bow last Saturday.

Evans & Haas shipped fifty cars of beef from Rawlins last Friday. This would indicate that all of their North Park herd did not perish last winter.

Sparks & Hill sold on Saturday 400 head of mixed Texas, at Pine Bluffs, to Strowbridge & Andrews at the following prices: Dry cows, \$26; 2-year-olds, \$21; yearling heifers, \$17; steers, \$16.

During the past week there has been a good number of beef shipped from all of our northwestern ranges. Most of the shipments that passed this point were in good fix and the owners are likely to realize fair prices, though sales for the coming week can hardly be expected to come up to the prices of last week.

Sparks & Hill sold on Wednesday 400 head of two-year-old Texas steers to F. W. Reed, at \$21 a head. They were counted out at Pine Bluffs, but the sellers deliver them on the Cheyenne river. These were an extra good lot of Southern Texas, and this being from the first venture in the ranching business, he was fortunate in getting a bunch so well conditioned. They will wear the LTF brand.

The fact being clearly established, that native cattle afflicted with the splenic fever will not infect other cattle with which they come in contact, it only remains to see if that other herds are kept away from the trail of Southern Texas. There is no occasion for alarm, save to herds on the immediate trails or about the shipping pens. Still it is not safe to relax the present efforts to guard every quarter.

B. W. Towner of North Park, Col., arrived in Cheyenne on Friday last, with several cars of yearling steers purchased at Springer, N. M. Of the lot he sold 1100 head to Gregory & Fleming of Laramie, to be taken to their White river range, and 106 head to John Kane, also of Laramie. The cattle were inspected and reported in healthy condition. In fact there is virtually no risk from New Mexico cattle, as they are reared in a climate that has no fever.

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Mr. J. S. Bassett of the Hot Springs, is moving his cattle to the ranch he bought some time ago from the H. Williamson, and situated about two miles from town.

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THE FINEST EQUIPMENT. All Agents sell tickets and baggage. Sleeping Car accommodations through destination via the popular Wabash Route. For tickets and general information, send for prospectus to Ticket Agent of T. & P. R. R.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE Fort Worth Publishing Company.

S. P. Cunningham, Editor.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum.

The only Paper Published Devoted Exclusively to Live Stock on the Range.

Office of Publication and Business, on Second Street between Houston and Throckmorton Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

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

All orders for subscriptions must be accompanied by the money. Other- wise no attention is paid to such orders.

MEMBERS of the C. & B. Cattlemen's Association should remember to be in attendance Monday next at Sweet-water to arrange for the fall round-ups.

It is always pleasant for one to be the bearer of good news, and the JOURNAL is never so happy as when its columns are replete with glad tidings.

When cattle are finding ready sale at good prices; when the range is good and prosperity smiles upon stockmen and the stock interests, it is a pleasure to shove our pencil along in recounting such facts.

THE MARKETS. If the actual sales were lower the beef markets could be said to be demoralized.

THE RANGE SUPPLYING. We have during the past week interviewed many of the cattlemen holding their herds in North and Northwest Texas.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE. A special dispatch under date of August 14th from Denver Col., to the Editor of the Journal, says the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association has just in receipt of reports showing unmistakable evidence of the spread of Texas or Splenic fever among the cattle all over the state.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The Democracy of Texas met at Houston, Texas, on the 19th, and proceeded to organize by the election of Col. Thos. B. Bonner as temporary chairman.

NEW CARDS. Several advertisements in this issue are of general interest to stockmen and appear in these columns for the first time.

OUR FUTURE CATTLE MARKET.

The thoughtful observer of passing events connected with cattle growing can but look with alarm at the increasing obstacles that beset the Texas producer of cattle.

The trouble in the way of the disposal of young cattle lies principally in the decreasing demand from north and west ranges, growing out of the difficulty of Texas cattle reaching them by rail or trail.

If he is so fortunate as to find grass and favorable weather from South Texas to Red River, and then crosses into the Nation, he is liable to be met by blackmaling Indians.

Gov. Ireland was nominated, also Hon. Barnet Gibbs of Dallas, for lieutenant-governor, and the remaining offices of comptroller, treasurer, commissioner of the general land office, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction.

SALE OF SHE CATTLE. Messrs. George B. Loving & Company sold to Delaney & Richardson of New Mexico, 3000 head of yearlings, two-year-old heifers and cows and calves.

HEAVY PRAIRIE FIRES OUT IN GARZA. This week we are sorry to announce sad news to the range men in Garza. An extensive fire broke out on the head of Double Mountain Fork of Brazos.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT.

An Ohio Horse Sale. In the early days of this month the administrator's sale of the horses of Wm. Hagler, deceased, was had at the farm, five miles from Washington Court House, Ohio.

A Sheelard Pony. A few days since we had the pleasure of seeing the happiest boy in Fort Worth. He was a little four-year-old son of Jake Johnson, Esq., and was mounted on a handsomely equipped and beautifully formed pony.

Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The weather was clear and warm to-day, the track fast, the attendance good.

Chicago Races. CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 21.—The attending-to-day at the Chicago driving park was cool and the weather was cool and the track fast.

Track and Road. Veritas in Spirit of the Times. NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 6. There's a fund of anecdote in the regular frequenters of the races, cutting and cutting and cutting.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT.

ready to illustrate almost any subject that comes up, with a case from his own experience.

"It's a great mistake," said John. "They should do away with Jimmy and use me. You know Jimmy didn't use to take care of Lucy, and what a long-headed Irishman he was.

"I agreed with him, and really meant to follow the tactics he suggested, but I got away well the first heat, the fact once got tangled up on the first turn.

"I thought he was Mr. Holton's property," I thought he was Mr. Holton's property, I thought he was Mr. Holton's property.

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COMANCHE COLLEGE.

Next term opens September 1, 1884, and continues forty weeks. Four courses of study: Preparatory, Business, Scientific and Collegiate.

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"Mr. A. B. Parker, of New York City, lost his well known bay road horse, Pulaski, some little time since, after having owned him twenty-one years.

"The Park and Seventh Avenue road-horse are in fearful condition, and Mr. Parker purchased him right after the race.

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Advertisement for 'Fast Potato Digging' featuring 'The Monarch Potato Digger' and 'Now Ready'.



FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Parties having any kind of live stock... for sale or exchange...

LAND FOR SALE. 20,075 acres, splendid grazing water, 'Admiralty' Fort Davis, Presidio County, Texas.

WANTED, ON SHARES. The undersigned desires to obtain, on shares, 20 brood mares and 200 colts...

JOHNSON GRASS SEED. Orders accompanied with cash promptly filled at \$2.50 per bushel...

HORSE STOCK FOR SALE. I have 500 head of improved horses...

FOR SALE. Herford ranch. I have for sale 75 head of high grade Hereford...

TEXAS RAISED THOROUGHBREDS. Trotters and Shorthorns for Sale at Bowen's Improved Stock Farm.

FOR SALE. 200 head of Kentucky Short-horns, including 100 head of unregistered...

STRAYED AND STOLEN. \$500 REWARD! \$250 REWARD! \$100 REWARD!

FOR SALE. The Central New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, through their executive committee...

FOR SALE. One hundred and fifty head of extra good Kentucky high-grade short-horn bulls...

PROPOSALS FOR CORN, OATS AND BRAN. Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 23, 1884.

FOR SALE. One hundred and fifty head of extra good Kentucky high-grade short-horn bulls...

PERSONAL NOTES.

C. E. Odem returned from a pleasant visit to Gainesville this week and reports that city flourishing.

Tom Shoemaker of Decatur, was in the city yesterday and is discharging with many of his cattle owner friends.

Jas. H. Milliken of Weatherford, spent several days in the city this week. He was enjoying the company of old stock friends.

Al. R. Clay, a member of the Red River Cattle Company, was in town on the 17th, and says that grass is fine on their range but rain needed.

Winfield Scott, a leading citizen, banker and cattleman of Colorado City, spent several days of the past week with friends, and on business in this city.

F. M. Houtts and family spent Thursday of the city. Mr. Houtts has the best Herefords we have ever seen in Texas, and as good as can be found elsewhere.

L. B. Collins came in yesterday from Humeville, Kansas, and as he had no encouraging news to tell, we could get but little of him. He is looking well and will be with us for a few days.

Bud R. Willett, after spending a couple of days in the city this week pulled out for Weatherford Thursday night. We hope he may be induced to make the Fort his permanent headquarters.

E. C. Moody of Moody, Gardenhire & Co., holding cattle in B. I. T., some 50 miles north of Gainesville, Texas, was in the city yesterday, reports good range and fat cattle but rain badly needed.

Col. W. H. Martin of Brownwood, a member of the banking firm of Coggins, Brock, Ford & Martin, spent a day this week in the city. He is a genial, pleasant gentleman and most popular wherever he is known.

J. W. T. Gray, cashier of the Henrietta National Bank, came down Thursday night and left for home this morning. He reports a steady, good growth in his town. No rust, but permanent progress.

The Warren Bros. of Paris, Fannin county, were in town this week arranging to sell a nice bunch of steers and 100 head of calves, but at time of our going to press we had not learned of their closing any deal.

Tobe Johnson shipped 72 graded bulls to Colorado City for the Kentucky Cattle Raising company. They were 200 grades and were selected with judgment. He is now at Colorado City delivering them.

We are glad to welcome home again our genial, ruddy-faced friend Tom Word, who has been for a couple of months at his up-country ranches. He says Tyler, Reed & Word held their own well in their cattle trades this season.

Headly Boyd has returned from a two-week visit to relatives and friends in Frankfort, Kentucky, and resumed his position in the county clerk's office. He speaks in glowing terms of his old home, but is glad to return to Texas.

A. J. Addington, a cattleman of Gainesville, came in Tuesday morning. Reports Gainesville flourishing and cowmen not happy but quietly submitting to the inevitable. Their beef has been bringing them about four cents in Chicago, Ill.

J. B. Ramsey of Longview, widely and well known as a leading lumber dealer of East Texas, was in the city this week looking into the cattle business. He may soon be a cowman, and if he does, his energy and attention to business will win success.

H. G. Bedford, a leading cattleman of Texas came down from Seymour at the close of last week on business, and was very successful in his trip. If all cattlemen in Texas were as pushing and reliable as Mr. Bedford prosperity would always dwell with them.

Will Hudson, a leading cowman from Bosque, was in the city on Tuesday. He keeps well posted as to the trail and beef markets, and he and his partner, Will Carpenter, rarely get left in cattle buying. They generally prosper and always deserve success for their pluck and enterprise.

Jep D. Crawford of Seymour, spent Tuesday in the Fort en route for Weatherford. Jep reports rain badly needed, that grass is not only dry but is nearly destitute of substance, and unless rain soon comes cattle will suffer. Jep is a well posted range cattleman.

John W. Burgess, president of the Lexington Kentucky Cattle Company, is out on a visit to his ranch in Garza, Col. Burgess is delighted with Texas and says quite a large number of his long-time friends will visit the West with this fall with a view to permanent location and land acquisitions.

A. A. Clarke, a leading attorney of Albany and also a half owner in that sterling newspaper, the Albany News, spent Wednesday in our city. Owing to misfortune of his little daughter necessitating a visit to an oculist at Dallas, friend Clarke was kept from attendance at Houston as delegate this week.

Geo. L. Gause, owner of Texas Bill, and one of the best Texas trotting horsemen, returned from Chicago and points East this week, bringing back good health, fine spirits, and also good news for our fall circuit races. He says a large increase of the best horses will attend and take part in the fall circuit from across the Mississippi.

Tom C. Andrews, L. L. Moore and J. C. Richardson came in from Colorado City on Monday morning. They report range drying up, cattle shipments numerous, stock cattle low, weather hot, but business fairly brisk out West. They made several deals while out, and are good representatives of their several lines of business.

S. B. Barnett of this city, who accompanied the Council chief, Quinal Parker, and delegates from the Nation, has returned and reports the Indians met with a favorable reception at the Interior Department and were well pleased with their visit. Mr. Barnett enjoyed the trip and thinks he will be well repaid for the jaunt.

G. L. Brooks of Saco, New Mexico, has been appointed a cattle commissioner to the New Orleans World's Fair. He makes an appeal to all the cattlemen of that section to aid him in getting up a pamphlet showing the history and present condition of the business. New Mexico is emphatically a "cow" country, and if properly held up, will make a good showing.

Mr. Henry L. Vanweck, who is ranching on the Peccos, 25 miles above the T. & P. crossing, on east side of the river, was in on Wednesday and reports the range very much in need of rain; stock cattle in good condition; beefs fat, and should be in market if prices would justify. He sold his cattle last spring to Godard of St. Louis and will finish delivery by 1st of December.

B. B. Groom, the able general manager of the Franklin Land and Cattle company, reached the city on yesterday from the North and left on the Fort Worth and Denver this morning for the ranch. Mr. G. is in better health than we have seen him for years, and is fully alive to the condition of cattle matters in Texas. He knows his company has a good thing and he will retain it for them.

Capt. M. Harold returned on Tuesday morning from a visit to Washington, D. C., where he had been to the interest of humanity. His business being to secure a patent for ear-cupping, by which the danger to life and limb of railroad employes would be avoided. He reached Washington too late, as usual, to attend to his business, but he secured a patent so nearly alike to the one he had invented, that he generously gave way, and also furnished the patentee with a few dollars to cover his expenses that render his patent nearly perfect.

Our old Kentucky friend, Mr. David Coleman, secretary of the Lexington Kentucky Cattle Company, is here and will visit the range and do some hunting on the western prairies before he returns. He likes Texas and all Texans who meet, will like him. No truer type of the Old Virginia style of Kentuckians ever put foot on Texas soil. Genial, social, intelligent, and thoroughly polished, he is beloved by all who know him. At home he put the meridian of his silver threads are seen in his hair, yet his face is as smiling and step as buoyant as a young man.

Our friend A. S. Nicholson, president of the Atlanta Cattle company, returned this week from his summer stay at Caldwell, Kansas, where he had taken about 3000 mixed cattle—ones, twos and threes—many steers, of his company. He closed out the entire lot, James H. Pratt, manager of the American Cattle company, getting 2100 of them and Pryor Bros. the balance. Prices were very satisfactory to seller being above the average ruling prices at date of sale. Mr. Nicholson thinks times are in. Only one steer he sold he was not satisfied with. He is glad to see the range so well improved in health and appearance.

Otho Durant of Abilene came in on Thursday morning from a trip to Humeville, Kansas. He reports seeing the Cherokee Strip, and finding there a splendid grazing country. That stock cattle at Humeville will sell well owing to disease scare, financial stringency, and a bad beef outlook. Mr. Durant thinks that much of the trouble growing out of sick cattle could have been avoided if they had been kept to have had splenic fever were known to; that whenever deaths occurred from bad water, murrain or other cause, these were invariably classified as dying from Texas fever.

Dan C. Kyle of Colorado City, a prominent cowman, who has long held his cattle in West Texas, and who has now enlarged his field of operations and has a ranch and herd 100 miles west of Socorro, New Mexico, spent several days in the city, and returned Saturday night. He says that it was charged that his Texas herd inoculated a lot of blooded bulls with the splenic fever in New Mexico, but the report was false, as one of the lot of bulls said to have suffered by Texas fever, was in fact eleven head that run with the stock and not one has been diseased. Now, if the others caught the infection from his cattle he thinks it strange that the bunch retained by him should have escaped.

Pneumo-pneumonia Investigation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Dr. Salmon of the agriculture department has made a report to Col. Carman, acting commissioner, upon the outbreak of pneumo-pneumonia among Jersey cattle in Illinois. He says in his report: "This is the most serious outbreak that has occurred for a long time, and unless prompt action is taken to stop it the Jersey cattle interest in the West will be ruined and pneumo-pneumonia will be beyond control. Several of the finest herds in the state are now infected. One infected animal in a herd examined is worth \$1500. Some of the animals in these herds are worth more than this, and two of the herds contain over forty head each. Dr. Salmon says that the state authorities have agreed to co-operate with the government in eradicating the disease."

Acting Commissioner Carman has telegraphed him as follows: "Take all the means deemed necessary and to the fullest extent authorized by the law."

The officials at the agriculture department say that this is the first time that pneumo-pneumonia has appeared in the West since it was first reported in effort to prevent the spread of the disease. Dr. Salmon with four or five assistants is at present engaged in trying to discover the parts of the country from which the cattle were originally shipped.

Perfect Organization Necessary. DEAR SIR:—Every word of your extract from the Livingston Enterprise in your stock notes column of July 15th, applies to this country; at any rate to the Pincher Creek district. We are suffering as well from a deficiency of serviceable bulls as from a surplus of aged brutes that do more harm than good, and which will only pay the district to shoot and leave to rot on the prairie. There was considerable talk at the time the bulls were gathered about compelling owners to turn out enough bulls and make up deficiencies, but as usual nothing came of it, and the getting up the bulls was also bungled from first to last. The necessity of keeping up the bulls is being felt more and more every day on the ranges across the line, and every stock paper of any note contains some reference to it, but till our organization here is more perfect than it is, it is useless for us to attempt it with success. It has proved a success wherever it has been fairly tried.

We, like the Yellowstone stockmen, want a law to compel the selfish to turn out their share of serviceable bulls, free of charge, as soon as they are past their prime.

Till every stockman learns that the interests of the individual and the interests of the community are identical, and that by cheating his neighbor he cheats himself, till our organization is more perfect (what little we had has lately suffered a severe relapse); we can work together and trust each other, we shall continue to succeed in our efforts in our herds. The blame is often laid on the winters—a convenient scapegoat, as we cannot blame ourselves for them—but let us improve them in our power, and we shall find the winters are less to blame than we think. Let us begin by getting rid of every bull over six years old and by adding largely to the number of young ones. This is an effort that will cost but little trouble, and will soon pay, as F. W. Gonsalves writes in the Fort McLeod Gazette.

THE HOG OF HATE.

The Pecocary of Texas, into whose Skull Fear Enters Not.

(Cow-Interest Free Press.) Texas has within her borders a beast into whose narrow skull fear never enters. It is the pecocary—the Hallowish of the Mexicans, the Dicystyles forquatus of zoologists. Bravery is a notable attribute of man, and it is discovered in birds, beasts and fishes. I don't claim the quality for the brute I am about to describe. I believe bravery cannot be said to exist in senses devoid of fears. I conceive that an appreciation of danger is a necessary taciturnity in the conduct of courage. It is not the man of dogged indifference I admire; it is the man who refuses to flinch when duty bids him stand, and though he fears death, fears death not more.

Now the pecocary has no particle of fear on account of any show of odds, and appears to live only for the purpose of madly dying when opportunity offers. The game cock fights with ferocious taciturnity in his stomach in the pit, glances of regret and nameless fear. He shudders under his life beneath his crowing conqueror, and his tiny heart, perhaps, swells with what its last throbs. At least he looks that way to me. The dying pachyderm of the Texas forest dies in "a matter of course" manner as if he was meant to end that way and was glad of it. He looks up in the tree where the men sit who shot him (few men of experience ever shoot them from any other snout) and anon he holds up his clenched hoof and glances at it. If the pecocary looks up in a tree where the men sit, it is that he was not made like a squirrel—to climb.

Roaming the glade, searching for mast, a drove of pecocarries resemble a drove of tame hogs. They never begin their search until they are called. The entire drove rush to the attack as men rush when martial valor urges them. Each head-like eye is a fire-spark; tusks are protruded, the ebullient nostrils are expanded, and the beauteous wretch who falls in their path is Gored, bitten, torn, trampled upon, and eaten up, to the last shred of his clothing—such is the fate of the man caught by a drove of angry pecocarries. With their teeth, they assail a wolf or a cat, a bull; and neither the wolf nor the bull can stand up against a charge of half a dozen pecocarries. Both know this and fly in terror from the field.

Lately, on the Wichita river, I attacked a drove of pecocarries. I was safely perched in a tree, armed with a Winchester rifle and accompanied by a sergeant. Placed on the frontier, which occupied a rough bench-eth me. We waited until the drove approached within thirty yards of our tree and then we fired simultaneously, killing one and wounding another. The roar of our carbines brought them upon us such a strange alacrity that suggested the ferocity of a herd of wild bulls for just that occasion, and kept perfectly ready for it. When they arrived at the tree they bit it each in turn, and then glancing up, squatted their small heads and blazed with fierce purpose and fury intense.

One by one we shot them, and they fell, one by one, and died; each willing ready to go, and accepting his fate as calmly as the schoolboy who accepts a pain. Not a groan or a squeal betrayed pain or dismay. Squating on their haunches they gazed at us and took the bullets as if we were tossing them about. Presently only one was left alive; he sat brown, bristling, foaming with raging life, courting death; unmindful of the blood that dampened the grass about him; indifferent of the fate of comrades—a very epitome of hate.

"Don't shoot yet," I said to Sergeant. "I want to study him." Grim, voiceless, horrible—the hog sat and gave me back glance for glance. Then he saw that I was within the radius of a red ant bed. The insects crawled over him and stung his thick hide; they wasted their forcible, blinded their lancets in vain. As he sat he had the hoarsest croak that a plant growing beside their bed. After a time the old bull grew weary of gazing and he got up and went round, smelling the bodies of his late companions. The he saw a few worms that had fallen from the live oak tree were perched in, and after that he deliberately stretched himself at the root of the tree intending to remain a serf and prevent our slipping away with his position; or without doing anything by him as we had done by the others.

We did not keep him waiting much longer. Placed aimed at his heart and fired it with a forty-four caliber bullet; with a single glance he sprang from a sinister eye, the hog died contentedly, and with his life ended his emotion-hate.

Texas & Pacific and Fort Worth & Denver City locomotive engineers often encounter droves of pecocarries, and I suppose do all engineers who operate on the Western Texas railroads. No whistle is sounded to frighten them. The engineers know that pecocarries are to be frightened. The engine rushes into the midst of the drove and those not killed outright die madly, changing and biting at the wheels that crush them.

A pecocary is in all respects a hog. He looks, smells, tastes like a hog; and is a hog; but for a thing of indomitable courage of the lower type, for a hater of quenchless fury, and for a fighter to the last throbs of his heart, I commend to the notice of the Dicystyles forquatus, the indigenous Texas hog, a brute that would, if he could, while riding in the midst of a cyclone, bite at the zigzag flashes of the death-dealing lightning.

THE DAIRY.

The Cow—Her Breed, Care and Keeping. Farmers' Review. A paper read before the Iowa Butter and Cheese association, February 29, 1884, by O. L. Stevens, of Almaral, Iowa: Giving the cow prominence before our dairy association argues her shortcomings and imperfections. The cow is a prime factor of our best dairy yielding. Any shortage on her part disturbs the harmony of results conducive to satisfactory results. Dairy literature abounds in descriptions of the cow as to what she should be in order to sustain her position as a first-class cow; and yet few herds, apparently, can be found whose milking qualities entitle them to stand in the front rank of superior animals; and up to the prescribed standard of first-class cows. What, therefore, must be her breed and type? Shall it be Jersey, Short-horn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Devon, native, and so on? Every one of these breeds can be a superior milking and butter and cheese qualities. I have had first-class cows of the native, Devon, and

Short-horn breeds, and the heifers of these cows have proved, with some exceptions, equal to their dams. I have, since 1867, been breeding from my best cows, and have made most satisfactory progress and improvement. Of my herd of forty cows at the present time, nearly one-half of them were three-year old heifers in 1883, and in the best of the grass season averaged from thirty to thirty-five pounds of milk daily. These heifers are five-eighths Short-horn grade, the balance native. I am now crossing with the Holstein, and my yearlings are showing fine developments. Of the Holsteins, from the best information I have obtained, I expect still advanced qualities. I am aware of decisions of quantity of milk versus quality: "If a cow renders a large quantity of milk, it is at the expense of quality." Such milk is more valuable for cheese than butter. I am aiming to increase the quantity of milk and also secure the rich quality. We keep cows in order to obtain the greatest net profits, and my observations lead me to the conclusion that we can have the cow that renders a large quantity of milk of rich quality; and I cannot be satisfied with a herd of cows short of every one of them netting, as the minimum, if the average yearly profit of \$25. In order to obtain this result, we must have careful breeding, and also careful rearing, from the first day to the full-bloom cow; and when a cow, by careful and exact feeding, has been retained in her best condition as she is profitable. If the herd is run yearly as the "year round dairy," coming in and going out at will, they must have abundance of agreement with food, coarse and fine; and when the cow is at rest, she still must have her rations and be held on in thriving condition till farrowing; and most especially in passing the winter must she thrive, and be carried with grain feed on to strong grass to meet her fullest needs and wishes; and then every doubting mind will be convinced, by the large and abundant flow of milk, that it is due, not altogether to the strong and abundant pasture, but to the surplus stored up in flesh and strength engendered by care and feed. The whole herd thus enters on their season's work, in early summer, healthy, strong and vigorous. June and July can be probably passed on grass alone. Then begin, as scientific, observing dairymen know how to do, and supply ground or mill feed with judgment and profit. Our fall-chairs do not have to be our own. We have stopped short of the treat of the wave. We have failed to become the masters of the herd. We are not settled and convinced as to the best breeds and best modes in care, treatment, and feeding of our best cows are not systematic and exact in our habits with the cow-herd.

In the manufacture of dairy products we have perfected a system, and in our dairy associations the discussion evinces an inspiration and an aspiration for the manufacture of more perfect goods. "First make the good, and the fruit will be good." Every tree is known by its fruit. These truths are applicable to the questions before us. Work for the perfection of our dairy herd, and manipulate this herd for high and satisfactory results.

I would not aspire to lay down any rules for care and feed for the dairy herd. Practice and precept differ widely. My cow barn is made warm, and is above ground. I reason that it is more healthy to live above the cellar than in the cellar. If the human being needs comfortable and well-ventilated apartments to promote health and vigor, so do all the domestic herds. My pastures are abundant, with plenty of pure, running water; also, shade trees for summer, and even hazel brush patches to accommodate the herd in fly time. They can stand or lie down in the brush and ruminate and not give the black pests half a chance to annoy and irritate them. A cow should be happy and at home in pasture or stable, and in all the manipulations to which she is necessarily subjected. She must not be worried in the yard or pasture, or in passing to and from, nor should she be worried in milking time. Treat the cow kindly and gently. If she is irritable or fractious, in the most humane manner possible, bring and hold in subject all the milk she will produce. My most profitable mode of winter dairy feeding is snappet sweet corn morning and evening (a dozen ears each feed), and five quarts, twice daily, of oatmeal or barley, and a pint of cake meal and a small pinch of salt once a day, and tamed hay twice a day. I wish to thank my herd for the largest net profit still hold them in a healthy and vigorous state. It costs me \$35 a year per head to keep my cows, and I have netted, so far, not less than \$25 a year per head on my herd of forty cows. Thirty-five dollars pays for the feed and labor in care, milking and delivery of milk to the creamery. My motto is, however, "Still higher."

In presenting this paper, I am convinced of the fact of not yet having reached the standard yet. I acknowledge my obligations to the teachings of our annual conventions, and I can assure my fellow-workers that I have made, each year, most satisfactory advances, and I am and shall be, quick to congratulate every dairymen who has eclipsed me and stands on a higher pinnacle of success.

Thoroubred Cattle for Sale.

I will, at administrator's sale, sell one of the finest herds of thoroubred Short-horn cattle in North Texas, to-wit: One Duke bull, three years old; 8 cows, three years old; 6 calves, 4 of them bulls; all are of the most desirable color. These cattle have been in Texas two years or more. The cows have been carefully re-bred to Duke by W. M. Bush, who has them in charge to be sold on the 10th of September, 1884, 10 miles southwest of McKinney, Collin county, Texas, on W. N. Bush's farm. Terms made known on day of sale.

R. N. QUINBERRY, Administrator.

Short-horns for Texas.

Mr. A. Symes, of Taylor, Texas, shipped Friday from Georgetown, Ky., two car loads of choice short-horn heifers, one and hereford bull, which had been purchased by himself and J. C. Sear, of Taylor, Texas, from John A. Gans and S. S. Gaines of Bourbon county, Ky., to be placed on their ranches in Williamson county, Texas, with a view of making a specialty of breeding Short-horns and Herefords.

Light Bread.

If you have been unfortunate in the selection of a baking powder give Silver Leaf a trial and we guarantee that your bread will be nutritious, wholesome and light, for it has never yet disappointed the housekeeper.

Little Joker is the best smoking tobacco.

25 TWENTY-FIVE 25 CENTS. THE FORT WORTH Weekly Gazette, ONLY 25 CENTS To January 1st, 1885.

In view of the great interest felt by all classes in the political campaign now pending THE FORT WORTH Weekly Gazette Has been reduced to a Price that will Enable Every Man TO GET THE NEWS At a nominal price from now until January 1, 1885.

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CAMPAIGN PRICE ONLY 25 Cts. TILL JANUARY.

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OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Cattle Market Crowded—Prices for 850 to 1000 Pound Texans Range from \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Far Western Coming in—West Range Cattle Decline

Through Action of Montana and Wyoming Territories.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, August 18, 1884.

Receipts of Texas cattle this week were 16,000 head. Prices ranged all the way from \$3.75 to \$4.75 for Texas steers.

To-day there were 150 cars of far western cattle here in addition to more than 2000 head of Texans.

Hon. Eli Titus of the firm of Hewins & Titus, the well-known Texas cattle shippers, has returned from Kansas City and the West.

Winfield Scott of Colorado City, Texas, is here. He says his Hereford bulls are giving perfect satisfaction.

Frank R. Baker has returned from a somewhat extensive trip to the West—Kansas and Indian Territory.

Undoubtedly the action of Wyoming and Montana in establishing a quarantine against Texas cattle on account of the recent so-called Texas fever has had a very distressing effect on the market for Southern stock.

Wilson & Bros. of Gainesville, Texas, were large shippers this week and obtained good prices.

Col. Isaac Cloud of Gainesville, Texas, had on the market 16 car loads of Texas cattle. He, too, was satisfied with the prices he obtained.

The Kimberlin Cattle Company were the largest shippers of Texas cattle this week.

Here are a few of the more prominent Texas cattle shippers of the past week: Red River Cattle Company, Gainesville; J. F. Taylor, Coleman; J. L. Huggins, Henrietta; Peery & Ball, Gainesville; George Ball, Gainesville; J. N. Kimberlin, Mt. Vernon; T. W. Riley, Bowie; Sparks & Cloud, Gainesville; T. H. Wilson & Bros., Gainesville; J. T. Holt, Honey Creek; D. Chisholm, Terrell; C. C. French, Menardville; Pierce & Adams, McKeet; Geo. W. Massey, Denison.

Texas horses were in larger supply and sold more freely than the week previous. The market continues weak and sellers have to do some urging in order to effect transfers.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Cattle Market Holds up Well for Good Fat Texans—Prices from \$3.50 to \$4.65.

Sales Made—Hogs Steady—Horses Slow.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, Aug. 18, 1884.

Prices did not come down much for the week near ended, and I may say that we were satisfactory.

Nothing doing in the stock business, as the market is too hot and the market too low to handle stock.

Weather very hot in the day but the nights are cold enough for October, which will produce chills and fever.

Nothing doing in the stock business, as the market is too hot and the market too low to handle stock.

Old Mr. Ingram, an old settler, died last Tuesday morning. He had lived in currency for about fifty years.

Dame Rumor says the Continental Slaughter house will resume business in a few days.

Business dull and drummers very scarce.

A Big Drive of Healthy Cattle.

Fort Kroger, Mo., Aug. 14.—Scott, Long & Co. a day or two ago crossed the Yellowstone river at Miles City with 6,000 cattle.

The Kimberlin Cattle company had several train loads of Texas cattle in the past week, but not of the best.

pounds. Some were shipped through to Chicago. The prices realized up there were not as high as the figures offered here.

FROM SAN ANTONIO.

TEXAS CATTLE DISEASES—Splenic Apoplexy Considered.

SAN ANTONIO, August 16, 1884. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

From what I have read lately about the so-called Texas fever in cattle, I am more than ever convinced that it is a form of splenic apoplexy, and at the risk of repeating the substance of a former letter of mine on the same subject, I will give here a description of the disease known as splenic apoplexy.

CAUSE.—Professor Simonds attributes this disease to unwholesome herbage, bad water and insufficiency of water.

Symptoms.—The animal affected first refuses to eat, it separates from the herd, the back becomes arched, there is a difficulty of progression and oftentimes a shuffling gait and a twitching of the muscles.

There is an infusion into the intestinal canal. The evacuations are liquid, or some liquid, and the urine, which is frequently voided, is a dark blood color.

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OUR KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Cattle Market Steady—Grass Texans 10 to 15 Cents Lower Than Last Week.

Sales—Hogs Booming at from \$6.15 to \$6.40—Personal Mention.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18, 1884.

The cattle market the past week was just about steady for offerings of good quality until to-day, when all grades of grass Texas were 10c to 15c lower, except such as were suitable for the canning demand.

There have been very few Texas cows received here so far this season. A couple of days since a lot of Texas cows averaging 750 pounds sold at \$3.15.

Snider & Drumm have had quite a number of cattle on the market the past week from their range on the Cherokee Strip.

There is a moderate demand for feeders and stockers at present, but reports from different portions of the country tributary to this market, are to the effect that the demand promises to be larger this fall than for several years.

Hogs have been on a little "boom" the past week. On Saturday and today as high as \$6.40 was paid and the bulk of the sales made at \$6.15 to \$6.25.

W. P. Herring and a party of Panhandle stockmen are here to-day conferring with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe folks in regard to establishing another shipping point west of Dodge City.

Sacra & Suggs had cattle in the market on Saturday.

James H. Payne, one of the commissioners under the provision of the animal industry bill is in business at the stock yards.

Pure Powder.

Since the first package of Silver Leaf Baking powder, its way to the home of a consumer, it has grown in popular favor with a rapidity unknown in the history of any baking powder yet offered the public.

FROM FRIO COUNTY.

TEXAS ACCLIMATING FEVER—Treatment Suggested.

DERBY, Frio Co., Aug. 11, 1884. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Your republishing Mr. Brandt's remedy for Texas or acclimating fever, has revived a desire I have had for some time to give what information and throw what light I could on this subject.

As you know, Dr. Gamgee claimed that Texas cattle caused the fever that attacked domestic cattle, and called it splenic fever.

In 1875 Drs. Bibb & Wallace of Austin, made five autopsies of newly imported Shorthorn cattle. In their report of the same, said the post mortem in the main agreed with those of Dr. Gamgee.

In 1877 Mrs. Bibb & Wallace of Austin, made five autopsies of newly imported Shorthorn cattle. In their report of the same, said the post mortem in the main agreed with those of Dr. Gamgee.

Case No. 2, pulse 130; gave liberal doses of salts; soon moved bowels, and without waiting for fever to subside gave cinchonidia in 80-grain doses, added bromide and nitre to the dose; gave three doses in about 30 hours.

Case No. 3, about same as No. 2, and treated the same. In about a week No. 3 took a relapse, and seemed as bad or worse than at first. Same

marks—surely they must injure the hide much and lessen its value. The Liverpool merchants a few years since made such representations to the Argentine government on this subject as to induce that government to pass a law which limited the size of the brands to be used both on cattle and horses.

FROM VICTORIA COUNTY.

Light Rains—Trainmen Returning Report no Money Lost, But Profits Light—Business Dull.

VICTORIA, August 16, 1884.

We have had a few light showers during the week and the prospects are that we will have plenty of rain now soon, as it gets a little harder every day.

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treatment soon had her o. k. For brevity sake I have omitted some minor treatment, doses, etc.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Grass Range Cattle.

The opening of the season for marketing grass range cattle has certainly been unpropitious this year.

Never before has it appeared that there have been such continued dragging, declining markets for grass range cattle as were experienced during the month of July, since the regular runs commenced.

The question naturally recurs: Why such a condition of affairs? To which the answer is made that the cattle should have been kept back until more matured, and that with reduced "runs" would have served to make more steady markets.

Try It.

The widespread popularity of Silver Leaf Baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition.

THE Texas & Pacific RAILWAY

THE GREAT POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN

The East and the West!

SHORT LINE to New Orleans

LOUISIANA, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA and CALIFORNIA.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

NEW YORK CATTLE COMPANY.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

ST. LOUIS AND DALLAS.

Fort Worth, El Paso.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Marshall and New Orleans

WITHOUT CHANGE!

SOLID TRAINS

El Paso to St. Louis.

Fast Time. First-class Equipment. Sure Connections.

See that your tickets read Texas and Pacific Railway, for Maps, Time Tables, Tickets, Rates and all required information, call on or address any of the Ticket Agents or

Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas. B. W. McCULLOUGH, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Galveston, Texas. W. E. NEWMAN, Traffic Manager, Galveston, Texas.



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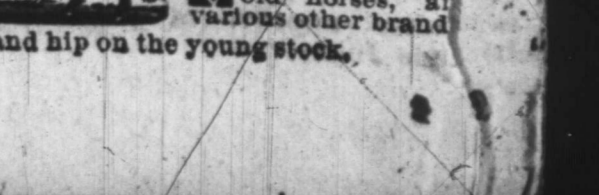
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**THE BLUE-GRASS COUNTRY.**

How Land Valued at \$150 an Acre is Made to Yield Handsome Profits.

A Prestige Well Preserved—Fertile in Horseflesh—A Labor Problem Solved—The New Comers.

Correspondence Globe-Democrat.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 11.—Forms Lexington to geometry these blue-grass estates have assumed. The pikes, graded and dressed with solidly pressed macadam, which furnish a network of communication all through this region, seem to have been laid out with a view to lessening distances between town and country. Truly the road surveyors gave no recognition to points of the compass. There is a degree of directness about the routes, but the roads curve and go off at tangents, while right angles are most unusual. The farm boundaries are equally as eccentric. If there were straight lines in the blue-grass country they have been obliterated. The Southern planters who came up here to make homes, paroled out the land into great estates. Money was no object. Their cotton and tobacco and slaves were the revenues. They reached out and acquired land until they had got the desired proportions of woodland and water and tillable fields and then settled down to improve their surroundings, running roads where they would afford the most accommodation and enjoying life. When these earlier heirs came to be divided up among heirs, the problem was to apportion out the different qualities of land fairly, and there were more arbitrary lines drawn, cutting up the grain field and attaching to each share some woodland and creek. As the young were married and given in marriage the boundaries became still more confusing. These unions were the joining of so many acres on the one side to a given number on the other, and not the least difficult feat of land-marking was the harmonious blending of the blue-grass farms.

**THEY HOLD THEM OWN.**

In the blue grass country in danger of losing its prestige for furnishing fine stock. "It doesn't seem so," said Mr. Smith, McCann, one of the successful breeders of this vicinity. "We get better prices than we ever did and the demand is greater. There have been some changes in the way of doing things, and I've had my fears as to what the effect would be, but so far we hold our own market. I used to be the case that par breeders would feel almost insulted if a stranger came here from the North and attempted to buy their best breeding stock. They would sell the get, but when it came to trading the sire or choice brood mares, no amount of money would tempt them. It is different now, and some of our noted mares have been sold and taken out of the blue grass country. We had the best foundation to start on, however, and it will not be long before our reputation begins to suffer. Self-binders, planters who came up here from the South and established these stock farms had almost unlimited capital, and they bred not so much for money making as for a love of the horse. We are reaping the benefit of their early and lavish expenditures. You may not think it, but many of the best stallions of the North are sent here for their season's work, while the springtime brings us the choice males from Maine to California. I've had arrive on the same day brood mares from Texas and New York."

**PROFITS IN HORSEFLESH.**

Mr. McCann is the owner of Red Wilkes, the successor of George Wilkes' fame in the blue-grass country. Until the sale of Ashland, Henry Clay's old estate, to the Blue Grass regents, Mr. McCann occupied that property. He now has his stock on the Gentry place, east of Lexington. Walking over the fields and telling some of his experiences in stock raising, Mr. McCann made it plain that these phases of the business were from \$125 to \$150 an acre yield handsome profits on even such an investment. For Red Wilkes, in whose veins flow a combination of the Embletonian, Clay, Mambrino Chief and Morgan strains, found on the thoroughbred, Mr. McCann paid \$200,000. A brood mare he calls Anna Belle cost him \$520. Her first foal, by Red Wilkes, was the now famous Phil Thompson, with a record of 2:17 and a promise of reaching 2:12 before the season is ended. Phil Thompson's 3-year-old time is 2:20. "It was the fastest for the age and was made in a race against six 4-year-olds as Director, Clemmie G., Nangle and Trinker. Mr. McCann sold Phil Thompson when a 2-year-old for \$90,000. The next offspring of Red Wilkes, a filly called Belle was purchased by Bonter for \$3,500; the third foal while an offer of \$7,000 was under consideration. For the fourth \$3,500 was refused when she was ten months old, and she is now training for the track. For the foal now by the white mare's side \$2,500 has been refused. And this is but a single family. Red Wilkes' services bring over \$7000 a season.

**THE ADVANTAGE WITH HIGH PRICES.**

"Now it is as easy," said Mr. McCann, "to raise a colt that sells as a yearling for \$200 or \$300 on land that costs \$150 an acre, as it is to raise a \$40 colt on land that costs \$20 an acre, and I believe if you figure out the comparative profit you'll find the advantage altogether on the side of the high priced land and stock. These mares you see run nearly all winter on blue grass. The hay is hauled from the stack and scattered over the pasture. We may give a little grain in the spring, but about all the extra feed they get is during the last six weeks of the winter season. They run loose as you see them now, almost all the year round. All that Red Wilkes gets is hay. Even in season he is fed no grain. A good part of the day he is turned loose in the paddock and twice a day he is examined, and there is Switzer's place. His yearling's being worth \$1000 on an average, and General Withers, whose big stable lies between us and the spires of Lexington, gets about the same. It takes careful attention and experience in this stock business, but those who are fulfilling these conditions are making money, I think."

**COURT DAY.**

There is one custom of this country which other agricultural and stock-raising sections might copy to advantage. Court day is the county court meeting. Adjoining and neighboring counties have so arranged the dates that there is no conflict. Court day is the first Monday of the month in one county, the second Monday in another, and so on. It takes its designation from the fact that the county court makes that the date of the regular meeting. In reality it is the market and business day of the month. The farmers flock in not only from the home county, but from adjoining counties. The streets about the public

**THE CATTLE PLAGUE.**

Quarantine Proclamation Issued by the Governor of Kansas.

Conference of Stockmen and Railroad Managers at Topeka.

Globe-Democrat.

Topeka, Kas., August 13.—The conference of stockmen, railroad managers and those interested in adopting measures for preventing any further introduction among cattle of Texas fever, called two weeks ago by Governor Glick, met in his office at the state house this morning. There was a large attendance of the sanitary commissioners and representatives from all the cattle companies and railroad companies in this state and the Indian Territory were present. Governor Glick was elected chairman of the meeting. After a full and free discussion a committee of fifteen was appointed to draw suitable resolutions and the meeting took a recess of an hour. On again coming together the committee offered resolutions requesting Governor Glick to establish a system of quarantine and the appointment of inspectors who shall be authorized to inspect all cattle wherever the same may be offered for shipment within the state of Kansas, and also to ascertain the route over which they have been driven; in the event that the same have been driven over a through cattle trail to quarantine against and prohibit the shipment of such cattle until perfectly satisfied that there is no disease extant among them; that the request be made to the governor of Illinois and the commissioners of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the United States to join in investigating this contagious disease known to exist within the state of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

**THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.**

In conformity with the above suggestions, Gov. Glick issued the following proclamation this afternoon: "Whereas, Great fear exists among the people of this state who are engaged in the cattle raising and the cattle shipping industry that the Texas or splenic fever may be introduced into the state by cattle from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, and thus jeopardize the great stock interests of the state; and whereas, I am requested and advised by the live stock sanitary commission, a large number of persons concerned in the raising and shipping of such animals, and the only safe and practicable method to secure absolute protection and immunity from the introduction of this dangerous disease is to quarantine this state against cattle from the localities named at any time before the 1st day of November, A. D. 1884; now, therefore, in order to protect the great stock interests of the state of Kansas against the introduction and dissemination of the Texas or splenic fever, I, G. W. Glick, governor of the state of Kansas, under and by the authority of the people thereof, do hereby order, establish and declare a quarantine until the 1st of November, A. D. 1884, against all such cattle from the localities named from coming into the state of Kansas, except those from the Indian Territory and the Panhandle of Texas, with a certificate of health, and shipped by railroad, and I call upon all citizens, railroad managers and those in charge of stock yards to aid the live stock sanitary commissioner in the enforcement of said quarantine, and expect all sheriffs and county attorneys to render all official assistance necessary to enforce the law under which this quarantine is established. (Signed) G. W. GLICK, Gov't."

**NO PLACE FOR TYRONS.**

Rich as the blue grass country is, its fertile acres are no more for the foot of a tyro, who struck \$200,000 in the Havana lottery, came here and salted down a good portion of the money in a farm and went into stock raising with a handsome credit in the bank. In three years his last dollar and his last acre of good land are in the hands of a Philadelphia beer saloon. "I saw one of the jobs put up on him right here in Lexington," said a native. "Peniston had set his mind on buying a stallion at auction sale. He could have got the horse for \$1000 at private bargain or \$1500 in the open market, and when three or four fellows who were in the scheme started some lively bidding, he let them run the figures up to \$10,000 on him, and paid the exorbitant price while the whole of the town was laughing at him."

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, has undergone such changes that little more than the name is preserved to revive old associations. Portions of the great estate were lopped off from time to time, and finally the homestead passed into the hands of the college. The records held the property and leased it for some years. There came a time when the institution needed a considerable sum of money, and Ashland was sacrificed. The house, with 400 acres, went for \$55,000, which amount was hardly more than half the estimated value. There only one redeeming feature to the transaction, and that is, the old place has come into the possession of McDowell, who married a grand-daughter of Henry Clay. He has spent \$20,000 in modernizing and improving the estate.

**Metzall, of New Mexico, the copper-mining millionaire, has recently secured the D. D. Bell place of 325 acres, at a cost of \$125 an acre.**

Alek Bryan's 600 acres were purchased by F. Foster, of Ohio, at \$120 an acre.

**Variation.**

There can scarcely be a doubt that many persons who have entered with great enthusiasm upon the business of breeding improved stock have been disappointed with mortifying disaster through failure to take in account the constant tendency to divergence or variation, which pertains to all organic beings, plants as well as animals, though not so markedly or frequently when in a stationary nature as when under domestication. In all these there is a constant effort going on to adapt themselves to surrounding circumstances and conditions. If these are more favorable the tendency is upward, and if unfavorable the tendency is downward, and a result is a more less genuine and satisfactory. Among animals, what are commonly considered the more prominent causes of variations are, food, climate and habit. Those, for instance, in cold climates are provided with a thicker covering of hair than those in warmer latitudes. Indeed, it is stated that in some portions of South America there are cattle that, instead of having the ordinary hair, are covered with a sort of short, fine hair, which is one of many illustrations of the existence of extensive varieties of animals have been implanted in them a power of adaptability to surroundings. The supply of food is probably the one most active agent of variation within the control of man, and the fact that most animals are provided with a covering herbage into marketable products of money, makes this a most important consideration for their owners. The great development in fattening quality and early maturity that characterizes the modern meat-producing breeds of cat-

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Globe-Democrat.

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tle, swine and sheep has been attained by a liberal supply of nutritious food during the period of growth, in connection with a judicious system of breeding, that has fixed and made dominant the desirable modifications thus obtained. The Merino sheep imported to this country from Spain early in the present century were valued mainly for their wool, the peculiar system of management to which they had been subjected for many generations having made them decidedly deficient in ability to fatten and in the quality of their wool. The quantity of food and modified habits through many years, has caused in their descendants a wide departure from the original, in a better and heavier fleece, tendency to make flesh, and that of an improved quality. Cows in a state of nature, or required only to furnish their young, give barely enough milk for the purpose; by milking them regularly and making greater demand there is induced in the next generation a greater development and supply. By continuing this and supplying the necessities of the herd, the amount of milking it up for succeeding generations, what is called a milk-bred, results, of which we now have, will be the result. In a majority of instances those who were handling what are designated as the beef-breeds have constantly fostered variation in the other direction, and we see some families of them that scarcely give milk at all.

The Short-horns, the heaviest of cattle, for instance, originated on the abundant herbage of the fertile valley of the River Tees in England; the Kerry, a very small and hardy race, with almost the activity of antelope, came from the scant, coarse food obtained only by the most industrious efforts on their native hills in Ireland. Their growth and development there slow and late, and it is said they frequently do not breed until six or seven years old, though in America some specimens well cared for have bred at three years.

All buyers of improved stock should constantly bear in mind that the more they feed and the more they care for developed a variation in a particular direction that a scanty supply of food will be sure to destroy it and bring about a variation of an opposite character. Improved characters can only be made by feeding and caring for the animals that possess them, and continuing without variation the same system of keep and care that originally produced them. Improvements resulting from many generations of generous supply may be lost in a comparatively short time if placed under less favorable conditions, and diminishing their food and comfort.

**Parlor Cattle Car.**

The arrangement of the parlor cattle car is very ingenious and will bear a good deal of study from any one interested in the transportation of cattle. The object of the parlor car is to reduce to a minimum the loss in marketing live cattle. The car is intended for Texas steers as well as high grade animals. Movable partitions are placed along the sides of the car, and the door at the back of the animal, shutting him in, are padded to prevent all bruising and cutting of the stock. At head of stalls thus formed, is a cast iron water basin, supplied with water from a tank running along the roof and holding 300 gallons of water. These tanks can be joined from car to car like air brakes on passenger trains, so that the tanks of a whole train of parlor cars can be filled at once. Hay racks are filled with hay over the animals' heads. Stalls are large enough for the animals to lie down in if they wish to. These do away with the big expense incident to unloading and feeding cattle, as the cattle can be kept in their week at a time without any more injury than they would receive in a stall in a barn. It will mark new era in the cattle trade when cars like these parlor cars come into common use.—Exchange.

**Short-horns.**

From the Encyclopedia Britannica—The Valley of the Tees possessed a breed of cattle which, in appearance and general qualities, were probably not quite so fine as the best of any which abound in various parts of the country at the present day. By the time that the Messrs. Colling came upon the field, it is evident that there were herds around them in which considerable improvement had already been effected, and that they commenced their memorable efforts in cattle breeding with exceedingly hopeful materials to work upon. But in their masterly hands these materials seemed at once to acquire an unwonted plasticity as follows:—The short-horn cattle exhibited, in a degree that has not yet been excelled, that combination of rapid and large growth with aptness to fatten, of which their symmetry, a good temper, mellow handling, and gay colors are such promising indices and arguments, and for which they have now acquired a world-wide celebrity. It was by judicious selection in the first instance, and then by coupling animals of near affinity in blood, that they so developed and stereotyped these qualities in the cattle as to enable them at once to take rank as the progenitors of a new and well marked breed.

These Durham Leicesters or Short-horn cattle, were very inferiorly, were soon eagerly sought after, and their merits were disputed by the eager advocates of other and older breeds, some of which—such as the Longhorns, once the most numerous breed in the Kingdom—they have utterly supplanted, while the other country Herefords, Devons and Scotch polled cattle, have each their zealous admirers, who still maintain their superiority to the younger race. But this controversy is meanwhile getting pretty generally decided in favor of the Short-horns, which constantly encroach upon their rivals even in their head-quarters, and seldom lose ground which they once gain. Paradoxical as the statement appears, it is yet true that the very excellence of the short-horns has in some cases led to their discredit. For many persons desiring to possess these valuable cattle, and yet grudging the cost of the pure bred bulls, or being ignorant of the principles of breeding, have used worthless cross-bred males, and so have filled the country with an inferior herd, bearing little resemblance to the excellent color and partaking in some measure of the good qualities of Short-horns. By ignorant or prejudiced persons the genuine race is nevertheless held an honorable and desirable name, and for the damaging comparisons which are made betwixt them and choice specimens of other breeds. That the Short-horn breed should spread as it does, in spite of this, is an evidence of the inherent excellence and warrants the inference that whenever justice is done it, it will take its place as the one appropriate breed of the fertile and sheltered parts of Great Britain.

**All Over the Range.**

Fort Macleod Gazette. The only case, in which lands are leased for grazing purposes in the United States, are from Indians by stockmen, the land in the Cherokee strip being an example. All government land is free to whomsoever may wish to put on cattle. Recent decisions by the United States government strictly prohibit the fencing of government land, where the title which the leaseholder has from the dominion government allows him to fence his lease, if so minded. In all cow countries across the line, squatter sovereignty is recognized, and when certain number of men hold a well-stocked range in this way, others seldom think of encroaching on them with other cattle, because they recognize the principle that, if they put their cattle on a crowded range, it is quite as bad for them as for the former occupants. Such a thing however as a lease from the government for a long term of years, there is not, so in this respect that tenderfoot cowboy who inhabits the North-West office is just allite out. "Verbum Sani."

Attention is called to Mr. Gosdal's letter this week. From what we can gather, a good portion of the cowmen are in favor of keeping the bulls from the herd during a portion of the year. Our own impression is that the arguments used on this side have much more force than the opposite ones. Although cattle might do better, if left to the ordinary care of nature, still, as a prominent cattlemen remarked to us the other day, "We do not leave them to nature, we are continually branding, cutting out, and selling them." An ordinance of the North-west council already covers this question. It of course depends on the feeling of the majority of stockmen, whether it will be enforced or not. Mr. Gosdal remarks regarding a deficiency of bulls, as well as the injury which old ones are to a herd, are worthy of earnest consideration. The stock association will no doubt see the necessity of looking into this matter.

Mr. Frank Stroud was sat upon by a big steer last Saturday. He was branding a few head of cattle bought from Mr. Dougherty by G. W. Baker & Co., when the steer got him corralled. Frank laid down perfectly flat, but his steer ship gave him a pretty good poke with his horns. We are happy to say that he received no very serious injury, and appears none the worse for his little adventure.

Messrs. Rivers & McCullough have dissolved partnership. The former owns the Calgary ranch and half the horses, and the brand, Mr. McCullough retains the Pincher creek ranch, and the other half of the horses. Mr. Rivers passed through Macleod this week on his way to Calgary. He lost a sneaking colt, which died in the corral on Wednesday night.

Manitoba Crop Bulletin. From all that can be gathered a great many calves are being reared this season by all who can do so. The great percentage of calves are grades, although there are a considerable number of thoroughbreds, principally Durhams.

Our High River correspondent sends us the following results of some of the branding there: "North-west Cattle company, 550 calves; Mount Head Ranch company, 140 calves; and Mr. John Quirk, 75.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane has bought 6000 sheep from Richter & Hunt, on the Teton, and 2000 from Patterson, on the Shonkin. They have taken the trail for the northward.

Mr. D. W. Davis turned over about 1750 cows and bulls and a few steers to the Oxyley ranch last week. They were purchased by that company from I. G. Baker & Co.

Mr. John Quirk of High River, has lost five fine milk cows during the past summer. They were taken out of his corral by Indians, the calves being left.

Mr. G. R. Davies is on the road with a band of 1600 head of sheep.

**Buy Gold Leaf Only.**

There is nothing bought or sold that offers so many temptations to willful or ignorant fraud as a tobacco extract. It is simply a dark-colored liquid for the strength and reliability of which you must depend upon the maker and seller. We therefore caution you to buy only unbroken packages of the Gold Leaf Dip.

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**NEW MEXICO.** NEW MEXICO LAND AND CATTLE CO. (LIMITED). J. A. STINSON, Superintendent. Postoffice, Manzano, N. M. Ranch, Azulejo Springs, Valencia county, N. M. Ear marks, crop right, underside left.

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**BRANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES**

Of Companies under the Management of Underwood, Clark & Co.

**\$250.00 REWARD!** These Companies and Ranches will pay \$250.00 reward, in addition to rewards paid by associations of which they are members, to the party or parties, securing the arrest or furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any party or parties who may have violated the stock laws to the detriment of these companies. The above reward will be paid for each and every person so convicted.



**OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.** W. Z. O. T. H. HO. HORSE BRAND: Same as cattle, on left shoulder. **Muscatine Cattle Company,** Underwood, Clark & Co., General Managers, Office: 15 West Missouri Ave., Kansas City, Mo. W. R. GREEN, Asst. Manager, Trinidad, Colo.

**Prairie Cattle Co., Limited.** Arkansas River Division. Range on Arkansas River. P. O. West Las Animas, Colo., & Kansas City, Mo.

**OTHER PROMINENT BRANDS.** J. H. A. N. K. HORSE BRAND: on left shoulder. **Prairie Cattle Co., Limited.** Cimarron River Division. Range, Cimarron River. P. O. Cross Bluff, N. M., & Kansas City, Mo.

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**W. C. DIBRELL.** Postoffice, Coleman, Coleman county, Texas. Range on Jim Ned at Camp Creek, Howard county, Texas. Horse brand same as left hip, W. C. Dibrell's old ranch.

**AT STOCK JOURNAL OFFICE**



