

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, APRIL, 1887.

NUMBER 8.

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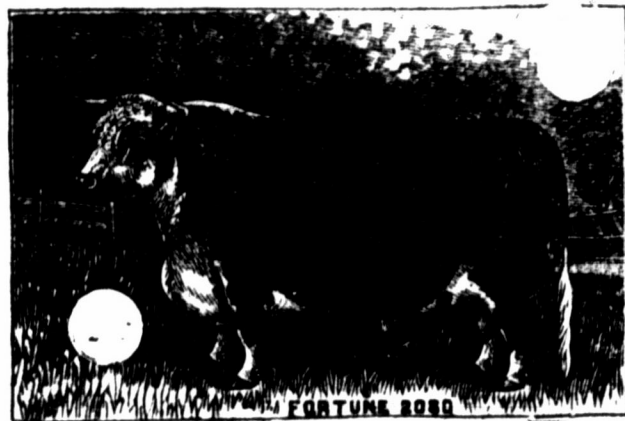
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

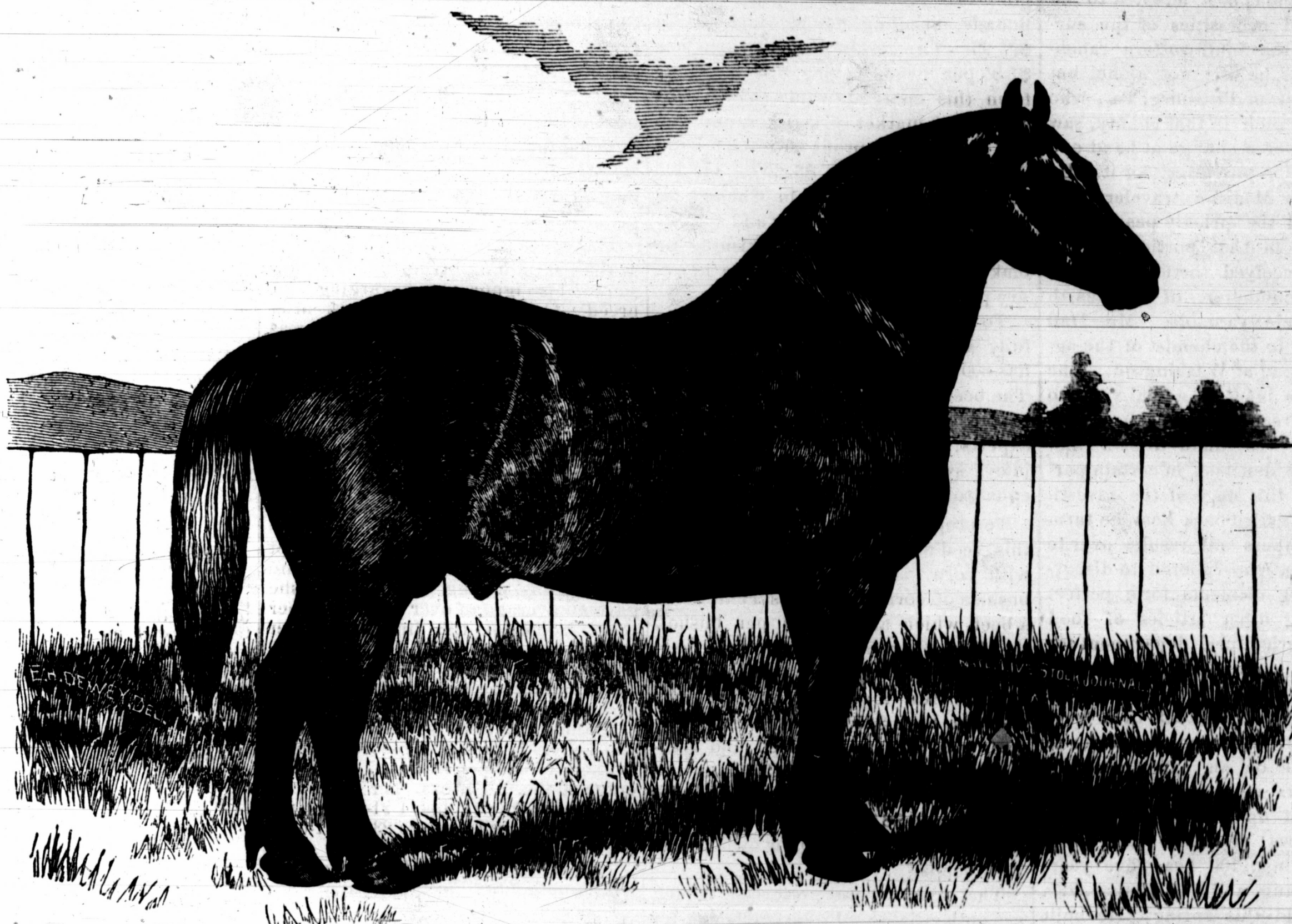


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PERCHERON STALLION BOHEMOND 5508 (92).

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

Dapple grey; 16½ hands; weight 1,725 lbs; foaled June, 1882; bred by M. Prudhomme, commune of Gault, department of Loir-et-Cher; got by Vidocq (1403), he by Utopia 730 (731), he by Superior 454 (730), he by Favori I (711), he by Vieux-Chaslin (713), he by Coco (712), he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc (739), a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion Galipoli, that stood at the government stud stables at Pin, near Bellesme, about 1820. Dam Bichette (7306) by Sansonnet. The numbers in parentheses are from the Percheron Stud-Book of France, the others from the Percheron Stud-Book of America.

Grade Cattle.

Writers on stock breeding, says the Canada Farmer, are as a rule singularly reticent on the subject of grade cattle, and yet it is probable that where \$1 is made out of the production of pure breeds \$10 is made by breeding grades. This is not saying that grades are more profitable than pure breeds, but that while hundreds are engaged in their production, comparatively few farmers are able to breed pure strains. It costs no trifle to make a start in breeding pure breed improved animals, as the slightest influx of mongrel blood corrupts the whole herd. Let anyone compare a herd of scrubs with an equal number of half-breed grades and he will be inclined to wonder why farmers can be found who will go on year

after year breeding nothing but scrubs. A farmer with ten scrub cows, for example, buys a Jersey, Holstein, or Ayrshire bull calf, which costs him not more than \$100 (less than the price of a cheap top buggy or an organ, and but little more than it would take to recarpet his parlor and spare bedroom) and the next year after the bull has been in service he has ten calves, and each heifer in the lot is worth more for milking and breeding purposes than any two cows in the herd. The next year a similar gain is made, and the third year it is the same thing over. Then the bull can be sold for nearly or quite all that he cost (and perhaps more), and another of the same strain bred to the grade heifers will produce calves that, for all practical purposes,

will be as good as thoroughbreds. Thus he can go on "breeding up" for a very moderate outlay till, in ten years, he has increased the producing capacity of his dairy more than 10 per cent. With the beef breeds the same, or even greater, gains can be made by the use of pure-bred bulls, and the wonder is that farmers throughout the country do not more generally recognize the fact.

THE importation and improvement of horse stock by breeding is a good thing and no doubt will pay if you take care of the colts. But if you turn them loose and let them famish and starve you will find nothing but scrubs when you round up, in spite of improved blood. Better take your straight

Texas mares and see that neither they nor the colts ever want for plenty to eat or drink, and at three or four years old they will outsell the starved improved stock. The improvement most needed in this state is improved methods in the care of stock. That, in connection with improved blood, will result in improved prices.

THE Wool Merchants association of Chicago have entered a protest against the classification of tops, ring-waste and garnetted waste as "waste." The point is that the treasury or custom-house officials, by classifying those goods as waste, enable them to be entered at a smaller rate of duty than they should pay; hence these protests of the wool merchants.

The Prickly Pear and Cotton-Seed Meal Experiment.

For some months the JOURNAL has devoted much space to the experiment of Dr. A. E. Carothers in feeding prickly pear and cotton-seed meal to steers for the beef market. The first lot has been marketed and the results summed up, and believing it to be of much interest as well as value to the stock interest generally throughout Southwest Texas, a STOCK JOURNAL man called on the doctor at his home in San Antonio to get all the information possible on the subject. Dr. Carothers, who has retired from an extensive practice, is now devoting himself to an intelligent management of an immense cattle ranch in LaSalle county. He was among the very first in this state to foresee the inevitable change from a breeding to a maturing system, which caused him to cast about for methods best adapted to the resources and necessities of the surroundings of the Southwestern ranchman. In this he was not alone, but Mr. A. J. Dull of Pittsburg, Pa., who also owns a ranch in that county, saw the certainty of a change at hand and the necessity of providing for it. He had seen the Mexican travelers cut, burn and feed the prickly pear that is so abundant in that portion of the state, and conceived the idea that this apparent incumberer of the earth might be made valuable. Mr. Dull sent samples to the chemist of the agricultural bureau at Washington. The exact analysis is of no actual value to the general reader, except in so far that the plant was found to be a valuable food, but deficient in certain particulars. At this stage of the investigation, being called back East, he turned all the papers and results over to Dr. Carothers, who labored to discover the missing elements for a perfect feed. Among other articles of food sent to the agricultural department for analysis was cotton-seed meal, which was found to supply the deficiency of the pear to a greater extent than anything else. This caused the doctor to finally decide on an experiment for feeding steers successfully and profitably. He put up 400 head in December, as follows: 75 head three years old this spring; 100 head five years old this spring, and the balance, 225, four years old this spring. He built pens with 30 troughs 15 feet long and 8 feet wide. During the day they were turned into a pasture, allowing six acres to the steer, but owing to the prevailing drouth the grass was very short as well as dry. A machine was invented for cutting the pear raw, as it was found that where it was singed the cattle were more liable to scour. The blue pear was found to be the most nutritious. The cattle were charged up at \$18 per head, six men, two wagons and an extra horse for the cutter were employed, who cut, hauled up, prepared and fed the pear in the troughs, mixing the cotton-seed meal with it, beginning with a pound per day per animal and increasing as they would eat it up clean, till it reached from 7 to 9 pounds. All the expenses, adding the cost of the meal, about \$20 per ton on the ranch, were charged to the enterprise.

Once or twice, when crowded too

fast, they scoured; water was withheld for a short time, and wood ashes and salt liberally supplied until the appetite returned. They would eat very little grass, but ate up clean from 60 to 70 pounds of the pear per day. The machine invented by the doctor slices the pear so small as to cut nearly all the thorns on it. The stem or butt of the plant was found to be more nutritious than the newer leaves.

At the end of 100 days the cattle were sent to market, 330 being shipped to Chicago, and the remainder sold in San Antonio to local butchers. The doctor thinks that during the last ten days they made no perceptible gain, and therefore concludes that 90 days are amply sufficient for maturing a beef.

The beeves shipped to Chicago averaged 1076 pounds on leaving the ranch, and netted 949 pounds in Chicago. They were sold at \$4.25 per 100 pounds, bringing \$40.25, and netted \$33.93. The cost of feeding them was \$7.85 per head, leaving \$26.08. Take from this charged value, which was above the market price, \$18, and you will find a clear profit of \$8.08 for the pear, an aggregate of \$3230 on the 400 head. They were sold in Chicago on their merits as prickly pear and cotton-seed meal-fed, the doctor wishing to make the experiment complete in every particular.

To sum this matter up, the doctor is fully satisfied with the venture, and has 800 head more on the same feed. The beeves that were killed here were eaten by many who pretended to be experts, and pronounced remarkably juicy, sweet and perfectly marbled, equal to any corn-fed meat ever eaten.

To properly understand the value of this feed a comparison must be made with corn. It is estimated that 40 bushels of corn are necessary to finish a beef, which at 60 cents per bushel, the lowest average price by the carload during the winter, would amount to \$24. Add to this \$1.25 for labor and you have \$25.50; the cost of the steer was \$18; freight, feed and commissions, \$6.32; total, \$49.32 as the actual cost of feeding corn, and in order to make \$8.08 per head profit they must be sold at \$57.40, or over \$6 per 100 pounds.

The figures here presented, which are authentic, should be sufficient for any intelligent man. The great question as to whether Southwestern Texas can maintain itself as a stock country with the entire North arrayed against it through its quarantine measures is solved. To do that every thoughtful man knew that we would be obliged to turn out beeves every day of the year, and that could not be done on the natural grasses, nor profitably on corn. But by Dr. Carothers' experiment we prove that we can allow a Chinese wall to be built around us, feed our steers on this prickly pear that grows in endless abundance, mixed with the meal of the cotton seed, enough of which is grown in Texas to fatten every steer in it, and, loading ships on our coast, market our meat in Europe cheaper than our jealous fellow ranchmen of the Northwestern states and territories can possibly do.

Taking this view of the case, Dr. Carothers is not so far wrong when he

says that the envious and narrow-minded men of the Northwest have done us an actual favor by their quarantine measures, as thus they have forced us to discover new and very valuable methods.

Clothilde's Record.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In your issue of March 5th we notice an article from F. L. Gaston of Normal, Ill., regarding the milk record of our cow Clothilde, No. 1308 H. H. B., which does not correctly state the facts. He represents that it took Clothilde about two years to make her yearly record of 26,021 lbs. 2 ozs. Let us look at the facts.

Clothilde dropped her last calf Aug. 17, 1885. In just one year she made the record given above, but she did not stop there. We kept on with her record until December 1, up to which date in just 15 months and 13 days she had given 30,590 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk. She continued to milk well until the last of January, when we succeeded in getting her dry. She is due to drop her next calf the 29th of April, having been bred in July last, so that instead of being dry a year she will have had a rest of only three months, which is the longest rest she has had since she dropped her first calf at two years old.

This gentleman alludes to these cows as the "skim-milk breed," which only shows his ignorance regarding the breed. On her thirteenth month after dropping her last calf, Clothilde was tested two days for butter and made during that time 4 lbs 13 1/2 ozs. of dry, unsalted butter, of good quality, being at the rate of 17 lbs. 3 3/8 ozs. per week. What other cow on her thirteenth month after calving ever made such a showing for butter?

Between the time that Clothilde dropped her first calf as a two-year-old and December last, when she was seven years nine months old, we kept her actual record for four years and nine months, during which time she gave an average of over 17,000 lbs. per year. Some of the time in milk her record was not kept and hence we think it safe to state that during that whole period she has not been dry to exceed six to eight months.

In the same herd seventy-five cows and heifers have butter records which average 17 lbs. per week; 37 cows average 20 lbs. 1 6/37 ozs. per week; 26 cows average 21 lbs. 1 21/26 ozs. per week; 12 cows average 23 lbs. 1 6/12 oz. per week.

It is a pity there are not more such "skim-milk cows" in the country.

Respectfully,
SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB.

Early Matured Stock.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

It requires a certain amount of good common sense as well as some practical experience to breed animals successfully, but when the breeder studies into the elements of animal structure and understands what kind of food is best calculated to produce certain results he can then do the work intelligently and is almost sure to reap excellent results from such knowledge.

The young stock need the most attention, as they are constantly developing traits of character and usefulness which are very important and which have much to do with the profits realized from them in after life. One thing which is much sought after by a large number of breeders is early maturity, and this is all well enough, provided it is done properly, but the trouble is that the breeder is liable to get too anxious and try to accomplish too much and in a measure overdo the matter. What the young stock need is bone and muscle, and they should be fed with this object in view, and strictly fatten-

ing food should never be furnished when the animals are young, as excessive fat and good health do not generally go together and should therefore be guarded against instead of encouraged.

A large frame well supplied with strong muscles is very desirable to have, both for breeding and market purposes, but do not try to have them too large in proportion to their age, although, of course, it is very desirable to have; but when the matter is overdone the result is very bad indeed for the future quality of the animals thus treated. Nature should be allowed to have her way to a certain extent, and if the breeder is able to assist nature in any way and work in the same line of action he will then aid in accomplishing better results than could be obtained in any other way.

Regularity in regard to the animal's food and care is fully as important as the amount of food they receive. Have the intervals between the times they are fed as near even as possible and feed promptly on time. A little judicious management during the animal's early life will greatly increase the breeding value and future usefulness. G. F. M.

Worth Your Attention.

Cut this out and mail it to ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just coins money for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. ALLEN & Co. bear expense of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash, right away, than anything else in this world. Anyone anywhere can do the work, and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why no harm is done.

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Percheron Horses.

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culturist.

[Continued from last number.]

Experimental Period.—Having by this means got together a herd of cows and the best bull obtainable, the breeder would enter into his experimental stage. A short time would soon test each individual as an individual economist and breeder. His judgment would be tested by results and corrected or confirmed. He would discard the animals that did not come up to the standard and send them to the feeding stall, and retain the best breeders. There would be no use keeping, at this stage, a handsome animal that did not produce a good calf. His motto would be: "Handsome is that handsome gets," a safe principle.

Soon he would find that particular cows had a knack of producing good calves to any bull—he would not put, of course, anything but a good bull—and that her stock continued to reproduce their own type. He would then reason thus: "Here are two (or three) good strains of blood, or rather two cows, stock that seem to be the best. I will certainly keep these, whatever I may do with the others, and I'll try a cross of a bull of the one cow's sort on the females of the other cow's sort—blend the two." He would do so, and out of the three or more good strains he might get some produce as far ahead of the individual cow's produce as there had been of the others in the herd.

Now at this stage, note, the breeder selected two, three or more cows' produce as the best, and took the next step, of putting the best of one to the best of the others. He had three or more main stems: on these he budded or grafted new elements from the other stocks, making it possible for the best affinities of each to unite. Thus he could originate new lines of combined blood by using the males of one on the female lines of the other, a species of "cross fertilization" or selection.

Now he would keep all these results in his mind; he would be able to trace his stock to their original, initial source, and he would naturally prefer to "stick to his own blood" as long and till he began to fear that he was breeding too incestuously. All this time he would unsparingly keep before himself the restraint and check of selection or weeding out; he would discard the misfits, keep only the best. And now he would arrive at that state, important and critical, when his judgment would be severely tested—the introducing into his herd of fresh blood, to prevent degeneration by too close breeding. He would have to select a bull fit for his cows, and here the true breeder would act without jealousy of his neighbor's or rival's stock, but would select, patronize, without regard to such petty considerations, the animal, strain, or blood, and herd that he judged would suit him most, and this principle would prove the best and surest.

The above is a statement of how one breeder of an improving breed would possibly act. He is one link; others would proceed similarly. The links would be forged together. The breed would be formed on broad lines and extended bases. Unitedly they would demonstrate their merits to outsiders. Fame would rest on it. Newspapers would disseminate that, and, having established the breed, by means of, or through establishing the various strains or families, the necessity of a record for that would have been apparent and provided for, while the national shows, breeding and fat, would be filled with sample specimens, and the breed would be thoroughly equipped and established; and foreigners would come to purchase the best that money could buy.

We shall now proceed to note succinctly but comprehensively and as systematically as possible, the general PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING on which the art rests. The first of

these refers to inheritance of characters.

Like begets like—This is a self-evident truth. One does not expect a bird to produce anything but a bird like itself, etc. Each species reproduces its own likeness. This is the best general illustration of the law.

But here it is understood in a more special sense, that good individuals will reproduce good individuals; that a cow broad-backed, with wide-sprung ribs, square quarters, etc., put to a bull so characterized, will repeat the good points in the produce. The value of this as a guide to breeders is at once seen. If a cow is weak on any certain "point," and without any attention having been paid by the careless breeder to rectify it (not perhaps knowing how), the observant breeder will carefully examine his bulls to find one that is particularly good where the cow is deficient, or if he has not one of his own, satisfactory, then to get one from the outside. By a persistent attention to this, in detail, the breeder will exercise a potent influence for the improvement of his herd. In cases it will fail—from causes yet inexplicable—these misfits are of the unfortunates that "err from nature's honest rule," and have to be drained out from the general mingling of the blood of the herd. This is only a side extension of the principle "breed from the best."

Heredity.—But there is a wider scientific aspect of this. When treated of under the term "heredity" it assumes more vital significance. It is to the principle of the heredity of normal characteristics that the breeders of the various breeds of live stock trust, to obtain continued generations of produce characterized in the manner he expects—Short-horn, "red, white and roan;" Hereford, "white face;" Aberdeen-Angus, black and hornless; Devon, "ruby;" Ayrshire, "spotters;" Holstein, "black and white," etc. Besides these characters, good or bad, qualities are reproduced, as beef or milk. The beefy tendency, accompanied by obesity, is in certain strains especially transmissible, as are the milking qualities.

Temperament, vigor, mental qualities, diseases, defects of organs, decay of parts, longevity, fecundity, etc., are all more or less strongly inherited, according to the influence on the constitutional tendency.

Accidental and abnormal characters are thus subject to the same law. While attending Prof. Struther's lectures on anatomy in Aberdeen University, he brought under notice the case of a woman born with six fingers, who bequeathed the abnormality to her family to the fourth generation; and other cases where the malformation embraced both extremities. Cases of cattle born without tails have been known to reproduce this peculiarity. Defects in other organs are similarly transmissible, and hornlessness in cattle has by some been traced to the same cause. Deformity sometimes presents characters valuable to perpetuate, as has occurred on the Ancon (Mass.) sheep and Mata cattle on the northern bank of the Plata. Artificial influences, such as brands of cattle, have been known to be transmitted.

Heredity of disease—But the most important cases of heredity refer to this. And here can be enforced the extreme importance of breeding from healthy stock. "Born of healthy parents," is a grand certificate with which to start life. It is of common occurrence to see cases where injury has come to or been done to any sets of organs of the systems that heredity reproduces the same.

Besides the general principle of breeding from healthy parents, and avoiding all periods of apparent debility and lowering of the system, there is one disease that must be referred to here, that must be carefully guarded against, viz. tuberculosis (scrofula), allied with which are a large variety of disorders, originating in a perversion of the nutritive functions

Prof. Brown in his hand-book "Ani-

mal Life: Life on the Farm," says truly this disease "extends its area every year among our best cattle, to the risk of the extinction of the variety and the great damage to public health." This disease, similar to consumption in man, is also transmissible to him. It is a disease in which a deposit takes place in the form of tubercles in the lungs, lymphatic glands and other organs. We have (in the old country) "four bovine scourges," contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth, tuberculosis, and cattle plague (rinderpest). Foot-and-mouth is curable; of the rest "the butcher is the best doctor," but tuberculosis is the only one that is hereditary. It is therefore a much more fell disease than pleuro-pneumonia, which we are told by Prof. Walley is not hereditary.

Tuberculosis is most insidious, and its introduction is stealthy and ineradicable. Dr. Tinlay Dun, late professor of materia medica in Dick's Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh, says this tendency to consumption is often indicated by well-marked signs. In cattle a thin and often apparently long carcass, narrow loins and chest, flat ribs, undue length between the prominence of the ilium and the last ribs, giving a hollow appearance to the flanks, extreme thinness and fineness of the neck and withers, hollowness behind the ears, fullness under the jaws, small and narrow muzzle, hard, unyielding skin, thin dry hair, irregularity in renewing the coat, inaptitude for fattening, prominence of the bones, especially about the haunch and tail, want of harmony among the different parts of the body, giving the animal a coarse and ungainly look—appearances all indubitably hereditary, and indicative of a weak and vitiated constitution, and of a decided scrofulous diathesis.

Tuberculosis is not directly contagious, so that, even at great loss, it can, if its source be traced, be eradicated from the herd, though that means almost total destruction to the whole.

In horses bone-spavin, curbs, ring-bones, navicular and other similar diseases are strongly hereditary.

Atavism.—In breeding, the aim is to get rid of all bad qualities and points; therefore any animals showing such are thrown aside. For example, if what is called a pumpkin-buttocked bull were used in a herd, on even one female, he would introduce a fatal element to form; whereas by not using him, there is no chance of such a character appearing in the descendants, i. e. granting that no such characterized animal had appeared or been used in the distant ancestry; by therefore combining perfect animals, we have perfect elements; these elements are "fitted" for developing fittest individual produce. The fittest fight it out with the unfittest, and produce the fittest and most perfect forms they can—the tendency being with the multiplying of the good elements to kill out the bad producing elements. Produce is the produce of all the ancestry of the parents, hence the value of a fully recorded ancestry so that we shall know what chances there are for our stock to reproduce parts or whole of the likeness of any one of their more strongly potent ancestor. This is atavism (from atavus, an ancestor). A good illustration of atavism—crying back, harking back, etc.—is this: a married couple, whose parents were both redheaded, but not having red hair themselves, and three daughters whose hair was of another color (Siebold). This will also explain the appearance of white color or black noses, etc., in Shorthorns, black in Sussex, white and other marks in Herefords, red in Angus, black in Ayrshire, etc.

If we could imagine each part or point, as hinted above, as the result of the combination of units, we can easily understand the inheritance of these variations, as also of form in other characteristics, which may have belonged to the ancestry—the peculiarities of even remote ancestors will from time to time show themselves or drop out.

Reversion.—This term may be given to stronger and more emphatic cases of the recurrence of a character of a very distant ancestor. For example, there are cases of several-toed horses, a recurrence to its original form, or the same in pigs, where four toes touched the ground, and where hornlessness occurs in deer, it is a recurrence to its original form—hence the same must apply to cattle.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

The Michel Plant and Seed Company of St. Louis, whose card appears in this issue, have done business in that city for nearly 40 years, and established a reputation second to none in this country.

The most elegant line of white goods, laces and embroideries in Fort Worth is shown by Randall & Chambers Co.

Gents Furnishing Goods,

At exceedingly low prices this week at B. C. EVANS Co's.

Good Wages Ahead.

GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, can give you work that you can do and live at home, making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world.

We make a specialty of cattlemen's supplies in clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots, shoes, etc.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS Co.

Ladies Ask

To see the combination dress gingham at B. C. Evans Co. They are something new and novel, and at the same time beautiful.

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Feb. 24, 1887. Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Fort Worth, Texas:

Gentlemen—After using three of your Star windmills sufficient to give them a fair test, we want twelve more mills; two fourteen-foot mills and ten twelve-foot mills. Nine of those twelve-foot mills we want to supply the place of Bird mills taken down. Yours truly, D. H. & J. W. SNYDER.

The late styles in spring dress-goods just received at Randall & Chambers Co.

Novelties

In combination dress gingham at B. C. Evans Co's.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING
POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall St., N.Y.

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

A Large Attendance and Interesting Work for the Cattle Industry.

At 10:40 o'clock the venerable president, Col. Kit Carter, rapped with his massive cane upon the table before him and announced that the eleventh annual session of the Northwest Texas Live Stock association had begun.

The president introduced to the body Rev. Dr. Mitchell, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, who in a most appropriate prayer asked the Divine blessing upon the association and its work.

Mayor H. S. Broiles was introduced, and in a very happy vein, welcomed the association to the "Chicago" of Texas. The doctor's words were modest and well put, eliciting at their close earnest applause.

Presidents and other officers of other stock associations were invited to take seats on the stage. Messrs. W. S. Ikard, of Henrietta, vice-president of this association, and J. M. Keen, vice-president of the Young county association, took seats as invited.

The secretary read the minutes of the previous meetings of the past year. Adopted.

The report of the executive committee for the past year was read. It detailed the excellent work of the association during the year. This work covered the selection of proper men as inspectors, detectives, etc., who by their efforts recovered 1016 head of cattle belonging to members of this association and returned the same to their ranches. The financial operations of the executive committee in the way of receipts and expenditures embraced for the year receipts, \$12,639.43 and expenses \$12,645.15. During the year seven new members were admitted, representing 62,000 head of cattle. An interesting feature of this report was the exhibit made of the protection given the membership through the detective department which was established four years ago. The following table shows the number of cattle recovered and the valuation thereof:

1883 500 head recovered worth	\$12,500
1884 853 " " "	21,325
1885 1144 " " "	22,880
1886 1016 " " "	16,256

Total valuation \$72,961
The expense of this work aggregated \$53,448.75, and was a clear gain to the membership of \$19,512.75. The increase in the number of cattle so caught from year to year is attributed to the improved efficiency of the protective department rather than an increase in crime.

Second Day.

The convention reassembled with a largely increased attendance on Wednesday. After prayer and preliminary work, the president called upon Col. J. N. Simpson, of Dallas to speak to the meeting on the value of the organization.

COL. SIMPSON

readily responded. He emphasized his increased appreciation of the organization and its growing benefits to the membership. Without such benefits of the association he doubted if the live stock business would have even remained respectable, much less profitable. He highly complimented the membership on its good hard sense, but expressed surprise that these stockmen do not the better organize and stick together. Commented upon their slowness in contributing their dues; also the shortsightedness in not maturing the refrigerator matter and said that if the stockmen failed to show a better inclination toward having a

refrigerator than was exhibited yesterday and to-day, then the time would come when the stockmen would not need a refrigerator; they would have nothing to refrigerate. Col. Simpson strongly urged every man present to stick to the refrigerator here, come up and pay their dues, and keep out of the grasp of monopolists.

J. F. EVANS

was called for. He called attention to the general feeling among many stockmen that associations have been an injury. He analyzed the work of the association to discover whether or not association is baneful. He reviewed the stock raising business in the South and West; outlined the progress of the business from the small producer to the immense monopolies and growth of packing establishments, and points out the changed conditions of the business. This, he said, was lost sight of, but hundreds of cattlemen skipped back to the time of the prosperous individual of the old time, and now seek for a scapegoat upon which to lay the failure of to-day. Some held that organization was to blame for the lack of present prosperity. This Mr. Evans controverted. He alluded to Philip Armour's recent Texas tour. Mr. Evans held that organization is desirable, and he urged the necessity of such organization, and liberal assessment from the members.

A. P. BUSH, JR.

made the further point that much of the value of organization lay in the direction of the protection of the members simply in the work of restoring to the members cattle illegally possessed by others. He spoke of the apathy of members and the false security felt by them as to having their stock in pastures, etc. He deemed the cost of membership nominal, and indeed it had cost some of the members nothing. He urged them to remain united and to stand by the association.

T. T. D. ANDREWS

said that he is now but a small cattle owner, but he, as a member of this association, fully appreciated the value of its work and he intends to stand by this organization, the excellent protective work of which was its own best reason for being. To the association was due great credit for their work and he exhorted them to continued good work.

JUDGE J. M. LINDSEY

was called on and said that to his mind there would be no question as to the value and utility of the association. Its work had resulted in a great saving to the members. If it had been advertised abroad that this body is to be disbanded all the thieves in the country would organize and the members would in proportion suffer. He begged them to stand together in their organization.

CHARLES GOODNIGHT

said he wanted to call their attention rather to what they had not done, instead of what they had done. Don't think of what the thieves stole, but think of what they didn't steal. He reviewed the losses which have occurred to cattlemen by a lack of better organization; said that there is an organized feeling in the state against cattlemen; that stockmen deserve to be robbed if they are satisfied to sit still and don't make an effort to take care of themselves. He urged the cattlemen to remain organized; he spoke of the success of Colorado cattlemen, resulting as it does in their prosperity. Mr. Goodnight gave some plain and sensible advice.

C. C. SLAUGHTER

eulogized the Northwest association, and reminded the members of the high reputation which throughout the country this association enjoys. That while the association meets under clouds of adversity it all the more needs more organization, union and aid of all members. Believes the entire country awaits a revolution in the cattle business;

that the cattlemen are not getting what is right for the stock, and the relief can only come from more organization. He sincerely believed that a strong state association should be formed. As a delegate to the late Denver meeting he found how the executive committee of that body immediately went to work, and their labors were of such character as to set an example to this and all other associations, and in such co-operation facts could be ascertained of value to the industry, and such facts and protection could not otherwise be had. A lack of space prevents justice being done Col. Slaughter's long and exhaustive speech.

At the conclusion of Col. Slaughter's remarks a recess was taken for a few moments. Members pressed up to pay their dues. It was then decided to adjourn until afternoon, at which time the election of officers will be gone into.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 o'clock. The president announced that applications for membership would be acted upon. Messrs. Chas. Goodnight, Jno. McHenry, C. T. Herring, L. R. Hastings, W. C. Young, Geo. W. Dalton, J. L. L. McCall, L. P. Forbes and A. J. Wood were only elected members of this association.

NEW OFFICERS.

Mr. J. N. Simpson nominated for reelection as president of the association for the ensuing year Col. C. L. Carter. He was unanimously re-elected.

Messrs. W. S. Ikard and Burk Burnett were re-elected respectively first and second vice-presidents.

Mr. J. C. Loving was re-elected secretary and ex-officio treasurer.

Mr. F. R. Sherwood was re-elected assistant secretary.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

The report of the committee on dressed beef, J. N. Simpson, chairman, was called for. Col. Simpson stated that as all the members of this association had already learned, through other channels, all that could be said, the committee deemed it unnecessary to make further report.

The report of the committee on improvement of live stock, T. T. D. Andrews chairman, was called for. Mr. Andrews announced that his committee would be ready to report to-morrow.

The report of the committee on public lands was called for, but the committee was not present.

NEW BUSINESS.

The secretary read the following resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, the cattle of stockmen are constantly being depredated upon by thieves killing and selling the same to butchers and other persons; and whereas the criminal laws of the state do not afford adequate protection, therefore be it resolved by the Northwest Texas Stock Association, that the Legislature now in session be requested to amend the criminal code so as to make it a misdemeanor, punished by fine of not less than fifty and not more than one hundred dollars for any person to sell or offer for sale a slaughtered beef without at the same time, bringing in and producing with the hide of the animal so slaughtered the marks and brands thereon, and also to make it a misdemeanor punishable with a like fine for any butcher or other person to purchase any slaughtered beef without first examining in person the hide of such animal and having the same duly inspected by the hide and animal inspector of the county.

R. E. MCANULTY.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. T. T. D. Andrews and adopted: Resolved, that this association indorse the action of its representatives at the meeting of the range association at Denver, and that we heartily approve of the action of our member of the board of directors of said range association in his effort to obtain information of valuable import to the stockmen of the entire range country.

A resolution was offered that all cattle inspectors be required to give bond.

COMMITTEE ON ROUND-UP.

Mr. Burnett moved that the same committees on round-ups as were had last year be re-elected and only the date be changed from that of last year.

The secretary of the committee read the report of the committee of 1886.

The report of the round-up committee of last year was adopted.

A telegram from the citizens of Gainesville was read, asking that their city be selected for the next annual meeting. The motion to meet on the second Tuesday in March next was handsomely seconded by Mr. T. T. D. Andrews and Gainesville was selected for the meeting of 1888.

A. P. Bush, Jr., offered a resolution requesting the legislature of the State to enact a state registration of brands law and thereby afford relief from the present law which admits of the registration of brands in other counties than the one in which the original owner of the brand registers by other parties. Adopted.

The president appointed the following EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. L. Carter, W. F. Ikard, Burk Burnett, J. C. Loving, A. P. Bush, jr., J. N. Simpson, C. C. Slaughter, S. W. Lomax, Chas. Goodnight, W. B. Worsham, Jno A. Lee, W. T. Waggoner, M. O. Lynn.

Col. Simpson offered a resolution of thanks to the citizens for courtesies shown the body. A resolution of thanks was offered by Col. Cunningham, to the press of the city, for the reports made of the meetings. Adopted.

The president imparted some fatherly advice to the members, and upon the motion being put the eleventh annual meeting of this association adjourned to meet in Gainesville in March, 1888.

The Official Report.

FIRST DAY.

The Association convened pursuant to adjournment in the opera house at Fort Worth, Texas, on Tuesday, 10:30 o'clock, a. m., March 8th, 1887. The president, Col. C. L. Carter, called the meeting to order, with a full attendance of members, and the officers at their respective posts. Rev. Mitchell opened the meeting with prayer. H. S. Broiles, Mayor of Fort Worth, was introduced and tendered, in a brief address, a warm welcome to visitors, strangers and members in attendance, extending to all the hospitalities of the city. S. P. Cunningham, the reading assistant secretary, read the minutes of the tenth annual meeting, which were approved. C. C. Slaughter moved the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Monghan and Mr. Green were appointed. The secretary then read the report of the executive committee for the past year, which is as follows:

Executive Committee's Report.

To the President and Members of the Cattle Raisers Association of Northwestern Texas:

We, your executive committee, selected at the last annual meeting, would respectfully submit the following as our report for the year now ending.

The committee was organized immediately after the adjournment of the last annual meeting and the work outlined to be done by them during the season, by selecting suitable men for inspectors, detectives, etc., and designating as far as practicable the points at which they were to work. In order to defray the expense of the protective and detective force and its management for the year, we levied an assessment of two cents per head on the cattle rendered by the members for such purposes. We also selected from our body one man to manage and control the entire force employed by us, who has devoted all the time and attention necessary for the management of the same. We find from his report that there have been 1016 head

of cattle belonging to members of this association taken from parties handling them illegally and restored to their rightful owners, as follows.

At the markets.....	191
At different shipping points.....	79
On the trails.....	646
By range detectives.....	100
	1016

We have the treasurer's financial statement for the year just ended, which accompanies this report and is subject to the inspection of members at any and all times. We find that he has collected from all sources the sum of \$12,639.43, and that he has paid out during the same time in accordance with instructions from this committee the sum of \$12,645.15.

The committee has received the following new members to the association during the year, to wit:

D. Boaz of Fort Worth; D. B. Rogers, Midland; L. H. Carhart, Clarendon; W. V. Johnson, Colorado; O. J. Wiren, Colorado; Jesse Evans, Big Springs, and J. M. Keene, Archer, representing 62,000 head of cattle.

The amount realized by the treasurer from the sale of cattle taken in the markets amounts to \$4151.53, of which \$1985.86 is still in the hands of the treasurer and ready to be paid to members when called for. The cattle caught on trails, except at Trail City, have been either returned to their ranges or put in pasture or on ranges where the owners could get them. At Trail City but few were taken, a portion of which were restored to the owners and the balance sold to the best advantage and proceeds included in above amount of \$4032.73, as proceeds of cattle sold in the markets.

In order to show some of the benefits resulting from the protective and detective department of this association the committee wishes to reproduce the number of cattle with their cash valuation saved to the members each year for the last four years, this department having only been in existence that length of time.

In 1883 there were 500 head of cattle caught worth \$25 per head.....	\$12,500
1884, there were 853 head worth \$25.....	21,325
1885 there were 1144 head worth \$20.....	22,880
1886 there were 1016 head worth \$16.....	16,256
Total valuation.....	\$72,961

The entire expense for the four years amounted to \$53,448.75 and is \$19,512.75 less than the value of the cattle caught. This is the number of cattle caught after they passed beyond the limits of the range they belonged in and would have been a loss to the owners had it not been for the protection given them by this association; and had there been no protection of this kind the figures here given would have been but a small per cent. of the loss actually sustained by such illegal driving and shipping of cattle out of the range country. The increased number of cattle caught each succeeding year is not due to the fact that crime is on the increase, but is due to the fact that the service given by this protection has been made more effective each year, and there is still much room for improvement.

It is gratifying to report the fact that crime in the line of cattle stealing is largely on the decrease within the jurisdiction of this association, there not being more than 25 per cent. of the stealing going on that there was four years ago. Several large bands of thieves have been obliterated entirely from the range in this country by the operation of this association. Your committee would recommend a continuation of this system of protection as being absolutely necessary to the prosperity and well-being of the industry of cattle raising on the range, either in pastures or on open range.

We find from the treasurer's report that the association is indebted on the last year's expenses in the sum of

\$193.36 and that there is due the association from delinquent members the sum of \$1009.62 and from the Panhandle association \$391.65. Total amount due \$1400.27.

We expect to collect at this meeting a sufficient amount of these debts to discharge the liabilities, \$193.36, and we consider fully 75 per cent. of the amount due the association good, and that it will be paid.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this March 8, 1887.

J. C. LOVING, Sec. C. L. CARTER, Ch. Ex. Com.

On motion of A. M. Britton, the report was unanimously adopted. The collection of dues being the next business in order, a motion to adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow to allow members to prepare for this ordeal, was made by A. M. Britton and carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order by President Carter at 2:30 p. m. Elder Harris, the cow-boy preacher, announced that he would preach to them at some time during their stay here. On motion of A. P. Bush, Jr., on account of members visiting the refrigerator works, the convention adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

The convention met at 10:30 a. m. and was called to order by President Carter. Rev. A. J. Harris offered prayer.

Mr. Jno. N. Simpson was called upon and made an earnest, able, and convincing speech, urging the necessity of prompt and increased support financially of this association, and urged all members to come forward and pay up their dues. Mr. J. F. Evans was then called for and showed the value to the association of organized efforts. Mr. A. P. Bush, Jr., followed in the same strain and made a splendid appeal for organization. T. T. D. Andrews was then called for and spoke fluently and well, heartily indorsing the utterances of the previous speakers. Judge J. M. Lindsey being called for, spoke in favor of strengthening this association in protecting its pastures. C. C. Goodnight said not being a member he felt a delicacy in speaking, but the subject being of such general importance he felt it should be the duty of all sections of the range country for all cattlemen to organize and strengthen their protective features. C. B. Slaughter followed with a sound, practical indorsement of the past work of the association. He then went into extended details of the action and work of the International Range Association. A recess was then taken for collection of dues and to prepare applications for membership, and the convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, with the officers at their respective posts and was called to order by the president. The following applicants for membership, properly recommended, were elected, to-wit: C. Goodnight, Jno. McHenry, C. T. Herring, L. R. Hastings, W. C. Young, Geo. W. Dalton, J. L. L. McCall and O. J. Wood. Then the election for officers was announced, whereupon Jno. N. Simpson placed in nomination Col. C. L. Carter for president and he was unanimously re-elected. W. S. Ikard, first vice-president; S. B. Burnett, second vice-president; J. C. Loving, secretary and treasurer; and F. R. Sherwood, assistant secretary.

Special committee appointed to act under resolutions offered by C. W. White regarding the rates between dressed meat and live beeves, reported through their chairman, Jno. N. Simpson, that as all information to be had on that subject was familiar to the members, he had made no formal report. The committee on improvement and diseases of live stock, through its chair-

man, T. T. D. Andrews, asked further time and it was granted until to-morrow morning to report.

T. T. D. Andrews offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that this association indorse the action of its representatives at the meeting of the range association at Denver, and that we heartily approve of the action of our member of the board of directors of said range association in his effort to obtain information of valuable import to the stockmen of the entire range country.

Mr. L. E. Ikard offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that all inspectors employed by this association be requested to give bond for the faithful performance of duty and be obligated in said bond to not handle any cattle owned by parties not members of this association.

The round-up committee of last year read their report, which on motion of S. B. Burnett was adopted as a plan for this year's work.

Mr. A. P. Bush, Jr., offered a resolution as follows:

Whereas, the present system of county registration of brands does not offer adequate protection, from the fact that the record of a brand in one county by one person or corporation does not prohibit the registration of the same brand in an adjoining county, by any other person or corporation, we hereby request the legislature, now in session, through our representatives, to enact new laws on this question whereby there shall be a state registration of brands, providing that no two parties or corporations shall own the same brand; and that all brands shall be rendered and record of transfers be kept in the state office, it requiring a record of transfers by the state to complete the title to any brand of cattle so transferred.

Adopted.

The president then announced the names of the following members as the executive committee for the ensuing year:

- C. L. Carter, Finis.
- W. S. Ikard, Henrietta.
- S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth.
- J. C. Loving, Jacksboro.
- A. P. Bush, Jr., Colorado.
- J. N. Simpson, Dallas.
- C. C. Slaughter, Dallas.
- S. W. Lomax, Fort Worth.
- C. Goodnight, Palo Duro.
- W. B. Worsham, Henrietta.
- Jno. A. Lee, Benjamin, Knox county.
- W. T. Waggoner, Decatur.
- M. O. Lynn, Palo Pinto.
- W. F. Lewis, Colorado.

The appointments, on motion of A. M. Britton, were ratified.

Col. J. N. Simpson tendered a resolution of thanks to the citizens of Fort Worth for their generous hospitality, which was unanimously adopted.

S. P. Cunningham offered a resolution of thanks to the press representatives for their services in reporting the proceedings, and requesting that a full report of the meeting be furnished the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL for publication, and all other papers friendly to the association be requested to copy.

Gainesville was unanimously selected as the place of the next annual meeting, and on motion of Col. J. N. Simpson the convention adjourned to meet at Gainesville, Texas, on the second Tuesday in March, 1888.

J. C. LOVING, Secretary.

A Word for the Jersey.

NORMAL, ILL., Feb. 21.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

In a recent issue of your valuable paper Mr. G. F. Marston gave some ideas in regard to the uses of the "family cow," and rather intimates that Jerseys are more properly rich

men's cattle, while Holsteins are the cows for the poor. Now if any man needs an economical producing cow it is the poor man; and if the cow referred to is kept to provide the family with cream and butter and a reasonable amount of skimmed milk, why does he want a cow that is noted for producing skimmed milk? The poor man's family needs and deserves cream and butter as much as the rich man's family, and the introduction of Jerseys into this country has done more to increase the production of good milk, cream and butter than anything else yet done in that direction. While "G. F. M." would have poor men supplying their neighbor with skimmed milk, those who have Jerseys will be eating the finest of cream and butter. Most people keep family cows for the cream they give, and the value of the skimmed milk is a secondary matter. Jerseys are superior cream and butter producers and consequently are the best breed from which to select family cows.

As Jerseys are known to be superior to all others as cream and butter producers many people naturally think they must give a small quantity of milk, and the champions of the "skimmed milk breed" even sometimes go so far as to say that Jerseys do not give enough for ordinary family use and are not profitable in milk dairies; but let us see. Ida of St. Lambert gave 18,000 lbs. of milk in one year, and by an official test made over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. Matilda 4th gave 16,176 lbs. milk in a year, and by an official test made 21 lbs. of butter and over in seven days. There are quite a number of Jersey cows that have given over 10,000 lbs. of milk in a year, and my three-year-old cow, Countess of Scarsdale, gave 10,174 lbs. milk in 365 days following the dropping of her second calf, and she will drop her third calf only thirteen months after her second.

This three-year-old Jersey also made 15 lbs. of butter in seven days, on grass only, during the fifth month after calving.

The Jersey is undoubtedly the cow for family use and no one that is aware of her superiority as a cream producer will ever buy a Holstein, unless he is so "cussed mean" that he would rather make his family use skimmed milk than cream.

Holsteins are probably entitled to the claims made for their ability to produce large quantities of very ordinary milk, and they may be entitled to some notice as beef producers where feed is plenty and cheap, but they have as yet no right to be classed anywhere near equal to the Jerseys as cream producers.

Jerseys milk closer up to calving than other cows, and if more owners of this breed would weigh the milk for the entire year their value, even in milk dairies would become more apparent. There are over 1200 registered Jerseys credited with weekly butter records, ranging from 14 to 46 lbs. 12 1-4 ounces. Five of these are above 30 lbs., one hundred of them above 20 lbs., and one hundred of them have made a pound of butter from 10 lbs. or less of milk. There are seven with yearly butter records of over 700 lbs. a year. Now when range cattle can be raised and brought to our state fit for the butcher, at 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, as was done this last year, no owner of a milk cow need count much on the value of his cow for beef when useless in the dairy; so what every one wants is the most economical dairy cow, and Jerseys have proved, beyond a doubt, that they can fill this place.

F. L. GASTON.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

The Cattle Drive.

The movement of Texas cattle northward is very sluggish and backward at this time last year there were contracts for 160,000 cattle to drive to the Northwest. Now we do not estimate the number above 50,000.

There are many cases to account for this condition of things. First, and chief among them, is the difference in price between the buyer and seller. Most buyers are filled with the idea that Texas cattlemen are in such desperate condition that cattle may be had for a trifle; while the cattlemen are looking out for an advance and holding up to stiff figures in expectation of doing better later on. This diversity of feeling has delayed trades until now. When the quarantine laws of the Northwestern states and territories are going into effect, causing the exportation of cattle from the greater part of this state to be attended with such risks and expenses that few will buy for the drive.

Some have thought that the extraordinary losses in the Northwest the last winter would create a demand for Texas cattle to take the place of those that went down before the freezing blasts. But it must be remembered that these losses have so weakened the cattlemen themselves that they are not able to buy; and so, instead of adding to the demand for Texas stock it has had the opposite effect of depriving us of some of our best customers.

As a result of this condition of affairs, the drive from Texas will be small, and the shipments of beefs will be large. If rains fall in due season, there will be thousands of grass Texans to be marketed in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. In the end this, probably will not be a bad thing for our stockmen, for it will teach them to rely upon their own resources and become independent of the Northern finishing pastures, and when they reach that state of independence they can snap their fingers at quarantine laws.

Sheep Feeding.

Texas feeders have paid very little attention to feeding sheep for market, thinking that sheep were not to be trusted with an ear of corn. The very best attempts, until late years, could only be called boarding the sheep, as sheep were generally furnished a scant ration and expected to fatten on it. Probably the high rates of transportation for sheep had much to do with the failure of sheep feeding, but as this is soon likely to be improved to our advantage, the feeding and fattening of sheep is a subject of great importance.

That fattening sheep is a profitable business the writer has good reason to know, having recently spent many days in the company of feeders and ascertained that all were making money. The process is simply this: dip them after shearing in the fall; put them under good tight shelter during bad weather; give them run of a yard and plenty of good water in fine weather and give them unlimited feed of corn, cotton seed and hay; ship when the market calls for them, before shearing if the market is weak.

The writer has seen lots of sheep sold recently at 4 to 5 cts per pound at Chicago, none better than Texas sheep can be made to be and none better than Texas sheep ought to be.

The best demand is for light muttens from 85 to 110 pounds. Such muttens will pay to ship at any time, but the best time is March, April and May. In January a 75-lb thin wether ought to be had at about 2 cts., or \$1.50 per head, and in April can be made to ship at 100 pounds, the chances being that the muttens will sell over 4 cts. There is profit in it; and where feed is cheap there is profit in putting wethers on full feed now for the June market.

Rust Hay.

HEARNE, TEX., March 28, 1887.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

I had a piece of ten acres of rye just headed out, which I concluded I would cut for hay, as I did not have a thresher. On starting my mower into it, I found a perfect cloud of yellow dust rising behind the mower, and upon examination for the cause, found that the rye was rusted half way up the stalk. I cut it down and have it put up in cocks preparatory to storing it in my barn. I want to know if this rye hay with this rust on it will hurt my mules? Is there any thing I can do with the hay to cure the defect before feeding it? Or would it be useful to feed at all? By answering, you will much oblige a subscriber.

H. L. LEWIS.

Rust is of a fungoid growth, and is a disease. It would be as proper to feed diseased meat to human beings as diseased hay to stock. The rust in question may not be of a kind to injure the stock that eat it; but in general it is not well to use rusted hay.

Crossing the Buffalo.

Editor Stock Growers Journal:

SIR: In your issue of March 5th I noticed a letter in relation to crossing buffalo with common cattle. I know of one case at Kit Carson, Colorado, where in June, 1874, a common cow was delivered of a calf by a buffalo bull. The cow experienced no damage in the delivery. I left the town in about two weeks after the calf was born, they were both living then, the mother being in a healthy condition; the calf was weak but growing strouger. I cannot recall the name of the owner at this time.

CHAS. MEEK.

Angora Goods.

From the Pacific Rural Press of San Francisco we take this reference to one of the largest Angora goat breeders in the country:

Col. C. P. Bailey, the most extensive breeder of Angora goats in the United States, makes a fine display of his products, as well as a beautiful live goat, which is snow-white, with short legs and spiral horns. His fleece hangs in spiral ringlets, from 10 to 12 inches long. Clipping-time comes once a year—in the spring—before the fleece loses its oil, which renders it soft, lustrous and heavy, sometimes weighing 8 to 10 pounds, and worth 40 to 60 cts. per pound. Plushes, serges, dress goods, braids, poplins, shawls, rugs and yarns are made from the fleece, which, when mixed with wool, is used in manufacturing hosiery, velvets, cloakings and fringes. The pelts are wrought into carriage robes and rugs, and the lower grade of skins into glove leather.

Mr. Bailey owns 8000 Angora goats, distributed among several ranches at Battle Mountain, Nev., and in Monterey and Mariposa counties, Cal., and Socorro county, N. M. During the past five years he has sold over \$50,000 worth of goats for breeding purposes.

In 1875 he organized the Angora Rope and Glove company, but bought out their interest last January, and is now the sole proprietor of the business. On his own land, at No. 400 North

Fourth street, he has put up a fine, well-lighted, two-story building expressly for a glove factory.

The rugs on exhibition are beautiful, silk-like, fleeced skins, gorgeously dyed. The plush robes manufactured from goats' wool are almost indestructible. The buckskin, seal and Angora goat skin gloves, of which \$100,000 worth were made the past year, are of superior quality.

Where Cowboys are Subdued.

Chicago Herald.

"I can tell you of one place where the festive cowboys is somewhat subdued," observed a cattle dealer at the stockyards "I have just got home from Montana, and a sorrier lot of cow punchers than you will see out there now cannot be found in the whole country. They have had an awful winter of it on the ranges, with the snow belly deep and the mercury often frozed in the bulb. Lots of the boys are in hospital, and those who are on the range have a quiet air that is foreign to them. One chap that I saw out there had his fingers all off, but when I asked him to take something, he said: 'I will, pard if you hold the bottle.' I did it, too, and I had to choke him off when his eyes began to roll. A new crop of cowboys will have to grow in Montana before you hear anything about their capturing a town or stampeding a court in that region."

For cow-boys' supplies at popular prices go to Randall & Chambers Co. They carry the largest stock and greatest variety in North Texas.

Crinkle seersucker at

B. C. EVANS Co's.

Evidence of Merit.

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

For "slickers," overalls and furnishing goods of all kinds go to Randall & Chambers Co. Their prices will be found unusually low.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Table Linen and Napkins

At remarkably low prices this week at

B. C. EVANS Co's.

We carry the most extensive line of millinery in the state. We show the latest styles at popular prices.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Agents Wanted.

We call attention to the advertisement of S. B. Kirby, agent for the new Wilson sewing machine, 212 West Markham street, Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Kirby wants local agents in every town in Texas and elsewhere to sell the new Wilson, and offers extra inducements. Write him for particulars.

The finest stock of cattlemen's hats in the city at

RANDALL & CHAMBERS Co's.

This Week.

B. C. Evans Co. are making some astounding low prices on their immense stock of table linen, napkins and white crocheted quilts.

The largest stock of ladies' and children's low-cut shoes and slippers in Fort Worth is shown by Randall & Chambers Co.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**MY FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.**

2400 acres in a solid body, about four miles west of Fort Worth; 100 acres in cultivation, 1500 suitable for cultivation, balance of the tract fine grass land. Improvements good: 3 houses, 3 wells, wind mill, fences, barns, corrals, etc. Water plentiful. For sale on easy terms and cheap. Write to or see TOBE JOHNSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN TARRANT COUNTY.

I offer for sale my farm, 7 miles south of Fort Worth, on reasonable terms and at low price. Solid body of 700 acres, all splendid agricultural land; 20 acres in wheat and oats. Good improvements, plenty living water on the place. The land lies level and in good shape to cultivate, and is one of the best farms in Tarrant county. Address or call on TOBE JOHNSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1200 head of A No. 1 stock cattle in Greer county. Address J. H. COIT, Fort Worth, Texas.

JENNIE M'S OATKA No. 4468 H. H. B.

Calved January 29, 1886, dam, Jennie M. No. 4468, sire, Oatka's Prince, No. 3224 H. H. B. This is a large, handsome and thrifty calf. He weighed at birth 110 pounds. His dam is an extraordinary fine and handsome cow and one of our best milkers. A- an individual this is a very superior calf and worthy to head a thoroughbred herd; weight 800 lbs. Note the extraordinary butter records of his family below:

OATKA'S PRINCE, 3224 H. H. B., CHAMPION BUTTER BULL OF THE SOUTH—BUTTER RECORDS OF SOME OF HIS FAMILY.
Oatka, 5 years, dam 22 lbs 8 1/2 ozs in 7 days; Oatka, 5 years, dam, 85 lbs 7 ozs in 30 days; Princess of Wayne 3d, 3 years, half sister, 18 lbs 12 ozs in 7 days; Princess of Wayne 3d, 3 years, half sister, 76 lbs 12 1/2 ozs in 30 days; Princess of Wayne 4th, 3 years, half sister, 14 lbs 5 1/2 ozs in 7 days; Sibyl 2d, 3 years, half sister, 17 lbs 7 ozs in 7 days; Success, 3 years, half sister, 14 lbs 9 1/2 ozs in 7 days; Star, 2 years 8 months, 15 lbs 13 ozs in 7 days; Gift, 2 years, 10 lbs 10 ozs in 7 days; Frolic, 2 years, 10 lbs 3 ozs in 7 days. A half brother of Oatka's Prince is the only Holstein bull we know of whose backing for butter equals this. It will be noticed that only one of these are over three years old.
Owned and for sale by POLK BROS., At their Stock Yards, Fort Worth, Tex.

WANTED.

1000 head of yearling and two-year-old heifers and steers, to be delivered in April. State prices and describe cattle. Address H. FRANKLIN, Care Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Proposals for Beef and Mutton.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 15, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office or at the office of the Acting Commissaries of Subsistence at the posts named below, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 15th, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of fresh beef and mutton required by the Subsistence Department U. S. Army for twelve months commencing July 1st, 1887, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct, at the following posts, viz:

Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, Kansas; Forts Lyon, Lewis and Crawford, Colorado; Forts Gibson, Reno, Sill and Supply Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas.

Separate bids are also invited for furnishing for the same period choice cuts of fresh beef or officers' use and also for furnishing such beef cattle on the hoof as may be required at each post for the use of the troops in the field or on the march.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee as specified in the printed information as to conditions and quality of beef and mutton, payments, etc.

Bids and guarantee must be made out on blanks prepared for this occasion, giving the bidder all information required as to conditions, etc., and which can be obtained upon application to this office, or to the Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the post named.

Bids made out otherwise or not in strict accordance with the forms prescribed will not be considered. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS WILSON, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. M.

Geo. Ackley. F. L. Stearns

ACKLEY & STEARNS
PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters

Manufacturers of Safety Hitching Post
Fifth St., between Main and Houston,
Fort Worth, Texas.

HOUSTON SELECTED.

Cattlemen Determined to Have a Home Market.

San Antonio Express.

Capt. B. F. Buzard of the Texas Live Stock association and a member of the special committee on the refrigerator scheme, was in the city yesterday, and was called on by a representative of the Express for information. He said the committee had under consideration propositions from Houston and Fort Worth, and had decided that Houston's offer was the most liberal. It is as follows:

"The citizens of Houston, and their associates, through their committee, submit the following proposition, to-wit: In the event Houston or vicinity is chosen as the site where the refrigerator shall be erected, it will donate the land necessary for a refrigerating, canning and packing company, not less than 500 acres, and further will subscribe to a majority of the capital stock of a company to be incorporated under the laws of Texas of a paid-up capital of \$500,000, with the right to increase the capital stock to \$1,000,000. This subscription to be conditional, as follows: That the members of the Texas Live Stock association will subscribe the balance of the said \$500,000 not taken by Houston and her associates, to be paid in cattle, that is to say, when cattle are delivered in payment of subscriptions of stock by the cattlemen, one-fourth of the value of said cattle, at the date of delivery, is to be paid in cash, and the remaining three-fourths in the stock of the company, until the subscribed stock is fully paid up.

"And further, the following plan for the establishment of said plant, or something similar, be adopted; viz: That a company be chartered under the laws of the state of Texas, under a name appropriate to the business to be conducted.

Second—That said company be organized by the election of a directory and all necessary officers, indicating an executive committee, if deemed necessary, and the adoption of by-laws and rules for the government of said association. And the principal office shall be located at the city of Houston, and the affairs of the company shall be controlled by such agencies as the directory may choose.

"The sub-committee," said Captain Buzard, "were instructed to report the result of their investigations to the executive committee of the Texas Live Stock association, which they did as follows:

"Your committee unanimously recommend that the refrigerator, canning and packing establishment be located at Houston or vicinity, and that the proposition and plans proposed by the citizens of Houston be accepted by the executive committee. Your committee make this recommendation after having carefully considered all the facts and figures presented, the natural advantages of Houston, its superior railroad facilities and the great advantages of water transportation, etc. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. RECTOR,
C. GOODNIGHT,
L. B. ALLEN,
C. C. SLAUGHTER,
J. M. MATHIS,
B. F. BUZARD."

"I am of the opinion that the executive committee will adopt the report of the sub-committee. It was to have had a meeting in Austin to-day. Four members of the committee, Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, Mr. Chas. Goodnight of Paloduro ranch, Mr. L. B. Allen of Allen & Moore, and myself, have each agreed to take \$10,000 in the capital stock of the company. The facilities for operation at Houston are greater than those offered by any other city, particularly for transportation. The scheme is backed by the cattlemen of the state at large, and I think that all will subscribe in proportion to their means, in order to make it a success.

It is the general impression among cattlemen that they will. We have an opening for both home and foreign consumption for all that the refrigerator and packery can turn out. It will be a refrigerator and packery combined, utilizing every portion of the animal and every kind of cattle."

Annual Meeting of the Pecos Valley Live Stock Association.

The regular meeting of the Pecos Valley Live Stock association was called to order Monday, March 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., by G. M. Frazer, president, at Pecos City.

The secretary, A. W. Hilliard, then read the minutes of the last meeting.

A motion was made by W. D. Hudson, that the chair appoint a committee of five to consult as to the spring round-ups.

An amendment was offered increasing the number to ten, which was carried.

The chair then named the committee as follows: W. D. Hudson, W. D. Casey, William Tandy, Hart Mussey, G. B. Tinnin, C. W. Buster, W. W. Peavy, Kelly Kendall, George Brookshire and W. D. Cowan.

After consultation the committee made the following report:

"We, the committee, have decided that we postpone the general round-up indefinitely. In case of rain the president may call a meeting at any time he may see proper. —HART MUSSEY, Chairman."

The report of the secretary and treasurer was read and approved.

On motion the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Motion by W. D. Hudson, that the finance committee make an assessment on those present to liquidate the indebtedness of the association.

On motion the secretary was requested to notify all members who are in arrears for one year that their names will be dropped from the rolls unless prompt payment is made.

On motion of W. W. Peavy, seconded by C. W. Buster, a committee of five was appointed to regulate the wages to be paid by the association for the ensuing year.

The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

"We, the committee appointed to regulate the current wages of this association, have decided to pay \$25 per month for work, for the ensuing year,

"G. B. TINNIN,
"C. W. BUSTER,
"J. W. GIBSON,
"W. W. PEAVY,
"J. H. BARR."

The election of officers for the coming year being in order the following were unanimously chosen:

G. M. Frazer, president; Hart Mussey, vice-president; W. D. Hudson, treasurer; A. W. Hilliard, secretary.

On motion it was decided to hold the semi-annual meeting of the association at Toyah, on the first Monday in August.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Pecos City for their hospitality.

On motion the Pecos Valley Star, Inter-Republics and TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL were requested to publish the proceedings of the association.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

A. W. HILLIARD, G. M. FRAZER.
Secretary, President.

Notice.

Any contract made by Andie Kerr, in reference to the cattle and horses branded A V, will not be recognized by the owners, as he has no interest in management.

By order of the partners.
D. F. EYSTER.
Monahan, Tex., March 15, 1887.

King & Voigt, 504 Main street, sel pure drugs, fancy toilet articles, etc. Prescriptions a specialty.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Cattle Raising—How the Increase May be Estimated.

Some time ago the Chicago Tribune prepared an item showing the rate at which cattle increase under the ordinary conditions to which they are subjected on the plains. This item has been so widely copied by the press and has been commented upon so often as to lead to the supposition that few had taken pains to make such calculation for themselves, and that many have no really accurate idea of the numbers the offspring of a herd will reach in the course of ten or twenty years. Below are presented statements showing the increase of a herd of 100 cows for periods of ten, fifteen and twenty years.

The figures, which are undoubtedly correct, are based upon the increase of cattle in the Northern territories, where the losses from the rigors of winter are also taken into consideration, the severe weather preventing cattle from breeding up to the percentage which prevails in a milder climate. Estimating that 80 per cent. of a herd of cows will have young which will reach maturity, 100 2-year-old heifers and their offspring will produce as below:

IN TEN YEARS.

1st.....	100 cows drop.....	40 heifers.....	40 bulls
2d.....	100 cows drop.....	40 heifers.....	40 bulls
3d.....	140 cows drop.....	56 heifers.....	56 bulls
4th.....	180 cows drop.....	72 heifers.....	72 bulls
5th.....	236 cows drop.....	94 heifers.....	94 bulls
6th.....	308 cows drop.....	123 heifers.....	123 bulls
7th.....	402 cows drop.....	160 heifers.....	160 bulls
8th.....	525 cows drop.....	210 heifers.....	210 bulls
9th.....	685 cows drop.....	274 heifers.....	274 bulls
10th.....	895 cows drop.....	358 heifers.....	358 bulls

Totals for 10 years... 1,427 heifers 1,427 bulls

Leaving out each year all cows 12 years old, the herd will produce the following numbers in the

THIRD FIVE YEARS:

11th.....	1,129 cows drop.....	450 heifers.....	450 bulls
12th.....	1,447 cows drop.....	578 heifers.....	578 bulls
13th.....	1,831 cows drop.....	736 heifers.....	736 bulls
14th.....	2,347 cows drop.....	939 heifers.....	939 bulls
15th.....	2,989 cows drop.....	1,195 heifers.....	1,195 bulls

Totals for 15 years... 3,898 heifers, 3,898 bulls

On the above conditions the herd will produce in the

FOURTH FIVE YEARS.

16th.....	3,805 cows drop.....	1,532 heifers.....	1,532 bulls
17th.....	4,790 cows drop.....	1,916 heifers.....	1,916 bulls
18th.....	6,048 cows drop.....	2,419 heifers.....	2,419 bulls
19th.....	7,696 cows drop.....	3,042 heifers.....	3,042 bulls
20th.....	9,575 cows drop.....	3,830 heifers.....	3,830 bulls

Totals for 20 years... 12,739 heifers, 12,739 bulls

Stock and Farm Prospects in the West.

Abilene Reporter.

This time last year cattle were in bad condition, so poor that they staggered as they straggled over the prairies in search of grass and water. Their condition grew worse through the season until September, when rains came; many died from thirst and hunger during this time. With the September rains cattle began to improve and late in the fall we had plenty of fat beef for shipment; but owing to scarcity of cars it was impossible for most of our cattlemen to market their beef. This difficulty greatly embarrassed our cattlemen. The winter season came and was mild and clear, and throughout the months of January, February and March the finest of beef was killed and placed on the Abilene market from the open range. The winter has passed, the spring has come; and while the grass and herbage are late in putting up, owing to the lack of moisture in the ground, cattle and sheep are doing well; and with rains in March there will be a fine crop of beef and mutton for early market. There is also a good demand for stock cattle at fair prices. The wool market still ranges high, and the prospect for an extra large spring clip is good. Then summing up the outlook in live stock we find that we have no cause to complain, but rather cause for congratulation. The condition and general outlook for live stock to-day is fifty per cent. better than this time last year.

As to our farming interests, the estimate made from information gathered direct from the farmers by Capt. A. C. Garcia, manager of the Pioneer Mills,

shows that in the country tributary to Abilene there is over 10,000 acres in wheat and from three to four thousand acres in oats. The wheat crop is quite backward, owing to the continued drouth, but the opinion of farmers with whom we have talked on the subject is that with good rains any time this month the crop will be all right, but that without rain in that time it will be a complete failure. Farmers have their lands in fine condition for the corn, cotton and millet crop, and with rains in time for planting, good crops will be assured.

Ergoted Grasses.

North British Agriculturist.

The Royal Agricultural society of England in recent years has devoted attention and funds to the forwarding of veterinary science; it annually pays to the Royal Veterinary college, London, £200 for the furtherance of instruction in diseases of cattle, sheep, and swine; and in the recently published Journal presents an interesting paper on several outbreaks of abortion in cows occurring in the neighborhood of Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, by C. J. B. Johnson, L. R. C. P. Prosecuting his medical practice in a rural district, Dr. Johnson has had considerable opportunities of studying abortion, and has made good use of these opportunities. His published observation extends to thirty several farms, and comprise 300 abortions, which represents to the owners an average loss moderately estimated at £8 each. The injuries, malposition of the uterus, overdriving, fright, drinking of ice-cold water, seizures of hoven, or of mouth-and-foot complaint, the occasional accidental causes of single or sporadic cases of abortion, are rightly dismissed as not explaining the more widespread attacks which often occur in a herd or in a locality. Stagnant, polluted water, which not infrequently leads to abortion, the reporter declares to be unknown in this well watered portion of Yorkshire. Full details furnished of the recorded outbreaks indicate that no blame can be attached to faulty or diseased bulls. In this portion of England the mishap is generally ascribed to contagion, or "smittle" as it is locally termed, and precautions more or less effective are hence usually taken to prevent its spread. No corresponding disorder occurring in human patients as a result of contagion, the doctor however was indisposed, without further evidence, to accept the contagion theory as the cause of the bovine abortion, which during the past seven or eight years he has met with in his neighborhood. His observations and inquiries lead him to the conclusion that ergoted grasses, hitherto unsuspected and unrecognized, have been the invariable cause of these attacks.

Missing for Five Years.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:
Frank S. Martin disappeared from his home in Rochester five years ago; nothing has been heard of his whereabouts since 1883, when he was working on a sheep ranch belonging to Mr. M. W. Goddard in Sweetwater, Nolan county, Texas. He is a son of Francis H. Martin, who was a member of the Eighth New York cavalry. The young man is now twenty-one years old. He has two sisters and a brother residing in Rochester. This communication is addressed to you in the hope that it may meet the eye of some one who will be able to furnish information concerning Frank to his widowed mother.

Mrs. F. H. MARTIN,
48 Stone St., Rochester, N. Y.

Pure Ingredients.

The widespread popularity of Sugar Loaf baking powder is due to the strength and purity of the ingredients that enter into its composition, and repeated chemical tests place it side by side with the most popular brands in the market and show it the peer of any powder yet offered the public. The manufacturer asks only a trial with other brands, and is willing to abide the result.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Following is a list of agents for the STOCK JOURNAL. They will receive and receipt for subscriptions to this paper.

Abbotts, S. A., Beaukers, Williamson county.
Arnecke, A. C. H., Arneckeville, De Witt county.
Blackman, W. J., Eureka, Navarro county.
Box, Frank S., Nolansville, Bell county.
Bailey, Chas. W., Baileyville, Milam county.
Berryman, F., Brookland, Sabine county.
Buttolph, C. H., Arosa, Limestone county.
Baugh, J. L., Choteau, Indian Territory.
Crosby, Wm. J., Santa Anna, Coleman county.
Callahan, Chas. B., Pecos, Reeves county.
Cox, J. H., Rylie, Dallas county.
Chandler, F. M., Rodgers, Bell county.
Duffy, A. A., Matagorda, Matagorda county.
Duncan, J. W., Bonham, Fannin county.
Decker, A. F., Sweetwater, Nolan county.
Davis, M. W., Devine, Medina county.
Downs, W. A., Gatesville, Coryell county.
Eakins, John A., Hico, Hamilton county.
Enloe, L. B., Unitia, Delta county.
Evans, J. D., Mansfield, Tarrant county.
Ewing, Don, Alvarado, Johnson county.
Etheridge, T. A., Clifton, Bosque county.
Fore, Miss Mattie, Throckmorton, Throckmorton county.
Franks, Columbus, Koriths, Lavaca county.
Foosha, W. H., Stephenville, Erath county.
Goodson, E. R., Coperas Cove, Coryell county.
Griffins, B. L., Grifftown, Jack county.
Hobbes, M. C., Deport, Lamar county.
Hayworth, A. B., San Saba, San Saba county.
Heppenstall, J. E., Lockhart, Caldwell county.
Hayes, W. R., Aransas, Bee county.
Hastings, H. S., Nockent, Wilson county.
Hawkins, Pinckney, Darby, Grimes county.
Hopkins, Mrs. Kate, Pilot Grove, Grayson county.
Haley, M. P., Long Branch, Panola county.
Hendricks, W. H., Manard, Cherokee, Indian Territory.
Jones, Peter, Clio, Brown county.
Jefferson, Ralph, Clarendon, Donley county.
Kendall, W. C., Palestine, Anderson county.
Keck, H. A., Cotulla, LaSalle county.
Koehler, Albert F., Greenock, Bosque county.
Lassiter, W. F., Peeds, Kaufman county.
Myers, George F., Carrolton, Dallas county.
Mangum, R. W., Henrietta, Clay county.
McKee, Wesley, Cairo, Jasper county.
Miller, J. K. P., Village Mills, Hardin county.
Madden, F. M., Norton, Grayson county.
Martin, Max, Hedwigshill, Mason county.
Mathews, John, Carney, Matagorda county.
Malcomb, John, Colbert, Panola county.
McConnell, E. J., Alamo, Parker county.
Marshall, J. A., Kaufman, Kaufman county.
Newman, S. L., Sunset, Wise county.
Price, J. S., Bee House, Coryell county.
Quarles, W. B., Fairy, Hamilton county.
Thompson, R. W., Victoria, Victoria county.
Reed, M. L., Henly, Hays county.
Sheppard, T. J., Medina, Baudera county.
Spencer, H. C., Barclay, Falls county.
Simms, W. H., Bogy, Leon county.
Schaefer, Chas. F., Lorena, McLennan county.
Scarborough, Wm., Rio Frio, Baudera county.
Spiller, T. J., Voca, McCulloch county.
Steadman, H., Lagarto, Live Oak county.
Taber, T. M., Putnam, Callahan county.
Wood, A. F., Corsicana, Navarro county.
Wilson, C. L., Milford, Ellis county.
Williams, Jno., Williamsburgh, Lavaca county.
Wiggs, A. F., Roanoke, Denton county.
Wingo, M. D., Kaufman, Kaufman county.

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4800 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fence. Apply to Breneman & Bergstrom, attorneys, 32 Soledad street—San Antonio.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

A Stiff Market, and Faith Strong for the Future.

U. S. YARDS,
CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, '87.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

No through Texas cattle arrived to-day, though there will doubtless be some before the week is out. There is a good demand for Texas grass cattle, and good corn-fed stock also sells well.

Texas grass steers have lately sold at \$3.15@3.40 for fair to medium, with cows and bulls at \$2.50; and corn-fed steers, 1000 to 1100 lbs., are now quotable at \$4.25@4.75.

There is not so much excitement in the hog market. Prices got rather too high in proportion to other kinds of stock. The chances are that prices will not hold up to the recent boom rates but there is no likelihood that prices will not be highly remunerative all this year.

It is reported that a good many Texas raised hogs are used for local consumption at better prices than could be obtained here, but Texas ought to raise more hogs and send them to market.

Nels Morris is still buying thin bulls at \$2.50@2.75, to castrate and put on slop feed. The feeding of bulls seems to be growing quite popular and the practice of castrating old bulls also grows in favor. Dehorning is also creating considerable attention. Only to-day a representative of Col. C. D. Perry of Englewood, Kansas, called on the writer to get some information about the process. The natural dehorner, the Angus bull, is hard to beat.

At the highest point last week fat cattle sold 50@75c higher than two weeks ago. The prices to-day on a run of about 11,000 head declined 25c from the high point. During last week a great many fat 1350 to 1700-lb steers sold at \$5.25@5.60. Canning cattle have been in fair supply but to-day did not sell any lower, prices ranging at \$2@4 per cwt. for cows and bulls, mostly \$2.75@3.30.

The folks who have returned lately from Texas are unanimous in their reports of the favorable outlook for Texas live stock property.

Mr. Jerome L. Wares comes back with a good account of "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

Those "pear-fed" cattle of Dr. Carters, sold by friend J. H. Campbell, attracted a good deal of attention.

Prices for sheep remain fully steady, as follows: Inferior to fair natives, \$2.75@3.75; medium \$4@4.25; good to choice, \$4.40@4.90; Westerns, corn-fed, 100 to 130 lbs., \$4@4.65; lambs, per cwt., \$4.65@5.50. Texas sheep, inferior to choice, \$2.50@4. There are no sheep now coming direct from Texas. Fat 90-lb Kansas sheep are selling at \$4.25@4.60.

Faith in the future of the cattle market is increasing and the chances are that we have crossed the Rubicon. Of course there will be ups and downs in the months to come, but it is now very safe to calculate that the former will largely exceed the latter.

A. C. HALLIWELL

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Kansas City Stock Matters.

McFALL, MO., March 14, '87.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

I stopped over at Kansas City three days. I found that city still booming and business of all kinds apparently brisk. I visited the stock yards and made a thorough examination of the quality of stock being shipped on the market, and I found it to be very good, considering the shortage in the corn crop the past season. I talked with different commission men in regard to future prices on cattle, and they all answered about the same, that it was hard to tell anything about it. Their opinion was that prices would be better on early Texas grassers than last season, but for us Texans not to bank on too much of an advance in futures of Texas beef.

I found that there was being a great many feeders bought at good strong prices to feed for June, which shows that Northern feeders have considerable confidence in the spring and summer markets.

Kansas City is considerably buoyed up about the connection she is getting with our part of the country by the Santa Fe road from Fort Worth north, which will of course largely increase her trade from the South.

There is no question but that Kansas City in the near future will be the live stock center of the West, and I think it would be to the interest of the ranchmen to ship to that city. It is nearer home, there is a shorter distance to ship, less shrinkage, less expense and comparatively as good prices. What we would fall short on the market price we would gain in freight, shrinkage, etc. Now I am well satisfied as I sit here and write this that it will be laughed at by some who will read this article, but here is my argument: Suppose we should ship to Kansas City twice or three times the number of stock that is being shipped there, I think it reasonable that refrigerators, canning establishments, Eastern buyers and shippers would come there and build up a market, just the same as at Chicago; for isn't Kansas City as well located and doesn't she have the same facilities as Chicago? Then why not give her the stock and bring the refrigerators, shippers, etc., to Kansas City and establish a market closer home, realize the same figures for our stock, have less expenses in transportation, and last, but not least, save the bruising, punching and the heavy shrinkage we now sustain by having to ship twice the distance to Chicago?

But enough on that subject. I have met and talked to several prominent stockmen since I arrived at this place, among them Messrs. Whitton, Perry & Co., one of the oldest and most wide-awake live stock feeders and shippers in Northwest Missouri. They tell me the quality of beef they have handled the past winter has not been good, but they think cattle that are being furnished for spring will be better. They also state there would be a considerable number for May and June. Hogs are scarce. Good hogs are very scarce, and as high as 5 cents is being paid here at present for first-class hogs.

The weather has been very bad for feeding for the last six weeks, on account of mud. There have been all

kinds of weather since I got here; snow one day, then rain, and freeze, and thaw. I walk forth in mud knee-deep one day and the next go out and it is just like walking over a pile of stone. Oh, but don't I long for the Sunny South with her balmy breezes, her sweet-smelling roses, and her sunburnt noses! Imagine a fellow walking along on hard frozen pinnacles from four inches to one foot high, stepping from one to the other, and directly his number nines slip off one of those pinnacles and he goes to his knee in muddy water and the scale of ice that is frozen over the top peels his leg from his shoe-top up to his knee. Who would not prefer a twelve-months drouth to a country like this, where the north wind howleth and mud and ice do abound, while in summer the cyclone roareth and goeth about seeking whom he may devour? Give the Sunny South to
W. C. ROGERS.

San Antonio Cattle Market.

This is the season that big cattle trades should be reported, but nothing of the kind is taking place. The dry weather and the weak demand will conspire to put almost an entire stop to the movement of young stock. Many who would drive on their own account, are deterred from doing so by the lack of grass and water on which to work stock, and the season has already advanced so far that should it rain soon the stock moving would have to be shipped as far north as possible by rail. If it does not rain soon very little if any stock will leave this section of state this year, except direct to the beef markets at Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans. There are some buyers here for young stock, but principally to stock ranges in Mexico, and no contracts have been closed, although several are pending. Taking it altogether the outlook for trading this spring is more gloomy than otherwise, and is more discouraging than it has been for many years past. In consequence, every one is looking forward to the means of preparing stock for the beef market, and many feeding expedients will be resorted to during the season. The tendency to reduce stock and curtail breeding continues, spaying and selling calves being the means employed. By many it is now claimed that Southwestern Texas has ceased to be a breeding ground, and henceforth it must mature or retire. The experiment to mature has proved a success, and therefore in future the most interesting stock items from this part of the state will be the weight of cattle and their price per 100.

San Antonio Horse Market.

The market for the past week has been somewhat on a boom, considering the general depression prevailing in this section of country. The total shipments aggregated 850 head of all kinds of horse and mule stock, an increase of 348 over that of the previous week, and 230 over the week before, making an aggregate of 1972 head for the month of March up to and including the 22nd. While the prices were seemingly low, taking into consideration the condition of the stock, it is fully up to that of a year ago, if not better. Owing to the drouth

the stock is in very thin condition generally; in fact the poorest that has ever been shipped North. Good fat stock would bring a good price and find ready sale in this market. Much of the herds are in very fair fix when they leave the ranch, but the scarcity of grass soon makes them thin and they have to go on the market as inferior stock. Mules are generally in better condition and bring in a fair price. Potros are fairly active for good flesh, which are scarce. Saddle horses are in light demand. Last week's quotations are maintained.

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands. \$9@14
 Scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands 13@ 17
 Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands. 15@ 22
 Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin. 12@ 18
 Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands. 25@ 31
 American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 75@200
 Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. 22@ 35
 Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. 18@ 24
 Unbroke horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands. 16@ 25
 Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13 1/2 hands. 25@ 35
 Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 hands. 40@ 60

A Word for the Holstein.

CALEZ, Tex., Feb. 25.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

I have seen many articles in the various journals of the state discussing the adaptability of the different breeds of cattle, and those best suited to cross on our native stock. I have in the past ten years tried the Durham, Hereford, Devon and Holstein, and much prefer the two latter breeds. They give good size in their improvement and at the same time stand our climate far better than any of the other breeds named. They are more vigorous, seek the shade less in summer, and having a thick hide, they are not so easily chilled. Upon short grass and during a drouth of over a year my full blood Holsteins stood up better than the native cattle. I have some full blooded Holsteins which have not been fed or taken off the range for the past three years, and I am prepared to wager and show them against any Herefords or Durhams in the state under the same conditions as mine. They have just passed through the winter on stock grass, and are now as fat and sleek as if they had been stabled and fed through the entire winter. Any one the least skeptical upon this subject can be accommodated with a small wager not to exceed \$500.

Regarding the Holstein cattle giving a superfluity of milk upon grass, I am well satisfied from past experience that they will not do so unless developed by milking. In fact my experience is that no breed of cattle will give more milk upon grass than the calf will take unless she has been broke, or developed. I have been breeding the Holstein cattle for the past five years, and I am well satisfied that they are far superior under all conditions, for range cattle, any other breed.

H SEELIGSON.

Velvets.

A large invoice of velvets have been recently opened up at B. C. Evans Co's., which the ladies should inspect at once.

In the last twenty years Chicago has received about twice as many hogs as the country now produces annually. That is to say, about ten per cent. of the hogs grown in the United States pass through Chicago.

The Large Stock

Of men, boys and youths hats is being closed out very rapidly this week. The prices are the cause of it. Call early and secure the bargains. B. C. EVANS CO.

Stock Meeting of Kinney County.

The stockmen of Kinney county met according to appointment of Del Rio convention. Meeting called to order by Sam Thurman and object explained. Mr. Jerry Ellis was elected to the chair, George W. Mobley, secretary. The chairman appointed a committee, to confer with the Del Rio committee, consisting of Rob Hall, Will Greenwood, Sam Thurman, J. C. Barksdale, J. W. Cudd and C. W. Walt.

Del Rio committee consisted of Clyde L. Wood, Oscar Liffing and L. D. Bunton.

Resolved, that the district be organized so as to include from Kickapoo to Goldfrank's pasture on the Rio Grande, below Eagle Pass.

Resolved, that pasturemen not represented in the round-up be requested to pay one dollar per head for all cattle gathered for them.

Resolved, that work commence at Goldfrank's pasture on April 1st. at Kickapoo on April 10th. The different round-ups to meet at Greenwood's ranch on the head of Mud creek on May 1st.

Resolved, that one general boss be elected to conduct round-ups in said district, also to appoint as many sub-bosses as is necessary for the work.

The resolutions were then read and adopted. The meeting then proceeded to elect a boss. Sam Thurman was nominated and duly elected general boss of the district. C. W. Watt was then appointed sub-boss and will begin work at Oliver & Payne's ranch, on April 1st.

G. W. MOBLEY. J. J. ELLIS,
 Sec'y. Ch'n.

Silks.

A new line of silk dress patterns have been opened up at B. C. Evans Co's, and are selling very low.

Reports which are more or less sensational state that cattle are dying by thousands in Montana. Some ranchmen are alleged to be losing 50 per cent. of their animals—which is hardly credible.

The B. C. Evans Co.

Are receiving large shipments of their spring stock of dress goods, trimmings and collars all of the latest and newest styles and designs.

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 W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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Combined MANURE SPREADERS & FARM WAGONS sold the first year. The cheapest Spreader out, and the only kind that can be attached to old wagons. All are warranted. Prices mailed free.
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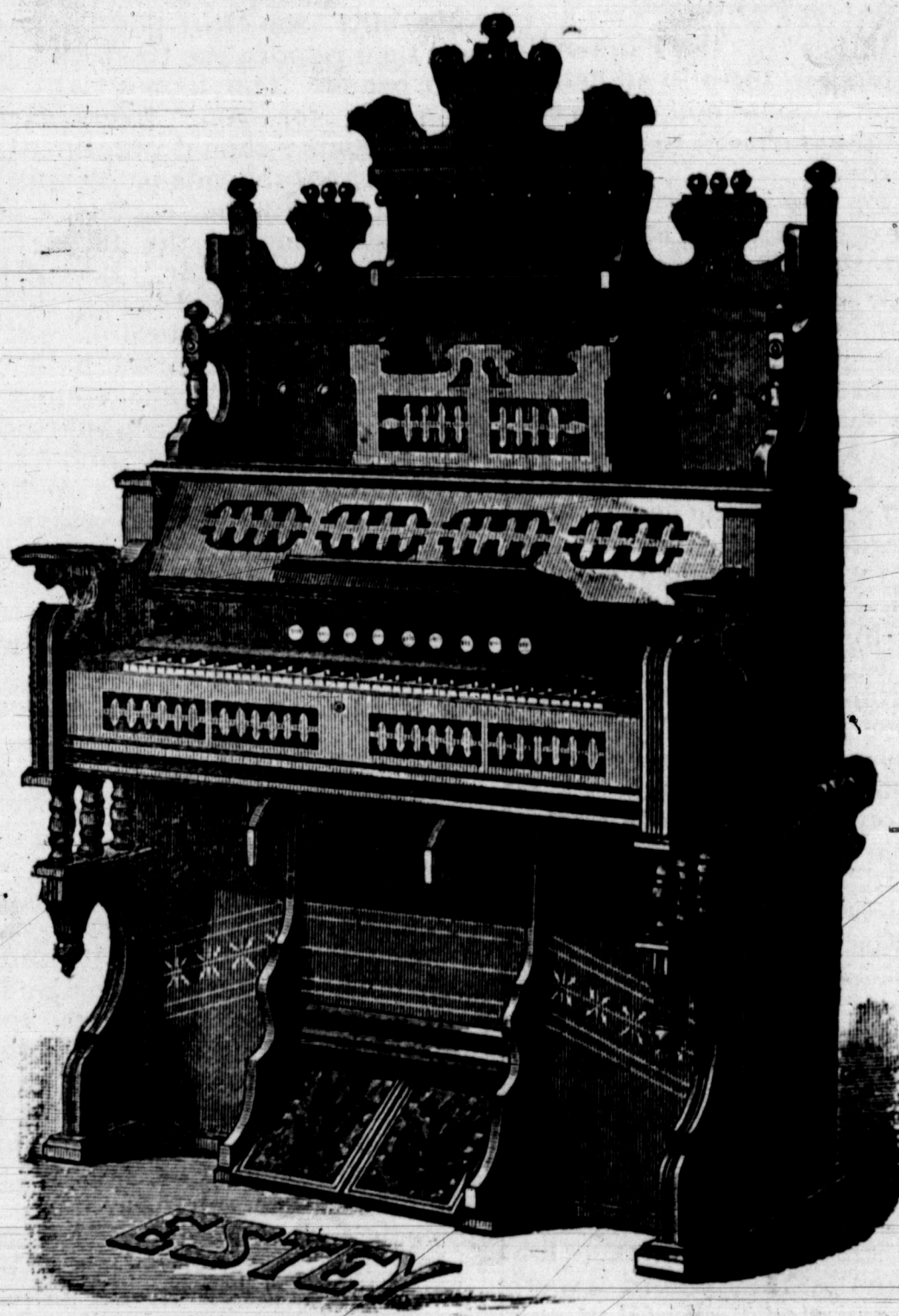
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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY

Texas Live Stock Journal,

By the First Day of June, 1887,

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This style, 52 Parlor Estey Organ, is really a most desirable instrument, and can but commend itself most effectively to everyone. By a comparison of its dimensions with others it will readily be seen that this organ is in no sense diminutive, and we assure the reader that the material and workmanship is first-class. The case is not as expensive as some, but it is certainly very attractive. One 2 1/2-octave set of Diapason reeds; one 2 1/2-octave set of Vox Jubilante reeds; one 2 1/2-octave set of Melodia reeds; one 2 1/2-octave set of Viola reeds; with Vox Humana, Grand Organ, etc. Eleven stops: Treble Coupler, Bass Coupler, Diapason, Vox Jubilante, Melodia, Viola, Dulciana, Dolce, Vox Humana, I. Forte, II. Forte. Height, 6 ft. 2 in.; length, 4 ft. 4 1/2 in.; depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; weight, boxed, 380 lbs. It is a source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of the Estey organ that such a large number of the instruments made by them during the last 40 years (more than 171,000) are to-day rendering most excellent service.

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WHEAT CROP REPORT.

Snow and Rain Have Improved the Outlook.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Farmer's Review will print the following crop summary in this week's issue: The weather for the past ten days has been very favorable for growing winter wheat, and reports from the entire wheat belt continue to be of an encouraging tenor. Rains and light snow in Kansas are reported to have caused improvement for the growing grain in certain portions of that state, and improved the general outlook, which was becoming discouraging. In sections of Michigan and Wisconsin the fields are still protected with snow, and nearly all reports from these two states continue favorable. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri the reports indicate that the crop is in a very promising condition, and unless subjected to freezing weather within the next three weeks promises to emerge from the winter with unusually good prospects. Some reports of injury are reported from counties in Illinois, Ohio and Kansas, but these are the only exceptions to good reports from fully one-third of the winter wheat states west of the Ohio, ending with March 12.

Crops in the Panhandle.

The capabilities of the Panhandle country is thus set forth in an article from the Anson (Jones county) Western, urging the farmers to a greater diversity of crops:

It is never too late to mend our conditions and it is some time yet until it will be too late to make some kind of a crop. In the event of a failure of wheat, corn and oats, we still have cotton, sorghum, and millet to fall back on. Cotton can be made here. That fact was made evident in several instances last year in spite of the extremely dry weather. Even with a very late season, cotton can be made easily and we advise our farming friends to make preparations for a pretty heavy crop. We have a good steam gin here, that is actually suffering for something to do, and this will do away with many of the troubles heretofore encountered in the attempt to produce cotton. With cotton to sell for supplies and sorghum and millet for the stock our farmers can wiggle for another year. Put in all the cotton that you can cultivate properly, and even if you strike the market low, it will be that much ready money to you, and assist you in bridging over many dark places, that otherwise would be impassable. The cost of producing cotton is we think much lighter here than back east, and cheap production means more money to the producer. Then do not neglect your cotton, millet and sorghum crops, and it would doubtless be an excellent idea to try a pea crop. Peas do well here, and in addition to furnishing sustenance for the human family, they afford excellent forage for stock. By all means try a pea crop this year. You will never have occasion to regret it.

The Castor Bean.

Weatherford Sun.

Mr. Editor:—Many inquiries are made of us concerning the castor bean and if you allow the space we have this to say:

The castor bean plant is eminently adapted to our soil and climate. It will grow luxuriantly where a cockle-burr will grow, and will stand more drouth than any known variety of merchantable product. No insects or stock will eat it. It will kill out moles and prairie dogs wherever planted. Now, what our farmers need for a sure money crop is just met by the above description. The only chance we run on any crop is from drouth, insects and property of soil. The castor bean grows on any soil, and is proof against any and all bugs, insects and is almost proof against drouth. Next, as to the paying properties of the crop. From all the evidence we can collect from old Kansas and Illinois bean raisers, from

20 to 40 bushels to the acre is the regular thing with them, or an average of 30 bushels. Now, as the bean continues to produce till frost, our seasons being so much longer than theirs we ought to raise from 35 to 40 bushels in Texas. Prices vary from about \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bushel, and the mill company here has paid the same price as St. Louis. To sum up, taking the average Illinois quantity, 30 bushels, and the lowest price of beans \$1.25, we have \$37.50 per acre, with all the chances for advance. We would ask what other crop can compare with this showing?

Now as to its cultivation and gathering. It is best to lay off the ground as for corn, drills 2 feet apart and every 5th space 5 feet wide. Cultivate in the drills as the land may require. The beans will grow anyhow. Then have a good dry box on runners and one horse, go up the wide row and cut off on each side till the box is filled, empty them out, and so on. When a bunch shows the top beans ripe, cut off the whole cluster and the balance will ripen afterwards. After having cut off your bunches throw them on to a floor or clean place on the yard and the sun will make them pop out. It would be well to put some cheap canvass around the floor to keep too many beans from popping away. Three or four days sun will pop the beans all out, then remove the trash and haul in your beans. The money will always be ready for you. Every farmer in Parker county should put in 10 acres of the beans, and this patch well managed would pay the expense of running the balance of the farm, leaving the other crops clear. It is diversity of crops that we need here in this country, and the Weatherford oil mill being strictly a home enterprise, built, started and run by Parker county men, gives the farmers the opportunity to raise profitably this new product. And every dollar paid for beans and every dollar made from its oil stays right here in circulation. This is another thing indirectly that will benefit every farmer in this country.

Very Respectfully, G. M. BOWIE.

Big Real Estate Deal in the Panhandle.

Investors are turning their attention towards the Panhandle, and we read in the Tascosa Pioneer of a big deal in real estate in Oldham and Deaf Smith counties. Something like two weeks since it was that a number of capitalists organized in Kansas City under the name of the Western Union Land company, and among their first speculations was the purchase alluded to of a hundred thousand acres in the Terra Blanco country, some fifty or seventy-five miles south of Tascosa, which is doubtless to be held by them for the inevitable rise in Panhandle lands. The sum paid for the lands was a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Whether the land is all in one body is not learned, but it is believed not to be. Three of the directors of this company are Kansas City men, Messrs. Whitehead, Clement and Welsh, and two, Mabry and Eastwood, of Texas. It was something of a business deal, and is one of the straws which indicate the direction of the wind. Capital is coming to the Panhandle.

Silver Loaf.

Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

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

Experience With a Silo.

Mr. George W. Kolner, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Augusta county, Va., has furnished the Staunton Vindicator the following account of his experience with a silo:

"Last August I put up a frame building twelve by twenty feet and twelve feet high. The frame is eight inches, planked up on both sides. The space between was filled with sawdust. I put in a plank floor and covered with plank, with a door in one corner at the ground. The building did not cost over \$20, with an estimated capacity of thirty tons. On August 23 green corn was cut. Not having planted the corn for the purpose and only as an experiment, I selected the lightest growth in the cornfield. The corn was cut in half inch lengths by steam power, and during the filling of the silo three men tramped the cut fodder as tight as they could pack it. The silo was only filled half full, not feeling sure that this plan of house would keep it well. The top was then covered with one and a half feet of dry wheat chaff and placed loose plank, closely fitted, covering the entire top. Upon the plank was put two feet of stone. The gable ends were nailed up and the job was completed at a cost of about \$1 per ton.

"On December 5 I opened the door at the bottom made for the purpose of getting the ensilage out. I found it in splendid condition, except a few inches around the sides and on top. Fearing there would be some trouble to teach stock to eat it, some of the ensilage was offered to horses, cows and hogs—all ate it at once with as much relish as if it was green clover. After feeding the ensilage a few days to cows they increased their flow of milk, besides giving a richer quality. The stock which have been fed upon ensilage alone, except access to a straw stack, have increased in weight and manifest an increased appetite and taste for it. It is said that green clover, cut when in bloom, makes as good ensilage as green corn. Clover that will make one and a half tons of hay will make twenty tons of ensilage per acre, and corn that will make forty to fifty bushels per acre will make about twenty five tons of ensilage.

"The use of ensilage will produce a revolution in farming and stock raising. The present low prices demanding a change from the old management of stock raising, ensilage is the one great panacea for the stock-raiser. Instead of selling wheat at less than cost of production, beef can be grown at almost half the cost under the present management. Cattle will thrive and grow through the winter as in summer, and a steer raised on ensilage during the winter months, at two years old would be about as large as at three years feed. It will open up the dairy business in a new light. Milk and butter can be produced in the same quantity and cost in winter as in summer.

"Writers on the subject who have fed ensilage claim that one acre of heavy clover or corn ensilage will feed four cows six months. If it will only keep half that amount it will be a wonderful improvement upon the present way of wintering stock. Stock have been fattened upon ensilage exclusively.

"Sir J. B. Lawes, the eminent English agriculturist, after experimenting with ensilage, says that it loses only one-tenth of its nutritive value as compared to its green state. Ensilage is rich in albuminoids and nitrogenous substance and the process of fermentation which it undergoes in the silo is said to take the place of one degree in digestion.

"The idea that a silo is expensive has deterred many farmers from trying it. The above described plan is as cheap as can be made and has proved to keep ensilage about as well as more expensive underground plans. The silo has come to stay and will enable every farmer who uses it to keep double the number of stock, and keep them much better and at less cost."

J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

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Piles, Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum successfully treated.

Oxygen and Electricity

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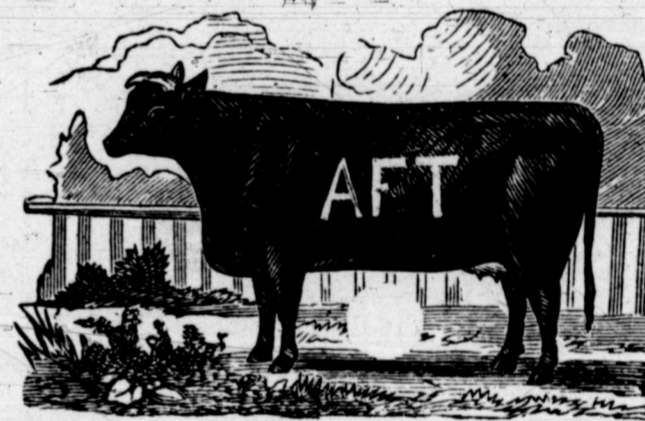
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The Wool Growers of Tom Green.
The San Angelo Enterprise gives the following as a list of wool growers in Tom Green county who market at San Angelo, and the size of their crops:

GROWERS.	SHEEP	Wool
White & Inghram.....	12,000 5/8	66,000
H. C. Young.....	1,500 3/4	5,625
Kamp.....	1,500 3/4	5,250
J. T. Moss.....	1,000 3	3,000
Ben. Davis.....	1,200 3	3,600
J. W. Bates.....	2,000 3	6,000
John Bates.....	1,200 3	3,600
D. Q. & A. P. McCarty.....	4,800 2 1/2	12,000
J. B. Williams.....	1,400 4 1/2	6,300
C. B. Metcalle.....	2,000 6	12,000
Smith & Bartlett.....	4,000 8	32,000
W. E. Truesdale.....	2,000 5	10,000
Ed Duggan.....	10,000 4 1/2	45,000
N. T. Wilson.....	10,000 4 1/2	45,000
John Etheridge.....	50,000	50,000
John R. Gibson.....	1,500 3 1/2	5,250
R. O. Smith.....	1,500 4	6,050
Hill & Foster.....	1,900 3 1/2	6,600
C. W. Hobbs.....	1,300 4 1/2	5,800
Berry Bros.....	7,000 5	35,000
E. R. Jackson.....	4,000 3	12,000
W. L. Aldwell.....	1,800 3 1/2	6,000
Patterson & Williams.....	2,500 7	17,500
W. C. Jones.....	3,600 4 1/2	16,200
Hines Bros & Campbell.....	4,000 4 1/2	18,000
W. E. Murphy.....	1,500 7	10,500
W. L. Kuykendall.....	1,800 6	10,800
Puckett & Martin.....	2,500 4	10,000
A. L. Pope.....	1,800 7	12,600
Cleghorn Bros.....	1,500 3	4,500
J. W. Wethers.....	2,000 6	12,000
Howell & Howell.....	4,000 3 1/2	14,000
Schauer & Dey.....	10,000 6 1/2	65,000
Williams, Rappleye & K.....	7,500 6	45,000
W. L. Locklin.....	2,100 4 1/2	9,450
McGee.....	1,200 4 1/2	5,400
Reed & Currie.....	1,000 7	7,000
G. W. McComber.....	2,000 4	8,000
J. R. Smith.....	2,000 4	8,000
Butler & Springston.....	2,500 4	10,000
Ford & Queen.....	1,500 3	5,400
Wm. Grinnell.....	1,200 4	4,800
Buchanan & Collins.....	3,000 3	9,000
Wm. Turner.....	4,000 6	24,000
R. Thompson.....	1,500 4	6,000
Kennedy & Roberts.....	2,000 4	8,000
Wm. Lackey.....	1,800 6	10,800
Lackey & Brennand.....	2,000 4	8,000
J. J. Minter.....	600 5 1/2	3,300
John Ray.....	1,200 4	4,800
Erskine, Miller & Mertz.....	3,000 4	12,000
Buenaventura Stock Co.....	5,000 4	20,000
C. Chamberlain.....	2,000 6	12,000
Robert Winslow.....	1,500 4	6,000
J. H. Davis.....	1,000 5	5,000
J. N. McCloud.....	2,000 4	8,000
McKey.....	1,000 4	4,000
F. W. Schwalby.....	1,000 4	4,000
Prior & Black.....	17,000 4	68,000
Huffmann.....	1,800 3	5,400
R. B. Sanderson.....	9,500 5 1/2	52,250
".....	6,000 6 1/2	40,500
Sanderson Bros.....	9,000 7	63,000
R. Fairbanks.....	2,000 5 1/2	11,000
Total.....	206,800	1,073,365

Boston Transactions in Wool.

The following table gives the receipts of domestic and foreign wool in Boston for each week since January 1, and for the corresponding week in 1886:—

Week end.	1887.		1886.	
	Bags	Bales	Bags	Bales
Jan. 7.....	5,047	2,330	5,420	193
" 14.....	5,100	221	4,968	1,359
" 21.....	3,409	1,414	4,376	517
" 28.....	5,483	741	4,391	1,511
Feb. 3.....	6,416	2,655	4,047	3,833
" 10.....	5,412	1,057	4,269	1,185
" 17.....	4,671	1,305	4,588	2,330
" 24.....	5,374	2,201	4,739	713
Mar. 4.....	3,805	1,279	4,548	3,662
Total.....	44,717	13,203	41,346	15,303

The following table gives the sales of domestic and foreign wool in that market for each week since January 1, and for the corresponding week of 1886:—

Week ending	1886.		1886	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
January 7.....	3,016,300	3,248,100		
" 14.....	2,701,500	1,892,700		
" 21.....	2,108,800	2,129,700		
" 28.....	3,582,600	3,141,600		
February 3.....	2,846,600	2,545,700		
" 10.....	2,433,000	1,928,600		
" 17.....	2,131,000	1,325,700		
" 24.....	1,700,200	1,997,100		
March 4.....	1,867,100	1,564,950		
Total.....	22,387,100	19,769,150		

The decrease of receipts and increase of sales is a feature of the market worth studying.

THE CLIP.

Sacks enough to bag 1,000,000 pounds of wool have been sold by San Angelo merchants.

The report from Boston is that Texas wools are offered so freely that full quotations are unobtainable, particularly as the demand is light.

It is reported that Sam A. Wolcott, of Encinal county, recently sold all his ewes, about 6000 head, to Kearney &

Richardson, of Dimmitt county, for 50 cents per head after shearing, spring lambs, about 1500 head, to be counted.

An attempt to organize a company for the establishment of a wool warehouse at Murpheyville, Brewster county, has proved a failure.

Sheepmen in the Devil's River and Pecos country fatten their sheep butter fat on sotol. It is almost equal to corn to fatten on, and as it also furnishes moisture, is more valuable in the high dry ranges.

Sheep are still declining in numbers in this country. In 1886 there were 48,322,331 assessed, while for 1887 there are returned but 44,759,314, showing a falling-off of 3,563,017 in one year. The average value, however, increased from \$1.91 to \$2.01 per head.

Jessie Taylor has introduced a bill in the Montana legislature making it a penal offense for a sheep herder to abandon his herd. A Montana attorney, commenting on the hard life of a sheep herder at best, said the law ought to be amended by making it a penitentiary offense to be a sheep herder.

A reliable ranchman reports that he has recently been offered a flock of sheep numbering about 3000, in good condition and free from scab, for 65 cents per head. A reasonable estimate of the value of the wool on their backs is 40 cents per head, leaving the net price of the sheep at 25 cents per head. The very low price of sheep, considering the price of wool, is inexplicable, and must certainly change in the near future.

Chicago Wool Journal:—Most cheering reports come to us from all parts of the Southwest concerning the flocks, especially from Texas. From Hamilton, in that state, a correspondent writes: "The sheepmen in this 'neck of the woods' are well prepared to feed and shelter the sheep. One of our old residents told me that this is the easiest winter we have had since 1867. Sheep are in fine fix and losses light to date. It is very dry here; but has rained in several adjoining counties. The sheepmen of this county have one of the best associations in the state."

Ballinger Eagle:—From present indications there seems little hope that the prices offered for wool the coming season will be as high as was expected some time ago. From letters and circulars sent out by leading wool dealers of Boston we gather—to quote from one—"the market would still be termed in favor of buyers." However, the wool growers of this section will have some advantages to off-set the general depression in the market. They have had a very favorable winter for their business, and in consequence sheep are in fine condition; the clip will be heavy and of an excellent quality.

Fenno Bros. & Childs make the following report of the Boston market: "Again we have a quiet, uninteresting market to report, and although wools are nominally held at last week's quotations, nevertheless, as is always the case when trade is dull, a buyer coming into the market is often surprised to find how cheap he can supply his wants by making direct offers. The business also has been unevenly distributed, owing to the fact that some houses are still holding their wools, being reluctant to take the loss that selling at to-day's prices would involve, and hoping that an upward turn, which often takes place just before the new clip, will occur this year and enable them to unload to better advantage, while others, and it must be said they constitute a majority of the trade, have decided to accept present values, feeling that while wool is not likely to go much lower, they will gain nothing by holding longer, and hence the prevailing tendency to meet the views of buyers when the chances offer."

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RUGS, DRAPERIES and

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

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Crops in the Panhandle.

The Louisville Courier Journal has an interview with Mr. David Frantz, who has just returned from a prospecting tour through Northwest Texas and the Panhandle. Among other things, we take the following report of Mr. Frantz' conversation:

"The Louisville men alone have placed \$2,500,000 there, and their property is worth at least twice that sum to-day, with all the backsets occasioned by the drouth. They have plenty of grass and never-failing water, all under fence, so that the only loss to them from drouth lies in the fact that, owing to the drying up of small streams and lakes, their cattle have to go further for water, and consequently do not fatten so quickly, and through the extraordinary supplies thrown upon the markets, occasioned by the revolution that is going on in the cattle business. Free grass is going out and fenced grass is coming in, thereby temporarily depressing the price of cattle. I think that West Texas, which comprises a large portion of the Panhandle, is destined to be the finest agricultural country in the world. The soil is superior to that of the Alexander farm in Woodford county, Ky. It is composed of a black sandy loam from ten to seventy feet in depth. Nature, by a wonderful economy, has provided a sub-irrigation which the spongy soil absorbs. In the driest weather, by bigging a few inches beneath the surface and taking a handful of the soil and pressing it you will have a mud ball. It is only lately that any railroad has gone anywhere near this region; but a Quaker colony settled in that section six years ago, and lately various families have moved in. The success of these is phenomenal. For instance, one farmer this last drouthy season turned up and planted fifty acres of the virgin soil. He raised 300 bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre; 375 bushels of peanuts to the acre; seven tons of sorghum to the acre; pumpkins that weighed 100 pounds each; Irish potatoes, onions, turnips, etc., in the same proportion, and sold \$2000 worth of produce from the fifty acres that season. It is claimed in ordinary seasons two such crops can be raised."

Phil Thrifton's Letter.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing desire among stockmen and farmers that traffic in diseased hogs and hogs dying of disease shall be prohibited by law in all the states. The national government has spent much money in the investigation of swine diseases, and among the conclusions reached by men of the highest veterinary authority are the following:

That swine plague is caused by a specific organism that multiplies in the blood or body of the diseased animal.

That this bacterium, as it is called, if introduced beneath the skin, is fatal to pigs, rabbits, Guinea pigs and mice.

That it is also fatal to pigs when given to them with their feed.

That the swine disease known in France as rouget, and in Germany as rothlauf comes from an entirely different organism than that causing swine plague in America. Hence attempts at protection by use of vaccine prepared by M. Pasteur are of no avail.

Relying on the foregoing conclusions many are encouraged to believe the day is not far distant when swine plague will no longer be the greatest hindrance to success with which hog raisers and pork producers must contend.

A much greater area than usual is being sown in oats here this month. The weather has been dry and specially favorable for this kind of work. And yet some of our farmers are not happy, but are taking trouble in advance and fearing excessive rains after

awhile when corn planting is to be done.

Winter wheat is promising well, though it might be better with more rain and fewer hard frosts.

Dr. Salmon of Washington, Hon. J. M. Pearson of the Illinois Cattle commission, and Hon. D. W. Smith of the American Cattle Growers' association met here to-day to settle the misunderstanding between the Washington and Illinois authorities regarding pleuro-pneumonia matters in this state, particularly at Chicago.

The aggregate value of the improved live stock owned by the members of the Sangamon County Fine Stock association is estimated to exceed \$300,000.

PHIL THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill., March 17.

Praying for More Rain.

A dispatch to the Fort Worth Gazette says that the people of Gunsight, in Eastland county, met last Sunday and fasted and prayed for rain, and will continue to do so until the rain comes. The farmers have done nobly. They have kept working, preparing and planting their farms, looking and vainly expecting rain until the ground got so hard they could not plow, and if they could there would be but little plowing to do since there is not enough moisture in the ground to sprout the seed that is planted. All the wheat, oats and corn that have been planted recently are still in the ground perfectly dry and seems to have kept as well as if it had been in the granary all the time. Notwithstanding all this, our farmers hold up and hope for rain. Some of them say the wheat can hold out ten days longer, while others think a rain would not do the wheat much good.

Hog Breeding.

Pleasanton Monitor.

Col. O. H. Tobey of Chicago, the well-known pork packer, and owner of 40,000 acres of choice land in this county, left for San Antonio Thursday morning, having spent several days looking over his vast possessions here. The colonel is progressive in all his ideas, and having the means to carry them out, is certain to prove a constant benefactor to his fellow man. As he puts it, "we must get out of the old rut," or be left behind in life's progressive race, to keep company with other mossbacks. Much attention is paid to agriculture, in the feed-farm line, by the colonel, who is a firm believer in the superiority of the cowpea over other products of the field as food for stock, particularly hogs, and is also of the opinion that no more profitable industry could be engaged in by our farmers than that of fattening hogs for market with this pea. If our county will furnish 10,000 head of fat hogs annually, Col. Tobey agrees to take them and have them prepared for the table by machinery which he will erect in San Antonio, as a branch house of his mammoth establishment at Chicago. We have the soil, the climate and the hogs, and if the cowpea is all that it is claimed to be, we may have the food almost for the asking. Now, what is to prevent our combining these things, with a little elbow-grease thrown in for seasoning, and securing a revenue that we might have enjoyed for years gone by? Nothing, unless it be a constitutional desire to remain in the "old rut." At his farm, about 12 miles west of town, the colonel will experiment extensively in feed farming, and will be happy to have others interested call and take notes and exchange views with those in charge. In conclusion, it affords us pleasure to say that Colonel Tobey is a gentleman of the old school, a man in whom there is no guile, a

strong supporter of all that is good, and an uncompromising enemy to everything bad. Although a millionaire, and of a circle that has its being far above the "common herd," he is ever ready to clasp hands with the honest laborer and greet him as a brother.

The Sheepman Laughs.

The Anson Western indulges in the following wool-and-mutton rhapsody, which can be read with interest:

"A broad smile irradiates the honest, weather-beaten face of the humble follower of the despised sheep, when he looks back and realizes the amount his flocks have brought him while the scoffer has wrestled with the committee. And that same broad smile steals over his countenance again, and gallops clear round behind his ears when he contemplates his freedom from loss this winter. Shearing time is nearly here and his fleece was never better. And he smiles yet again in a pleasant and serene manner, when he thinks of the merry jingle of the dollar of the daddies, which he will soon have deep down in his ducking. The sheepman has sported himself in store bought clothes and billed shirts this season, while his brother who followed the plow has met with failure. What does this disclose? Simply that the sheepman is on top. He has come out ahead of his farming brethren and the sheep industry of the country is not nearly dead. Like everything else in this country it has received a terrible backset, but it is getting on its legs again. It will never overcome the agricultural interest, however, but will join hands with it. On every farm we will see the little bunch of sheep, the choice blooded cattle, improved swine, thoroughbred horses and mules superior to those of Tennessee and Kentucky, quietly cropping grass in their owners' pastures. Then there will be beef, bacon, wool, and surplus stock for sale. All this, too, while the farm is yielding forth abundant crops, and cotton, wheat and oats are being placed upon the market and stored away for future necessities. The country will blossom as the rose and our people be happy and contented. The drouth will be forgotten and will only be referred to as the brief period that tried men's souls. Then we will all smile to see such an evidence of prosperity on every side."

Velvets.

A large invoice of velvets have been recently opened up at B. C. Evans Co's., which the ladies should inspect at once.

Seymour Scimiter:—Many of the farmers of this county, we are informed, are busy planting corn, while others are breaking land preparatory to putting in early crops. We thought it a little early for corn planting, but the early bird catches the worm, and with anything like a favorable season the farmer who sows now will reap a manifold reward for his labors. We also understand that the acreage for this year will be far in excess of that of previous years.

Summer Silks.

A large stock of summer silks have just been received at B. C. Evans Co's.

Evidence of Merit.

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

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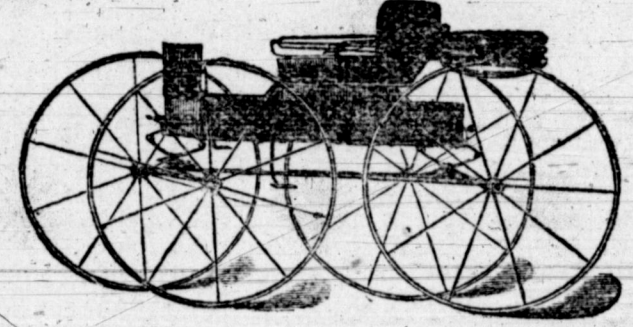
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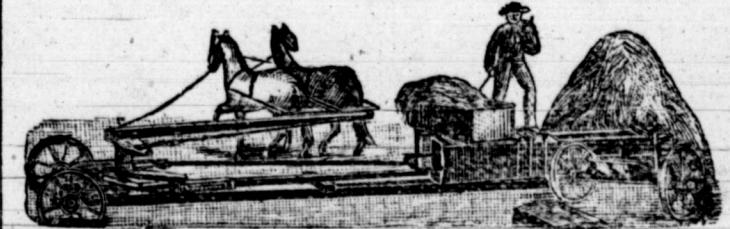
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WORK FOR ALL. \$30 A WEEK and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY Augusta, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Ohio Rug Machine. Retail price, \$1. Sells at sight. Address for catalogue and terms to agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, Ohio.

Sales of Cattle at Carter & Son's Stock Yards, Dallas.

W. P. White sold to R. F. Echols of Longview 1 car of corn-fed cattle, av. 970 lbs., at 3½c.
 Jas. Smith sold to H. Harris 1 car-load of corn-fed cattle, av. 1070 lbs., at 4c.
 D. M. Shay sold to D. E. Jackson 30 hogs, av. 220 lbs., at 4½c.
 J. B. Wilson sold 1 car of butcher's stuff on the market at 2½c and 3c.
 J. D. Williams sold 17 hogs to local butchers at 4½c.
 Mr. Gracey sold 110 sheep to H. Harris, av. 89½ lbs, at 3½c.
 Mr. Fuqua sold to local butchers 8 calves at 3½c.
 G. E. Jackson sold Leo Walters 5 hogs, gross 870 lbs, at 4½c.
 D. A. Williams sold to Bill Emgard 13 steers, av. 760 lbs, at 2½c.
 Mr. Samuels sold to Dudley 7 lambs at \$2.25 per head.
 Ed Gracey sold to B. Powers 11 cattle, weight 8640, at \$2.85 per 100.
 R. S. Stuart of Decatur, Wise county, sold 1 car of corn-fed cattle at \$27.25 per head.
 M. C. McFarland sold 18 hogs, av. 170 lbs, at 4½c.
 Mr. Sphere sold 1 milch cow at \$42 to Dargant.
 Christ Reeds sold 3 milch cows at \$27.50 per head; 2 bulls to Berlana, weight 2160, at \$1.40 per 100.
 A. M. Spivey sold to Stricklen & Co. 2 yearlings at \$8.50 per head.
 A. M. Shirley sold 13 cows at \$16 per head.
 A. J. Mathews sold to L. Lenway 7 steers, av. 1060 lbs, at \$3.70 per 100.
 J. B. Wilson shipped several cars of cattle from his feeding pens to Chicago.
 D. A. Griffiths sold to A. M. Williams 6 corn-fed cows, av 1120 lbs, at 3½c.
 Gus Harris sold to E. M. Powers 18 hogs, av 172 lbs, at 4½c.
 A. M. Gano sold 13 yearlings at \$7.50.
 Mr. Fuqua sold to H. Harris 27 hogs, weight 3240, \$4.30 per 100.
 D. S. Wise sold to A. M. Stading 5 milch cows at \$24.50 per head.
 R. M. Glamery sold to H. Williams of Collin county 2 bulls at \$150 per head.
 Mr. Biard of Kaufman county sold 22 goats at \$1.70 per head.
 D. S. Frye of Cedar Hill sold A. S. Dames 2 milch cows at \$22.50 per head.
 R. S. Ewing sold 9 2-year-old steers, av. 1040 lbs., at 4c.

MARKET SUMMARY.

Choice corn-fed steers, 3½ to 4c; butcher stuff 2½ to 3½c; yearlings \$6 to \$8; bulls 1½ to 1¾c; milch cows \$25 to \$30.
 Good hogs firm at 4½c.
 Sheep in good demand at 3 to 3½c.
 The market has been very well supplied this week, and there have been a great many transactions. Hogs are looking up. Sheep are scarce. Milch cows in good demand.

Tom Green Stock Matters.

[San Angelo Enterprise.]
 J. P. N. Cramer has refused \$8 and \$14 for ones and twos.
 Ike Stephens wants 800 head, twos and up; April delivery at Ballinger.
 J. N. Upton sold to J. W. Johnson about 900 head, more or less, 10th of

April to 1st of June delivery, at following prices: Cows and calves, \$16; \$12.50; ones, \$9.

C. E. Davidson has sold his McLennan county pasture of 1,200 acres for \$10,000.

Schwartz & Raas have sold their ones, twos and threes; April delivery. Terms private.

A. Reed, of Reed & Curry, wool growers, has sold his interest in their clip to W. E. Murphy.

Wilson, Tankersley and Williams have sold to Nat Skinner, of Vinita, I. T., 1,000 threes and fours. Terms private.

Davidson Bros. have sold to Winfield Scott 125 steers, twos and up, at a good figure. Immediate delivery at Scott's pasture.

R. F. Tankersley has sold to M. Z. Smissen about 300 head, more or less, of threes and fours at \$18 all around. Delivery 15th to 25th, Smissen ranch or Ballinger.

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A large stock of small, medium and large check lawns at B. C. Evans Co's.

Colorado cattle investments amount to \$50,000,000.

A Living Curiosity.

[Cotulla Ledger.]

The strangest living curiosity that ever found its way to Cotulla was brought in on Saturday last by Messrs. Knight Bros. from their sheep ranch. It is a sheep with a large horn growing under its neck, which is about five inches in diameter at the large end joining the neck, and tapers down to a small point, the length being about eighteen inches. The animal is said to be four years old and has made its living with the common flock upon the range and has good use of itself.

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- No. 5.—The same issued during 1886, forwarded postpaid, in tube prepared for the purpose; each worth - - - \$1.00
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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

Consolidated with

TEXAS WOOL GROWER

SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

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—BY—

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IT WILL be perfectly safe to calculate upon fairly good prices for cattle in the spring. The outlook is good.

THE average price of horses in Texas is \$44 50, which is the lowest of any state in the Union, and the highest is in Pennsylvania, which is \$118 a head.

THE prevailing drouth is a severe test of the value of grasses. The Bermuda is now the greenest of all pasture prasses, a fact that should be well noted by all pasture men. It will pay for any ranchman to secure a start of this grass.

SENATOR BAYLOR is the author of a new quarantine bill, empowering the governor to exclude diseased cattle from the state. We have not read its provisions, but we hope it will meet a kinder fate than the one that preceded it.

THE increase in the value of the horse stock in the United States within the year past has been 88 cents per head, and the decrease for oxen and other cattle was \$1.38 per head. The average value of the horse is \$72.15 and of oxen \$19.79.

THE total number of sheep in the United States, according to the agricultural report, is 44,759,314, which is 3,563,017 less than a year ago. Within the year past there has been a decrease in oxen and other cattle, sheep and hogs, and an increase in horses, mules and milk cows.

THE governor of Colorado has appointed as cattle inspection commissioners L. B. Tucker of Denver, B. J. Johnston of Greeley, William Withers of Las Animas, George W. Thompson of Trinidad, George H. Adams of Crestern, J. F. Brink of Grand Junction, S. S. Green of Meeker, H. H. Metcalf of River Bend and D. B. Wyatt of Greeley.

ALL the pleuro-pneumonia cattle of the country can be brought to Texas without let or hindrance, but not a Texas steer can go north without being met at the borders of every state

and territory by a sheriff armed with the quarantine. That's the way that the newspaper-frightened legislature protects the cattle interests of the state.

NOT a pound of cottonseed meal should be allowed to be shipped north of Mason and Dixon's line or loaded on a vessel except in the shape of meal. A few prickly pear leaves could yet be spared from the Southwest, but there is no saying when it will become too valuable to allow its export. That is true economy, and the sooner it is practiced by the Southern people the more independent and richer will they become.

PRICKLY PEAR, while furnishing an abundance of fattening food, has been found to be very poor feed for lambing ewes. They give but very little milk on pear food, and the lambs either starve or are abandoned. In consequence in that section of the country, mainly Encinal, LaSalle, Dimmitt, Zavalla, Frio, Medina and Uvalde counties, where the drouth has been most severe, and where pear has been largely fed, the lamb crop will be very light this season. Muttons are generally in good condition.

IT is rumored that the state of Coahuila, Mexico, proposes to levy an occupation tax of \$36 on persons who buy horses for export. It is supposed that they do not want to sell any horses, or that the ranchmen make too big a profit on a mare when they sell her for \$5. Is it possible that the Mexicans are so thickheaded as not to know that every dollar that they levy on such trade must be paid by their own people in the corresponding depreciation of what they have for sale? Will our cousins across the river never learn any lessons in political and commercial economy?

THIS paper has more than once called attention to the discrimination against sheepmen in this state, made by the railroads in their shipping arrangements. In other states double-deck cars are provided for all shippers who want to use them. But the railroads running out of Texas have moved very slowly in providing such accommodations, and but few of them have ever taken steps to put double-deckers on their roads. Now, however, the legislature has taken hold of the matter, and a bill is pending to compel railroads to furnish double-deckers to shippers on demand. The bill has already passed to a third reading, and there are good prospects of its success.

THE situation as to pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago is explained by the National Live Stock Journal of that city. At present, says the Journal, the commissioners, acting upon their own responsibility altogether, have quarantined some 8000 head of cows in Chicago and its suburbs. They have taken the precaution to include not only all the cattle they have reason to think have been exposed, but also all that have come in contact with these, and they are determined to keep the whole number in quarantine long enough to ascertain beyond any doubt whether they have contracted any lung disease

whatever. This has been done under the supervision of the state veterinarian, Dr. Casewell, and his assistants, the money for carrying on the work being that appropriated by the state. The commissioners are determined that all the cattle from which there is any danger whatever shall be killed, and that, too, without any unnecessary delay.

A GIGANTIC land speculation is on foot, that will probably cause some agitation in the Panhandle and in Colorado and New Mexico. The Interstate Land company is a corporation organized to begin suit and enforce title to 79,000,000 acres of land in Northwest Texas, Eastern New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado, which land, it is alleged, was granted to Don Carlos Beales and Jose Manuel Royuella by the Mexican government in 1832. The Interstate Land company has purchased the claim of the heirs of the original grantees, and proposes to establish its title thereto in the courts. Charles Goodnight is president of the company, Newton B. Childs vice-president and general manager, ex-Gov. Thos. Kearney of Kansas second vice-president, O. H. Nelson of Kansas third vice-president, and O. F. Hadley secretary and treasurer. The company is a very strong one, and its movements to gain possession of such an immense body of land will create not a little excitement in the territory interested.

To the State Legislature.

GENTLEMEN.—You have been selected by the people to make laws for the protection and encouragement of every legitimate industry in the state; and the stock industry, as one of the most important among these, respectfully asks a share of your attention, and protection against a menacing danger.

The greatest of all dangers to the stock interest is an infectious or communicable disease, which, once introduced among a herd, can be eradicated only by the sacrifice of every animal that has been exposed to it. Such a disease is pleuro-pneumonia, which is so silent and insidious in its progress that it may exist for months and be unsuspected, the infected stock being daily in contact with other herds, spreading the infection until, before its true nature can be ascertained and the victims of it suppressed, it has extended until no one knows where to set a limit to the spread of the latent disease germs or can predict where or when they will again break out in fatal disorder.

A discussion of the origin or the nature of pleuro-pneumonia is superfluous. Its existence in this country is undeniable, and that is enough. Let veterinarians and so-called experts dispute over theories as to its nature and the virtues of different treatments, and find a cure if they can. We have only to do with protecting ourselves from exposure to it and excluding it from ever gaining a foothold in our state. In this case an ounce of prevention is, indeed, worth a ton to cure.

There is now an unusual activity in importations of foreign cattle to this state, of high grades, for the purpose of improving our native stock by cross-

ing. It is unfortunate that in an act so commendable there should lurk the very danger that we have most to fear; for by this means the dreaded enemy may be easily brought in and turned loose among us, and the very motion that is intended to elevate the tone of our stock may bring about their destruction. But we cannot prohibit absolutely, even if we would, the importation of foreign stock. We must therefore look for some means to enable us to exclude what is dangerous or suspicious, and admit that which is, upon examination, pronounced to be innocuous.

To the action of the state legislature we must turn for means to protect ourselves against this scourge of the bovine world. The legislative session is wearing to a close and nothing has been done for the protection of the raisers of cattle. A bill was brought in early in the session to establish a system of quarantine on our borders that should turn back diseased cattle, but it has been adversely reported by the committee having charge of it, and will probably die. Whether this hostile action of the legislature is due to an indisposition to do anything to guard our frontiers, or whether it was because the proposed bill was regarded as too cumbersome or unfit to accomplish the ends desired, cannot be said. It can not easily be believed that our legislators are so indifferent to the welfare of one of the largest industries in the state as to expose it to annihilation by refusing to do anything for its preservation. The late governor Ireland and Gov. Ross, in their messages to the legislature, urged the necessity of a law to enable the governor to declare quarantine when our state is threatened with an invasion of diseased stock. The old spirit of antagonism to the "bullionaires" cannot be called upon to explain this apparent indifference of the legislature to so important a matter, for the farmers are as deeply interested as the cattlemen, and if there is anything the Twentieth legislature pretends to be more than anything else, it is a "farmers legislature."

At a stockmen's meeting held at Tucson, Arizona, last fall, a proposition was made to quarantine against Texas cattle, because the governor of Texas had no authority to quarantine against states where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist. The fear was expressed that diseased cattle would be shipped to Texas and re-shipped to Arizona, and to guard against any such possibility it was urged that that territory quarantine against Texas. The proposition was barely defeated, upon the assurance of members friendly to Texas that the legislature, then soon to meet, would enact a law providing for the establishment of quarantine. But such reasonable expectation has not been met. No law has been passed, and there is little promise of any. The probabilities are that the next meeting of the cattle associations in the adjoining states and territories will take the very action that was defeated in Arizona upon assurance that the Texas legislature would do something that it has not done. The alarm raised by the reports of

pleuro-pneumonia at Dallas a few months ago is fresh in the minds of all. The reports were false, but it was only accident that they were not true, for there was nothing to have kept the cattle out of the state if they had had pleuro-pneumonia; and true or false, any fresh such alarm in this state will likely be seized upon by jealous states and territories to the north and west of us, to close their doors against Texas cattle. Only a pretext is wanted. Let it even be supposed that there is, or is likely to be, pleuro-pneumonia in Texas, and the outlets to other states will be cut off, and the sales of Texas stock will not bring their owners much riches until that scare is over. How long interested rivals will keep it up may easily be surmised.

These facts and inferences, briefly recounted, show the peril that threatens the cattle industry of the greatest cattle-raising state in the Union. The gentlemen of the Twentieth legislature may perceive the need of action, and do whatever is, in their opinion, best.

Of one thing, however, they may feel assured; if they adjourn without providing some means for quarantining against dangerous diseases, and for lack of such protection pleuro-pneumonia is brought to this state and becomes epidemic, the havoc among our herds will not be more awful than the havoc among the political lives of the members who voted against the quarantine bill. The farmers and stockmen of the state will remember this when the time comes for the election of another legislature.

The Stockmen and the Refrigerator

The San Antonio Express falls into the same error with the mossbacks when it declares that the stockmen would be the greatest beneficiaries by the erection of meat refrigerator works there, and calls on them to come forward. Their interest only extends to creating a competitive market and consequently higher prices. The Marquis de Mores company, which is now firmly established, with Eastern retail markets, offers the best prospects of securing that competition. It is not necessary nor is it practicable to have a refrigerator in every town in the country. There are already three or four slaughtering establishments in Texas, which are all idle except the one at Columbus, because they can not dispose of the meat at a profit. These establishments can consume every head of sheep, beeves and hogs raised in the state. Should the Marquis de Morse take charge of either one of these or more he would consume as much of the meat supply of the state as he would by the establishment of a new plant in San Antonio, the pro rata of which would have to come from the ranchmen of Southwest Texas, as well as elsewhere. Even if not a hoof went direct from here, it would keep the stock it consumed from going to the general markets, thereby causing scarcity and higher prices, the great objective point of the entire business. The only local advantage of a refrigerator to stockmen is the saving of shrinkage, which is from 7 to 10 per cent. For this advantage the ranchmen of Southwest Texas propose to take \$225,000 in stock in the proposed

San Antonio meat company to induce the Marquis de Mores to put in a plant, and ask of the citizens of San Antonio, the merchants, real estate owners, bankers, and all other local business interests, to take the \$75,000 necessary to make up the capital stock of \$300,000. By the building of the works the city of San Antonio will have several thousand skilled workmen added to her population; will be the distributing point for the expenditure of some \$6,000,000 annually, and will be made the live stock market of the Southwest, only second to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Now who would be the greatest beneficiaries by a refrigerator in San Antonio, the stockmen who can sell their stock on the ranch or go to Fort Worth, Columbus, Houston or London as well as to go to San Antonio, and be as rich for it if they get their price; or the citizens of San Antonio, which in one case is made only the point at which the freight trains change crews, or a leading live stock market? This is the only true light in which this matter can be discussed, and if San Antonians allow the opportunity to slip they will see it thus when too late.

The Trial Shipment of Beef.

The Rowena, the ship that was sent to England with a trial cargo of Texas refrigerated beef, has returned to Galveston, and reports that the venture was a successful one. Mr. H. M. Ehrenwerth, general manager of the Columbus meat company that made the shipment, says he is encouraged to continue shipments of still larger quantities of dressed beef, and that he has learned much from the results of this trip that will be of value to him hereafter. The trip of the Rowena was a favorable one, and the beef sold at satisfactory prices. One mistake, Mr. Ehrenwerth says, was made in freezing the beef instead of merely chilling to a low temperature and keeping it so until landed. Had it not been frozen it would have sold at two to three cents more per pound. The difference between frozen meat and refrigerated meat is that the former becomes perfectly hard, while the latter is preserved in its natural state, except that it is chilled and kept at a low temperature.

Mr. Ehrenwerth says the people of England looked with high favor upon Texas beef, and were surprised that this state could produce such a good quality. They regarded it as equal to the New York and Chicago beef that they have been getting.

The Rowena will at once be reloaded for another trip, the cargo for which is now being made ready. She can carry the carcasses of about 300 cattle, but, when fully remodeled and fitted for this trade exclusively, she can carry 2000 to 2400. Other ships will be put in that service, and the refrigerated beef trade between Texas and English ports will grow as it proves successful.

The Result.

The feeding of prickly pear and cotton-seed meal to steers by Dr. A. E. Carothers of LaSalle county, accounts of which have from time to time appeared in the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, has awakened such a widespread in-

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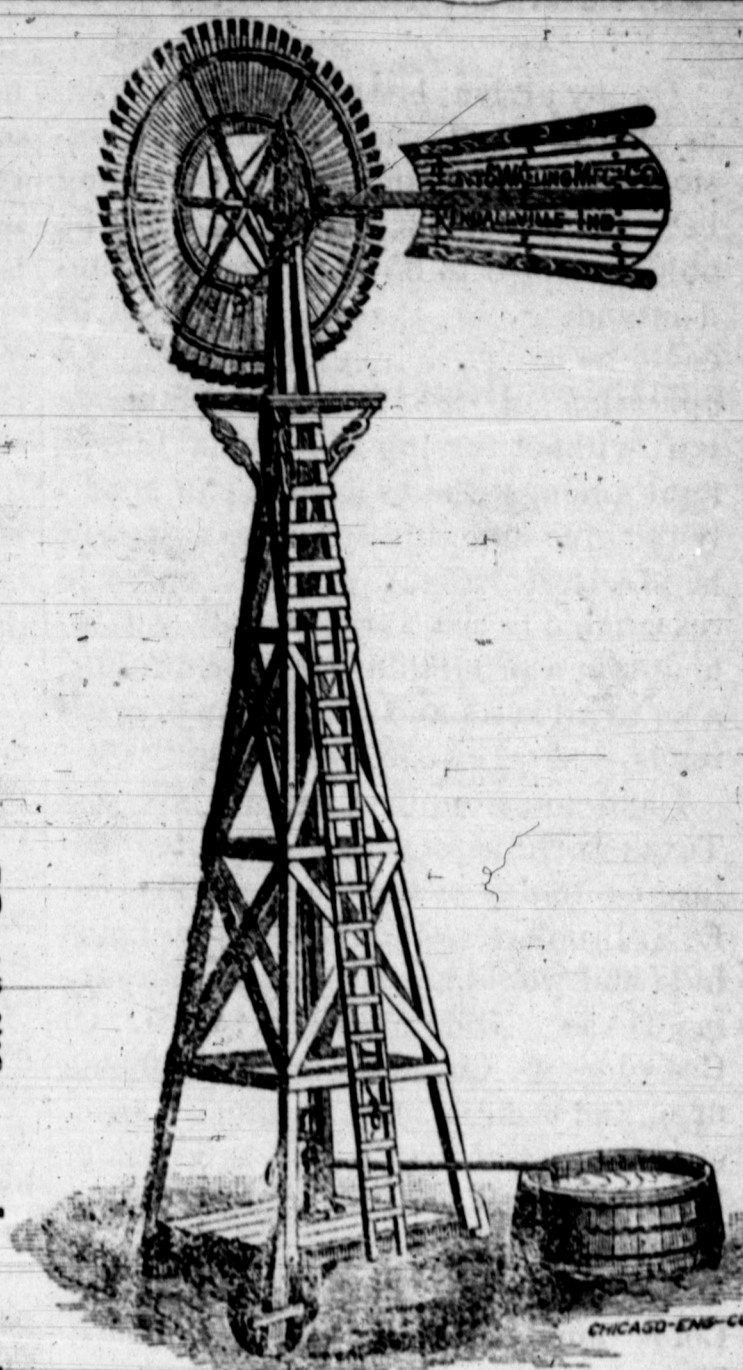
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terest that the final result of the experiment is now given.

There were 400 of the first lot, 26 of which, three, four and five years old, a fair average of the entire lot, were weighed on putting them on the feed, and they averaged 837 pounds. They were fed 96 days, at a cost, taking the average of the 400, of \$7.48 per head. At the end of the above period they weighed 1165 pounds, showing a gain of 328 pounds. Before feeding, Dr. Carothers was offered \$19 a head for a high cut, and again he has been offered \$40 a head for the lot; an advance of \$21 on almost the same market, and a net profit of \$12.50 per head, or \$1258 on the lot. Now it is for the skeptical, who were much disposed to make light of the doctor's experiment at its commencement, to show a greater gain in the same period on corn, or a larger per cent. of profit. Dr. Carothers can well afford to feel somewhat elated at the result of his enterprise, and he deserves the thanks of every cowman in Western Texas for solving a very important question, i. e. Can beef be matured profitably on our ranches?

The Drouth.

The winter just passed has been an exceptional one for Southwest Texas on account of the entire absence of rain. Up to within a few weeks this has been a real benefit to those who had provided stock water, but now it has passed the point of endurance, and much suffering is found among stock of all kinds, and already considerable loss has taken place, which will be largely increased every day that rain is deferred. The drouthy district embraces Frio, LaSalle, Dimmitt, Zavalla, Maverick, Kinney, Uvalde and Medina counties, with center about Friertown, and the area extending as the dry weather continues. There is not enough moisture in many places to cause the mesquite tree to sprout well, and of grass there is none, nor has there been for some time past. The stock has been subsisting mainly on

prickly pear, but even this usually very succulent plant is becoming dry and chippy. In the other counties, especially south, southeast and east of San Antonio, there have been local rains, and while much more would be welcome, still the country is not in a suffering condition for the want of it. The district mentioned is almost exclusively devoted to ranching, which diminishes the aggregate extent of losses.

The Refrigerator.

By the decision of the committee appointed for the purpose of deciding upon the best location for a refrigerator, Houston is to have the prize. Elsewhere we give particulars of the Houston proposition, and nobody can say that the action of the committee was not in accord with the advantages offered. Houston's offer was the best, and was taken.

There is need for more than one refrigerator, and the establishment of one at Houston does not exhaust the demand for such a market as will be created by it. There must be another in North Texas. The successful operation of a refrigerator at Houston will lead to the starting up of that at Fort Worth, for it will give capitalists confidence in the security, and they will not hesitate to advance money to put the works in motion. Panhandle cattle will not be shipped to Houston for slaughter. It is as far from the Panhandle to Houston as to Kansas City, and the latter market being the best, will get the cattle. And moreover, Houston is below the splenic fever line, and cattle from the Panhandle sent there and kept in pasture for a short time will be likely to fall under that disease. So there must be a market in North Texas for the beeves of this part of the state, and that market will be at Fort Worth or at Dallas.

The fall-off in pork packing from last year has grown to unexpected proportions, and is now not far from 300,000 head.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

On my arrival here I found the Texas Tariff association had been in session several days and were gravitating between St. Louis and Chicago. The object seemed to be to arrive at an understanding so that a freight tariff could be issued to take effect with the operation of the interstate commerce law, without forcing the roads into a fight amongst themselves. I can readily imagine how difficult a task it will be to adjust freight charges at once reasonable to the shipper and yet to maintain a profitable equilibrium suitable to all sorts and conditions of railroads.

I had an example of the work of the Texas Tariff association presented before me to-day at the office of Messrs. E. S. Brooks & Co., one of the St. Louis hide and wool houses operating largely in Texas. Jim Crowds, of J. C. Crowds & Co., is a member of this firm, and their consignments are from every corner of our great state. Mr. Brooks showed me four bills of lading of hides. One lot was purchased at and shipped from Fort Worth to St. Louis and weighed 15,000 pounds. The rate was 60 cents per hundred. Another lot of only 2400 pounds purchased at Ballinger was shipped to St. Louis and the proportion of rate between Fort Worth and St. Louis was 34 cents. Another lot of 1600 pounds, purchased at Lampasas, cost 43 cents between Fort Worth and St. Louis. Another lot from Henrietta cost 64 cents between Fort Worth and St. Louis. The car rate on the same class of goods from Fort Worth to St. Louis was 60 cents, and in small lots 82 cents per hundred. Of course there are railroad reasons for such transactions, but the pooling association is responsible. Mr. Brooks said that Houston, Austin and San Antonio had rates much lower than Fort Worth or Dallas, although the goods had a long run to reach the Fort before passing on to St. Louis. This is a case of long and short hauls that the interstate commerce bill will adjust. I think the railroad managers will be well satisfied to have their hands tied so that pools and discriminations cannot exist.

Take any road—it matters very little which of these "soulless corporations" you select;—stand it alone upon its own merits, and you find something like fairness to pervade the institution, combined with courtesy and accommodation. Let there be a competitive road and they are anxious to serve. When they have pooled their business your business can only submit to the powers and pray that the discriminations may favor you.

The live stock tariff was not arranged. The association will meet at Houston some time next month, when the finishing touches will be given to the business.

Stockmen who expect a stand-up fight over live stock transportation can consider themselves on a cold trail for the present. Up to this hour of the day the conditions remain as they were. The little Gould road from Gainesville to Henrietta is not completed. The St. Louis & San Francisco is not at Paris and is not connected there with the Santa Fe. Light iron

and old ties are still down on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas and freight hauling is still for them a laborious and slow proceeding. The gap between Gainesville and Arkansas City is not yet closed. The Southern Kansas is not yet in Texas territory, and so corn-fed cattle can peacefully travel over the same old roads to the same old markets. Later, if, as I sincerely hope and actually believe will be the case, early grass beef will travel to strong markets, there may be a cutting and slashing between the railroad powers.

The territory is soon to be invaded by new forces, and the belligerents are now in a state of armed neutrality with pickets out, and likely to produce a casus belli at any moment. Nations fight before they are ready. Sometimes railroads do so, too, and I would not be surprised if the first gun was fired by Mr. A. S. Dodge, who commands the forces of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas. He may be ready for action before the gap in the nation is filled in with dirt, ties and steel. The terminus of the road is not exactly in the beef district, but Gatesville is on the skirts of the range country, and the road runs through a very pretty corn-feeding district. I visited Mr. Dodge, who said the road hoped to get a fair share of the live stock trade, but their tariff would be made up in accord with other roads. There would be no scramble. I am of the same opinion. No scramble for five or six months. Then some road will discover it is being "done up" and will proceed into the territory of the enemy. Well, I hope so. Cut rates, rebates, or "baits" held out on a fish line are all bad things in their way. Railroad wars are not beneficial in the long run, but a railroad war in Texas would be so great a novelty we all could stand it while it lasted.

The congress of the United States passed a law to attach the Neutral Strip to Kansas. The president, either by design, neglect or some good reason of his own—and a very good reason, whatever it was—failed to sign the law. Gentlemen who are south of the Kansas quarantine line have reason to be grateful to the president for his pocket veto. Attach the Neutral Strip to Kansas and where is your trail?

It is bad enough for Texas to fail to pass a law authorizing the governor to adopt the necessary sanitary measures for the protection of Texas cattle from introduction of pleuro-pneumonia, without having our last trail route suddenly closed up. If there is yet time to do so the legislature had better be urged to pass a bill. It may be asked, Who is to urge it? I am of opinion that the matter is of greatest importance to Southern Texas. Let there be another pleuro-pneumonia scare and all north of the scare locality may still be able to move cattle, whereas the country south will be barred. I know positively that the intention of men who are running stock cattle in the territories, instead of the steers they ought to have, is to close up against Texas whenever a plausible excuse presents itself, and it seems to me that Texas is still insisting on letting the stock interests drift into diffi-

culty without an effort to save them from loss.

I am informed that the railroad interests are working in accord with the bureau of animal industry to adopt such regulations as will prevent the shipment of cattle into Texas from any locality supposed to have cattle afflicted with disease. They are trying to save Texas from trouble.

I am glad the bureau was indorsed by congress and has sufficient means to do some good. The JOURNAL objected to the bureau in the first instance until Texas cattle fever, so called, was specially stricken from the original bill. We expected to find the bureau filled with enemies hunting a pretext to do us injury, but found them friends guarding our interests, helping our cattle movement and seeking to keep us from danger. The proposition to do away with this bureau and substitute something else was, so far as Texas is concerned, an invitation to sling our trusty friends aside to find in place of them a possible enemy. If Texas will act for her own interests as intelligently as the bureau of animal industry has done it would be impossible for any complication to arise to do us injury.

Sheep-raisers may gain some comfort in the knowledge that freights on dressed mutton are again to be adjusted on the run between Chicago and the East. It will benefit the trade somewhat, as the difference of 15 cents per 100 on dressed sheep is equal to at least 25 cents per 100 on live muttons.

The Wool Tariff Evasions.

In a recent issue we called the attention of sheepmen to the protest of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' association against the entry of so-called ring waste as waste, at 10 cts. a pound duty, when it should be classed as scoured wool and pay 30 cts. a pound. We find that the waste when honestly made is a very small percentage of the wool used in making worsted, but that by a slight change in the machinery the whole production of some mills is converted into waste at a trifling expense and sent to this country, evading the duty. There is another point that the Philadelphia Wool association have protested against and have succeeded in forcing into the courts for settlement, and that is, the importation of wool tops as scoured wool at 30 cts. a pound duty, instead of a manufactured article paying a much larger duty. Tops are sold in England and in this country as a manufacture, but the treasury inclines to their being scoured wool in a raw state. Tops are a state of preparation of worsted yarn and no more raw material than yarn would be or even goods. Goods could still be advanced into clothing as well as tops into yarn. Another weak point of the tariff is the third class or carpet wool. Over 100,000,000 pounds are imported in one year, 60 per cent. of which is used for clothing purposes, making more goods than the clip of Texas and California, combined. We have now in our office a sample of East India scoured wool, imported at 5 cts. a pound duty and cost under 28 cts. a pound, which is equal in quality to some of our light conditioned low medium wools and which our sheep-

men would have to sell at 10 cts. a pound to be on the same basis.

There is a movement among the wool growers in the North and West on the tariff question; and while they feel they are not properly protected, they do not ask for an increase of duty, but that the present tariff shall be so equalized that its intentions cannot be violated. We mention a few points: first, clothing wools pay one rate for unwashed wool, double for washed and treble for scoured. Therefore not a single pound of washed clothing is imported to this country, as by calling it combing they pay only half the duty of clothing. The greatest wrong, however, is in carpet wool, as 60 per cent. of the importations are used for clothing instead of carpets, and the importers, not satisfied with this, swindle our growers by scouring wool with alkalis and hot water, leaving about 5 to 10 per cent. natural impurity in and paying only the same duty that they would pay if imported in the unwashed state, that is, 5 cts. a pound, or equal to 1 1/2 cts. a pound on grease wool, a very trifling protection to our growers—in fact none, as the wool can be brought into this country for half the cost of freight from Texas to Philadelphia or Boston. The Western growers will ask next session of congress that all washed wools shall pay double the duty of unwashed, and all scoured wools treble, also that wool unwashed in any other way than on the sheep's back shall be called scoured, and that any wool containing less than 12 per cent. natural impurity shall be classed as scoured. They ask that waste valued at over one-third of the value of the wool it is made from shall pay 30 cts. a pound duty. This for two reasons; one to prevent the evasion of duty as at present, the other, if it is really waste they want it excluded from the country, as it should no more be put in goods than sand in sugar or alum in flour.

We are informed that with these changes Texas wool would readily sell in home markets at 28 to 31 cts. for 12-months clips, 26 to 28 for 6-months, which would very much relieve this depressed industry. It would make but little difference in the cost of a suit of clothes, as 6 to 10 lbs. of wool makes a suit, increasing the cost 50 cts. to 75 cts. on a suit. Our friends desirous of obtaining further information on this subject can do so by addressing Chas. M. Hill, Sec'y. Philadelphia Wool Association, Philadelphia.

What a Woman Can Do.

There is many a man sitting around whining about the drouthy condition of Texas which he offers as an excuse for not having an orchard and well kept and tasty flower garden. All such should visit the garden of Mrs. Annie B. Nickles, of Laredo, Texas. Mrs. Nickles is a widow, and with her own hands planted a garden in a place where every one declared nothing would grow. She hauled water, and now since the establishment of the waterworks she avails herself of its privileges. Little by little additions have been made by purchase until now she has the most extensive garden in that section of the state. It is too complete to admit of a detailed de-

scription here, but in it can be found almost every description of flower and shrub that can be grown in this semi-tropical climate. She makes the cacti her specialty, with other rare Mexican plants, and makes frequent trips to that country, climbing high peaks and treading difficult mountain paths searching for rare cacti and plants. She has one of the finest and most extensive collections of cacti in the United States. This business is followed for a livelihood and its continued growth is a proof of its success. She is in correspondence with the leading florists and horticulturists in the country, and often sends plants to the most remote points. A little of this estimable lady's energy would not be a bad thing for the extensive army of chronic croakers of Texas.

Irrigating the Pecos.

A company is formed to irrigate 75 miles of the Pecos valley in Texas, from the New Mexico line to Pecos City and below. The incorporation is complete and the projectors are E. S. Newman of El Paso, C. C. Allen, D. Boaz of Fort Worth, Jno. A. Grant of Dallas, A. W. Hilliard and Chas. A. Knight of Pecos. An irrigating canal will be constructed for the purpose of conveying water on the lands, and the company is asking the state to sell the west half of each school section on the line. A bill in the legislature is favorably reported by the senate committee and the prospect is very favorable to the development of large tracts of rich Pecos lands of no present value for lack of sufficient rainfall.

Hansmickleism.

The country throughout the Southwest is badly in need of rain. In sympathy with the ranchmen I have done everything I knew to bring about rain. I have allowed the fire-wood to get down low so that the farmers could charge double price on account of bad roads. I have lost my umbrella. Calamity Jane has had to stand without a shed or blanket. I paid a grocery bill without being dunned for it. I allowed a stockman to get out of town a few days ago without asking him to take the STOCK JOURNAL. I frightened my wife a few nights since by getting home before 10 o'clock p. m. I put in half an hour last week digging in the garden. I—I—in fact I have done everything I could think of to bring rain, but all to no purpose. There is but one thing left to do to save the country. That is the refrigerator. If the people should wake up and hold a meeting, the real estate men, the merchants, the bankers, the saloon men, (a very important factor in this community) the hotel men, and the "prominent citizen," should meet and take some \$100,000 stock in the proposed refrigerator, then the clouds would gather and darken the face of heaven and tears of joy and astonishment would pour down in torrents and deluge the face of the earth, and grass would grow, and trees would bud, and steers would get fat and sassy, and the entire world would look on and wonder how it happened that old Santone had awakened. But this phenomenon has not yet come about, and it hasn't rained.

HANS MICKLE.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

Polk Bros sold to Mr. Leverman of Dallas a Jersey cow for \$150.

W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T., purchased 1500 yearling steers to come from Ennis county.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold a fine Northern draft stallion to Mann & Co. of Wise county for \$500.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co. purchased this week 3000 yearling steers from various parties in central Texas.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to G. W. Wilderman 50 picked mares for breeding purposes. Terms private.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to J. J. Scott of Arlington an imported Clydesdale stallion for \$600 yesterday.

Polk Bros. sold to Col. W. C. Young, president of the Llano Cattle company, four Hereford bulls at \$75 each.

Wilkins Bros. sold 225 head of ewes delivered on the cars at Comstock, Pecos county, for \$1.15 per head.

W. H. and W. L. Gilliland of Baird sold 1000 three and four-year-old steers to W. E. Halsell of Vinita, I. T.

Mr. Smithen of Colorado City sold to Clarence Turner of Muskogee, I. T., 1500 three and four-year-old steers.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold a Clydesdale stallion to Stevenson Bros. of Mansfield, this county, for \$600 yesterday.

Winfield Scott sold 3000 cows and steers to a party in the Indian Territory, but the terms and price could not be ascertained.

J. B. Wilson sold 3000 steers, three and four-year-olds, to be delivered in the nation. All efforts to ascertain price were unsuccessful.

Mr. A. G. Whitlow of Louisiana purchased a jack for \$500 and a mule for \$42.50 from Messrs. R. E. Maddox & Co. These go to Louisiana.

Mr. J. M. Harter of Indiana has purchased a car-load of mares from Messrs. R. E. Maddox & Co. of this city, for which he pays \$30 per head.

Reynolds Bros. sold 1200 three and four-year-old steers located on the Cimmaron in the Indian Territory, to A. Forsythe. Terms private.

Maddox & Co. shipped yesterday a fine Jersey cow with a young Holstein calf to C. U. Connellee of Eastland, Texas. The price paid was \$75.

R. E. Maddox & Co. delivered to Langford & Templeton of Nebraska 550 yearling steers, 250 two-year-old steers and 100 three-year-old heifers.

Several important trades were made at the Fort Worth convention, some of which are not yet to be made public. Among others, we note the following:

J. F. Camp and W. W. Simmonds sold 2,000 head of steers to P. W. Turner, of Chicago, for \$19 a head. They are from the Pecos county pasture.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co. have purchased 5000 yearling heifers for the spring drive. These cattle will be started up the trail among the first herds.

Frank Houts sold four Hereford bulls to T. A. Tidball, two to Roderick Hicks and four to Burk Burnett. Average price \$100 each. All Texas raised by Mr. Houts.

Tuck Boaz has an offer by telegraph of \$12 for 2000 Northwest Texas yearling steers, delivered at Hugo, Colorado. He has accepted the offer and will close the trade.

Messrs. R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to G. W. Wilderman of this city a fine imported Clydesdale stallion for \$1000; also an Indiana Clydesdale stallion for \$800.

Frank Houts sold to W. Broderick

Cloete 33 head of his Texas raised Hereford grade bulls at \$75 each. The bulls are as fine a lot of grade Herefords as could be desired, and go to Old Mexico.

Frank Nelson bought 1000 steers, three years old and over, from Hudson, Havens & Co., on the Pecos. The steers go to Gibson station in the Indian Territory.

Col. W. C. Young purchased two car-loads of Polled Angus and Hereford bulls from Jno. S. Andrews & Co. They go to the Llano Land & Cattle company's ranch.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to a party from Wichita Falls a Texas raised jack for \$600, and another that was grown in Texas that goes to Louisiana for about the same price.

Tom Andrews is back from the west. While gone he purchased for the firm of Jno. S. Andrews & Co. 3500 yearling steers and heifers to fill a contract for Colorado parties.

Nat Skinner of the Indian Territory bought 150 cars of steers in Tom Green county, which he will ship to his ranch in the Indian Territory and graze for the June market.

Webb, Campbell & Hill of Albany, Texas, sold this week 100 head of broke saddle horses to the Worsham Cattle company of Henrietta, and a bunch to Hay & Duncan of Shackelford county.

Messrs. R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to Messrs. Smoot & Litzzy of Roanoke, Texas, one imported Norman stallion for \$1000. They also sold a Morgan stallion to Mr. J. P. Besette of Jack county for \$500.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to Mr. Langford of Nebraska 800 yearling steers, to come from this section and be delivered here by the 25th of this month. The steers will be shipped from here to a point near Omaha, Neb.

At the Abilene convention Gilliland Bros. of Callahan county sold to Mr. Hall, for a Cherokee association, 600 three and four-year-old steers, delivered at Baird, at \$17. They were somewhat thin, and the price is considered fair.

Mr. Johnson of the Indian Territory purchased 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers to be delivered near Caldwell, Kansas, by May 15th next. The price paid was not far from \$19 per head. The cattle were raised in central Texas.

Houston Bros., of Gonzales county, sold about 3000 of one and two-year-olds to Maj. Seth Mabry at private terms. It is rumored that they brought \$6 and \$9, but so far this can not be verified. This is the first real trade made this season, and as small as it is it has awakened much interest.

Colorado Clipper:—Col. Winfield Scott has been rushing the cattle business this year, and has done a good deal of purchasing and selling. He has just completed a sale of 3000 head of stock cattle, one, two and three-year-old and cows and calves, to J. O. Hall of the Indian Territory, at \$12 round. He last week bought 2500 head of three-year-olds. April delivery; terms private. He has sold altogether this year 6500 head, which he will begin delivering March 20th.

Andrews Bros. & Co. have sold their stock yards, covering block 73 on Calhoun street, 200x200, and the barns and sheds thereon, to Messrs. Wilson, Montrief & Co. Mr. Wilson has a stock farm five miles north of this place, which he recently purchased. He is lately from New Mexico, where he has been engaged in mining, but is an old-time Texan, having been raised near Waco. Mr. Montrief and Mr. Maupin are both large stock breeders from Monroe county, Missouri, and are well and favorably known in Texas. The several members of the firm will give their personal attention to the live stock business, and will bring to this

place from time to time thoroughbred jacks, jennets, and stallions, and Hereford and Polled-Angus bulls and heifers.

Lawns! Lawns!

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The Pacing Horse.

[An Essay read by Mr. Campbell Brown of Ewell Farm before the Tennessee Stock Breeders, Feb. 15th, 1887.]

The materials for writing any connected account of the pacer are singularly scanty. If English writers are aware of his existence they have, so far as my reading extends, utterly ignored it, and until very lately American writers have done the same; or, if they spoke of him at all, have spoken contemptuously. In fact, it is hardly ten years since he found his first friends among writers or had from them even faint recognition of his merits. When I began breeding horses fourteen or fifteen years ago, no man had the boldness to raise his voice in favor of the pacer. When mentioned at all he was spoken of in terms of derision as slab-sided, big-headed, cat-hammed, shambling and shuffling along one side at a time. It was a common practice except at one or two establishments (of which Woodburn was much the most prominent) on reaching a pacing cross in a trotting pedigree to stop short and leave it off as evidence of a plebeian origin—a sure sign of "cold blood." The change which has taken place since those days is one we can only realize by a strong effort of memory, and yet if we had but opened our eyes to the facts before us, the evidence in favor of the pacer as a fast, game, stout and useful horse, was about as strong then as it is to-day. There has been hardly a time since the first pacer was harnessed when the best pacing record has not been several seconds faster than the best trotting record, and at no time since trotting races began has a first-class trotter of pacing blood been lacking on the American turf. As far back as 1845 the chestnut pacer, James K. Polk, made a record of 2:27, and paced three miles in much faster time than any trotter had ever been able to show. It was in 1854 that the great mare Pocahontas made a pacing record of 2:17½, but was not until the close of 1859 that any trotter was able to beat 2:20. Then Flora Temple trotted a mile in 2:19½, and a continent talked of the feat with amazement. The time made by Pocahontas was not equaled until 1867, when Dexter made a record of 2:17½. To come down to the present time, Maud S. had hardly made her record of 2:08½ when Johnston paced 2½ seconds better. The best time ever made in actual races against other horses by any trotter is 2:13½ by Maud S., and 2:13½ by Phallas, but four pacers have beaten both these performances. Little Brown Jug won three consecutive heats in 2:12½. Sleepy Tom beat Mattie Hunter and others in 2:12½. Mattie Hunter in turn beat him in 2:12½. Buffalo Girl made a record of 2:12½. Johnston has a record of 2:10, and the following have records as fast as Phallas, viz., 2:13½; Flora Belle, Fuller, Gem and Rowdy Boy. While the list of 2:30 pacers is about one-fifth as long as that of 2:30 trotters, if the line be drawn fifteen seconds lower we shall find that the 2:15 list includes nearly twice as many pacers as trotters. I need hardly go further in this line, as few will deny that the pace is a faster gait than the trot. Let us turn to trotters themselves and see how many of them owe their speed to pacing blood. To begin with sires, the pacer Blue Bull has fifty-three 2:30 trotters and pacers to his credit, standing second only to George Wilkes, with fifty-four, and much above all the other greatest representatives of trotting blood. What he could have done, if his opportunities in the stud had been equal to those of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Volunteer and other fashionable sires, we are left to conjecture. Among famous breed mares, the dams of Maud S. and J. I. C., and of many others of the fastest and gamest trotters, are of pacing blood. Electioneer holds the proud claim of having sired the fastest two-year-old, the fastest three-year-old and the fastest four-year-old that have yet appeared. He owes them all to the blood of the old pacer, St. Clair.

Harry Wilkes is not only the fastest colt of the great George Wilkes, but he is beyond all question the greatest campaigner that we have seen. His dam was a pacer by a pacing sire.

It hardly looks worth while to go further into the question of trotting speed from pacing blood. Most breeders of trotters are ready now to acknowledge their indebtedness to the pacer on this point, but there is still a pretty general impression that the fast pacer is apt to be ugly, rugged and ungainly in form and lacking in finish. In short, that he is low-bred. This is largely an error. No people are more exacting in the matter of equine beauty than the Kentuckians, and nearly all the finest show horses of Kentucky for years past have been of pacing or saddle blood. The Denmarks, the Drennons and the John Dillards were noted for beauty, style and action long before their blood became popular in trotting pedigrees. Nearly all the most noted show horses of Kentucky, Tennessee and the West are pacing bred, and many of the fastest pacers are quite as handsome and show quite as much blood as the fast trotters. Nor is there anything surprising in this, for, while the origin of the pacer is so remote that it is difficult to trace with certainty, the pacing horse as he exists to-day undoubtedly owes much of his beauty and finish to direct and recent crosses of the thoroughbred. This has been particularly the case in Middle Tennessee, where the broken and diversified character of the country and the absence of good roads made pleasant riding horses a necessity for all classes, and the passion for quarter racing combined with a natural desire to improve the looks and finish of the horses they rode led our farmers to patronize thoroughbred stallions to an extent almost unknown elsewhere. For instance, in my own county of Maury, before the war, there were constantly eight or ten thoroughbred stallions kept for public service, of which only one or two were of sufficient note to receive the patronage of racing men. All the others depended on the custom of the farmers. The process of selection by which the good were usually retained and the weeds rejected was the best possible, though those who practiced it were almost unconscious of any exercise of skill. No man was willing to risk his neck by riding a stumbling, blind or unsound horse, and the most active and best travelers were most in demand. Hence the bad were sold and the good remained. The last generation of farmers cared too little for pedigree, but they were better judges of stock and less impelled by necessity to part with their best animals than we, their descendants, have been. But the worst pressure is over for us, and we now have, at least in some degree, opportunity to look carefully over the field and select a goal toward which we shall endeavor to breed. Let us lose none of the virtues of the pacer of past days—his intelligence, docility, activity and speed, combined with soundness and endurance. But let us get rid of some of those defects which have heretofore obscured his merits in the eyes of the world, and endeavor to push him into that prominence and popularity which he fully deserves as being, for our country at least, the most practical and valuable of all horses—the horse from breeding which we may expect the most pleasure, the best service and ultimately the largest profits. If we set about this systematically, of course, we shall avoid all unsoundness, vice and deformity in the stock we select for breeding purposes. But we should go further and pay more attention than we have yet done to breeding for good looks, for symmetry and finish, for rich attractive colors, heavy manes and tails and stylish carriage. Think how much would be added to the wealth and resources of our farmers if by a stroke of the pen the average value of horses in the state could be increased \$25 per head. Yet this is far less than could be accomplished

by a single judicious cross to our present mares. A prominent dealer in saddle and harness horses has recently assured me that of those he picked up throughout the country he could sell a bay, brown or black for from \$30 to \$50 more than he could get for a roan or gray of equal goodness, and that he would have three buyers for the former to one for the latter. He estimates that a heavy tail, well carried, adds \$25 to \$50 to the value of any good horse. In other words, where a good gray or roan horse with what dealers call a "finger-tail" will sell for \$150, the same horse of a bay color and with a heavy flowing tail would bring from \$200 to \$250. My own experience is that as the grade and price rise the difference is still greater, so that \$300, \$400 or \$500 will sometimes hardly measure the loss by breeding to a gray or roan stallion instead of a bay that is equally good. I know it is said that "a good horse cannot be of a bad color." This is very far from true, but we ought to act as if its converse were, and determine that for us no bad horse shall be of good color.

And now one word in conclusion. I often hear it said—indeed, I used often myself to say, "I have no use for a pacer." And if you limit this to mean that you are adverse to riding a horse in a pace or driving him in your carriage at the same gait, I agree with you. But here comes in a strange thing to the uninitiated. I once heard a successful trainer of saddle horses say that any natural pacer could be made a good saddle horse. The very first step, however, is to break him of his tendency to pace, and teach him to walk, fox-trot, trot and canter, and when this is done I defy you to show one his equal for ease, speed and safety of locomotion over rough roads or across the country. Again, the natural pacer, even when trained for the turf, is much disposed to trot on track or road when going at a moderate gait, and if this tendency is cultivated there is no more intelligent, safe and pleasant roadster.

The spirit of improvement and progress is abroad in the land, and our farmers and breeders are encouraged to greater efforts. Let us not ignore or underrate our natural advantages. I thoroughly believe that in the Tennessee pacer and saddle horse we have the foundation for the best breed of horses the world has ever seen. Let us hold the best of our precious material and improve it for ourselves, our children and our state.

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Knowing as we do the great curative effects of Salvo Treatment, we offer the following guarantee: With each order for three packages (3 months' treatment) inclosing \$5, we will send our WRITTEN GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure.

Three packages sent C. O. D. on receipt \$2, to secure us against loss. Send money by F. O. money order, registered letter, express, or bank draft at our risk. Address,

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A treatise on **Salvo Treatment**, containing testimonials from eminent physicians as to the virtue of the principal curative properties of the treatment, sent free. [Sealed.]

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Manufacturers' agents for the state of Texas for

**Glidden's Patent Steel Barb Fencing**

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Inquire for the "GENUINE GLIDDEN," for sale through some appointed reliable merchant in nearly every town in Texas. This wire is so generally called for and preferred that it has come to our notice that very many unscrupulous dealers in inferior grades and styles of wire represent to their customers they are furnished Glidden wire by them, and when put to use, and falling to afford the purchaser satisfaction, the deception is well calculated to injure the reputation of the Glidden Wire it has so justly earned for itself by reason of its uniform perfection.

We would therefore respectfully suggest to consumers who propose to purchase the "GENUINE GLIDDEN BARB WIRE" to be certain to get it, which is always FULL WEIGHTS, and will withstand a uniform tensile strain of 1500 pounds. We doubt if dealers handling the various styles and grades of other wire will call your especial attention to the full weights and uniform strength of their wire. Ask or send for one of our Glidden Barb Wire Pocket Compendiums, fully descriptive of this superior Wire containing calendar for 1887, tables of general information, and latest complete map of Texas. All letters of inquiry will receive our best attention.

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Houston, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A Large Number of Grade Percheron Stallions,

20--Head of Well-bred Jacks--20

I also offer for sale my trotting stallion Chevalier, seal brown, 15½ hands high, fine style, five years old; got by Chevalier, he by Kersarge, he by Volunteer, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Green's Bashaw. Has had but very little training, but will show a "chirpy" gait.

Will meet parties desirous to look or purchase, at ranch any time that may be agreed upon by correspondence.

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Painless Parturition Possible.
Tokology, by Alice B. Stockham, M. D., is a noble book for a noble purpose. Sample pages FREE. 60,000 sold. Mor. \$2.75. SANITARY PUB. CO., CHICAGO.

CURRENT NEWS.

The little town of Tehuacana, Tex., is on a boom now.

Ballinger looks forward to a large wool crop this year.

A cotton compress in Greenville is said to be a necessity.

The wire worms are eating the young corn on Walnut creek.

Work has been commenced on Grayson county's new jail.

Anson, Texas, has had but little rain in the last twenty months.

Many calves are dying in the section around Dawson of blind staggers.

Jones county has received \$2487 from the drouth relief committee.

More grain will be raised in Robertson county this year than many years past.

Three young men of Anson, Texas, have been arrested charged with cattle theft.

Since the beginning of the cotton season Greenville has received 21,000 bales.

The outlook of cattle in the Nation has never been so fine as at the present day.

Some of the horses of Wallace's prairie, Grimes county, are afflicted with glanders.

In Medina county corn and oats are doing well, but in some places the cattle are dying.

The machinery of the Alvarado roller mill and elevator will be started on Wednesday, the 23d.

Some of the gardens in Cleburne have peas six inches high and corn large enough to plow.

The Methodist church at Paris, Texas, are going to build a new church which is to cost \$20,000.

Shackelford county holds out inducements to land purchasers by offering rich lands at low prices.

The City Council of Greenville have let the contract of the waterworks to M. P. Kelly & Co., for \$75,000.

The first bank at Honduras has just been opened at Truxillo. Its stock is owned by American capitalists.

Hill county is now in need of rain. The prospects for a fine stand of corn was never better than at present.

The corner stone of the Episcopal church being built at Morgan, Texas, was laid by Bishop Garrett of Texas.

Up to last Friday 19,066 bales of cotton had been shipped from Waxahachie during the season just closed.

A heavy rain visited Collinsville, Texas, yesterday and every one in the vicinity is brighter and in better spirits.

A ranchman named Vallasander, living near Laredo, Texas, was killed by another ranchman who escaped into Mexico.

Walter Ridgely, a wealthy farmer of Texarkana, Ark., killed four men justifiably because of a ferryboat transaction.

A piece of ground 260 feet square sold at El Paso for \$60,000. There was nothing on the lot except an adobe building.

The county Judge of Martin county ordered last week from Dallas 15,000

pounds of flour for the relief of the destitute.

The Missouri river at this time is higher than ever before known. All the low lands in Dakota Territory are inundated.

Families are leaving Jones county in droves. If they do not get rain soon there will not be 150 families left in the county.

Hunt county has over \$6,000,000 worth of taxable property, according to the assessor's rolls, and more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Duval county is very much in need of rain, and unless they get a good one soon they will be an almost completely ruined community.

The election at Big Springs to determine whether hogs and goats were to run at large or not resulted in an order to pen them.

John Harris, a Colorado City, Texas, stockman, shipped twelve car loads of cattle to Vineta, I. T., yesterday, from his Seven Rivers ranch.

L. A. King, charged with murder in Wood county, has been pronounced insane by a jury of Smith county, and will be sent to the asylum.

Reports from Jacksonville, Fla., say that N. Seligman, of New York, attempted to commit suicide at San Marco hotel at that place.

The nomination of Major Martin, of Henderson county to fill the place vacated by Hon. J. H. Reagan has given satisfaction all over the state.

S. J. Ilastro, a ship broker of New York, has suddenly disappeared leaving creditors whom he owes small amounts about \$60,000 altogether.

Bill Pigeon, a notorious Cherokee Indian died a natural death at Vinita, I. T. The government has offered \$500 reward for his capture.

A big blaze at Big Springs destroyed property to the amount of \$62,300; the total amount of insurance is \$10,000. Eighteen individuals were losers.

Grapevine had two fires last week which caused a loss to Mr. F. L. West of \$3,500; insurance \$2,000. Incendiaries have the credit of causing both fires.

The stock in Lampasas county have passed through the winter with but little loss, and are doing well. The ambling season has opened auspiciously.

A new town, for the present called Braddy, is springing up on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad between Commerce and Wolf City in Hunt county.

Mrs. Hearne, of Whitesboro, delivered a lecture on temperance at Pottsboro last Sunday. She organized a Womans Christian Temperance Union at that place.

William Hardy, a colored man who killed a young white man at Troy, Tenn., was taken from his prison cell by a mob of masked men and hanged to a tree.

During the past week \$900,000 has been shipped to the assistant treasurer at Chicago to meet whatever demand may be made for notes of small denomination.

Suit has been brought in Sherman against the Houston and Texas Central railway involving the right to 35,000 acres of land in Potter and Oldham counties.

In the fire of Guinn & Hayda

stable at Grandview, two very fine horses were lost. Dr. L. H. Gerhard lost one and Judge Mastin lost his fine horse valued at \$150.

The safe in Richmond Hotel, which burned down at Buffalo, N. Y., was dug out yesterday and found to be in good condition. Among the contents were \$40,000 worth of diamonds.

Doc Smith, of Paris, stole a mule from J. W. Francis who lives near that place and traded it to Jno. Gilroy, of that place, and now Francis is suing for the mule on a writ of replevin.

A. L. Patterson of Dallas, has brought suit against the Methodist church for damages, for failure to close a sale of a piece of property, formerly contracted for by the church trustees.

A family of four, father, mother, and two children by the name of Jackson, were drowned at Painted Woods two miles from Bismarck, D. T., where the flood has risen to a terrific height.

The citizens of Houston have met for the purpose of taking stock in the refrigerator. The capital stock of the enterprise is \$500,000, and of this amount Houston is to subscribe \$251,000.

A. K. Cutting has written to authorities at El Paso to know if the Mexican government has done anything towards granting his indemnity for imprisonment. He is now at New Orleans.

The mystery surrounding the murder of the Sell family near Erie, Kas., has been solved. The only remaining member of the family, a boy sixteen, named Willie, has confessed to the crime.

Grace Gardner, a Houston prostitute, has been arrested on a warrant from the Gov. of Ohio, charged with abducting virtuous girls and taking them to Houston, to lead a life of shame.

Plans are being perfected for the erection in Paris of a mammoth ice factory, refrigerating and bottling works. The intention is to have the establishment in operation by the 1st of June.

Henry Shepperd, the negro barber who shot and killed Lorenz Lincoln, another negro, at San Antonio recently, has been convicted of manslaughter and given two years in the penitentiary.

A subscription is being circulated in Alvarado to raise a fund to bore an artesian well to the depth of 1,000 feet if necessary, in order to ascertain if a flow of water can be obtained east of the cross timbers.

Weatherford has received \$4,500 for the drouth committee through Judge J. N. Roach. This is all Parker county will receive. The total amount, counting \$1,500 received before, making \$6,000 for that county.

Wallace Carpenter, aged 18 years, and a son of Adam Carpenter, who was assassinated near Hustonville, Ky., late on Friday night, has been arrested at Louisville, charged with the murder of his father.

It is said that Rev. Matthew C. Julien, pastor of the Trinitarian Church in New Bedford, Mass., will receive a call from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Jno. A. Logan, jr., was married yesterday at Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Edith Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews of Ohio.

Among the many costly presents was a

check for \$50,000 from the bride's father.

A ranchman named Foster, of White Bead Hill, I. T., while shooting at a rat shot into a can of powder; the result was his house was a total wreck and two of his children instantly killed. Himself and wife seriously injured.

Joe Hardin shot and killed Hugh Jenkins at Abbott, Texas. Hardin was also mortally wounded. Both parties are prominent and respected citizens of that place and this double tragedy has cast a gloom over the whole vicinity.

A German farmer named Schubert was thrown from his wagon, near San Antonio, against a tree and his neck instantly broken. He had started to market and his team became frightened, he was thrown to the ground with the fatal result.

Mr P. O. Peterson, of Cisco, Texas, who is section boss on the Texas Central road, has been warned to leave the county by a mob who sent him an anonymous letter, telling him to move which he has refused to do. He now goes armed all the time.

Henry W. Kellner, a storekeeper near Little Rock, Ark., was murdered at his camp by two men supposed to be Sam Aversman and J. S. Jones, who have been arrested. Kellner's wife has been suspected as an accomplice. There is strong talk of lynching.

The Ames Works, at Chicopee, Mass. have finished the equestrian bronze statue of General Albert Sydney Johnston, which is to be unveiled at New Orleans on April 16. The design is by Sculptor Doyle, of New York. The company has been twelve months, night and day, at work upon the statue.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., March 21.—Ed Newell was brought to this city tonight from the Territory and lodged in jail. Several years ago he broke jail at McKinney. Since that time he has served a term in the Chester penitentiary for robbing a store in the Territory. Sheriff Ware wired the sheriff at McKinney that Newell was here awaiting his orders.

G. W. Dotson, residing near Sans Bois, Choctaw Nation, last Saturday swore out a writ before the United States commissioner at Fort Smith for Thomas Jefferson, whom he charged with having seduced Mrs. Dotson by feeding her on candy with Spanish flies in it, and then drawing a pistol and threatening to kill him because he objected to the proceeding. Officers went to San Bois after Jefferson but he had fled, taking Mrs. Dotson with him. He was followed into the Belle Star neighborhood, and captured and landed in jail at Fort Smith.

On the second day of May next there will be opened in London, an exhibition exclusively American in character, which in its purposes and results promises to be of great commercial importance. The advance in art and science, the improvements in machinery and the methods of agriculture, the natural products of the soil, everything in fact that demonstrates the variety and magnitude of our industrial resources, and the skill and ingenuity of our artisans, will find an appropriate place in the great picture. It will be an exhibition calculated to arouse fresh interest among the capitalists and merchants of the Old World, bring them face to face with progressive events that are new and suggestive, and thus stimulate the export trade of the United States, and the further development of their natural wealth.

ROUND-UPS.

H. C. Tardy, of Val Verde county will drive a herd of his own stock this season.

Early wheat in many places in Jones county is looking well, and with a rain will make a good crop.

Pressnal and Mussey, of Fort Stockton, will drive at least one herd of ones and twos this season.

Victoria Advocate, March 12:—Fine rains visited our section this week, and farmers and stockmen are extremely happy.

A mare gave birth to twin mule colts in the stock yards in San Antonio. The mules as well as mare are doing well.

W. N. Black, a stockman late of Anthony, N. M., has just sold out his ranch and cattle in New Mexico and will purchase in Texas.

The Horse Springs Cattle company of Socorro county, New Mexico, will put 2000 cattle on the trail next spring for their Montana ranges.

S. H. Lindsey shipped 105 head of Mexican burros to Baltimore to sell as curiosities. Hope he may make a "spec." and come back for more.

The Abilene Reporter notes a sale by Messrs. J. S. & D. W. Godwin to Mr. Little of Vinita, I. T., of 1,500 head of beef cattle for spring delivery.

Wilson & Lapaz of Presidio county sold 1200 head of muttons to Ross for \$2 a head on the ranch. They are very fine and fat, and brought a good price.

Capt. Simmonds, manager of the Pecos Land and Cattle company, is fattening steers on sotol, and it is expected that he will equal Dr. Carothers' record.

It is conceded here that yearlings are from \$1 to \$1.50 per head less than last spring at this time, while two-year-olds are offered from \$1.50 to \$2 per head less.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 17.—Cattle Commissioners Bailey and Bell having examined a herd of 200 cattle, three animals which were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia were killed.

Capt. J. D. Reed is back from New Mexico. The Captain says cattle wintered all O. K. in New Mexico, and he brings good reports of the condition of the cattle business generally in that section.

Thos. Campa, a prominent cattleman of Southwest Texas, became entangled in the lasso of a horse he was leading, and the animal ran away, dragging him over the ground until he was killed.

C. R. Walker, of Presidio county, will drive a herd north this season, but they will be his own stock, as are those of the great majority of all the drivers this year, very few cattle being bought to drive.

Dr. C. W. Littleton of Oswego, Kansas, bought from 300 to 400 feeders at Cotulla, principally from John A. Kerr, at \$2 per 100 lbs. They will be put on grass in the Indian Territory for early grass heaves.

The J. D. Reed Cattle company of Socorro county, New Mexico, has extended its range on to the east and secured a valuable water front by the purchase of the Pueblo spring in the vicinity of Magdalena.

Eagle Pass Times:—Col. Ike Stevens received, last Wednesday, 58 head of Hereford bulls, and took them to his ranch in Mexico. They were bought in Coleman county. More of our stockmen should follow his example.

The ranchmen in the coast counties are among the most enterprising in the state. Messrs. N. Gussett, Geo. Reynolds, Harry Reynolds, R. King,

Jr., Adams Bros. and T. C. Wright of the Corpus Christi district have all ordered Kentucky jacks, and big mules will be a feature in that section.

Mr. H. Seeligson, a prominent ranchman of Nueces county, died on his ranch of typhus fever on Monday, the 14th. In the death of Mr. Seeligson the ranchmen of Texas lost one of the most enterprising and wide-awake of their number.

A Shorthorn-Durham bull, pedigreed, four years old, and raised in Tarrant county, was shown on the streets of Fort Worth this week. The animal weighs 1945 pounds, which indicates the possibilities in the live-stock line in Tarrant county.

The milkmen about San Antonio feed cotton seed hulls, for which they pay 25 cents a hundred. This looks very much like chaff, but it is fed with two parts of cotton seed meal, and is said to make a much better feed than the plain cotton seed.

Pleasanton Monitor:—A well-bored in the D. & A. Oppenheimer Lparita pasture, about fifteen miles south of Pleasanton, is said to contain water so strongly impregnated with salt that stock refuse to drink it. A quart of water, boiled down, yielded several ounces of pure salt.

J. O. Hall, S. H. Hays and other Indian Territory stockmen have just returned from Texas, where they purchased about 5000 head of cattle, three and five years old; that is, Hall and Hays bought about that many. They paid about \$17 per head.

Inter-Republics:—Several of the best informed and most intelligent cattle owners in West Texas have within the past two weeks refused to sell stock at figures that last year would have been considered considerably in advance of market quotations.

The Williamson County Live Stock association will hold their fair at Taylor on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May. They are making grand preparations for a fine stock and agricultural machinery exhibit, and anything else that will add to the advancement of the institution.

Cotulla Ledger.—It is really astonishing to see the good condition the stock are in throughout this section, when taking into consideration the long drouth they have just passed through and which is yet with us. Where pastures have not been overstocked the cattle are fat.

Gonzales Gazette:—A gentleman of Gonzales visited the country last week, and saw a sufficient number of farmers to form a correct idea of the general prospects. He says the farms are in better condition and have a better showing for a crop than he has seen at this season of the year for several years past.

Pecos City Star:—C. M. Condon of Oswego, Kansas, purchased yesterday, from Messrs. Hudson, Havins, Balfour and other Toyah creek rancheros 1000 head of heaves, from three years old up, to be delivered from the 1st to the 12th prox., for a consideration of \$18 each.

Presidio County News:—Grierson Bros. have about 400 cattle and a large property in and about Fort Davis, and along with General Grierson, whom our people know and most thoroughly respect and esteem, are deeply interested in everything pertaining to the material growth and prosperity of West Texas.

Victoria Advocate:—Messrs. Nanry and Lisman, two purchasers from Syracuse, New York, arrived in our county last week and bought of the Stoner Pasture company twenty-four two-year-old horses for \$500. These gentlemen intend in a few days to ship this stock East.

Spaying will again be practiced by the ranchmen of the

west this season. They are generally now doing it themselves without the aid of a veterinary surgeon, and good success is reported, besides saving \$1 per head, which is no small item these days. Any person who can castrate can spay.

Sam C. Bennett, for years a prominent wholesale grocer of this city, and now an extensive farmer in Zavalla county, having over 400 acres under irrigation, reports that his trial alfalfa has not done well. He does not know whether he irrigated too much or too little, but finds the most of it dead this spring.

A new cattle company has been formed and filed its papers at Helena, Mont. It is to be known as the Detroit and Montana Cattle Company. Capital, \$100,000, in shares of \$25. Incorporators—H. C. Hart, J. G. Rumney, C. E. Bennett, J. C. Hart, G. W. Hammond, J. D. Standish, Benj. Rumney, all of Detroit. Principal office at Detroit.

Eagle Pass Times:—Mr. John Bowles, a prominent stockman of Zavalla county, was in town last Tuesday. He reports that many cattle are dying of starvation in his neighborhood. He says the javalina industry beats cattle raising right now. He sold \$115 worth of javalina skins in Uvalde the other day.

Sam Ragland, manager of the Indiano ranch, Maverick county, hearing that some of his cattle were held in Piedras Negras, Mexico, taken from thieves, went over and received the same. Considerable stealing has been going on by Mexicans, but the officials appeared to be very willing to assist in recovering the stock and punishing the criminals.

Fayette Tankersley of the 7D ranch, at the head of Middle Concho and Kiowa, intends spaying 1000 heifers about the first of April. His ranch contains 162,050 acres inclosed, and besides the water supply from the Concho and Kiowa has fourteen wells with windmills, tanks, troughs, etc. The pasture contains nearly 14,000 graded Texas cattle.

Thos. Turner of Knox county, a prominent stockman who was driving to Seymour one day last week with Samuel Lazarus, a neighbor, was waylaid in his buggy by some parties unknown and shot and killed. Lazarus whipped up the horse and escaped from the assassins. Turner was a witness for the state in a case of cattle theft.

The Stock Growers' Association of Wyoming, now nearly fifteen years old, is the largest of the kind in the world. It organized with ten members, representing 20,000 head of cattle, and now has over 400 members, representing 2,000,000 cattle, more than 100,000 horses, several hundred thousand sheep, with real estate and plant worth in all more than \$100,000,000.

The price offered here now for feeders is about the price netted for the same class of cattle in Chicago, proving that the sale of feeders is a very important market for us, and the extension of the quarantine from March 1 to April 1 in Kansas and Missouri means thousands of dollars in our pockets. The question should be pushed to a successful issue.

The trade in javalina (Mexican hog) skins is rapidly growing, and has become an important branch of industry, ascending into an export of thousands per month. A few years ago it was difficult to find sale for the hides at from 10 to 15 cent each; now they are eagerly sought after at 50 cts. The killing of this little animal affords a good living for many a man in the southwestern counties.

Miles City Journal:—An offer was made on Friday by one of our cattle brokers to deliver on the range here any number of Northern Texas cattle, the month of July, at \$14. If

this class of cattle can be delivered in July, the investment will be a first class one, as with three months to feed in, the cattle can take on enough flesh to go through the winter as well as wintered cattle.

Inter-Republics:—The Mexico & Texas Land and Cattle company has consummated the sale of the entire stock of 801 brood mares and a lot of stallions and colts belonging to the San Isidora ranch near the city of Chihuahua. The former owners are a large English company, and the purchaser is Mr. R. P. Smith, owner of the Oak Grove ranch, near Silver City.

C. B. Jones, stock agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, who has been in the city several days interviewing the stockmen, has made contracts for transporting 6000 head of cattle from Fort Worth on or about May 1, over the Atchison-Gulf line. The fact that these contracts have been made is the best evidence that the line will be in operation from Fort Worth to Arkansas City by that time.

Mason News:—Whenever cattle were commanding good prices in Texas, Mason county cattle were at the top of the market. There are many sections more exclusively devoted to cattle raising than this, but in no county in this state are better or healthier cattle raised. And in this respect last winter was an exception, as the winter was mild, grass never better and cattle are in excellent condition.

At a meeting of the stockmen of the Lower Gila at Duncan, Arizona, on Tuesday, March 15, it was decided to commence the spring round-up on April 15, at the Coronado ranch of the Champion Cattle company, round-up the river through the middle Gila, ending at the ranch of Hart Bros., in the Burros. Charles W. Jones of Nichol, Wren & Jones was unanimously elected captain.

Boerne Advocate:—A serious fire took place on Mr. Faile's ranch about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. It started in the sheep stable, a large and entirely new building, which was completely destroyed as well as nearly 100 young goats, 3 tons of sugar cane, 4,000 pounds of cotton seed, two wagons, two tents, a large quantity of provisions and many other articles, making the total loss very heavy. It is thought to have been set on fire.

The Springer (N. M.) Stockman gives the following encouraging report: "The loss of cattle on this range during the winter is too small to estimate. One-half of one per cent. will more than cover it now, and there is no more risk except in a long-continued drouth. Prospects for a good season were never better, and taking the past, present and future into view we confidently predict something of a jubilee when the association meets in April."

Miles City Stock Journal:—B. Worsham, a heavy stock dealer of Texas, has written to a cowman in this county desiring to contract the delivery of 20,000 head of Texas cattle onto the ranges of eastern Montana, the drive to commence as soon as the grass begins to grow. This is the outfit from whom Conrad purchased two years ago, and evinces the intention of rushing in new brands of cattle to take the place made vacant by the losses of the winter.

The general average of the shrinkage of a steer going from Texas to Chicago is 100 lbs; an average of 400,000 steers are annually furnished by this state, on which the shrinkage aggregates 40,000,000 lbs., which, taking the average weight of a steer at 850 lbs., is equal to 47,059 head of steers, and at the price offered by the Marquis de Mores for 100 head per day which he requires guaranteed, which is \$2.25 per 100 lbs., it amounts to \$900,000.

The Dr. Carothers prickly pear and cotton-seed meal-fed steers, that sold in Chicago recently for \$4.25 per 100, were bought by Swift, the refrigerator

man, who probably will send them to the Boston Yankees or epicurean cockneys of London for corn-fed beef. Well, there is no kick at such innocent deception, providing the feeder gets his price. Not knowing that they have been fed on pear and meal, they will be pronounced first-class, which they were.

John Willett, the projector of a pier into the gulf from Padre Island spent a few days in town last week. While Mr. Willett, who is an enterprising public-spirited man, is not asking for a cent for his scheme, only the moral support and indorsement of the community, it is certainly worse than folly to try to throw cold water on his undertaking. A pier and breakwater as he contemplates would forever settle the deep water question on the Texas gulf coast, and be worth millions to the state.

Corpus Christi Caller:—Last week Mr. James C. Fulton bored another well for the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company about half a mile west of Gregory station, near the Vineyard motts. A depth of 167 feet was reached after curbing through one hundred feet of salt water, when an inexhaustible supply of fresh water was found. The water rose rapidly forcing the tools upward as they were being drawn out. There is now 140 feet of excellent water in the well.

Mobeetie Panhandle:—J. O. B. Street has returned from his trip to Adobe Wells. He says the cowboys out there are all going to farming next year and are now laying plans in true cowboy fashion. Should these plans pan out there will be one of the happiest and most prosperous communities out there on the face of the globe. Every one of them will have just the kind of a section he has always wanted, a cozy house, a beautiful and affectionate wife, lots of hog and hominy, young grangers, etc.

A recent opinion in the U. S. supreme court finally settles a long and expensive litigation over the validity of certain Spanish land grants in Texas known as the eleven-league grants, confirming the same over the state constitutional limitations. The principal beneficiaries in this decision are the Dolores Land and Cattle company, the Nueces Land and Cattle company, and Dr. A. E. Carothers. This proves the oft common law assertion that personal and fee simple property rights cannot be legislated out of existence.

Cisco Round-Up:—The mild winter and open spring has been fine on cattle, and the stockmen are all in high spirits. Stock are in fine fix and the round-ups will commence a month earlier this spring than they did last. Stock buyers wishing to buy would do well to visit this section at once. During the past week there have been several stockmen and farmers in the Round-Up office, and they tell us that at least one thousand head of three and four-year-olds could be bought within reach of Cisco, at \$16, \$18 and \$20 per head; besides plenty of stock cattle and yearlings, cheap.

W. P. Howell of Columbia, Tenn., has sold during the past week, at Polk's stock yards, Holstein bulls to following parties: Bull Tom Polk, to E. F. Robinson, Oak Grove, Texas; bull Commodore of Tennessee, to White Bros., Fort Worth; bull Jennie McOatka, to Polk Bros., Fort Worth; bull Lord Paul, to Coffin Bros., Itaska, Texas; bulls Sam Patch and Lucky Tom, to C. M. Parre, Guinon, Texas; bull Alexander Polk, Heifer Princess of Maury, to James, Lawless, Itaska, Texas; and to other parties in Texas eight finely bred Jersey heifers.

Laramie Boomerang:—"Doc" Harrold, the Texas stock grower who has purchased the Chimney Rock ranch of Mr. George Hutton, is from Fort Worth, in whose vicinity he has large cattle and horse herds. He intends to place on his Laramie ranges every beef steer they will stand, and in ad-

dition he will breed fine horses largely. The Harrold family is at present resident in Denver, having purchased a fine mansion on Sherman avenue. Denver will continue to be the winter residence of the family, but they will probably spend the summer on their Laramie ranch. Mr. A. D. Harrold, a son of the house, is now on the Chimney Rock ranch with an outfit.

In a private letter from D. W. Marsh of Calgary to William Courtney of Miles City, Mr. Marsh says that their winter has already been of seventy days duration, and that in his residence of ten years he has never seen as much severity. The cattle of Mr. Marsh range on Cypress Hills and Maple Creek, but no estimate of the losses can be made as the snow has been so deep, travel so hard and the weather so severe that the range could not be ridden, though they look for very heavy losses. Mr. Marsh is of the opinion that these ranges are too far north and that raising cattle in the Northwest Territory is like bucking against four aces.

The breeding season is now open at the stables of R. E. Maddox & Co. They have in the stud now ready to serve the following: "Hospodar," thoroughbred running stallion; terms \$50. "Peacock," combination saddle and harness stallion; terms \$20. "Dandy," trotting bred stallion; terms \$20. "Ethan Dan," trotting bred stallion; terms \$15. "General Scott," Norman draft stallion; terms \$15. "Jack," the best jack in the state; large and fine; 15 hands; terms \$10 to mares and \$25 to jennets. Notes payable in the fall will be taken for charges, and breeding guaranteed. They will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents to mares. The pedigrees of these above stallions are too long to publish, but their breeding is guaranteed to be first-class.

Sotol, a plant that grows in great profusion in Western Texas, especially in the Devil's river and Pecos country, and appears to the stranger as a worthless incumbrance of our ground, proves to be one of the most valuable growths that could possibly be furnished. In appearance it is very similar to bear grass, but has a bulb about six inches in diameter. This is detached by a stroke of the axe, and on it stock and sheep do finely. Wilkins Brothers have fattened some 14,000 head of sheep on it this winter, and are now marketing them in St. Louis and Chicago alongside of corn-fed mutton. One man with an axe can cut enough for about 800 sheep. Sotol and prickly pear beef and mutton is a West Texas luxury fit for a lord.

Mr. W. Broderick Cloete, an Englishman of the most powerful foreign syndicate in Mexico, spent a few days in San Antonio on the way to his ranch in the state of Coahuila. He has 1,750,000 acres of land on the Sabinas and about Monclova, and will put up 100 miles of fencing, having wire for fifty miles of it at Eagle Pass. Machinery is on the way to sink artesian wells, and some 10,000 head of stock will be added in the near future. Next summer a vessel will be loaded in England with fine bulls and stallions for this ranch, and with this extensive domain Mr. Cloete enjoys some special concessions, such as exemption from taxation for a period of years, colonization privileges, etc., and on his part, must put a certain number of fine stock on the ranch.

Greeley (Col.) Democrat:—During the past week a sale has been made which in all probability is larger than any stock sale made in this section for some years. The deal consisted of the disposal of the entire interest of D. H. and J. W. Snyder Land and Cattle company. This company has been one of the most prominent engaged in the stock business in this section, and has acquired large interests, comprising 30,000 head of cattle and a range of 25,000 acres in the territory known

as the "triangle," a section bounded by the Union Pacific railway, the Platte river and Crow creek. The Snyder Bros. had a one-third interest in the company stock, for which they received \$200,000. The sale was made to the Brown & Iliff Land and Cattle company, of which Mr. Will Iliff, son of the late I. W. Iliff, is a heavy holder. This, we believe, closes out all the stock interests held in this section by the Messrs. Snyder, although they still retain a range of 300,000 acres and 30,000 head of cattle in the Panhandle, Texas.

Soothing Syrup for Cowboys.
Mandan Pioneer.

The Northern Pacific train from the West came into this town a few days since with twenty-five or thirty cowboys, bound for Fort Worth. The festive cow punchers had taken possession of the emigrant sleeper. Every one of them had a huge revolver slung to his belt, all of them were full of bug juice, each man sporting a bottle of forty-rod whisky. When the Dakota division conductor came into the car for their tickets they refused to produce the pasteboards, drawing instead their bottles of chain lightning, and insisting on the ticket puncher drinking with them. A quiet old German passenger, who had been much annoyed by the hilarity of the wild riders of the Western plains, took the conductor to one side and said:

"If I were the conductor of this train I would expend a half a dollar at some convenient drug store for opium and slip it into their bottles."

On reaching Bismarck the conductor acted on this happy suggestion, and sent his brakeman to a drug store for 50 cents' worth of the quieting drug. The brakeman went into the car and accepted their generous offer to imbibe, and, while pretending to drink, quietly slipped a small quantity of the soothing drug in each bottle. Quiet soon reigned where before all had been pandemonium. These denizens of the wild, rowdy West were soon sleeping sounder than the Cardiff giant. The exultant conductor rolled them over like logs, went through their pockets, punched their tickets and rolled them back in their berths. A more peaceful car of passengers never traveled over the Northern Pacific—in fact, the trainload of deaf mute excursionists of the past summer were hilarious when compared with the quiet Texas cowboys. They were turned over to the conductor of the Minnesota division at Fargo, with the remainder of the unexpended drug to use if an emergency should arise before reaching St. Paul.

The very latest spring styles in dress goods, just received at

B. C. EVANS Co's.

Ladies' White Goods,

New combination suits, very pretty and cheap at B. C. Evans Co's.

Henry Burns bought 600 head of muttons of Wilkins Bros. of Brewster county for \$2 per head. They are of the same class, sotol-fed, that those gentlemen recently shipped to the St. Louis market.

The latest spring

Styles in dress goods and latest patterns at B. C. EVANS Co's.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents

Ladies call and examine the large and select line of white goods at B. C. Evans Co's.

Don't Waste Time.

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Loaf and give it a fair trial. If you do it you will never regret it. How many disastrous failures in making bread cause troublesome vexation in the household! This can all be obviated by a trial of Silver Loaf. J. H. Brown guarantuees M. J. strength and efficiency.

ESTRAYS.

BOSQUE COUNTY.

Estrayed before J. W. Gilpin, J. P., three bay mares branded JE (with bar above) on left hip, about 9, 5, and 2 years old, one 14 hands high, one 13½ hands high and the two-year-old filly 14 hands; also one bay mare, nipped on left side, branded

11C on left hip, 10 years old, 15 hands high; also one sorrel mare with flax mane and tail branded

11C on left shoulder with J-B below, 7 years old; also one bay horse colt, 2 years old, branded

11C on left hip—the figure 7 on the neck of last three named.

Estrayed before R. B. Harris, J. P., one work ox, white with red head, about 8 years old, marked swallowfork the right and crop and upperbit the left.

Estrayed before R. G. Gaines, J. P., one light bay mare, about six years old next spring, fifteen hands high, no brand perceivable.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

Estrayed by J. E. Buzbee, commissioner precinct No. 1: One bay mare, about 13½ hands high, branded BFV on left shoulder, also OIL on right shoulder.

Estrayed by Commissioner Farrar: One brown mare, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, bell on, branded RW (the R is transversed) on left shoulder.

Estrayed by J. M. Smith, commissioner precinct No. 4: One dark brown steer, 4 years old, marked crop and over-bit the left, over-bit and swallowfork the right ear, branded ARO on left side.

Estrayed by F. J. Farrar, commissioner precinct No. 2, one bay mare, 7 years old, branded open AC on left shoulder. One bay colt, 1 year old, branded KW on left hip. One dark brown mare, 8 years old, branded LBF on left hip. One black filley, 2 years old, same brand. One black colt, one year old, branded 1001 on right shoulder. One brown horse branded 2 on left shoulder, marked split and under-bit in left ear, saddle marks, nick tail.

Estrayed by J. E. Buzbee, commissioner precinct No. 1: One black horse, 13 hands high, 12 years old, 3 white feet, 3 Spanish brands on left hip.

Estrayed by J. E. Buzbee, commissioner precinct No. 1: One light brown, white backed ox, marked split and under-bit the right ear. No brand.

Estrayed by G. W. Wilson, one black horse, 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, branded 2 on left shoulder and open A T connected at top and two half-circles connected on bottom of A stems on left hip. One black horse 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, same brand as above. One dark bay 12 years old, 15 hands high, small bell on, no brand. One dun filley, 2 years old, 14 hands high, branded 17 on left shoulder. One light bay mare, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, branded with a cross with half circle over it on left thigh. Also one dark bay horse mule, 2 years old, 12 hands high, no brand.

A great deal is written about stock-breeding, but stock feeding, especially in Texas, could be improved very much. Nature furnishes very good feed in our natural grasses, but we must use our judgment as to how much stock to hold on it. Over-stocked range, which means poorly fed stock, is a losing business from beginning to end.

Ladies.

B. C. Evans Co. are now receiving their spring goods, some of the handsomest and finest ever brought to this market.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

LANDS AND LOANS.

Money to lend on good farms and fenced ranches, for a term of years, at reasonable rates. Good property in city or country bought, sold or exchanged for property in other states. Buyers found for a limited amount of Panhandle lands if offered cheap. S. M. SMITH, 714 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas.

MONEY TO LEND.

SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,
Loan Agents and
Ranch Brokers.

We will loan money in any sum desired on first-class real estate security, from three to five years time. We also buy vendors' lein notes. 508 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Mortgage Loans

We arrange Loans for a term of years on
GOOD PASTURES AND FARMS.

For further information apply to

Shattuck & Hoffman,
NEW ORLEANS,
Or to S. KERR, 21 Soledad Street., Up-Stairs,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Farm and Ranch Property

in sums to suit. Call on
Equitable Mortgage Co.
709 Main Street.
DALLAS TEXAS.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

Hambletonian stallion colts from New York mares, sired by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sire Jay-Eye-See and Phallas. These colts are one to three years old and raised in Parker county.

High-grade ones, twos and three-year-old Shorthorn bulls, Texas raised from Registered sires and selected dams. Prices reasonable. J. B. BOWNE, Weatherford, Tex.

Pedigreed Stallions For Sale.

LAMAR.
Sired by Almont Bellfounder, he by Almont sire of Westmont, record 2:01 1/2, and twenty-five others in 2:30 and under; dam, Dolly, by Black Morgan Almont Bellfounder. Lamar is five years old.

ODD FELLOW.
Sired by Buckthorn 2197, he by Hero of Thorndale, by Thorndale, 2:22, by Alexander Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, 2:14; dam, Mary P., by Henry Mambrino. Odd Fellow is three years old.

TOM HAL.
Sired by Messenger; dam, Belle Gilson, by old Tom Hal. Tom Hal is four years old. These stallions are well broke to drive, and all show fast gait. They have been in this state over one year.

THOMAS WITTEN,
Livery and Sale stable, corner Third and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

I am offering for sale, spring delivery, one thousand good prairie-raised Northwest Texas two-year-old steers and fifteen hundred same class one-year-old steers. G. H. BLEWETT, Decatur, Wise County, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

A choice herd of highly improved young cattle, now in the "White Deer" pasture, 30 miles west from Mobeetle, Texas, comprising:
2300 cows;
1000 two-year-olds;
1650 yearlings;
350 Kentucky-bred Shorthorn bulls;
A lot of beeves, stags, etc., and a remnant of ungathered cattle.
Offers may be made for the whole or by classes.

Also 150 head of pure and pedigreed Shorthorn and Polled-Angus, direct importations from Kentucky and Scotland, and their offspring. Address, F. de P. FOSTER, Trustee, 18 Wall street, New York; or
GEORGE TYNG,
Mobeetle, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE.

Seven fine Kentucky Saddle Stallions and two first-class Jacks. For prices, etc., address
JOHN T. WOOFORD, JR.,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

CATTLE, CATTLE!

We are contracting cattle on a large scale, and those wanting to sell or buy will find it to their interest to write us before applying elsewhere. We are located in the center of the cattle region of Northwest Texas, and keep posted in all that pertains to the cattle interest, not only in this, but in all sections of the state.
WEBB, CAMPBELL, & HILL,
Albany, Shackelford County, Texas.

HORSES, HORSES!

We are the agents for the well-known Northwest Texas Horse company's stock of horses, and have 4000 head of this fine native stock for sale. We have 1000 mares, 600 saddle horses (200 well broke), and any classes desired. The prices cannot be duplicated in the entire state. Write us.
WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL,
Albany, Shackelford County, Texas.

PASTURE FOR SALE.

22,400-acre pasture for \$20,000. 13,600 acres leased from railroad, 8800 acres owned and title good. \$7500 can run 15 years at 8 per cent.; \$2500 can run 5 years at 8 per cent.; \$5000 can be paid in cattle and sheep; \$5000 cash or good town property. Land is on Big Wichita river in Baylor county, Texas, 15 miles from Fort Worth & Denver railroad. Address, Box 438, Gainesville, Texas.

HEREFORDS AND SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Two thoroughbred Hereford bulls, one and two years old; also six high-grade bulls and ten high-grade heifers. One Thoroughbred Shorthorn bull and eight high-grade bulls, from one to two years old. All these are acclimated, having been in the state over one year. Ranch three and one-half miles east of Meridian, Texas.
FORRY & MAXWELL,
Meridian, Texas.

6000 THREE, FOUR AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD STEERS FOR SALE.

We have for sale 6000 head of 3, 4 and 5-year-old steers, and there cannot be found in the state a better quality of steers. They were raised by the Kentucky Cattle Raising company on their ranch in Crosby county, Texas, and as this is the finest equipped ranch in the United States, (greatest abundance of water, plenty of grass, cattle supplied with rock salt, etc.) the superior quality of these steers cannot be questioned. A large part of these steers are now fat enough for beef, as they have had every chance to take on flesh. They can be delivered or put upon the trail by April 15. Those wanting to buy a superior quality of fine beef cattle will do well to write us. We are the only authorized and sole agents for the sale of these cattle.
WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL,
Albany, Shackelford County, Texas.
N. B.—If prices suit, will also sell 3000 or 4000 ones and twos, steers.

STEERS AND HEIFERS.

We have for sale 600 head, one-third heifers, balance steers; all raised in Jack and Wise counties, and above a good average of those counties, being considerably graded up with Durham. Will deliver at Decatur or elsewhere by April 1st next. Write for prices and particulars.
FENDLEY & BENHAM,
Decatur, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Three thousand acres finest grass land in Bee county, all fenced, with plenty of water, situated in 8 miles of San Antonio & Arkansas Pass railway. Will take trade or cash. Apply to
J. T. BYUS,
Pettus, Bee county, Texas.

FOR SALE.

RANCH IN CONCHO COUNTY—Twelve sections, 7680 acres, of fine grazing lands, with good summer and winter grass and lasting water. There is a five-room frame house on the property. I will sell this land very cheap. For further information address,
WOOD W. GLASS,
68 Thirty-First Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

STOCK BREEDERS.

HEREFORD RANCH,
WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.



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

STOCK BREEDERS.

Hereford Stock Farm.



GRADE Hereford Calves.

for sale, sired by PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS

—And from—

GRADE HEREFORD, DURHAM AND SELECTED TEXAS COWS.

Write to **W. S. IKARD,**
Henrietta, Texas.

SOUTHMAYD STOCK FARM

TEXAS RAISED

Shorthorn Bulls and Pure Bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cows and Grade Milkers.
J. F. EVANS, SHERMAN, TEX.

English Red Polled Cattle!

Young bulls for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Address,

I. S. HASELTINE,
DORCHESTER, Greene County, MISSOURI.

Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.

H. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Our herds are represented in the Success, Lord Wilton and Sir Bartle Frere blood. Correspondence Solicited.

One Hundred and Fifty



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

G. W. Parsons.

Grand Prairie, Dallas Co., Texas.

RUTHERGLEN STOCK FARM

JAMES ARBUCKLE, Proprietor.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

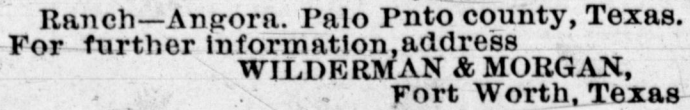
Imported and Texas raised

HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS

for sale. Correspondence solicited.

ANGORA GOATS.

For sale or exchange for good watered lands, 1000 head thoroughbred and high grade of the Bailey stock of California; will do to shear twice a year. Time will be given, with se cured note.
Ranch—Angora. Palo Pinto county, Texas. For further information address
WILDERMAN & MORGAN,
Fort Worth, Texas



MARMATON VALLEY

POULTRY YARDS

F. G. EATON,

Fort Scott, Kansas,

Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, BUFF COCHINS, BLACK JAVAS, BROWN LEGHORNS, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, IMPERIAL PERIN DUCKS.

Eggs in Season.

Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged. Mention Texas Live Stock Journal.

Ohio Improved Chesters
Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. We weighed 2506 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also fowls. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

STOCK BREEDERS.

CHOICE CANINES!

Those who want a valuable, useful and handsome dog should write to me for prices on my

CELEBRATED SCOTCH COLLIES.

Send stamp for circular. Send 15 cents in stamps or cash for a fine photo of one of my Imported Dogs.

Also for sale extra-fine specimens of *Black-and-Tan, Terriers, Beagles, Newfoundland, Setters*, etc., as well as pure-bred Poultry and Pet Stock.

Write fully what you want.

D. Z. EVANS, JR., Germantown, Pa.

Rocky Mountain Herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys,

Consisting of choice females, headed by the STOKES POGIS-RIOTER bull,

"ACE 18988."

Bull calves and heifers for sale. Address,
CHAS. E. HILL,
Valverde Farm, Denver, Colorado.

Jersey Red Hogs,

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

A. H. Peacock Fort Worth Texas.

POULTRY

G. W. PLEASANTS, L. Box 68, Wright City, Mo. High-class fowls and eggs of L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, P. Rocks, W. and B. Leghorns, Ay. Ducks, etc., shipped safely to any part of the U. S. Try the old breeder. Established 1871. Circular free.



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

CLYDESDALE

—AND—

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. All animals guaranteed. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue.
GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

OAKLAWN

The Great Nursery of

PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares Of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS,
All Ages, both Sexes,
IN STOCK.



300 to 400 Imported ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Book. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, Illustrations by Rosa Bonheur.
E. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

Sample Rooms for Salesmen.

GRAND HOTEL,

Cor. Weatherford and Rusk Streets,
S. E. Cor. Public Square, Fort Worth, Tex.

Rooms newly furnished, table unsurpassed. Convenient to all street-car lines. The best accommodations for the money of any hotel in the city. Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

The Throckmorton Association Meeting.

The stockmen of the Throckmorton district met at Throckmorton, March 19, 1887, for the purpose of arranging for the spring round-ups. Captain H. T. Moore was chosen chairman of the convention. Upon motion Messrs. Wood, Gregg, Donnell, King, Davis, Johnson, Williams, Thomas, Middleton, Swagerty, McGonogill and Moore were appointed as a committee to manage the work for the spring round-ups, and after due consideration the committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

We, the committee, recommend that the following wagons begin at the following places: That the JOG, TOP and Griffin wagons meet at Cisco on the 25th day of April and go as far south to begin as the men in charge see fit; and that the JOM, P S and HOT wagons go north and west, and the H-L wagons go to Diamond H round-up on the 20th of May, and that the general round-ups begin on Elm creek; one division meet at ROL ranch and one at old SIS ranch on the 1st day of June, and the south division winding up at Griffin Post Oaks, and the north division winding up at BOB ranch. Also that every man in the district pay his pro rata of the expenses of wagon, and that all men in the district not paying into any wagon shall be charged fifty cents per day board, and that all men not in the district, but paying their pro rata of expenses to some other wagon, shall be boarded free, and that each man wanting his cattle run with a certain wagon must make arrangements with that wagon boss previous to the beginning of work, and furnish he boss with a list of his hands, and each boss furnish other bosses with a list of all parties paying into his wagon.

O. J. WOOD,
Chairman Committee.

Upon motion O. J. Wood and R. J. Johnson were elected superintendents of this district, and J. C. Thomas was elected pasture overseer, and Mr. McGonogill was chosen as first lieutenant.

A motion was carried to appoint Messrs. Davis, McGonogill and Quinn as a committee to engage the services of good reliable men to go to the Panhandle to look after the interest of the stockmen in this country, and said men shall be paid by the stockmen of this section, each paying in proportion to the number of cattle recovered.

The following resolutions were next offered, and unanimously adopted:

To the members of the Throckmorton Stockmen's Association: Believing the time has come when we should adopt some other method in watching the trail herds that pass through our section, we earnestly recommend the following plan: That we have circulars printed and posted up in the most public places, beginning at Albany and ending at Seymour, notifying all trail drivers to keep their herds clear of all cattle not belonging to them; if not, they will have to abide by the law; that we will have their herds watched, but will not cut them.

H. T. MOORE, O. J. WOOD,
JOHN THOMAS, G. M. MCGONOGILL,
G. P. DAVIS, WATT MIDDLETON,
W. L. DONNELL, JOSIAH GREGG.

Upon motion, Messrs. Swagerty, Davis and Johnson were appointed as a committee to hire a man to watch the trail herds, and each man in the district shall be assessed according to the number of cattle he owns, for the purpose of paying said man for his services.

Upon motion, the temporary chairman and secretary were made permanent officers of this association for the ensuing year.

A collection was taken up, and the chairman requested to purchase a record book for the minutes of the convention, and that he also have circulars concerning the above resolution struck, and have them posted, and that he report at the next meeting of this convention. The convention then ad-

journal till the second Saturday in August. H. T. MOORE,
GEORGE MASSIE, Secretary, President,

The most attractive stock of parasols and fans in North Texas can be seen at Randall & Chambers Co's.

Downtight Bargains
In table linen for the next week at B. C. Evans Co.

We make a specialty of fine custom-made clothing.
RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Notice to Cattle Buyers.
The farmers of Brown county have for sale about 2000 one and two-year-old steers. Address Matt S. Wallace, Brownwood, Texas.

Another Cut
On table linen, napkins, and white crocheted quilts at B. C. Evans Co's.

Our millinery department is overflowing with the most attractive novelties of the season.
RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Piper & Schulthess are headquarters for all kinds of fence wire, 249 Market street, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR
MAN
AND
BEAST!
Mexican
Mustang
Liniment

- CURES**
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| Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Rheumatism,
Burns,
Scalds,
Stings,
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Corns, | Scratches,
Sprains,
Strains,
Stitches,
Stiff Joints,
Backache,
Galls,
Sores,
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Cracks. | Contracted
Muscles,
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Hoof Ail,
Screw
Worms,
Swinney,
Saddle Galls,
Piles. |
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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine. The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Cannier needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench. The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it. The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars, and a world of trouble. The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers. The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. **Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.** **Keep a Bottle in the Factory.** Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. **Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.**

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD TRAVEL
—VIA THE—
Missouri Pacific Railway

BECAUSE:

- It is the great thoroughfare between Central Texas and all Points, North, East and West.
- It is the only line passing through the Beautiful Indian Territory.
- It runs a line of SUPERB PULLMAN HOTEL and SLEEPING CARS between St. Louis (via Denison, Dallas and Fort Worth) and San Antonio.
- It runs double daily trains, making close connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, St. Louis and Hannibal for all points.
- Solid trains from San Antonio to St. Louis, via Fort Worth, Dallas and Denison.

BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, NEW YORK, BOSTON, LOUISVILLE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Passengers booked to and from all points in Europe via American Steamship line, between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and the Red Star Steamship line between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp.

For full information or tickets call on
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
H. P. HUGHES, Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.
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THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY,
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Dairy Farming Around Atlanta, Georgia.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

After a thorough investigation, I am decided in the opinion, that the methods employed by the Georgia dairymen are superior to those in the business at home; and a few hints as to the method that has achieved the best practical results may be of benefit to some of our progressive dairymen.

A careful experiment has proved to the dairymen of this section that to obtain the most satisfactory milk and butter yields, the constitution of the cow must be brought to the highest state of climatic adaptability. Years of careful breeding and expensive experiment has reduced theory to this satisfactory standard, that the cow for this climate is a native cross, with whatever pure strain you choose, but Jersey preferred. On a number of farms visited I find two only where thoroughbreds are kept exclusively, and I shall try to show by careful memoranda, made on the premises, that the thoroughbreds fall far behind the generally conceded opinion of all theoretical cow keepers.

In the beginning of my quest for information, I had the great good fortune of meeting Mr. Thomas Q. Johnson, an intelligent gentleman and typical dairyman. Mr. Johnson may be said to control the milk business in Atlanta, having found it necessary to establish an office and central depot in town, for the more systematic distribution of his milk. He very kindly offered to show me over his several farms, and one morning, when the air was crisp to coldness, and the sun shining brightly, we drove along the turnpike, over the ground made famous by the siege of Atlanta. Five miles out, on Peachtree creek, we came to the most distant of Mr. Johnson's farms. It contains one hundred acres lying along the eastern bank of the creek. The barn was the main building. It is seventy-five feet square on the floor, with shed roof twenty-five feet slant on the sides. The main or center halls are twenty-five feet, with storage capacity in the loft. The floor is a gentle incline, from the double manger to the drain gutters, in the center rows of stalls, and from the mangers, against the side walls, to the respective gutters, that drain them. In other words, the immense floor contains three wide halls, or passage ways, and four rows of stalls. A strong comfortable room, twelve by twelve, for the accommodation of the male, and an "infirmary" or succession of large warm stalls for cows in calving. The gutters or drains are four by five inches, and extend the full length of the stall rows. The stalls are four feet wide by five long, and the mangers are three feet from the floor.

A grateful warmth pervades the whole building, but not the least suggestion of vitiated air.

It was milking time, and each cow was tethered to the manger, contentedly munching a mixture of grass, hay and millet. Of the twenty-three cows in milk, the most conspicuous were several prize animals—English and Jersey cows—splendid milkers, and out only for the shortest possible periods; a number of sixteenth-grade

Jerseys with fine records, and perfect beauties; a thoroughbred imported Ayrshire, yielding five gallons daily, and a phenomenal common Georgia native cow that gives with ease the same number of gallons as the imported Ayrshire. I had my faith in blood strains somewhat startled, and began to think that it was not always high breeding that showed the best results. There was the magnificent bull, improved Jersey, Duke of Melrose, who brought the sum of five hundred dollars, when exactly one month old. The butter record of his sisters, the "Duchess" family, is world-wide. This imposing animal, with the peculiar mottled brown shading to whitish brown the color of the pure-breds, stood calmly eating a bran mash, tethered lightly to a tree in the barnyard. He submitted to handling with calf-like docility. There are a number of half and sixteenth grade cows that will be ready to keep up the dairy succession. I must not fail to mention a number of remarkably handsome heifer calves whose udders gave wonderful promise of milk capacity, later on.

Of course these calves are taken from the mothers almost immediately, and the males turned over to the butchers, while the heifers are fed on partially soured milk, though early initiated into the superior diet of milk-warm meal and bran slops.

In looking about, I made these leading observations. A large, well lighted, well ventilated, well warmed, and perfectly clean, thoroughly drained barn, generous feeding and abundant pure fresh water; kind handling and systematic milking, are the essentials of a successful dairy business. The pastures are to be sown in blue and other grasses, and heavy crops are put in, of millet, oats and corn. By the way, on this farm last year they sowed corn in drills like millet, and obtained a splendid and less brittle fodder than by the old method; and here, as well as at all the others farms, they are thickly sodding the low lands in Bermuda. The nutritious qualities of this grass has been satisfactorily demonstrated. It is hardy and succulent, and a fine sodder, forming a net-work over the ground that the hoofs of the cattle do not cut. This struck me as an innovation, for I can remember that after the Bermuda had been introduced as an ornamental grass in Grimes county, Texas, it was soon voted a nuisance, and deadly war waged against it. From my recollection I should pronounce the loamy soil of the central counties of Texas peculiarly adapted to the growth of this nutritious grass, for dairy grazing. I remember how rank and succulent it appeared in the spring, and the drouths of summer did not affect it, like other grasses. I am convinced now that its characteristic propensity to root, as fast as its tendrils grow out long enough, assists in keeping the moisture near the surface, thus rendering it more impervious to drouth.

Every observant dairyman will acknowledge the superiority of the milk, both in quality and quantity, when the cows have access to grass pastures. Unless the winters are more severe in the central counties of Texas than I remember them, I should argue that Bermuda grass in low pastures would remain rank and succulent, through the greater part of winter. The quality of the butter made from such pasturage can easily be imagined. I would suggest the careful consideration of cow-keepers in Texas, as to the advisability of cultivating the Bermuda more extensively.

At the two other farms of Mr. Johnson I saw the same well directed management, observance of details, and exquisite cleanliness.

I must not lose this opportunity to immortalize a Georgia brindle cow on this place. She is sixteen years old and brings a calf every twelve months. Her yield of milk in actual measurement, one year, was one thousand gallons, and she was never known to

fall short of her record. She was just ready to bring her next calf, and has only run out two weeks. Unfortunately for a continuation of this extraordinary milk strain, old Brindle produced male calves only.

There are forty cows in this dairy—ten full-breed Jerseys—who only reach the average of two gallons daily. This farm not possessing the natural water course that make the perfect complement of the Peachtree farm, Mr. Johnson has dug deep wells of never ending water, and a cistern twenty-five feet deep by sixteen feet diameter.

Mr. Johnson, after having courteously shown me over his last farm, made the following interesting remarks:

"You have now seen the extent of my present enterprise. In October, 1885, I witnessed the burning of my barn on the home place, and saw forty thousand dollars, the careful economy of twenty years, go up in flames and smoke. I lost ninety-two thoroughbred Jersey cows, and my bull Leonidas, son of Signal, valued at five thousand dollars. At the same time I lost a number of horses, and a large herd of swine. Fortunately I had several small herds of graded heifers and native cows on my other place, else I should have been completely ruined. At the time of the holocaust, my daily receipts were forty dollars from the dairy product alone. Besides, I turn those hills of compost you see maturing there, to valuable account, and make this thin soil give fine returns, in green corn and turnips, according to the season. I have realized a hundred dollars a day from roasting-ears marketed in Atlanta, and I have gathered such crops of turnips that I have shipped them to neighboring cities by the carloads. Thus, you see, if my grass or grain crop should fall short, in the course of a protracted winter, I have yet made the farm bear all expenses and the milk income is almost clear profit.

"I now milk one hundred and forty cows and average two gallons each. I am a sweet-milk man exclusively, and do not make butter, except for a short period in the spring, when I make a "gilt-edged" article, which I sell for fifty cents per pound.

"I admire the fine points of thoroughbred cattle—what man does not?—and often allow my fancy to outweigh my judgment; but I find by crossing the native cow with the Jersey full blood, I obtain an animal of sound constitution and reliable milk strain. I find them more prolific, and scarcely any reduction in the quantity and quality of the milk when with calf. I place the cow in a comfortable stall in the infirmary and keep the udder gently drained for three weeks or a month before calving, regulating her banishment from the dairy stall according to her temperament or disposition. Yes, dairy farming pays; but like every other business, it requires conscientious handling and a careful observance of details, as the least break in established routine is quickly and disastrously apparent."

Let our dairymen draw their own conclusions. But of one thing I am certain, that the present lax management of dairy cows pursued by the majority of milkmen in Texas is neither conducive to the well-being and development of the cow or the health of the consumers of the impoverished milk that monopolizes the market.

A thrift and comfort pervade the general surroundings of a dairy farm in this state which is absent on many places of a like character in Texas and which will continue there until the dairymen cease to look upon cow keeping as only a makeshift means of obtaining a bare livelihood. There is no small business so full of sure possibilities as dairy farming and it is time that Texans demonstrated the full measure of the advantages to be developed from well directed progress in its management.

MRS. M. M. MURDOCK.
Atlanta, Ga.

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*Cold Winters, Malaria, Catarrh,
Consumption and Rheumatism,
Eight Months Feeding Stock,
Ten Months Bad Roads,
High Taxes, Chinch Bugs,
and Hog Cholera,*

—TO—

NORTHWEST TEXAS,

Where "the folks are kind and clever," the climate is mild, the soil is rich and fertile. Railroads are now building through it in almost every county, cattle are fat, ponies are slick, oceans of mesquite grass, rivers of pure water, pint-cup peaches and wild turkeys, Chickasaw plums and fifty-pound watermelons, and

LAND IS CHEAP,

But the price will be higher by next fall, so you had better

COME NOW,

because there is a great deal of choice land unsold, which can be had in large or small quantities at low prices, and because if you come now you can put in corn, oats, millet, sorghum and vegetables in the months of March, April and May, and make a crop.

There are nine chartered railroads to run south from Kansas, through the Indian Territory to Texas, and they all make the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, a point in their charters. The following named railroads are now under process of construction into the Panhandle of Texas, viz: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Kiowa, Kansas; Fort Worth & Denver City, from Wichita Falls; Fort Worth & Western, from Fort Worth; Kansas Southern, from Fort Worth; Texas Central, from Albany.

FARM LANDS.

We have a large list of choice river-bottom land, situated on the Red river, the Wichita, the Brazos, the Pease, the Canadian and their tributaries, and can furnish any size tract, from 5 to 5000 acres, situated near or along the railroads now in operation, or as projected and located.

GRAZING LANDS.

We have large and small ranches, in tracts of 2000 to 50,000 acres, with lasting water, good protection, and well set in mesquite grass, and can make the location in almost any one of the Panhandle counties that may be desired.

FENCED PASTURES.

We have on sale, with or without stock and ranch outfits complete, several very well selected fenced pastures, located most favorably as to grass, water and protection, in good condition and on reasonable terms and low prices. These properties are situated in Clay, Wichita, Archer, Baylor, Knox and Cottle counties. They all contain a very large proportion of first-class agricultural land, which will increase in value over 100 per cent. over present prices within the next five years, and are really CHOICE INVESTMENTS.

We can furnish almost any amount and quality of farm or ranch land desired, and request correspondents to state about the number of acres wanted and whether bottom or upland, and at about what price, and whether for ranch or farming purposes. Prospectors while in Fort Worth can obtain full information of our properties of manager of this paper. Branch offices at the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway as it progresses into the Panhandle, but all correspondence must be addressed, with stamp, to

MILLER & CO.,

P. O. Box 22,

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

The American Cattle Growers' Association.

Mr. E. M. McGillin of Cleveland submits the following proposition in explanation of his plan to organize a stock company to control the cattle markets of the country:

Capital one hundred million dollars, in one million shares of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing to three hundred million dollars. Subscribers can subscribe for one share for every twenty head of cattle they own. They will give a first mortgage for \$5 on every animal, payable one-fifth on or before December 1st of each year, with 6 per cent. interest added; such payments to be deducted out of beef sales. They will also bind themselves to sell no cattle unless to this company. This company can guarantee that prices will never be less than 3 cts. for range raised steers, 3½ cts. for native or state steers, and 4 cts. for corn-fed steers in good condition. This company will arrange and sell every animal from the time it is dropped a calf until it is beef in the consumers' basket. The company will have an agent, who will be a stockholder, in every village in the United States, who will regularly report everything about the cattle industry in that locality, same as the new association, so that at the principal office of this company they will not alone know every animal in the country, but they will know its exact condition and the exact time when it will be ready for the market.

This company will have stock yards and abattoirs in the most suitable places all over the country. They will also have a sufficient number of retail butcher shops everywhere. All their purchases and sales will be made for cash.

I believe there will be no trouble in having half the bonds, say fifty millions, cashed, which will be needed for a working capital.

Many have urged the necessity of taking in hogs at the rate of one share for every fifty hogs. I believe this would be a wise move. I believe sheep will have to be admitted on the same basis.

In addition to stock yards and abattoirs, this company will have large feeding pens in different localities all over the country, and will also lease out cattle to be fattened on farms. Every care will be taken to encourage the improvement of live stock, and the most suitable pure blood animals for each section will be furnished at a nominal cost. Every effort will be made to transport cattle in the most humane and most economical manner, and to this end the most practical improved cars will be built and railroads will be compelled to use them.

After many years of vexatious trials the Standard Oil company found it impossible to get the retailers to do right, and were forced to take the business in their own hands. I believe this will be more true about butchers, and I believe no matter how cheap we sold them dressed beef, they would continue to retail beef at high prices. It is as important for the success of this company that beef should be retailed cheap as that we pay a fair price for cattle, and this can only be done by opening at once our own retail shops.

I believe this company should pay one-quarter of its net profits back to shippers of cattle in proportion to their shipments, one-quarter to the stockholders and one-half should be carried to the reserve fund.

Each state and territory should elect its own directors, and these directors elect their president. The presidents of states and territories will be the directors of the national company, and they in turn will elect their president. Each president of a state or territory will vote in proportion to the number of shares of stock he represents. The president will appoint the general manager, subject to the approval of the directors. The general manager and general superintendent will appoint

state and territory managers and superintendents subject to the approval of the president and directors. The states and territories will hold their president responsible, and he as a director will hold the president responsible.

Before anything can be done it must be approved by the president and indorsed by the directors.

The president should be paid a salary of \$25,000 per annum, and each of the directors \$10,000 per annum, and no one should be elected to any of these positions unless he can give his entire time to the office. Presidents and directors of states and territories will be honorary offices, no salary being attached.

This company will open retail butcher shops in a dozen of the best markets in Europe, and try by all means to establish a profitable market there. I believe by personal observation such can be done, as great injustice, if not downright dishonesty, has been done the American meats in Europe.

The cowboys have a language of their own which no "tenderfoot" may attain unto until he has served his novitiate. They call a horse herder a "horse wrangler," and a horse breaker a "bronco buster." Their steed is often a "cayuse," and to dress well is to "rag proper." When a cowboy goes out on the prairie he "hits the flat." Whisky is "family disturbance," and to eat is to "chew." His hat is a "cady," his whip a "quirt," his rubber coat a "slicker," his leather overalls are "chaps" or "chapperals" and his revolver is a "45." Bacon is "overland trout" and unbranded cattle are "mavericks."

Young County Association Meeting.

The Cattle Raisers' association of Young county met in the courthouse, in the town of Graham, and elected J. C. Loving president; J. M. Keen, first vice-president; Jack Wilkins, second vice-president; and J. W. Colston, secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

The round-up committee reported the following recommendations:

1. That the work in this district commence on the morning of May the 1st. The N U G wagon to commence in Dark Valley; the T X I wagon to commence at the mouth of Cedar creek; Waters' wagon to commence at Canteope prairie, and Records' wagon to commence at the old Hittson ranch on Cedar. All wagons to be at their respective stations on the night of April 30 and work north as the men in charge may deem best.

2. We further recommend that the river wagon begin its work at the same time as the foregoing wagons, and commence at or near Breckenridge and work north via Donnell's Mill to the Brazos river.

3. We recommend that the general round-up in this district commence on May 20, and round in two divisions, the first division to begin at the Rail A ranch; thence to California creek; thence to Benedict's range; thence to Choat's range; thence to Waters, and thence to the range of the Loving Cattle company, making four rounds and winding up at Lost Valley. The second division to begin at Bitter creek; thence to the old TIP range, making three rounds; thence to the lakes; thence to the old WIT range; thence to Marsh Cook's; thence to and winding up at the old JHJ range.

4. We recommend that the fall round-ups commence on the 15th day of September, at the same places, and proceed as in the spring. We further recommend that all parties ranching in the district who are not paying into some wagon shall be charged board at the rate of 50 cents per day. We further recommend that the different wagon bosses furnish each other with a list of the names of all parties who are interested in their respective wagons.

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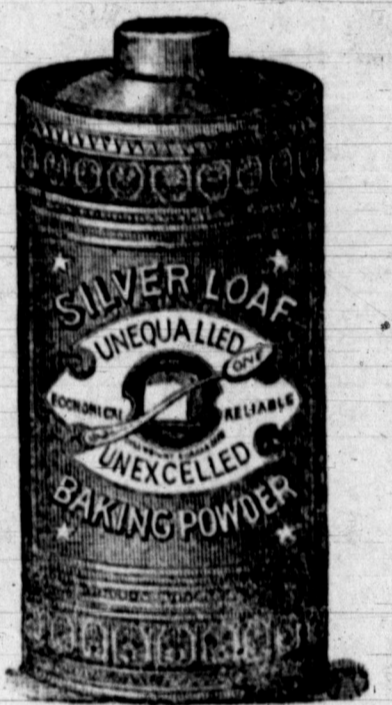
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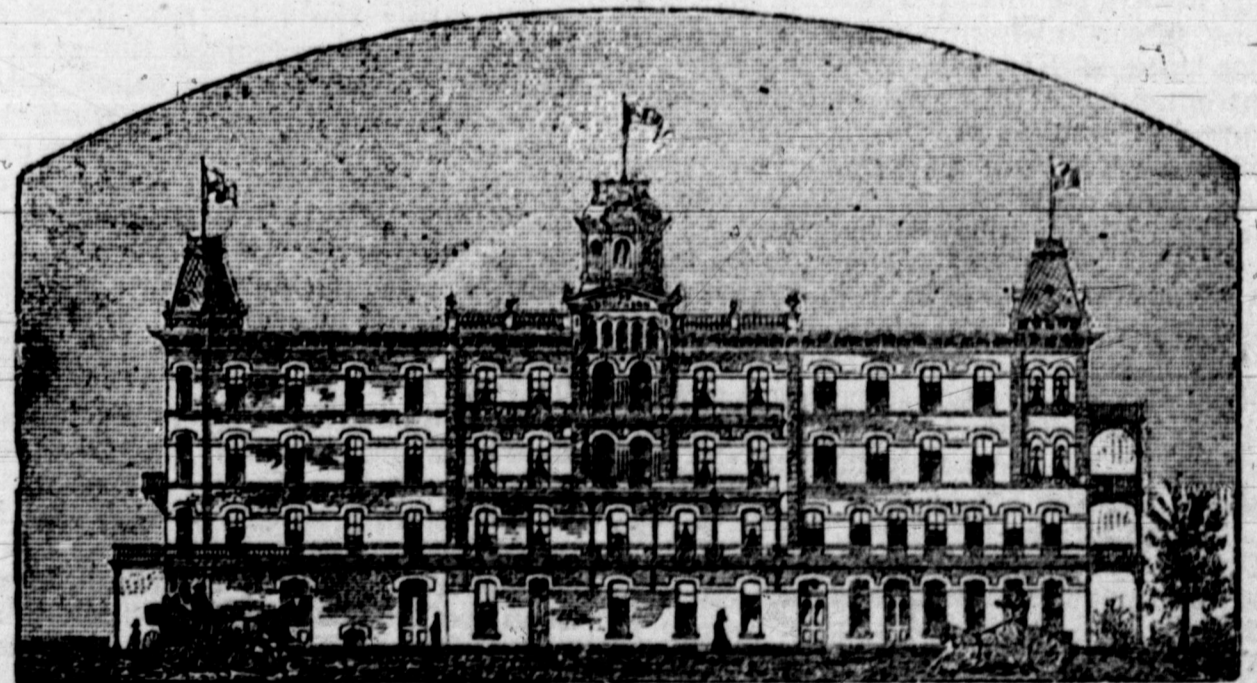
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PERFECT in tone and workmanship, and will last a lifetime. PERFECT SATISFACTION guaranteed. Handsome stool, book and cover with each instrument. Low prices and easy terms. Send for catalogue and prices.

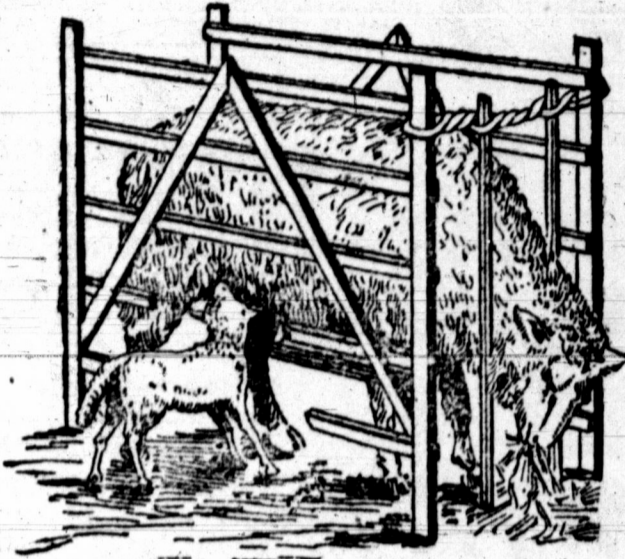
WILL A. WATKIN & COMPANY,

737 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

NOTES ABOUT THE FARM.

Obstinate Ewes.

Farmers often experience annoyance and even loss because a ewe will refuse to own the lamb she is desired to succor. In such a case the obstinate ewe may be confined between two small hurdles. Our cut represents such an arrangement and one approved by Henry Stewart, who says that one day's confinement in it is often sufficient to bring the most stubborn animals to reason.



HURDLES FOR OBSTINATE EWES.

Two light stakes are driven in the ground close together, to confine the ewe's head and keep her from butting the lamb. If she is disposed to lie down, as some stubborn ones will do, a light pole is passed through the hurdles resting upon the lower bar beneath her belly. Thus confined during the day, she is helpless, and if the lamb is lively, it will manage to get its supply of food. The ewe should be released at night.

Profit in Mules.

There is one branch of stock raising which is not by any means overdone, and that is the raising of mules. As the scope of agricultural country in the United States increases, the greater the demand for animals suited for draft purposes, and it is an acknowledged fact that in many sections the mule has as many friends as the horse for this object. The great arguments in favor of mules are their hardiness, endurance and the ease with which they can be sold.

A Kentucky breeder, who has been engaged in raising mules for thirty years, makes the following suggestions: The raising of mules in Kentucky or the west is not profitable unless the animals produced be of good size—say from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half hands high. The best jacks for this class of mules are not less than fifteen hands. The dams are of equal importance and should be improved blooded mares. Mules from such crosses are the best seen in Kentucky and always command a good price. The most important improvement in jacks in the state of Kentucky was through the introduction of the well known Spanish jacks Mammoth and Warrior. These were imported from Spain between the years 1835 and 1840. These jacks, at date of arrival, were valued at, and cost, \$5,000 each, and were full sixteen hands high. As breeders, they were remarkably fine, and greatly improved the size of the jack stock by crossing on the common jennet of Kentucky. Later importations from the same source made additional improvements, but none so decided as the two above named.

According to estimates made by the United States agricultural department, the state in which mules rate highest is New Jersey, the next highest being in Maryland. Texas has the greatest number of any state, and the animals are valued at a lower price—less than one-half the average value in New Jersey, for instance. Kentucky and Missouri show up well in this industry.

The prejudice against the mule is an unjust one. For farm work and road hauling it exceeds all other animals; it is more economical, is stronger, hardier, never gets sick, and, according to old traditions, never dies.

Quality of Cows' Milk.

As a rule, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring. The quality of cows' milk is not only affected by the age of the animal, but by the distance from the time of calving. Climate exerts considerable influence on the quality of milk. In moist and temperate seasons a larger quantity, though generally a poorer quality, of milk is obtained than in dry warm seasons. The race and breed, and size of animals of

course, exercises a powerful influence on quality of milk.

Variations in the composition of milk are dependent also upon age and bodily health. Professor Willard calls attention to the fact that, other things being equal, young cows yield a milk more rich in solids than do old cows, a view not adopted by all American dairymen, some of whom believe that an old cow's milk is as good if not better than a young one's. English dairymen agree with Professor Willard, and generally observe the rule of turning off their milch cows at from seven to eight years of age.

Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 10 1-2 to 11 per cent. of dry matter and about 2 1-2 per cent. of pure fat. It yields from 9 to 10 per cent. of cream. Milk that contains more than 90 per cent. of water and less than 2 per cent. of pure fat is naturally very poor or has been adulterated.

When milk contains from 12 to 12 1-2 per cent. of solid matter and from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent. of pure fatty substance it is rich; and if it contains more than 12 1-2 per cent. of dry matter and 4 per cent. or more of pure fat it is of extra rich quality. Such milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent. of cream in bulk on standing for twenty-four hours at 62 degs. Fahr., as has been proven by the experiments of Professor Willard and others.

Saddle Horses and Their Gaits.

The increased demand for saddle horses, so apparent of late in the east, is felt all over the country, hence the subject of saddle horses and their gaits, treated by such acknowledged authority as The National Live Stock Journal, will doubtless prove of general interest.

The gaits for a saddle horse are the walk, the fox trot, the single foot and the rack. The walk is a gait understood by everybody; but everybody does not understand that a good saddle horse ought to be able to go a square walk at the rate of five miles an hour. The fox trot is faster than the square walk, and the horse will usually take a few steps at this gait when changing from a fast walk to a trot. It may be easily taught to most horses by urging them slightly beyond their ordinary walking speed, and, when they strike the fox trot step, holding them to it. They will soon learn to like it, and

it is one of the easiest of gaits for both horse and rider.

The single foot differs somewhat from the fox trot, and has been described as exactly intermediate between the true trot and the true walk. Each foot appears to move independently of the other, with a sort of pitapat, one at a time motion, and it is a much faster gait than the fox trot.

The rack is very nearly allied to the true pacing gait, the difference being that in the latter the hind foot keeps exact time with the fore foot of the same side, making it what has been called a literal or one side at a time motion, while in the former the hind foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side. The rack is not as fast a gait as the true pace; but is a very desirable gait in a saddle horse. In addition, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot, pace and gallop, and should be quick, nervous and elastic in all his motions, without a particle of dullness or sluggishness in his nature. His mouth should be sensitive, and he should respond instantly to the slightest motion of the rein in the hands of the rider.

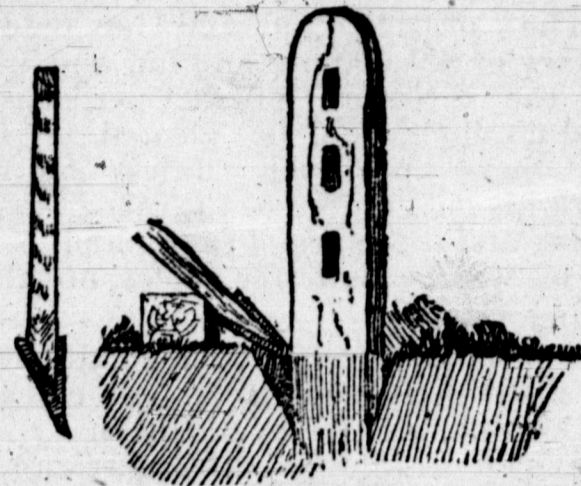
A poor and clumsy rider, however, will soon spoil the best trained saddle horse in the world, and such a person should never be permitted to mount a horse that is exceptionally valuable for that purpose. A "plug" horse and a "plug" rider may well go together; but keep a really good, well trained saddle horse for one who knows how to enjoy this most health giving, exhilarating and delightful of out of door exercise.

Josiah Hoopes says that Crawford's Loto, Druid Hill, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Pinock, Reeves' Favorite and Stump are the cream of a long list of peaches certain to produce crops wherever peaches can be grown at all.

... says: "The practice of spraying apple orchards just after the fruit has set with Paris green or London purple is coming more and more into favor, as it proves to be effective for the destruction of the codlin moth, and with no injurious effects to fruit or trees."

Lifting and Setting Posts.

A convenient and desirable implement for taking up fence posts, says The American Agriculturist, consists of a stout pole of the size and shape of a wagon tongue.



A CONVENIENT POST LIFTER.

The thickest part of this pole, for about fifteen inches from the end, is shaped into a wedge. This is sheathed with a frame made of iron half an inch thick and two and a half inches wide, and securely fastened with screws or bolts. The end should be pointed and slightly bent upward. The manner of using this convenient implement is shown above in the illustration.

Directions are also given for setting a gate post so that the gate will never sag and catch on the ground. Sometimes,

owing to the soft nature of the soil, it is almost impossible to plant the post firmly by ordinary means.

The work may, however, be satisfactorily accomplished by packing medium sized stones around the post, in the hole, as shown in the engraving. Then if it is thought that this will not insure sufficient firmness, add good mortar.

Place in a layer of stones, then mortar enough to imbed the next layer of stones, and so on until the hole is full and the post planted. Do not cover up the stones with earth or disturb the post for a few days until the mortar has "set." Remember that the post must be set plumb while the work is going on, as it can never be straightened after the mortar has "set." Only durable posts should be used, and this method of setting should only be followed with gate posts which are supposed to be permanent, and not with posts apt to be changed.

How to Tell if Timber is Sound.

The soundness of a log of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vibrations will indicate to an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that unsoundness exists.

Stable manure, says Professor Chamberlain, of Iowa, is the best fertilizer on earth.

Professor Roberts favors a free use of cottonseed meal for cows, on account of its being a good milk producing food and the fertilizing properties it leaves in the droppings.

P. J. Berckman, Augusta, Ga., who has tested many varieties of strawberries, numbers the following rich sorts that thrive in moist soils: Sharpless, Wilson, Downing, Kentucky and Monarch of the West.

Cultivation of the Peach.

While the peach can be successfully cultivated out of doors anywhere south of 42 degrees north latitude and under an altitude of 9,000 feet, yet it is not a sure crop north of 40 degrees. But south of this, even to Florida and Texas, it flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. The difference of latitude must determine to considerable extent the value of a variety, yet experience has proven that some varieties do well wherever the peach will succeed at all. These varieties are justly regarded as most valuable for general cultivation. Prominent among these hardier sorts stand the Crawford's and Mixon, high

types of the white and yellow varieties, respectively.

A diversity of opinion exists among intelligent growers in regard to the height of the head of a peach tree, or rather at what height the head should be allowed to begin to form. The arguments advanced by advocates of low heads are two: First, that the fruit is nearer the ground and more easily picked; second, that the low heads withstand the storms better and are not so easily blown down. Growers opposed to low heads claim that the lower branches die for want of sufficient air and sunshine, and that low heads prevent convenient cultivation. J. A. Fulton, a well known authority in the peach growing district of Delaware, thinks three feet the proper height from which to start the head, as this admits of room enough to cultivate around the trees with a mule or low horse.

Feeding Cows for Milk.

Professor L. B. Arnold, who is considered high authority in all matters pertaining to the dairy, advises, when milk is the object, the following as a profitable food for milch cows:

400 pounds of bran.....	\$4 00
200 pounds of corn meal.....	3 00
100 pounds of cotton seed meal.....	1 43
	\$8 43

which gives \$1.21 as the cost of 100 pounds of the mixture, or if any or all the materials can be purchased at lower figures, the cost of the compound will be proportionately less.

On the subject of how to feed ground rations, Professor Arnold says that there is no advantage in simply wetting ground feed to give to cattle. "It is quite as well for them to eat it dry, and it is better to feed it so in winter, unless it can be fed warm. When the weather is suitable there is some advantage in wetting the hay or straw to be fed, and mixing the ground feed with it. Fed in this way the meal and coarse fodder go into the first stomach, or rumen, together, and all are remasticated. If the meal is fed alone, it is liable to miss the first stomach and go directly into the third or fourth stomach, when it is not chewed over again, and hence it is not digested as soon or as well. One pound of the mixed food for each 100 pounds of live weight, mixed with straw, would be a suitable ration for milch cows. If fed to store cattle or dry cows, 25 per cent. less meal would suffice."

Facts Worth Knowing.

One thousand women own and manage farms in Iowa.

All fowls that feather slowly are, it is claimed, hardy.

Too large pots account for many failures in flower culture.

The Herefords have proven a popular breed on the western cattle ranches.

Progressive growers no longer feed little chicks an exclusive diet of corn meal.

The Augusta R. nake water melon is favorably known in both northern and southern markets.

Tomato, cabbage and other tender plants are often saved at time of transplanting by dipping the roots into manure water and rich earth mixed to about the consistency of thin mush.

Profitable culture requires that care be taken in setting out plants to give sunny exposure to whatever delights in heat and sunshine, reserving partially shaded spots to plants that will thrive in the shade.

No lawn can be long maintained in good order without successive rolling. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. Rolling ought to be done early, before the ground becomes dry.

W. D. Philbrick believes that soaking seeds, as a rule, does more harm than good. He says: "The only chemical stuffs that have proved useful, so far as I know, are the blue vitriol to destroy germs of smut, strychnine to destroy crows and blackbirds and smearing of tar on corn-seed for protection from these birds."

William Crozier, New York, says: "I estimate the average value of mangel for feeding stock to be \$4 per ton, or \$120 per acre; two tons—the average crop of hay—would be only \$30 per acre. The seed, manure and cultivation of a crop of mangels need not exceed \$80 per acre at the utmost, leaving a clear profit of \$40 per acre over the labor."

The Vegetable Garden.

The vegetable garden ought never to be in an orchard, or have trees or shrubs within it, for best results. The vegetable garden on a farm should be placed, when practicable, so as to be easily reached from the barn, to facilitate house cultivation. A gentle inclination to the south and east is the warmest, will give the earliest vegetables, and be best for corn, melons, tomatoes, etc., but it suffers more from a spring or early fall frost, because of receiving the direct rays of the morning sun. An inclination to the north and west is later, suffers less in a drought, and is the best for peas, cabbage, lettuce, etc. So it is an advantage in a large garden to have both these exposures, but for small gardens a gentle inclination to the south and east or a level surface is the best.

The arrangement of a small garden, when most or all of the work is done by hand, is a matter of taste, but on the farm it is quite important to have the garden so arranged that most of the work can be done by horse power.

Golden Queen Raspberry.

Numbered with new varieties of fruit prominent the present season among fruit growers everywhere that raspberries can be raised is the Golden Queen. This is supposed to be a seed of the Cuthbert. The claims made for it are that, while hardy and therefore adapted to the northern states, it also finds favor at the south, where heretofore only the Black Caps have succeeded well, the heat being too great for the red varieties. Flattering reports, it is claimed, have been received from Maine and Minnesota to Florida, Louisiana and Texas.



GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

Vick describes this berry as of large size and good quality and golden yellow in color. The canes are said to be strong and productive. Mr. Theo. F. Baker, formerly president of the New Jersey Horticultural society, expresses himself as pleased with the Golden Queen, which he has found will bear transportation with the best of the raspberries. J. T. Lovett claims that it bears draught admirably, and produces fruit in abundance. It seems to be sufficiently promising to justify a trial, at least on a small scale.

How and When to Plant Seeds.

The first important step taken toward the cultivation of a crop is the obtaining of good seed. Next come considerations of soil and depth of planting. The temperature and moisture of the ground have more to do with the successes and failures yearly recorded than is generally acted upon. Wheat and barley, for instance, while they struggle through the ground at the extreme temperatures of 41 degrees and 100 degrees, germinate most rapidly, other conditions being equal, at about 84 degrees. Corn does best at say 90 degrees, though it will germinate at from 50 to 115 degrees. The squash bean and pea all germinate quickly at about the same temperature as that given for corn. Clover seed often fails because sown at a time of insufficient moisture, while millet, for instance, under similar conditions of dryness will secure a good catch.

Every one who plants at all understands that the size of the seed has much to do with the depth of covering required, and farmers with one accord place corn deeper than the small grains, and the small grains deeper than the grasses, but all farmers do not vary these respective depths to suit the different soils into which the seed are placed, and yet it requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which lies close to the seed admits of slighter covering than a shifting, sandy one. Many interesting experiments have been made from time to time in testing the germinating powers of seed under different depths of covering. In a table prepared by Professor Petri, showing the germination of wheat at certain depths in

the ground, it appears that about three-fourths of the seed planted will come up at a depth of three inches, and nearly all at from one to two inches.

These and similar facts point to the importance of every planter's acquainting himself with the requirements of the seeds to be planted, and regulating time and depth of sowing to suit the same. They also explain many failures which have been laid to the quality of the seed; but this should not lessen the zeal of farmers in their endeavors for a good, pure article.

Drill Planting—Shallow Cultivation.

It is nineteen years since Mr. E. S. Carman first began the advocacy of planting corn in drills instead of hills; of sowing fertilizers on the surface and merely harrowing them in; of surface cultivation—that is, shallow cultivation; and of keeping the land as level as possible—that is, not hilling up. There were then, as indeed there were many years previously, advocates of one or the other of these methods, but none who favored all simultaneously.

At the present time there are many progressive farmers who have tried this method, and few, if any, of them would return to the old way, viz.: plowing under the manure, planting in hill, hilling up and deep cultivation, until the corn is harvested.

Mr. Carman also says: All farmers who have planted corn very early know that after the plants sprout and have grown two or three inches there usually comes a cold spell, and the plants stop growing and often assume a yellow, sickly appearance. Is this due, as is generally supposed, to the cold weather altogether, or to the fact that nitrification ceases? If inquiring farmers would sow a little nitrate of soda upon a small portion of the field when planting, thus supplying nitrogen in an immediately available form, it might appear that the "standstill" was due rather to a deficiency of nitrogenous food than to the cool weather.

Age of Seeds.

Corn will keep well on the cob, if it was properly dried, for several years longer than when shelled. In buying seed corn, if shelled, select if possible that which is only one year old. Some seeds are never to be depended on when more than one year old, as parsnips, onions and leeks; but if kept properly in an atmosphere of even temperature and humidity, most are good for a longer time. Among those safe for only two years may be named all kinds of peas and beans, egg plant, carrot, sage, salsify, spinach, peppers and most of the grasses, while parsley, lettuce, asparagus, radish, etc., may be relied on at three years old, and celery, turnip, cabbage and cauliflower for at least four years. Squash, tomatoes, beets, melons, pumpkins and cucumbers retain their vitality from five to ten years.

Manures for Garden Purposes.

For garden purposes there is nothing better than well rotted stable manure, with which tobacco stems, bones, leaves or any refuse vegetable or animal matter may be composted with advantage. This should be plowed in unless the soil is quite sandy and the manure very fine, when it may be applied on the surface, and simply harrowed or raked in. Plaster, salt, wood ashes, guano, ground bone, all are valuable and can be used to advantage in connection with the stable manure. Plaster should not be applied until the plants are well up. Ashes and salt should not be mixed with the other manures, and may be sown broadcast and raked in just before planting. Guano, ground bone and superphosphate give better results if one-half is sown broadcast at planting and the balance when the vegetables are half grown. In some cases sand, leached ashes and peat on clay soils, and clay and muck on sandy soils, will prove as valuable as manures. Occasionally a spot which has been used for a garden for many years will become unproductive in spite of liberal manurings. We know of no other remedy than to abandon it for a garden, seed down to clover and allow it to remain two years, when it may be plowed under, and the garden will be found to have regained its original fertility.

Facts of General Interest.

Cattle have suffered terribly in Montana.

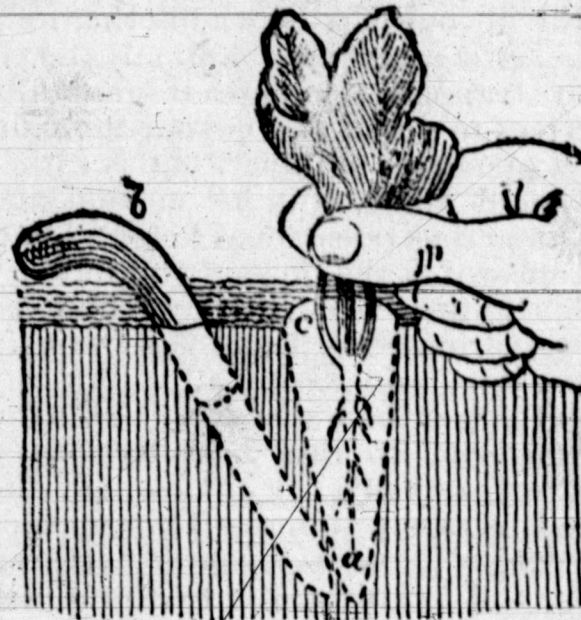
The fruit trade of Boston asks for cheap fruit baskets which need not be returned.

The average in sugar cane has been much increased in Louisiana.

Transplanting.

When plants are removed from the soil in which the seed germinated, a considerable shock is experienced unless great care is exercised in transplanting them to their new bed. The important operation of transplanting is properly performed when the equilibrium between the functions of the roots and the leaves is soonest re-established. If plants are transplanted to a wet and particularly heavy soil, the part pressed to the roots will bake and contract, leaving open spaces near the roots. The earth into which plants are to be shifted should be freshly dug, as this seems to encourage an early emission of young rootlets; and it should be as fine as possible, so that every part of the roots may come in contact with soil and moisture.

If the earth has been freshly stirred and is moist enough to allow planting holes to be made by the dibble, without caving in, and the soil is not very sandy, new roots will soon begin to grow, and the warm soil will push these rapidly forward.



PROPER USE OF THE DIBBLE.

A. Oemler, in some very sound advice given to truck farmers of the south, furnishes directions that may be safely followed in any locality where vegetable and strawberry plants are grown. Following are some of his suggestions: In transplanting such plants as the strawberry, the fibrous roots should be opened out as much as possible, while the root of the tap rooted plant, as the cabbage, beet, etc., should be placed regularly up and down and not bent upon itself. If such root is bent, the nutritive matter in descending from the boxes will be interrupted at the bend, and new rootlets will be slow to appear beyond it. In transplanting, the soil ought to be uniformly, but not harshly, pressed to the roots their entire length, from the extreme lower point upward.

With the exception of asparagus, horse radish, onions and such plants as emit new roots along the lower portion of the stem, as tomatoes, cabbage, etc., it is a safe rule to put down the plant to the depth of which it originally grew. In sandy soil it sometimes becomes necessary, in a drought, during an entire transplanting season, to water the plants after they are set out. In this case the watered surface should be covered with dry soil to prevent baking.

In a loose, fine, light soil, free from sticks, stones, pebbles, etc., the hand alone is often used in transplanting on a small scale, but either the planting stick or dibble, or the trowel, is preferable. The trowel is the safer implement in the hands of an unskilled workman. In using the dibble, it is thrust into the soil to at least the full depth at which the plant is to be inserted, the hole is then widened by a rotary motion of the implement.

To insert the plant properly, it is held between the thumb and the index finger of the left hand, and thus placed in the hole; the dibble is then plunged into the ground two or three inches from the plant, in a direction with its point toward and a little below the end of the root. The engraving, taken from Truck Farming, shows the hole made by the dibble with the root of the plant within it. The dibble is thrust into the ground, ready to fix the root in place, by using the point (a) as a fulcrum and moving the handle of the dibble from b to c the soil will be pressed to the root for its entire length from a to c. If this be done with sufficient force, it will fix the delicate plant firmly in the soil. If, on the other hand, the dibble is inserted perpendicularly or parallel with the plant instead of at an angle, or if it be partly withdrawn before the movement from b to c is completed, the soil will only be pressed to the root at the top, leaving its more important part loosely

suspended in an open excavation in the soil.

Planting proceeds most conveniently from left to right. When the trowel is employed the operation is the same, except that the implement is inserted in front of the plant instead of at its side.

Horses That Sell Well.

There is no branch of the stock industry that, with judicious management, pays better than rearing horses. Farmers may come in for their share of profits in this industry if they will but exercise common sense. There are enough trotters; remember this and leave their rearing and training to professional breeders. The farmer's opportunity lies in the production of good, serviceable animals, which will sell at a remunerative price. Such horses always pay, and there is not half the risk in raising these there is with the lighter and more nervous trotters. It is only about one trotter in 500 that amounts to anything—at least that makes a sufficiently good record to pay for his trouble and brings a big sum extra. When a trotter falls below a certain standard he is the most valueless of horses to own.

There is always a ready sale for half-bred percherons, as is there indeed for any good shaped horse that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. The quick stepping ones prove excellent coaches and are in demand as carriage teams, while the more clumsy, slow going animals prove valuable as cart and truck horses.

Oat or Wheat Straw.

The question often arises among farmers as to the relative value of oat and wheat straw for feeding purposes. To make an accurate comparison between these straws it would be necessary that each kind should be cut at exactly the same stage of maturity, while in practice oats are usually cut at an earlier stage of ripeness than is wheat. Wheat straw in an average condition, according to the analysis of as high an authority as Dr. Volckner, contains between 1 and 2 per cent. of fatty matter, from 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, 4 to 6 per cent. of sugar and mucilaginous matter, soluble in water, and about 20 per cent. of fiber in a sufficiently soft state to yield to the action of digestive liquids. Oat straw was found to be somewhat similar in composition as far as the proportions of oil and nitrogenous compounds are concerned, but it contained more sugar and extractive matter and a much larger proportion of digestible fiber. While in the case of wheat straw rather more than one-fourth of the total fiber is digestible, in the case of oat straw considerably more than one-half of the fiber is soluble. Oat straw, then, as a rule, is superior in feeding value, because it contains a much larger proportion of digestible fat forming and heat producing properties.—World.

Transplanting Native Trees.

Nursery grown trees give, as a rule, better satisfaction than do those taken up from their native localities. This is principally owing to the fact that the roots of plants growing wild extend further from the stems than those raised in nurseries, where they have been once or oftener transplanted. Yet, with a little extra care, native trees may be transplanted successfully. The American Agriculturist advises that specimens growing in dry and open situations should be selected. As many and as much of the roots, especially the fine, fibrous ones, that can be dug up should be preserved, and care must be taken not to expose these to the sun and winds more than is unavoidable. The tops have to be cut back severely, removing one-half or two-thirds of all the branches, and this is best done before planting the trees. The holes should have been dug previously, and whenever practicable the trees should be taken up and planted on a cloudy or damp day.

The product of 1886 in 1886 was much greater than ever before.

The prevailing idea is that the wool clip of 1886 is as much as 10 per cent. short.

There are 113 farmers in the Connecticut legislature.

A recent estimate places the cotton crop of the year at 6,640,000 bales. The quality is superior.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's eye water. Druggists sell it at 25 cents.

The Peccary and the Wolverine. Country Gentleman.

One of the most interesting of the large American mammals is the collared peccary or Mexican hog (*Dicotyles torquatus*). This species once ranged from Northern Texas and the Red River of Arkansas southward throughout Mexico and tropical America; now the breech-loading rifle and the constant encroachments of countless thousands of emigrants and settlers on its territory are fast sending the peccary to join the buffalo among the list of "animals extinct within the memory of living men," as the books put it. Its present range in the United States includes only the wildest portions of Texas, where it is far from common. It is a small animal compared with its relative, the domestic swine; the length of an adult male is 3 feet 4 inches from snout to root of tail; the height at shoulder about 2 feet. The tail is a mere stub about an inch in length. The head is broad and large, and the jaws are armed with strong tusks or canine teeth. The body is covered with strong stiff bristles. The snout is protected by a naked cartilage much like that found in the common hog. The legs are short and the hoofs hard and compact. On the back near the tail there opens a glandular organ which secretes a strong-scented fluid. The general color is grizzly reddish brown, nearly black along the dorsal line. The neck is partially surrounded by a collar of whitish hairs, which is two inches broad. The young animals are uniformly reddish in color.

This species is, or rather was before so nearly exterminated, a gregarious animal, a number of individuals being generally found together; now they live in small bands or families, and inhabit the deepest and most inaccessible portions of the forests. When it was yet common this animal sometimes did great damage to the crops of the planter, who would not have hesitated to denounce it as an inveterate enemy; the animal is now, however, too scarce and wary to do any damage. It prefers low, marshy woods and usually makes its lair in the cavity of some huge old tree, hollow at its base. The peccary is the bravest animal on our continent; even the formidable jaguar and grizzly bear were sometimes driven off by their fierce and united attacks, their sharp tusks inflicting terrible wounds on an assailant. Many a hunter, too, has had his life put in jeopardy by attacking these courageous little animals, and has been fain to pass the night in a tree to escape their revenge. Now, however, the numbers of the species are too few to resist attack, and it has become cowed and shy.

The Mexican hog is omnivorous, though not so much of a flesh eater as the domestic pig; berries, nuts and roots are its usual food; it roots in the ground for the latter after the manner of its family.

This species is not of prolific animal like the wild boar of the old world; they breed but once a year, and two is said to be the average number at a birth. The peccary is easily domesticated, and might be bred into a very useful domestic animal. The flesh is said to be excellent, but it is necessary to cut out the peculiar gland on the back as soon as the animal is killed, otherwise the meat will become tainted with its musky odor.

Another and considerably larger species of wild hog, the white-lipped peccary, is common in some parts of South America. Neither species must be confounded with the truly wild hogs found in various localities in America, and which are the descendants of tame animals run wild, and belong to the genus *Sus*. The collared peccary is becoming too rare an animal for much attention to be paid to its chase. It is either still-hunted or stalked, and shot at long range or run down with dogs; in the latter case it generally retreats to its lair and there stands at bay and is easily shot down.

A number of very important species found within our borders have not

been described in these letters because of their bearing little if any relation to agriculture even on the far frontier. Among these may be prominently mentioned the wolverine (*Gulo luscus*). Though often a nuisance to the trapper from robbing his traps, this species is too rare and retiring an animal to deserve more than a brief notice here. The general color of this large bear-like weasel is dark brown, passing into black above. The tail is short and bushy, the hair of the body is thick and shaggy. The legs are short and stout, and the form compact and heavy; the feet are armed with long and strong claws. Length from nose to root of tail, 30 inches; tail 10 inches or less in length; large individuals are, however, frequently met with. The food of this species consists of small rodents and other animals, and it will readily devour carrion when other food fails. It is a cunning animal and is rarely trapped, although it generally contrives to get at and devour the bait. It is a good tree climber, but is rather heavy and sluggish in its movements. The numerous tales afloat among hunters concerning the powers and ferocity of this animal are entirely fabulous, the wolverine being timid and retiring in its habits, and rarely attacking any animal larger than a beaver. Skins of the wolverine are rare in collections, a few are yearly shot by chance, but the animal is rarely found. This species is sparingly found in the most northern states, and northward into the Polar regions.

Feeding Sheep.

Eds. Country Gentlemen—I wish you would give us an article on sheep feeding for say 100-lb. lambs. What amount of corn and oats (mixed equal parts) would you commence with, and how fast would you increase it? I. C. R.

Mr. R. proposes to feed sheep in the good old way with whole grain and fodder, fed separately. Sheep digest whole grain better than cattle, because they more completely masticate it, and therefore more completely mix saliva with it, before swallowing, but this grain is not raised and re-masticated any more with sheep than with cattle. This greater amount of saliva mixed with the masticated grain by sheep is the cause of their digesting a larger percentage than cattle—saliva is an important digester of food. This is why cattle digest their grain food so much better when this is so mixed with the hay that they must eat both together, which causes the grain to be raised with the hay, and all is re-masticated together. In this re-mastication the saliva flows freely and saturates the whole mass. Sheep, as stated above, masticate whole grain, eaten alone, much better than cattle, causing a larger flow of saliva, and thus having the advantage in digesting whole grain. But it must not be supposed that sheep are not benefited by mixing their grain with hay or other fodder, so as to cause the grain to be re-masticated.

Replying to R.'s question about quantity of "oats and corn in equal parts"—by which I suppose equal weights is meant—to sheep of 100 lbs., and lamb of 70 lbs., I could do it better had he mentioned what fodder the sheep get beside the grain. If they have fine clover hay the grain ration would be reduced.

If we suppose that their fodder ration is sufficient as the food of support—that is, 2.25 lbs. and 1.57 lbs. respectively, to wethers and lambs, of the best clover hay, or 2 per cent. of the live weight of water and dry food—then science says, add 50 per cent. to this as the food of production—that is, give of the mixed grain 1.12 lbs., and 0.78 lbs., respectively to wethers and lambs. This formula means a general average of sheep, and it will be found to be very close to the best practical ration for feeding sheep.

It will be seen that the whole ration of clover hay and grain is 3.37 lbs. and 2.35 lbs. Two-thirds of this—2.25 lbs. and 1.57 lbs.—is the food of support—

and one-third—or 1.12 lbs. and 0.78 lbs.—is the food of production—growth or fattening. This is a very important principle in feeding, showing how procrastination in growing animals intended for human food doubles the cost of producing meat. This is modified in the case of sheep by the yearly income from wool, but it is still true that wool alone does not pay the expense of keeping sheep, and that, except for breeding, economy does not justify keeping sheep older than 12 to 18 months, and these must be full fed from first to last.

Now let us return to R.'s wethers and lambs. If he feeds only straw or other such poor fodder, then the grain ration must be increased. In that case begin with 1½ lbs. of mixed corn and oats to the wethers, 1-10 lbs. to the lambs, and gradually increase it to 2½ lbs. to wethers and 1½ lbs. to the lambs. And if he wishes to produce the best result, consistent with this system of feeding, keeping the digestive organs in a healthy condition, let him add of old or new process linseed meal, 3 oz. per day to the wethers, and 2 oz. to the feed of the lambs. This homeopathic dose of linseed meal will produce a marked result in the weekly gain.

I must in a very brief manner state the better way of feeding sheep for market. First there must be warm sheds to feed under where the food, if moist, will not freeze while being eaten. Now let all the fodder to be fed be cut short, say ¼ inch long. Clover, cut in early blossom, should form part of the fodder, and when straw is also fed, mix half clover and half straw. The grain fed should be ground and well-mixed with the moistened cut fodder. This food is better if prepared one day, to be fed the next, as it would warm up and slightly ferment, rendering it more digestible. Sheep will eat such short cut fodder quite clean, and all will be saved. This food will all be raised and re-masticated, and the result will prove that equal gain can be produced, as under the other system, with from 20 to 30 per cent. less food. Under the improved system wheat bran could be substituted for the oats, which would cost 25 per cent. less. And it is, probably, quite as well to feed an equal weight of bran with the shelled corn in place of the oats as under the old system. E. W. S.

The Star Windmill.

The Flint & Walling Manufacturing company, makers of the Star windmill, finding their business in this state sufficiently large to justify them in opening an office and store-house in Texas and to establish a permanent branch, selected Fort Worth as the location. Since the arrival of Mr. Charles E. Maynard, the enterprising manager of the Texas branch, the company have placed the Star mill on thirty-four of the best ranch properties in Texas, besides filling orders for large numbers of stock farms, business houses, dairy farms, gardens, nurseries and private residences. The Star mill can be examined in its working and all the pumps, tanks and attachments at the store-house on Main street, Fort Worth, where visitors are cordially invited, and an illustration of this favorite mill can be found on the 17th page of the monthly edition.

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

To the Afflicted.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Pollock in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those who are afflicted with rectal troubles we can recommend the doctor as a specialist in that particular; he having effected some remarkable cures in cases which had become chronic. Dr. Pollock successfully treats consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia and all other chronic diseases with oxygen and electricity. Correspond with the doctor if you need the services of a reliable physician who can give the best of references.

This stock is on exhibition and offered for sale at the Boaz & Battle Cotton Yard, Main and Thirteenth Sts., FORT WORTH, TEXAS, and will be kept on sale for THIRTY DAYS. Call and learn prices.

HEREFORDS

I have for sale

100 HEAD

—OF—

Selected Native Cows,

all young and all bred to

THOROUGHbred HEREFORD BULLS

50 HEAD

—OF—

Half-Breed Hereford Heifers

out of the above cows.

100 HEAD

of high-grade

SHORTHORN COWS,

Shipped here from Missouri four years ago, thoroughly acclimated and in calf to Hereford bulls.

50 HEAD

of Cross-bred

Hereford Heifers,

out of the above Shorthorn cows, by my

Registered Hereford Bull.

All of these cattle can safely go anywhere in the state, without danger of Spanish fever. These cattle

WILL BE SOLD!

for immediate or spring delivery, as may best suit the purchaser. Will be sold on

EASY TERMS,

and time given on gilt-edge paper

I invite anyone to come and inspect the cattle. They are GOOD.

My place is on the Fort Worth and Denver, 33 miles from Fort Worth.

F. M. HOUTS, Hereford Ranch,

Postoffice:

DECATUR, TEXAS.

S. F. HALL

W. H. HALL

HALL BROS. & CO.,
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UNION STOCK YARDS, - - - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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C. L. JONES, Cashier, L. S. JONES, Office, Hog Salesmen, R. H. WISGARD, G. E. JONES.

D. L. JONES & BROS.

COMMISSION LIVE STOCK MERCHANTS

Market reports furnished free. Room 44, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yard
REFERENCE:—Emporia National Bank, Osage County Bank, Kansas City Stock Yard Bank.

Polk Stock Yards.

Situated between Missouri Pacific Santa Fe and Fort Worth & New Orleans railroads, with side tracks from each. We make a specialty of feeding all classes of stock for shippers and traders. Blooded cattle can be loaded, and unloaded in our yards without coming in contact with others. Besides box and stalls, we have pens 24x40 feet, all under roof, with water in each. We keep constantly on hand for sale singly or by the car load, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloway, Short Horn, Jersey, Holstein Cattle, Saddle and Harness Horses, Stallions, Brood Mares, Mules and Jacks.

POLK BROTHERS.

Fort Worth, Texas

JNO. S. ANDREWS & CO.

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK,

610 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

We have on our books 1,000,000 acres of fine grazing land located in Northern Texas. We have a desirable list of ranch properties stocked with cattle, horses or sheep, which we offer on reasonable terms and low prices. We keep on hand Hereford and Durham grade and thoroughbred bulls. We make a specialty of contracting for future delivery stock cattle and yearling or two-year-old steers and helters.

R. E. MADDOX & CO.,

[Successors to MADDOX & POWELL,

Importers, Breeders, Feeders and Dealers

IN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.

We are well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. We can furnish anything that you may desire in the way of Stallions, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Saddle, Harness or Work Horses, Milch Cows or Hogs. STOCK YARDS and BARN centrally located
Corner Rusk and Fourth Streets, Office at Yards, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

JOS. W. MADDOX,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,

FOR LAND OR CATTLE.

DAVID BOAZ,

(formerly of BOAZ & HATCHER)

DEALER IN CATTLE AND LANDS,

Headquarters for anything in the line of ranch property, wild land, all classes of cattle, cow ponies and mules. Will make a specialty of

FORT WORTH CITY PROPERTY.

Office over Sommerville & Chase's.

Room 5, Smith & Jarvis Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

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

Each office in charge of a member of the firm. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS Correspondence always has prompt attention.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Parties having Stock to market, in large or small numbers, will do well to confer with us before making arrangements UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO, ILL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE FISH & KECK CO.,

(INCORPORATED.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

We have the experienced working force of the late firm of Andy J. Seider & Co., as follows:
GEO. O. KECK, Cattle Salesman, FRANK O. FISH, Office, W. C. MURRAY, Bookkeeper, WM. SUMMERS, Yardman, HARRY HILL, Solicitor, LOUIS KURTZ, also W. J. CUMMINGS, Hog Salesman.
We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season. Authorized agents for sale of strays of Pan Handle Stock Growers Association.

WOOL DENNY, RICE & CO.,
Nos. 606 to 610 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.
WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Domestic Wools, (Established in 1880.) Prompt information given by mail or telegraph by applying to their Texas representative, C. G. Hubbard, San Antonio Texas. Cash advances on consignments.

WOOL E. S. BROOKS & CO., HIDES
and J. J. St. 922 North Main St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

WOOL A. ARMENTROUT,
WEATHERFORD STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will be on hand to buy North Texas Clip, Paying Highest Cash Price.

WOOL WESTERN WOOL COMMISSION CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

For the Exclusive Sale of Wool, Hides, Furs and Pelts.

Office 104 and 106 N. Main St. Warehouse 105 and 107 N. Commercial St.

WOOL HILL, FONTAINE & CO.,
WOOL AND COTTON FACTORS,

116 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
296 and 298 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER,

By far the Cheapest, Safest, Handiest to Use, Most Effective and Lasting.



Requires only Cold Water. Gives Increased Yield of Wool of Superior Quality.

USED UPON 50,000,000 SHEEP A YEAR.

Far surpasses Tobacco, Lime and Sulphur, or any other Home-made Mixtures, and cheaper in the end.

IN PACKETS OF CONVENIENT SIZES, PUT UP IN HANDY CASES.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

JOSEPH H. BROWN, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

CHABOT & CRESSON, Agents, San Antonio; W. S. VECK, Agents, San Angelo; BURNS, WALKER & CO., Agents, Colorado City.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID DIP.

(NON POISONOUS.)

DRY POWDER DIP

(POISONOUS.)

SCREW WORM LINIMENT In Pocket Flasks.

Soluble Phenyle Disinfectant and Preparations.

Agents for the State of Texas.

STAFFEL & KUHL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 19 NAVARRO STREET, - - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

W. F. LAKE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES and TINWARE,

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

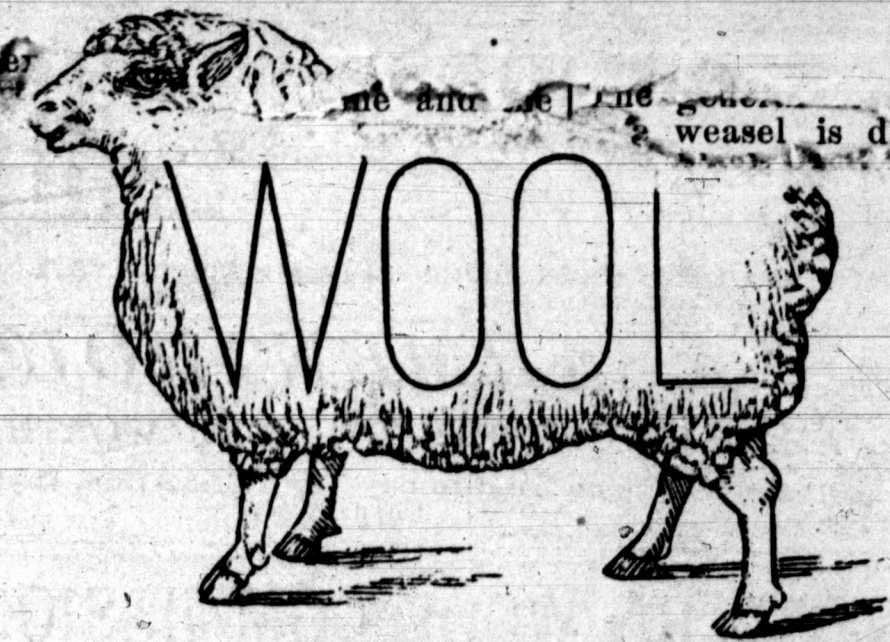
CORNER SECOND AND HOUSTON STS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

TEXAS REFERENCES:—Waco National Bank, Burnham & Green, Waco; Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth; J. K. Patterson, Brownwood.

FUNSTEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.



Wool ricks and Twine Fetched at Close Prices.

HIDE, ETC.,
112 N. Main and 113 N. Commercial Streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis is your best market. Our sales are prompt, returns quick, and charges more moderate than any market you can ship to.

E. R. HUNTER, formerly cattle-buyer for Monroe in St. Louis. JOHN E. STAFFORD
E. R. HUNTER & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANT
CHICAGO, ILL.
Refer to 1st Nat'l Bank, U. S. Y. Nat'l Bank, and Nels. Morris, Chicago; J. S. Hughes & Co., bankers, Richmond, Mo. Market reports by mail or wire.

CROCHERON & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants,
P. O. Box 488, Stock Yards, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Short Cattle Route,

FROM
Southwest Texas to St. Louis,
Kansas City, New Orleans
and Chicago.

MILES
Corpus Christi to Chicago, via San Anton., 1348
Beeville to Chicago, via San Antonio, 1292
Victoria to Chicago, via New Orleans, 1401
Corpus Christi to St. Louis, via San An., 1080
Beeville to St. Louis, via San Antonio, 1024
Victoria to St. Louis, via New Orleans, 1189

All S. A. & A. P. Stock Cars 33 Feet Long

Stock received at the following stations, where ample accommodations are provided:

Corpus Christi, Mesquite, Papatote, Beeville, Walton, Pettus, Kennedy, Floresville, Elmendorf and San Antonio.

RATES, now in effect, via San Antonio & Arkansas Pass and Missouri Pacific railways, subject to change without notice, are as follows:

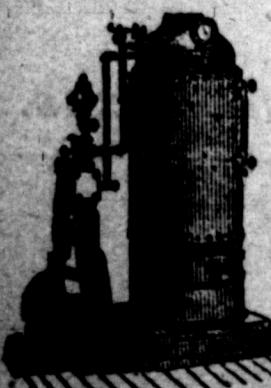
From all stations north of and including Beeville:

To St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis, horses and mules, \$105 per car; cattle, \$100. To Chicago, horses and mules, \$125; cattle, \$120.

From Mesquite and Papatote to points named above, \$2.50 per car higher; from Corpus Christi to points named above, \$5 per car higher; from all stations except Corpus Christi to New Orleans, horses \$105, cattle \$100 per car; from Corpus Christi to New Orleans, horses \$110, cattle \$105 per car.

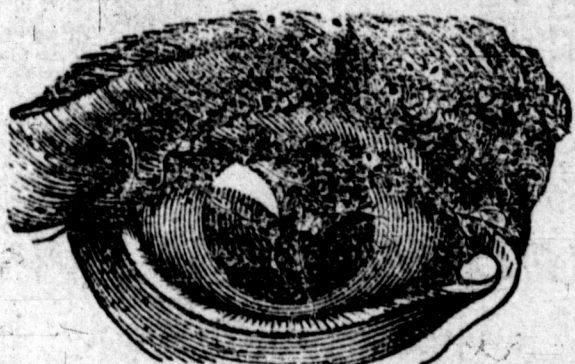
Calves ten per cent less than above rates. Correspondingly low rates made to all points.

Two-Horse Power Engine. \$150.



WITH STEEL BOILER.
Cheap, Reliable, Safe.
Automatic Boiler Feed.
Automatic Pop Safety Valve
Steel Boiler. Cost of running guaranteed not to exceed one and one-half cents per horse power per hour. Less than half that of any kerosene engine of equal efficiency. Nothing equal to it ever before offered for the price. Send for free descriptive circular.
CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO.
224 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

TO THE AFFLICTED.



The Blind Restored to Sight.

We, the undersigned, of Terrell, Kaufman county, Texas, having personally known Dr. J. H. Payne for some length of time as an expert Oculist, and having observed the extraordinary success which has resulted in his practice in Ophthalmic Diseases, it is with pleasure that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly commend him to the confidence of the people as a trustworthy and skillful Oculist, and his success in many seemingly intractable cases has been really marvelous.

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

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

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

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

- Y D Harrington, M. D.
- G W Gray, M. D.
- Dr A H S Hardin
- W H Coxet, (I. S.)
- W H Phillip, M. D.
- M B Pollard, M. D.
- B M Childress.
- J O Terrell, Senator 16th district
- R M Fower P M of Terrell district.
- McGee & Son.
- M H Neely, Pastor M E Church.
- Frank Houston.
- J H Hendrick, Pastor O P Church.
- Bond & Carswell.
- Boydston & Durham, merchants.
- Shortridge & Houston.
- H W Dodge, Pastor Baptist Church.

Utter Manufacturing Co.,

ROCKFORD, ILLS.,

Manufacturers of

Well-Drilling Machinery

And Well-Drilling Tools of All Kinds.

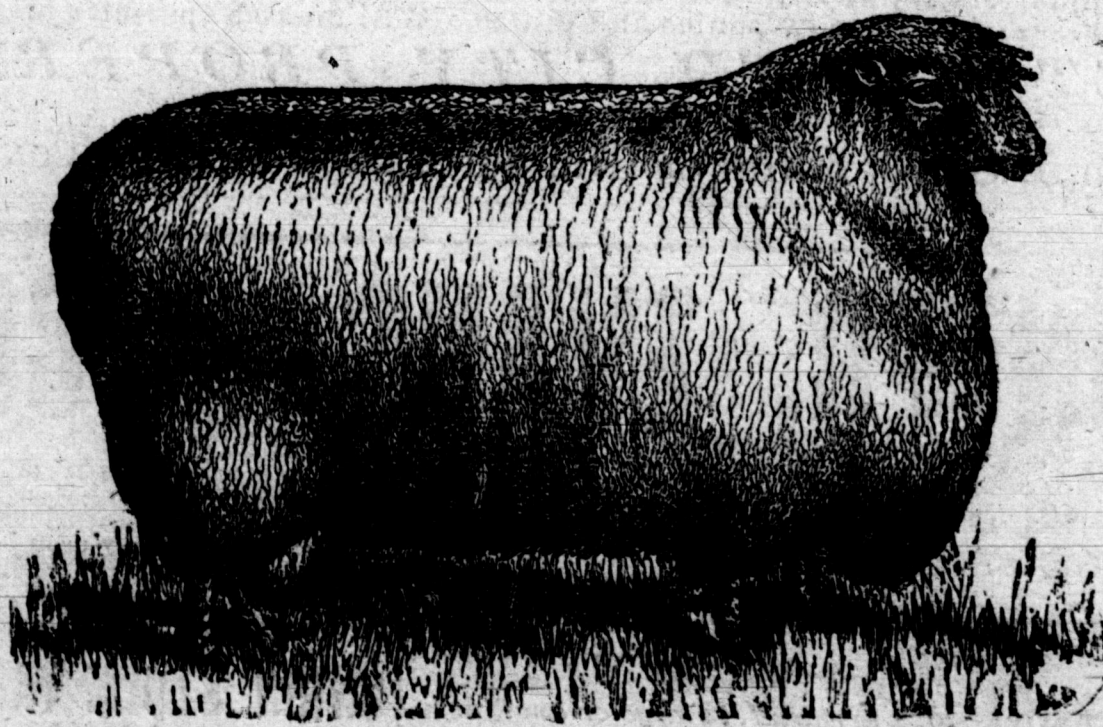
BEST MANILLA HAWSER-LAID ROPE

Always in stock.



Send for Circular.

Carbolcrystal Sheep Dip.



This celebrated Dip is manufactured from the newly discovered product of coal-tar, which resembles carbolic acid, but with the remarkable distinction that it is neither poisonous nor corrosive, making it perfectly safe for general use. It is in every way superior to sulphur, lime or tobacco for curing scab and for killing all parasites that infest sheep. Soluble in cold water. Safe, cheap and convenient. For prices and terms address

TEXAS STORAGE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas,
or W. H. H. CHILDS, Manufacturing Chemist, 73 Maiden Lane New York.

Scaling & Tamblvn,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Nat. Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

Casey & Swasey,

Wholesale Dealers in

Whiskies, Wines, and all kinds of Liquors and Cigars. 400 and 402 Houston, Cor. 3d Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Cholera is raging at Guaymas and Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Texas Press association meets at this place on May 24.

The Washington avenue street car line in St. Louis is now run by electricity.

Jack Dempsey and Reddy Gallagher have signed articles to fight for \$1,000 a side.

J. L. Williams, a cistern digger, shot and killed Frank Blocker at Abbott yesterday.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias is to be held at Fort Worth.

Mrs. Sarah Howe, the crooked president of the Women's bank at Boston, has been located in Canada.

Edward A. Mosely, of Boston, has been selected as secretary of the interstate commerce commission.

A cyclone struck the town of Blossom Prairie doing considerable damage to the property, but no lives were lost.

At the San Antonio competitive drill the Sam Houston Uniform Division No. 3, of Paris, carried off the first prize.

Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty emigrants have left Bremen, Germany, so far this year, all bound for America.

The business men of Lewisville have organized for the purpose of putting a flouring mill in operation at that place. It's a good move.

The citizens of Mount Pleasant are jubilant over the discovery of coal near that place. The vein is 90 feet deep and 5 feet 9 inches thick.

An accident occurred on the Northern Pacific railroad near Chelum, Wyoming Territory in which five men were killed and eighteen were injured.

Sunday morning at Bells, James Jones and Jno. Young fought with knives, and Jones had his cheek bone laid bare and his mouth made considerably larger.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce has petitioned the United States navy department to keep the old war ship Hartford on account of her historical character.

W. B. Corger, a well known cotton factor of New Orleans, has suddenly disappeared. He has never accounted for an estate of which he was made executor in 1873.

The farmers around Whitewright now say that they will make good crops this year. Wheat was never known to look so well. Oats and corn are also much improved since the rain.

Uncle Jarnett Addington, of Whitesboro, while putting up his team a few days ago, was kicked down and trampled upon by one of his horses. His injuries, while very painful, are not serious.

Two men attempting to cross the Brazos in a boat near Waco during the recent freshet, were thrown from the

boat and drowned. Several people on the bank saw them but could offer no assistance.

Miss Annie M. Lesley, of Philadelphia shot herself in the head in Brooklyn last Saturday producing instant death. She had just arrived the day previous with the intention of paying a visit to friends.

A suit which involves the title of two large bodies of land in Presidio and Tom Green counties and styled Geo. P. Zimpleman vs. Frank Howard et. al., has been on trial at Waco and is now in the hands of the jury.

A boy eighteen years of age, named Jake Williams, has been arrested at Belton for horse theft. He stole five or six horses from that place. He being a stranger there it is thought that Williams is an assumed name.

The stove moulders at Detroit have been contemplating a strike, owing to dissatisfaction at Detroit being as they claim, made a 'dumping ground' for St. Louis patterns. They have concluded to remain at work until a conference is held with Mr. Powderly.

Capt. Abraham P. Lufkin, of Galveston, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He was a native of Maine and moved to Galveston in 1845, and has been engaged in the cotton compressing business until a short time since. The funeral takes place to-day.

P. H. Hennessy, of Galveston was convicted of forgery in the district court at Austin before Judge Walker, and given two years in the penitentiary. This created quite a sensation in society circles as Hennessy was sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and is alleged to have forged certain vouchers for money.

A cyclone struck the town of Ozark, Ark., and completely demolished the whole town and killing five children and seriously injuring several persons. This same tornado struck the town of Nevada, Mo. and it was also destroyed, there several people were fatally injured and some killed. The storm originated in the Indian Territory.

At Menasha, Wis., all the girls in the carding department of the Menasha woolen mills went on a strike. The proprietors of the mills ordered all the windows facing the street painted recently, so that the girls employed would attend strictly to business and not be tempted to watch passers by. The girls refused to return unless the paint was removed.

Joe Shelton, a negro, confined in jail at Nicholasville, Ky., for choking his aged mother to death about a year ago, yesterday morning killed another prisoner Sam Milleon. Milleon had been chiding Shelton, and the latter stepping up behind dealt him a terrible blow, killing him instantly. Milleon was imprisoned for murder committed last summer.

The late congress passed a law of more than ordinary importance with respect to the Indians. It provides that upon petition of a majority of a tribe of Indians, they may have their lands allotted to them in severalty, and their reservation may be thrown open to general settlement. The Quapaw Indians are the first to take advantage of the law, as a majority of them have

petitioned for their lands in severalty. This will throw open to settlement about 100,000 acres of the richest land in the Indian Territory.

Two deputy recorders of votes at St. Louis were sentenced in the United States court to two terms in jail for fraudulent registration of names in last fall's election. J. J. Prendergast was given one year and J. J. Stanton three months. P. J. Morrissey, an ex-member of the city council, who was convicted last week of the same crime, was granted a new trial.

J. M. Elkins, who lives in Erath county, sued the Pacific Company at Waco, for \$5000 damages. He alleges that in December last his son, a young man, died at Itasca, Hill county; that plaintiff shipped the corpse via Pacific Express to Hico, Hamilton county; that when the body reached Waco it was detained here, by the negligence of the Express company, twenty-four hours longer than necessary, thus upsetting all the arrangements for the funeral, and causing much grief and mental anguish to the young man's mother and relatives, who could not view the body because of the decomposition that had taken place. Plaintiff asks for \$2500 actual and \$2500 exemplary damages.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure that you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by druggists, price 75 cts. per bottle.

Evidence of Merit.

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

To the Afflicted.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Pollock in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those who are afflicted with rectal troubles we can recommend the doctor as a specialist in that particular; he having effected some remarkable cures in cases which had become chronic. Dr. Pollock successfully treats consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia and all other chronic

diseases with oxygen and electricity. Correspond with the doctor if you need the services of a reliable physician who can give the best of references.

Good Wages Ahead.

GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, can give you work that you can do and live at home, making great pay. You are started free. Capital not needed. Both sexes. All ages. Cut this out and write at once; no harm will be done if you conclude not to go to work, after you learn all. All particulars free. Best paying work in this world.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Silver Loaf.

Is properly named. Bread made with this baking powder is as light and nutritious as it is possible to be made. It never fails when the directions are followed, hence there is never a word of complaint heard against it. The inexperienced cook is able to make as good bread with it as the professional baker, simply because its ingredients are so compounded as to make failure impossible when the directions are followed; a trial is all that is necessary to make it indispensable to all well regulated households. J. H. Brown guarantees this.

J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

401 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty

Piles, Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum successfully treated.

Oxygen and Electricity

for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system. Best of city references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.

WATER GAS OIL
GAS OIL WATER
WELL MACHINERY
EMPIRE WELL AUGER CO
Send for circulars. ITHACA, New York.

A. F. TRUITT & CO.



Cattle, Ranches & Land

Liberal advances made on consignments of thoroughbred and graded cattle; also beef cattle. We make a specialty of ranches, wild lands and farms. Plots, price and description on application. We solicit contracts for future delivery of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn bulls. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

Office Under Pickwick Hotel, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 1st Pearl St., N. Y.

ROCK SALT

Is the best on earth for stock. No waste, no melting, no evaporation, no trouble. Large lumps for cattle to lick and no danger of eating too much.

Fort Worth Grocer Co.



Bulk Garden Seeds

Don't cost half the money that seeds in papers do. We keep all the varieties, and will sell you any quantity.

Fort Worth Grocer Co

Cattle in the Territory.

Dallas News.

L. B. Collins and A. P. Belcher, agents for James H. Campbell & Co., the former having his office at Fort Worth and the latter at Henrietta, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Belcher was direct from the Indian Territory, where he says there has been an abundance of rain and the grass is almost high enough to be cut with a reap hook and the cattle are in clover. More beeves will be shipped from the territory this year than ever before, simply from the fact that more aged Texans have been taken there to mature. Mr. Belcher says that E. B. Harold and S. B. Burnett have a herd of 10,000 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers; E. F. & W. S. Ikard have 4000 head, and Belcher (himself) & Bibb have 2000 head. There are only a few of the larger herds ranging in the Comanche and Kiowa country. The shipment of Indian beeves will begin about July 1. Mr. Collins says the grass is four or five inches high in the Panhandle, and beeves will be ready to ship by June 15. He says his company expect to handle 2000 car-loads from that section. In regard to the report of the killing of Mr. Stinson and one of his herders by the Kiowa Indians Mr. Belcher said there was no truth in it. The Indians did quilt (whip) two of Stinson's men, but did not kill or even seriously hurt anyone. He says the Comanches are satisfied with what they are getting for their grass, and the Kiowas would also be satisfied were it not for Lone Wolf, who has a small following and is always bent on some mischief. It was he that instigated the whipping of the cowboys. Mr. Collins says that a mathematical calculation will show that it would be much cheaper, and infinitely better for the country, especially for those who would like to develop the Indian Territory, if the government would take all the Indians to Washington City and board them at Willard's hotel at the regular rate of \$3 per capita per day, if cheaper rates for regular boarders could not be had. This would be the quickest way to civilize the noble red man, and by having him right under the eye of the government there would be no more going on the war-path.

How Baking Powders are Made.

While rival companies are disputing as to what ingredients are to be found in the "best baking powder," the public will be interested in the following definition of these now indispensable articles, as given by Appleton's cyclopaedia, the acknowledged American authority.

"The best baking powders are composed of bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar,) tartaric acid, carbonate of ammonia, and soda bi-carbonate, bound together by a little starch."

What They Drink.

New York Sun.

An old-time Washington barkeeper gives some interesting facts. He says Stanton could stand more liquor without showing the effects than any one he ever saw. Lincoln liked a mild whisky punch with plenty of sugar. Seward drank claret. Johnson was fond of Tennessee whisky. Hayes likes whisky but drank little when in the White House. In Columbus "Rutherford used to be one of the boys." Garfield could stand almost as much stimulant as Stanton. Arthur's drink was brandy and soda. There is only one teetotaler in the present Cabinet, and that is Garland.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

We are showing the greatest variety of silk dress materials in the state. Our stock embraces black and colored gros-grain, surah, mervelleux, rhadames, ottoman, etc. Our prices will

be found extremely low. Orders for samples promptly filled.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

The largest stock of men's and boys' custom-made clothing in Fort Worth will be found at the mammoth establishment of Randall & Chambers Co.

Dallas News:—N. P. Turner, who formerly had charge of the affairs of the Columbus refrigerator, but who is now in Chicago in the interest of the Houston enterprise, writes to a cattleman of Dallas that he thinks if the refrigerator were started on a capital of \$150,000, and run for six months, the profits would be found to be so large that there would be no trouble in raising a million of dollars. The Houston project, he says, is being watched with keen interest by the packing people of Chicago. Mr. Turner says that grass Texans from the coast country are beginning to put in an appearance on the Chicago market. They are in thin order and fetching very low prices, and the outlook for prices from July to January is extremely gloomy.

Gonzales Gazette:—Col. Seth Mabry was here on last Friday and received the Houston Bros.' cattle, which were driven through town and put on the trail on Saturday.

ECZEMA

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

ECZEMA or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and uniritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Eczema.

I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema or Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WILL McDONALD, 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Eczema.

Some five months ago I had the pleasure to inform you of my improvement in the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my case of severe Chronic Eczema Erythematosa, and today cheerfully confirm all I then said. I consider my cure perfect and complete, and attribute it entirely to your remedies, having used no other. FERNAN ESENCILARDO, 3306 Penna Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Eczema.

I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA and four bottles of RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease. Mr. JOHN THIEL, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Cuticura Remedies

Are sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES." BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the Cuticura Soap.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Numbness, Soreness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation Relieved in One Minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Company, Boston.

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We invite you to call at our Piano Wareroom and examine our line of STEINWAY and FISCHER PIANOS and ESTEY ORGANS. It may be that you want an instrument, and are waiting to purchase until you can spare the full price of a Piano or Organ. This is not necessary. We will sell to you for a small cash payment, and the balance can be paid in monthly or quarterly payments. Or we will offer you other terms. Our instruments are recognized the world over as the BEST. Either call or write us.

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ALL ABOARD.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Clasp Hands To-day.
Fort Worth Mail.

Fort Worth has now another through line of railroad to St. Louis and the north, and it will be but a few days until regular schedule passenger trains will leave the Union depot here for St. Louis, via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

This morning at 11:20 o'clock the last rail was laid, the last spike was driven that connected the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe on the North, with the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe on the South, and those two great systems having been united, form one continuous line of railroad from this city to the great marts of commerce in the North.

ESTRAYS.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Before S. Loyd, J. P., one black mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded three half circles on left shoulder, half circle on right shoulder. One brown mare, 11 years old. Also, one sorrel mare, bald face, 10 years old, 14 hands high, had on a dumb bell, branded JT forming one letter on left thigh, and two half circles on right thigh, has a sorrel yearling colt, branded JQP connected on left thigh. Also, one brown mare, about 9 or 10 years old, spot in face, white hind feet, branded IC on left shoulder and ICX on left thigh. Also, one sorrel mare, about 13 1/2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old and branded ^{WB} on left

shoulder. Also, one sorrel mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded LiL on left thigh. Also one sorrel horse colt 1-year-old, branded HL on left thigh. Also, one black mare, about 7 or 8 years old branded bar Z on left shoulder and 7HL connected with X above on left thigh. Also one yearling colt, branded 7HL connected on left thigh.

Before R. F. McKeage, J. P., one dark brown horse mule, 14 hands high, 9 years old, no brand, saddle and collar marked.

Before P. H. Montague, J. P., one gray mare 13 hands high, 5 years old, branded E with bar above on left shoulder. One gray mare 13 hands high, 4 years old, branded E with bar above on left shoulder.

Before S. Loyd, J. P., one bay mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded ⁵ on left thigh. Also one brown horse mule, 3 years old, branded DS on left thigh, blotch brand on left shoulder. Also one iron-gray horse about 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded PIR on left thigh, also one bay mare 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded DIC on left thigh, also one red-roan horse 3 years old, no brand. Also one brown horse 2 years old, 10 hands high, no brand.

FOR SALE

By Fish & Keck Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards.

We have for sale stocks of cattle, etc., as below, and will price to sell. Write for particulars.

5600 head best graded cattle in the Panhandle. In this stock of cattle are 2,000 cows with calves; 525 two-year-old heifers; balance two-year-old steers and yearling steers and heifers, bulls, horses, etc. Arrangements can be made to hold on present range for one year.

2500 head in the Panhandle; 1000 cows, 450 3-year-old steers, and balance 2-year-old steers and heifers.

3000 cows and heifers in the Panhandle.

5000 New Mexico yearlings and twos, well graded. 1000 New Mexico threes and fours, well graded.

Lease in Cherokee Strip, of 102,700 acres, fenced.

300 cow horses, selected and reserved out of 700 hundred head; 60 mules.

125 well-bred and high-grade Hereford bulls.

150 good cow horses in New Mexico. FISH & KECK CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Cotulla Ledger:—The following is the number of car-loads of cattle and horses that were shipped from this

place during the last week: Bell & Carothers shipped 45 car-loads of cattle to Ardmore, Indian Territory. Moore & Snowden shipped 15 car-loads to Russell creek, Indian Territory. Dull Bros. shipped 46 car-loads to the St. Louis market. Jno. A. Kerr shipped 2 car-loads to San Antonio. A. E. Carothers shipped 15 car-loads to St. Louis. Adams & Earnest shipped 10 car-loads of horses to Gainesville, Texas.

COME AWAY!

—FROM—

Cold Winters, Malaria, Catarrh, Consumption and Rheumatism, Eight Months Feeding Stock, Ten Months Bad Roads, High Taxes, Chinch Bugs, and Hog Cholera,

—TO—

NORTHWEST TEXAS

Where "the folks are kind and clever," the climate is mild, the soil is rich and fertile. Railroads are now building through it in almost every county, cattle are fat, ponies are slick, oceans of mesquite grass, rivers of pure water, pint-cup peaches and wild turkeys, Chickasaw plums and fifty-pound watermelons, and

LAND IS CHEAP,

But the price will be higher by next fall, so you had better

COME NOW,

because there is a great deal of choice land unsold, which can be had in large or small quantities at low prices, and because if you come now you can put in corn, oats, millet, sorghum and vegetables in the months of March, April and May, and make a crop.

There are nine chartered railroads to run south from Kansas, through the Indian Territory to Texas, and they all make the city of Wichita Falls, Texas, a point in their charters. The following named railroads are now under process of construction into the Panhandle of Texas, viz: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, from Kiowa, Kansas; Fort Worth & Denver City, from Wichita Falls; Fort Worth & Western, from Fort Worth; Kansas Southern, from Fort Worth; Texas Central, from Albany.

FARM LANDS.

We have a large list of choice river-bottom land, situated on the Red river, the Wichita, the Brazos, the Pease, the Canadian and their tributaries, and can furnish any size tract, from 5 to 5000 acres, situated near or along the railroads now in operation, or as projected and located.

CRAZING LANDS.

We have large and small ranches, in tracts of 2000 to 50,000 acres, with lasting water, good protection, and well set in mesquite grass, and can make the location in almost any one of the Panhandle counties that may be desired.

FENCED PASTURES.

We have on sale, with or without stock and ranch outfits complete, several very well selected fenced pastures, located most favorably as to grass, water and protection, in good condition and on reasonable terms and low prices. These properties are situated in Clay, Wichita, Archer, Baylor, Knox and Cottle counties. They all contain a very large proportion of first-class agricultural land, which will increase in value over 100 per cent. over present prices within the next five years, and are really CHOICE INVESTMENTS.

We can furnish almost any amount and quality of farm or ranch land desired, and request correspondents to state about the number of acres wanted and whether bottom or upland, and at about what price, and whether for ranch or farming purposes. Prospectors while in Fort Worth can obtain full information of our properties of manager of this paper. Branch offices at the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway as it progresses into the Panhandle, but all correspondence must be addressed, with stamp, to

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The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

HIGHER PRICES ARE REALIZED

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, which thus afford the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of

Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Kansas,

And also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay. This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule market, known as the

Kansas City Stock Yards Company

HORSE AND MULE MARKET,

F. E. SHORT & CO., Managers.

FRANK E. SHORT.

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Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of

HORSES AND MULES,

Which are bought and sold on commission by the head and in car-load lots. In connection with the sales market are

LARGE FEED STABLES AND PENS,

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

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