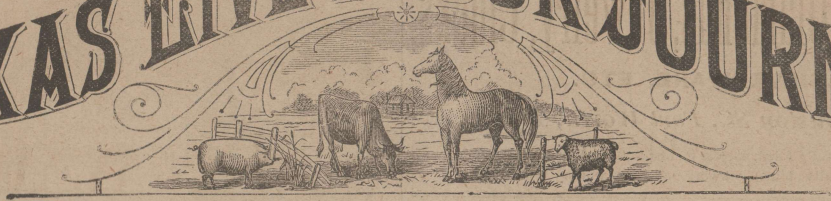


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, FEBRUARY, 1887.

NUMBER 6.

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE DEALERS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

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We also handle fine Jacks and Thoroughbred Cattle. We deal in stock cattle, buy, sell and contract for delivery Texas steers and stock cattle.

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J. P. WATIES COMPANY.



ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1880.

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TEXAS WOOL GROWER
 SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

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It has been arranged that stockmen and their families going to Denver to attend the international range convention, which is to be held on February 8th, will be sold (upon certificate from the secretaries of their local association), round trip tickets for one fare to Denver to commence February 1st, and close February 8th, and will be good returning until February 28th.

THE discussions as to what causes Texas or splenic fever are very interesting and instructive, but while they are at it, why not solve the scientific mystery how a well animal can communicate a disease, and then in turn the disease cannot be contracted from the well animal. All the great and learned cow doctors are yet in the dark on that point, and until they solve it all their learned and wise dissertations smack with a strong taint of quackery.

THE inquiry of Mr. Bissell in a letter to the STOCK JOURNAL, about copyrighting brands, was submitted to a leading lawyer of this city, who is of opinion that there is no provision for copyrighting such brands. If there is, it would be of little consequence, for the only penalty for violating the copyright law is a fine, while the state laws make illegal branding of cattle a felony. We do not think there is anything to be gained by copyrighting a brand.

AN OLD Texas veteran, who can write a check for six figures and have it honored in any bank in the Southwest, but who began life anew after the war with a broken down pony and lariat, says that there is too much figuring in the office and not enough rounding up on the range among those long-named cattle companies. In the office the directors figure so many yearlings ready for market in the spring, but on the range they are starving and famishing, offering more employment to the skinner than to the herder.

THE stock breeders of Missouri have had the following bill introduced in the legislature, for their benefit:

SECTION 1. Every person who, by any false pretense, shall obtain from any club, association, society or company, for improving the breed of cattle,

horses, sheep, swine or other domestic animals, a certificate of registration of any animal in the herd register or other register of any such club, association, society or company, or transfer of any such registration, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding three years, or in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

WE READ in the Miles City Stock Grower that "it is rumored that the Montana Live Stock commission and the Territorial Cattle Growers' association will make a strong effort to induce our legislature to follow the example of states and territories south of us, and pass stringent quarantine laws to prevent an overflow of Texas cattle." There is not going to be a great overflow of Texas cattle to harass the free-grazers who have monopolized the public lands in Montana. The overflow of Texas cattle, hereafter will be into refrigerators in this state, where they will be dressed and sent direct to the consumer, and sold in competition with the best beef Montana can produce.

A NEW ORLEANS paper makes the announcement that "the New Orleans Meat Canning and Dressed Beef company are going right ahead in their enterprise. The valuable site which was purchased just below the slaughterhouse at a cost of \$20,000 would, it is estimated, be worth \$250,000 for the same purpose in Chicago, while the corporators are confident that all the conditions for the business here are just as favorable, if not more so, than in the great city of the West. The buildings are now going up rapidly and within a few weeks it is expected to begin operations. As an illustration of the promise there is in this business it may be stated that a prominent flour miller of Terre Haute, Ind., proposed to take \$52,000 worth of stock in the enterprise. The directors declined the proposition because they did not want any one man to have the controlling influence in the business, and they anticipate no difficulty in increasing the capital of the company whenever it may be desirable. They will begin operations with a capital of \$50,000, and increase it as the business develops itself."

Our New Orleans friends will find it harder to run such a business successfully on \$50,000 than to raise the \$50,000.

IT MIGHT be inferred from the proceedings of the Texas Live Stock association that the stockmen of Texas were going into the business of refrigerating meat and that the association was inviting the different cities to offer inducements for locating the plant. The simple fact is that the association is very anxious for the establishment and operation of a refrigerator plant in Texas, but the actual investment will have to be made by individuals. The association can offer a bonus for the first refrigerating plant successfully operated in Texas, and members can assume as much of this responsibility as they see fit. Other members will take stock in the enterprise as an investment, as their reason and means dictate.

The best action to be taken by the

association is to simply offer a bonus payable to the owners of the first refrigerating plant operated in Texas, and payable after the operations have continued one full year. Let this be done and a refrigerator plant will be in full operation before three months have passed over our heads. Let it not be done, and it may be that another crop of beeves will be marketed, or given away, just as the powers decree.

The committee will have to act. The committee have simply to show in what manner the stockmen will assist a refrigerating establishment, and they had better assist the one that requires but very little encouragement to give it a start. Burning daylight will not start a refrigerator or open up a cattle market in Texas.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

THE discussion of the stock law invited by the STOCK JOURNAL has become very general among the men who are interested in the cattle and sheep industry in this state. Letters have been printed from a large number of our most intelligent stockmen, and, while they indicate the greatest differences of opinion as to the best thing to do, they agree upon one thing almost unanimously, to-wit: That something should be done to reform the present land laws. This general dissatisfaction with the land policy of the state, among men whose views are so widely apart, is the most conclusive proof that the administration of the land department has been radically defective. Some action is demanded of the legislature for the relief of better laws.

One thing that is needed, more than all other things, to encourage the taking-up of land in the West, is the assurance that there shall be no change in land policy that will take away from the man who made them the value of his improvements. The existing lease law gives nothing better than a lease at will, and the lessee has no heart to make improvements. Any person or any number of persons may settle inside his leased pasture and take up the land, thus destroying his pasture and making worthless to him his improvements thereon. There are many who look upon the lease laws as an unfortunate innovation in the land government of the state, who desire a return to the ancient rule of free grass—that is, all uninclosed lands to be at the use of all alike. Men of such views are of course opposed to a lease law in any shape; but we find even among those who look with favor upon the leasing of the school lands a feeling of hostility to the way our present laws are administered, and a demand for a change.

There is a general agreement as to the tendency of the changes that should be made. The legislature will be asked, in the first place, to define the term of lease and to protect the lessee in all his rights as long as that term endures. Such a policy would lead to the making of many permanent improvements, such as the digging of wells and preservation of grass, that would inure to the benefit of the state when the lease expires or is surrendered. Another demand, this from the agriculturists purely, or stock farmers, is that the price set upon the lands be made variable, according to their location and quality. Some land is worth twice or thrice what other is, but now the only distinction is as to watered

and unwatered land—except pine land, which need not enter into this discussion.

As to a herd law, the letters published in the STOCK JOURNAL show that, while there is a respectable sentiment in favor of some such enactment, the preponderance of opinion is very largely against it. Small stockmen, especially, seem to view the proposition with alarm. There is no danger of the enactment of any such law in the present state of public opinion.

One thing is very certain: the unreasonable jealousy toward stockmen that has made itself felt in legislation against their interest is rapidly passing away, and in its place we find a growing feeling that such an industry, which brings to the state more money than any other except the cotton farmer's, ought to be nourished and encouraged. We look for this feeling to show itself at Austin in the enactment of more sensible and just laws to define and protect the rights of all classes, not neglecting stockmen.

EVOLUTION OF THE STOCK FARMER

THE report of the executive committee of the State Cattlemen's association, at the Dallas convention, as well as the able address of Col. Hughes, distinctly set forth one thing that it is well for stockmen to take notice of: to-wit, that stock farming is the future of the stockmen of Texas. The evolution of the stock farmer and his development from the ranchman is the history of all Texas. The rancher was always the pioneer. His herds cropped the grass far beyond the confines of civilization. He subdued the Indians, but the man who came after him had to subdue the wild forces of nature. That is never a part of the ranchman's mission. Each was necessary to the other, and they supplemented each other in their work. One went where the other was not ready to go, and the other followed in the way thus made easy for him. Had not the ranchman gone before, the frontier line of agriculture would be many miles further East than it is now. Had not the farmer followed up the receding stockman, our agricultural resources and wealth would be far below what they now are. They have been of mutual benefit, and such they should always continue to be.

There is an intermedium between the ranchman and the farmer, whose importance has not been admitted as it deserves, and as it will be admitted. This is the stock farmer. He grazes cattle on the commons, and is so far a cattleman. He raises hay and corn, and is in that way a farmer. He combines the best qualities of both. When there is a deficiency of grass he sustains his cattle on cultivated food. He utilizes his corn and hay by finishing his beeves for market. There is no waste. He makes the most out of everything, and if he is industrious, and a man of ordinary prudence and business ability, he is in a comfortable condition always.

This connecting link between the purely pastoral and purely agricultural interest is growing in importance in Texas more rapidly than anywhere else. The ranchman has many years of use and profit left, but he must at last "go." The stock farmer is a fixture. When increasing values of land makes it unprofitable to graze

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THE MILLER BILL.

The Kansas City Live Stock Record seems to have lost its head—its editorial head, we mean, not the stereotype head that appears in elegant shape upon the first page. The extensive opposition to the Miller bill, which the Record is patting on the back, seems to have rattled that excellent journal, and it is led to say that "The ranch interest seems to profess to dislike the Miller live stock commission bill. We say seems, because the opposition comes from a few range papers who have profited by the Western member of the bureau of animal industry; and by no means represents the ranch industry. He thinks he sees in the passage of this bill the abolition of his office, and the disappearance of its \$4,000 to \$5,000 perquisites. Of course there can be no virtue in any bill, in the eyes of the present office-holders, if it is to affect them. Hence, their opposition is most natural, but should be treated as prejudiced testimony. President Head is largely indebted to Mr. Taylor for his office, and doubtless for many other favors in the way of managing quarantine regulations favorable to his interest. Warner of Las Vegas is "cheek by jowl" with these gentlemen, which accounts for the opposition of his paper, the Stock Grower. Fortunately for the stock interest at large, these gentlemen have but a small following in this matter. The Miller bill is the strongest measure for the protection of the cattle interest ever presented to congress and should receive the unanimous support of the entire cattle industry. It appoints practical men to deal with the business in hand in a practical way."

Now for a plain statement of facts as to the relation of the range stock interests to the Miller bill.

There is no opposition to that bill, per se. If there was nothing better to be had, the stockmen would be a unit in its favor. But there is no need of it now. The bureau of animal industry is capable of doing all that the Miller bill is expected to do. That bureau has been of the greatest possible good to the range interests, at a time when it was restricted by lack of means and authority. Cattlemen have come to look upon the gentlemen representing that bureau as their friends, and they know that it can do all that any other agency can do for them. Therefore they are opposed to the Miller bill, which appoints a commission to do the work now intrusted to the bureau of animal industry. They are satisfied to let well enough alone. Of course, the gentlemen who are to be appointed on that commission might be as devoted to their interests as the gentlemen in the bureau of animal industry, but that is not yet shown; and there is a wide room for probability that they might not be. Looking upon the matter in this light, the cattlemen would rather keep a sure thing than to give it up for something that can do them no more good, and which may not do them near as much good. They ask only that congress give the bureau of animal industry the authority and the money that are to be at the disposal of the Miller commission, and they feel sure that all that can be done for their welfare will be done.

How does the Kansas City paper know that the range interest is not represented by the opposition to the

Miller bill? That paper is not published in the range country, is not in contact with ranchmen, and has not a fraction of the opportunities for knowing their sentiment that are possessed by the range papers that it so readily ignores. The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL can speak for the range cattlemen of Texas, for the stock farmers, and for all other branches of the live stock industry of this state, and feels sure that they do not want the Miller bill to crowd out the bureau of animal industry. Individual expressions show this to be true. Collective resolutions prove it. At the Dallas convention a resolution approving the Miller bill was introduced, but it was not passed, and apparently did not receive the sanction of the cattlemen gathered there. A resolution introduced in the Texas legislature, instructing our members of congress to support that bill, was defeated. Taking these and other things as indicating the real feeling of the live-stock men of this state, we feel justified in saying that the Miller bill is not in favor here. Our people would much rather leave the work of extirpating pleuro-pneumonia and other work of the kind to the present bureau of animal industry than to a new-fangled contrivance that can do no more good than it and may not do as well.

RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Last year the beef market was very low; there were several reasons for it, and one was that, with the exception of beef matured on the Northern Indian Territory ranges, the quality was quite poor. Only three and four-year-old steers brought any money. Cows, stags, bulls, two-year-olds were out of the market. The revenue derived from shipping beef to market was very small, and caused nearly every animal in Texas and the Southwest to be thrown upon the range cattle market, and the natural consequence was a marked decline in values.

We contend that from a Texas standpoint these values can easily be restored, not necessarily by a rise in beef, (although a rise will cause a sympathetic movement in stock cattle) but a good early grass range in Texas will so improve cattle that may winter well as to give relief through the sale of meat. With a good range, Texas can make an extraordinary shipment to the beef markets, and it will have a beneficial effect on the range trade. The present indications are favorable for stock to winter strong, and the grass prospect is unusually good. The stockmen of Texas ought not to injure their own prospects by hasty sales. There are not so many cattle in the country as one might suppose, and the outlook is vastly better than may appear on the surface.

The San Antonio Refrigerator.

For some time the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL have been advised of the efforts being made to establish a refrigerator in San Antonio. There has been considerable correspondence with different parties and personal interviews, all of which has resulted in a proposition to the Marquis de Mores company of New York. This company is now practically the controller of the Western Dressed Meat company, the National Meat Consumers' company and the National Meat Consumers'

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J. P. Smith, cattleman.
E. B. Harrold, banker.
Col. R. M. Wynne, lawyer.
Texas Wesleyan College.
A. B. Smith, cash'r Merchants Nat'l Bk.
H. Tully, wholesale jeweler.

Burk Burnett, cattleman.
W. F. Lake, hardware.
Capt. E. F. Ikard, cattleman.
Capt. J. D. Reed, cattleman.
Col. W. C. Young, cattleman.
Capt. Julien Field, postmaster.

company of New York, operating in New York, Baltimore, Kansas City and Medora, Dak. The correspondence would be very interesting and instructive reading to the majority of intelligent stockmen, but is too voluminous to insert here at this time. The whole matter is summarized in the following conditional proposition:

The National Meat Company of America to put up at that point a slaughter-house and fattening establishment and provide outlets in the cities on the seaboard for from 200 to 300 cattle a day. The Texas cattlemen to agree to furnish for a term of years at given prices a given number of cattle, fat or lean, to that slaughter-house every day, say from 200 to 500; the company to fatten in its sheds, either at San Antonio or Kansas City, the cattle that may not be fit for market. The cattlemen are to get one-third of the value of said cattle in paid stock of the company and two-thirds in cash up to \$200,000 for every 100 per day handled.

The establishment of this slaughtering interest in San Antonio or any other point on the Missouri Pacific railroad in Texas, will make that place the Chicago of the Southwest; will bring to it a population of 500 laborers to work in the slaughter-house and the annexed industries; will employ 500 refrigerator cars; will cause about \$15,000 daily to be turned over at that point. The locating of three such centers, one at San Antonio, Kansas City and Medora, Dak., will take away from the Chicago market all the range cattle, viz., those from Texas, from the Indian Territory and Colorado and from Wyoming, Montana and Dakota.

These three fattening and slaughtering points, supported by the consumers of the seaboard cities, and in connection with a factory to produce army rations for foreign governments, will be able to handle all the range products of the United States, and after giving to the producers 20 per cent. more for their product, and charging to the consumers 20 per cent. less, will make a profit of 20 per cent. on all goods handled.

It will thus be seen that the said company is more persistent in requiring a steady supply of cattle than anything else, and in order to secure this to them it is now proposed to organize the San Antonio Meat company with a capital stock of \$300,000 for the purpose of entering into a contract with the above said company to furnish the required 100 head a day for two years, one-third to be taken in stock of the refrigerator company and two-thirds in money. The San Antonio company propose the price to be paid them to the 100 head to be \$2.25 per 100 lbs. live weight, and the remainder 200 head to be bought by the refrigerators in the open market. They propose to ask the business men of San Antonio to take one-fourth of this capital stock, \$75,000 in cash, to be used as a contingent fund if necessary to go into the market to make up the quota of 100 daily.

A meeting held on Tuesday night, attended by some forty leading business men, bankers and stockmen, had the proposition under discussion and subcommittees were appointed to secure subscriptions. It is fair to state that there is little doubt but what the \$225,000 subscription apportioned to the ranchmen will be promptly raised. As far as the city is concerned, quiescence?

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FORT WORTH, FEBRUARY, 1887.

NUMBER 6.

THE STOCK LAW QUESTION.

Views of Texas Stockmen as to a Herd Law—The Vote For and Against It.

In the January number of the Monthly LIVE STOCK JOURNAL were printed letters from a large number of stockmen throughout the state, giving their views on the land and stock laws. These letters were in reply to circulars sent out by the STOCK JOURNAL, asking stockmen for an expression of their views toward a general herd law or a local option herd law, the adoption of which many stockmen looked upon as a means of relief from our unsettled and varying land policy. The letters published last month showed a majority of about two to one against any kind of herd law. The discussion is continued in the Weekly JOURNAL by publishing the letters of those who did not reply in time to get in the January Monthly.

GOLSON, CROSBY COUNTY, TEX. }
December 27, 1886. }

In obedience to your request in your circular letter of December 1, I will give my views as briefly as possible on the land and herd law question.

In the first place the prices of school lands should not be uniform throughout the state. Nothing could be more unjust or more unwise than the law which makes them so. Every one knows there is a natural analogy between the increase of inhabitants and the increase of soil value. A country without population is practically valueless and will remain so until it is peopled. How absurd then is it to fix the prices of the public lands on our almost uninhabited Western plains and those in the densely populated portions of the state at the same figures!

Would it not be equally wise to hold lands in New York, with its crowded population, and lands on the plains of Kansas at the same price? Yet this is just what Texas is and has been doing for years at the expense of Western Texas and the state treasury.

To populate new countries the state must offer inducements. All history attests the fact that locality is an important factor in individual life. Man loves the roof-tree that sheltered his childhood and is prone to live and die near the place of his birth. This is the sole cause of the immense populations which ancient nations possessed on limited territories. Man only emigrates when he is crowded out. How important it is, then, that our legislators, if they have souls big enough to comprehend the vast area of Texas yet unsettled, should hold out some inducements to immigration. Here on these treeless and waterless plains

nature offers no inducement but the lands, and so long as the law fixes a price on them which puts them out of the reach of the poor man, who has always been and always will be the pioneer, they must remain a wilderness. At two dollars per acre our school lands must remain unsold—a dead capital paying no revenue and educating no children. Then let us do away with the lease law, regulate the price of school lands according to class and locality, and let the state redeem her pledges by repealing the law of 1879 which ties up our lands from location and shuts the door against her honest and in many instances needy creditors—the holders of her obligations for land. The great state of Texas cannot afford to repudiate—she must sooner or later pay this debt in money or in land. Shall we pay it in land now, while we have it, or shall we wait until land is worth \$10, \$20 or \$30 per acre and then pay it in money?

In answer to your question, "Do you favor a herd law?" I answer no, a hundred times no!

After our terrible experience for the last four years with the infamous lease law, which has retarded the progress of the West ten or twenty years, ruined hundreds of stockmen, driven hundreds from the state and added nothing to the school fund, it is almost an insult that any man anywhere should think of a herd law, much less talk it, even in the confidence of friendship. A herd law would necessitate a lease law. It would be an abortion, a dead letter on the statutes, unless it were protected by a lease law.

No, after all our bitter experiences with land tinkering let us retrace our steps, go back to first principles and do as the civilized world has always done before us in land matters. If a man desires the exclusive use of land let him pay an equivalent for it and protect it by a substantial fence, and let all uninclosed lands be commons, as they always were since civilization began until the Texas legislature borrowed from the Indians and from semi-civilized Mexico the absurd idea of leasing the public lands.—S. S. Gholson.

I do not think it to the best interests of the state to pass a general herd law at this time, but I see no objection to local option, where neighborhood or county interests may demand.—June Peak, Albany.

Most of the voters in my neighborhood are in favor of a general herd law and are talking about it generally.—A. D. Walling, Irene.

I do not favor any herd law. The

people of this country are near enough ruined by too much legislation on this subject.—C. C. Mills, Albany.

I am in favor of a law which will be most apt to bring good immigration to Southwest Texas.—S. J. Whitsett, Campbell.

All uninclosed lands should be free to all. I believe that it is best for the good of the people at large.—John M. Archer.

A local option herd law would place it in the power of non-land holders to defeat any action.—Jno. J. Guion, Paint Rock.

My experience is that local option laws do no good, but cause a great deal of contention and strife in neighborhoods. We want a general law enacted by our legislators so that every person can know what the law is, and let every man provide his own grass for his stock. Such a law will be accepted by the bone and sinew of this country.—O. A. Cogburn, Rosston.

I am not in favor of the herd law. I think a man is foolish to talk about having a stock law.—A. Young, Bibb.

We deem a herd law unnecessary. It would be a disadvantage to the people in general. We can afford to fence cheaper than we can afford to herd. Free grass for every one.—Unsigned, Gatesville.

General herd law. I do not think an optional law could be made effective, except where rivers were county boundaries. It would lead to difficulty anyhow.—G. W. Fulton, President Coleman-Fulton Pasture Co., Rockport.

I am in favor of as few complicated land laws as possible, especially at this time in this drouth-stricken country.—M. L. Sikes, Christian.

A general herd law will do more to reconcile existing differences between stock and agricultural interests than anything. The stock interest can bear the burden better than agriculture.—T. P. McCampbell, Rockport.

Don't think the Texas cattle interest demands any kind of herd law at this time.—Thomas F. West, Jacksboro.

The leasing of large tracts of land to soulless corporations is certainly a drawback to the development of any country.—S. H. Parker, Menardville.

In all localities where tillage of the soil predominates I think it is the natural right of the tillers to say whether or not they shall be taxed with fences. In fact all should have the right to say whether stock should run at large or not, let their occupation be what it may, so they own the soil and are citizens.—J. J. Durham, Hamilton.

1. No person should be allowed to let his stock run at large unless he owns land enough to pasture them.

2. The 'commissioners' court of each county should prescribe the number of acres that is necessary to pasture each head of stock in said county. 3. If, for instance, a man has 1000 or 10,000 acres of land and he cannot fence it without inclosing lands of another person, the person whose lands are inclosed should be allowed to turn in only as many head as the commissioners' court shall prescribe. This is my view. I leave it with the commissioners' court of each county, as it is necessary to have more land for stock in some counties than in others.—S. J. Clute, Perry's Landing.

I desire to place myself on record on the herd law question. It would be the worst thing for the already drouth-stricken stock business that could possibly occur. It would benefit land sharks and syndicates, and would wipe the small stock raisers and small farmers completely off the map. I am in favor of land owners fencing their own land if they so desire, and being fully protected in their right to fence. Sell school lands to actual settlers. Let all outlying, unfenced lands remain as common, "free grass," until the owner develops them and brings them into value by fencing them for his own exclusive use and benefit, then respect and protect his right, but don't make some poor, small stock raiser or farmer pay out more money to herd his stock off said land than it would cost the owner to fence it. The less legislation we have on stock and land just now, the better off will we be. A little quarantine law, judiciously applied, and a few more refrigerators is about all stockmen need, and if our solons will let up on this herd and lease law craze and go slow, a new life will soon become infused in the business, capital will gain confidence and untie its purse strings, and there'll be "life in the old land yet."—Z. T. Winfree, Houston.

A herd law in this county would ruin nine-tenths of the farmers. There is no one in favor of it but the sheepmen and the large cattlemen. Pass a general herd law and there would be more killing than there is now. There are not twenty men in this section that have enough cattle to pay for herding.—A. J. Gordon.

I favor a general herd law. I would not favor anything of the kind, but my pasture fence has been cut twice by the free grass element, and I can't reach them with the law. I want something to stop the free grass element here.—D. C. Hendrix, Hamilton.

A BIG ENTERPRISE.

The J. P. Waties Company — Mexican Horses by the Thousand.

While the attention of the people here has been directed to railroad and refrigerators, there has been slowly but surely materializing a corporation that will be of vast benefit to this city and will create a market for stock of all kinds in this city that will be equal to the best in the state. The steps taken by the gentlemen who have this matter in hand have been taken quietly, without any blow, and no move has been made by them that had not been carefully considered in advance. The enterprise which they have inaugurated will be conducted on a large scale, and it will attract to Fort Worth more people from all over the country than the building of any two railroads would. Besides doing this it will divert from other channels, to this city, a large amount of capital, and the benefits arising from it will be plainly seen by every one. It is to such enterprises that the public spirited people of Fort Worth give a hearty welcome.

The enterprise referred to is the J. P. Waties Co. organized for the purpose of conducting a live stock business, with headquarters and place of business in the city of Fort Worth, and which is composed of the following gentlemen: J. P. Waties of Mexico, D. W. Humphries of Fort Worth, D. D. Dugan of Sherman, G. P. McCarthy of Chihuahua, Mex., Frank H. Schneider of Fort Worth and G. H. Dugan of Sherman. In conversation with one of the Mr. Dugans this morning a reporter for this paper learned that it was the intention of the company to make right here in Fort Worth a market for live stock, that will be equal to, if not exceed, in magnitude that one which has been one of the main causes of building up San Antonio to its present importance. There will be kept on hand at the company's yards here a large stock sufficient to supply dealers who may and who will come from all sections of the east and north who have in the past been making their purchases in other markets. There will be embraced in the stock kept constantly on hand saddle and work horses, brood mares, mules, blooded cattle, jacks, and in fact live stock of all kinds for which there is any demand.

The company have already leased large yards in the southern portion of the city, and have made arrangements with the Texas and Pacific railroad for a large number of stock cars, which will be remodeled so as to suit exactly the purposes for which they will be used. These cars will be run between Fort Worth and El Paso, bringing in consignments of stock from the plains of old Mexico, and will have painted on them the names of the J. P. Waties Co., together with the location of the company's headquarters, business, etc.

The company has already leased side-tracks from the Texas and Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Central railroads, and are getting rapidly in trim for business. Yesterday they concluded a trade with a large horse raiser in Mexico for the delivery in this city of 20,000 head of Mexican horses, the first shipment of which will arrive in this city about the first of March. After which time their own trains will arrive from El Paso once or twice a week loaded with horses shipped from the ranches in old Mexico. A rate has been made with the Texas Pacific road that will enable the company to put stock in this market at such figures that they can compete successfully with the San Antonio or any other market in Texas.

This is an enterprise that will, no doubt, be beneficial to Fort Worth and the country surrounding it, and it is one that having come here of its own accord should be encouraged in every manner possible by Fort Worth people.

The Randall & Chambers Co.

Are the leading dry goods establishment in Fort Worth and carry the largest stock in their line of any concern in North Texas.

The B. C. Evans Company

Have a full and complete line of stockmen's supplies. Orders by mail given the most careful attention.

Stockmen.

When visiting Fort Worth will find it to their interest to purchase their clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots, shoes, etc., of

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who had been cured by DR. W. M. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Stockmen.

When you visit the cattle convention to be held in Fort Worth on the 8th of March, bring a memorandum of the purchases you desire to make in the dry goods line, and visit the mammoth establishment of

B. C. EVANS COMPANY.

where you will find a large and varied assortment to select from. They are closing out to make room for their spring goods, and you can get any thing in their line at your own figures. Do not fail to give them a call.

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

Paste in Your Hat.

"Malone, Waller & Co., corner of Houston and First streets, Fort Worth, Texas." A great clearance sale has been inaugurated, selling cheaper than ever, regardless of profits or cost. Remember this, as it is important and will save you dollars.

SANBORN & WARNER.

Manufacturers' agents for the state of Texas for



Glidden's Patent Steel Barb Fencing

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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 failing 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 to "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 special 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.

SANBORN & WARNER,

Houston, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE

A Large Number of Grade Percheron Stallions,

20-Head of Well-bred Jack--20

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

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

H. B. SANBORN, Houston, Tex.

A. S. NICHOLSON,

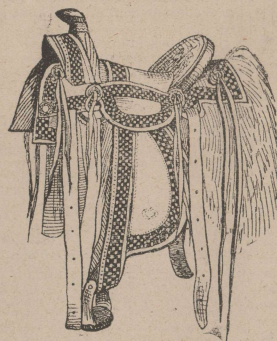
Cattle Dealer,

513 Main Street, - - - Fort Worth, Texas.

Parties desiring to make purchases of Texas Cattle of any class or age will consult their own interest by writing for my prices before closing a trade elsewhere. I have unequaled facilities for filling contracts for future delivery, and am now prepared to supply for the spring trade yearling and two-year-old

Steers, Heifers and Stock Cattle!

AT VERY LOW PRICES.



ELLIS & KELLNER,

Manufacturers of

Saddles, Saddlery

AND HARNESS.

Wholesale and retail.

208 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Stockmen's saddles and outfits made to order and sent by express anywhere in the United States. We call especial attention to our patent metal stirrup, as shown on cut.

Write for prices.

Texas Live Stock Journal

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is the oldest range paper in America. It is the pioneer of that class of publications devoted to the range interest, and stands first among them. Two editions are published, a

Weekly, 16 Pages, at \$1.50 Per Annum,

AND A

Monthly, 32 Pages, at 75 Cents Per Annum,

—MAKING THEM THE—

CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST.

Sample copies on application.

ROUND-UPS.

The yearling talk is almost a forgotten theme like that of Indian raids. Now it is the price of beefs.

The average weight of the horses that were shipped out of San Antonio during 1886, over 46,000 head, was 550 lbs., and that of cattle was 700 lbs.

The San Angelo Standard gives this bit of advice: Run the roller over the field wherever the wheat has been thrown up by the frost.

Jot. J. Smyth of Grandview was here. Mr. Smyth is feeding four thousand head of Texas cattle in the corn range below Fort Worth this season.

At the recent election in Milam county on the adoption of a stock law, there were 232 votes for and 689 against the proposition, thus defeating it by 457 votes.

Tasosca Pioneer:—Nine degrees below zero was how cold it showed up in this quarter on the morning of the 14th, which is the lowest the thermometer has yet recorded.

Col. D. R. Fant of Goliad will drive 8000 to 10,000 head of yearlings and two-year-olds this season, the majority of which will be from his Hidalgo county ranch.

Recent Chicago sales of meat-fed steers from the Union Cattle company's barn were 43 head, 1228 lbs at \$4.20; 73 head cows, 1074 lbs., \$3.25, and 14 tailings, 1230 lbs., \$2.75.

It is rumored that D. R. Fant of Goliad has purchased from John Nye, Indian Territory, 10,000 two and three-year-old wintered beefs for shipment. Purchase price not stated.

On the ranch of Hunter & Evans in Montana there are some 600 head of Polled-Angus, and those gentlemen consider the muleys a success in every sense, and the best stock that they own.

McKavett Items, Mason County News:—Stockmen report stock in fine condition, but no market for cattle. Some of our citizens have gone to Mexico and look out a cattle ranch.

The Cherokee council has changed the time of allowing stock to be driven in that country, extending it one month, from April 1st to May 1st. This will be of interest to stockmen throughout the country.

Horse stock is now pretty good in and about San Antonio. One gentleman who owns a large stock of them says that he has been offered \$7 per head for all sucking colts that he can round up but does not wish to sell.

A. Hosmer has returned from his large horse ranch in McMullen county, and reports his stock as all doing finely with flattering prospects for the spring trade. He will have over 800 for the market on the opening of the trade.

Tasosca Pioneer:—The cattleman who depends upon a nomadic life for support for himself will be left if he depends entirely upon providence. The time for such faith has long since passed.

Some person at New Kiowa, Kansas, tied a tin can to a mule's tail and the poor brute became frantic and ran through several barb wire fences, tearing and cutting his flesh in a terrible manner.

A call to pasture owners of Dickens, Crosby, Garza, Borden and Seury counties to meet at Colorado City on February 15, appears in this issue. Important business will be brought before the meeting.

Tasosca Pioneer:—About thirty-four hundred was the number of calves branded during 1886 by the Glidden & Sanborn men on the Frying Pan ranch. Their total stock is something near twenty thousand.

Mr. S. W. Lomax, manager of the Esplanade Land and Cattle company of Dickens county, writes: "We are having a fine winter, no sleet, snow, or other chilling weather conditions, but lots of sunshine, breezy cold. Cattle seem to be holding their own pretty well; so far the loss is nothing."

At the Dallas convention there was much talk about a thoroughbred not eating more than a long-horn. That may be so, but they want a better quality and a steady supply or they will retrograde into a scrub and be a losing investment. Improved stock means stock farming or "bust."

C. B. Glenn, who recently bought out W. W. Jones in Bee county, will give his particular attention to stock farming, and will raise all the fodder necessary the very first year. He will have fine stock and also largely engage in raising mules from Kentucky jacks and good brood mares.

J. W. Goodall bought two carloads of calves in Corpus Christi for the Western Dressed Meat company, in Kansas City. This is the company more generally known as the Marquis de Moers company, and has wistful eyes set on another refrigerator, having now one in Dakota and another in Kansas City.

San Angelo Enterprise:—An old cowman says that in all the ten winters he has spent in West Texas he has never seen the grass so rich as it is now. It cured well, he says, and no rain falling to hurt it makes it the same as if had been cut and stacked, and cattle, even now in January, are still fattening.

There were 1,517,081 lbs. of hides shipped out of San Antonio during 1886, worth in round figures \$230,000. This would keep a pretty good size tannery busy all the year round, affording employment to a large force of men, and keep a respectable sum of money there that is now being annually sent North.

The next meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will take place in Fort Worth, and the date is fixed for March 8. The committee on refrigerating, appointed by the State association will be here and the executive committee also. The attendance here will be very large.

Mr. R. E. Stafford of Columbus says that the vessel loaded with meat at his refrigerator had arrived in London in good condition, and he presumed that it had been sold ere this. He is now killing a little over a car-load a week of his own stock, taking them off the grass, but will soon begin on some stall-fed beefs which he has up.

Mr. W. S. Ikard returned from the convention after the first day's session and went home to Henrietta. He says the demand for Hereford grade bulls is not very strong, but that he expects to place his surplus by spring. The principal inquiry is from the South, and all inquiries come by reason of his advertisement in the JOURNAL.

Presidio County News:—Mr. Daniel Merrill has been in the cattle business for many years, in Colorado and Texas. He has resided for quite a length of time near Fort Davis. And he tells us that from personal observation and experience he considers the West Texas climate superior to even the most favored portions of far famed Colorado.

Sherwood Cor. San Angelo Standard:—We have had some severe weather of late, with visible damaging result to the growing crops, wheat and corn, to the latter crop especially. At my last writing wheat that had been irrigated looked very well although rather backward. Most of our farmers are of the opinion that wheat will do as well sown in the spring.

Zavalla county correspondence in Uvalde News:—We made a visit to the southern portion of the county last week, and found the country very dry, and but little grass near water. The people are watering a great many stock from wells. Notwithstanding the scarcity of grass, cattle look well, and will pass through the winter without much loss.

Messrs. Cable & Devine have just made one of the largest importations of fine stock ever made into this section of the country. It comprised 30 head of Polled Angus thorough-breds, bought in Missouri, 13 of which were yearlings and all bulls of which were last spring's calves, except a six-year-old bull, 1900 lbs., and an 11-months bull, 1000 pounds.

A merchant in Batesville, Zavalla county, has shipped over 3000 javelina (wild hog) skins this winter. In other counties in Southwest Texas the killing of javelinas has been equally as great an industry, and it is safe to say that over 25,000 have been killed this winter. The meat is fair eating and the skins are worth from 25 to 40 cents each.

Miles City Stock Grower:—John W. Buster of Continental Cattle company has returned from a visit to Texas, where he spent several weeks looking over the state. He reports the condition of the range far more favorable this winter than has been known for several years. It is his opinion, however, that the drive from there will be light next season.

The pasture of Thomas Deewe, 30,000 acres in Wilson county, has been rented to Rachal Bros. for five years for 20 cents per acre per annum. This is one of the largest leases that has taken place in the Southwest for some time. The Rachals are large share owners in the Dimmitt County Pasture company and also owners of large ranch interests in other sections.

W. S. Hall, formerly a large ranchman of the coast country, and now in Atascosa county, says that stock are looking unusually well in his section, and that they are wintering 10,000 head of cattle from the drouth stricken portion of Frio county. Beef buyers are in his section and fat cattle are selling at fair figures compared with prices a few weeks ago.

DAHLMAN BROS.

CLOTHIERS

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Stockmen's Goods

Always on hand.

Northwest Corner of First and Houston Sts.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Mr. R. E. Maddox proposes to hold an auction sale of blooded bulls, jack-sonnets and stallions during the week of the meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, early in March next. He is taking into consideration the advisability of making all sales time sales, payable in three or four months, so that stockmen will pay for the stock as it comes into use.

Mr. J. W. Fray of Marshall, Mo., a breeder of French draft horses, was in town, making his second visit to Fort Worth, last year. He brought a lot of young stallions to Fort Worth and sold all but two; these are in Collin county. Mr. Fray says the demand for large and well built draft work horses is increasing and the supply is not equal to the demand; that grown animals sell at \$175 upwards without the slightest difficulty.

Stockmen coming from the ranges express their surprise at the excellent condition of the cattle. The beef is in better condition than during summer and fall, and there is no appearance of a shrink. The favorable weather since the commencement of winter has done much to counteract the effect of the drouth, and all that is required now is warm rains in February to give us early grass. We are not out of the woods, but feel fifty per cent. better than we expected.

The cattle trade is strengthening, and contracts for spring delivery are being made about very freely. The demand is as yet uncertain, but there are a very respectable list of buyers in the field. Prices are likely to be uncertain for several weeks, and the impression prevails that delays are in the sellers' favor. To stockmen the situation appears encouraging. To this date (the 14th January) the winter has been uncommonly friendly, so that the range element believe more fully in a repetition of the winter of 1881-2.

Meeker (Colo.) Herald:—Ora Haley, Routt county's cattle baron, came over from Lay Thursday and had writs of replevin issued by Judge Atix for the recovery of several head of horses lately sold by George Glass to different parties on White river. It seems the horses in question were attached by the treasurer of Routt county some weeks ago and sold for taxes and were bought at public sale by Glass. The case is a side issue to one of larger proportions relating to the taxation of Mr. Haley's stock in Routt county and which is likely to be fought out in the courts.

Cheyenne (Mont.) Live Stock Journal:—Our old friend J. C. Shepard of Denver, who sometime since sold out his cattle interest at top prices, is fencing 2500 acres of bottom land on the Republican, in Eastern Colorado, and in the spring will put in ditches and prepare for irrigating the whole tract with the view of seeding down to alfalfa. Mr. Shepard says he will buy cattle again next summer, but only in such numbers as he is prepared to feed through the winter. There is no question as to the success of his enterprise, for cattle kept growing through the winter season will be three hundred pounds gainer when they reach maturity.

The Millett Bros. have imported fine stock from their Kansas ranch near Ellsworth, for the past several years, putting them on their ranch in LaSalle county, and so far have lost none from the Texas or acclimation fever, their treatment, as already published in the STOCK JOURNAL, consists simply of giving the stock for sometime after arrival almost exclusively a diet of prickly pear. The last shipment has just gone through, consisting of 154 head of spring calves, the majority of which were bulls, except some 40 Hereford heifers. Among the bulls were found some Polled Angus and Shorthorns, but the great majority are Hereford grades. The Polled Angus have so far given great satisfaction.

Vinita, Ind. Ter., Chieftain:—Agent R. L. Owen returned Monday from an expedition against intruding cowmen who were located in the vicinity of Afton. Some seventeen persons, holding 600 or 800 head of cattle, had been directed to remove with their stock beyond the limits of the Nation. As they did not do so the chief reported the matter to Col. Owen. Taking a squad of soldiers that gentleman went into the field last week and thus spent his Christmas. The cattle were driven across the line into Kansas and will probably not be brought back, as the owners were as neck and submissive as lambs. Nothing to the contrary was anticipated however, the object in taking the troops being to show these parties and others that the United States government was backing the Cherokee authorities.

Malone, Waller & Co., dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, ladies' and gents furnishing goods, overcoats, dress goods. Sweeping reduction. Big clearance sale; regardless of cost. Corner of Houston and First streets.

manus furnishes a substitute for water, enabling the stock to feed in the hills, where, for want of water last summer the grass went uncropped and where now the grazing is good. The only thing to be feared is that cattle will drift into the river bottoms, where there is no feed. To prevent this a large force of men are riding lines rigidly and driving back all stock into the hills. At this writing a "chinook" wind is blowing, and the snow is slowly disappearing under a temperature of some 33 degrees above zero. Yesterday there was a change in the temperature of over 50 degrees in less than an hour. Should the chinook not continue long enough to carry away all the snow, but be followed by a fall in the temperature sufficient to freeze a thick crust on the snow, matters would not be so favorable. We had, with a few days exception, fine weather up to Christmas, and as a consequence, stock are strong and able to stand a good deal of bad weather.

Our territorial legislature meets next Monday, and as it is composed mostly of stockmen, it is supposed that wholesome laws affecting the stock interests will be enacted.

John W. Buster of the Continental Cattle company is located here for the winter, and has taken the contract to talk every idle man around the hotel to death. I must confess that from the way he has started out he will faithfully carry out his obligation in that respect. He brings cheerful news from Texas ranges, and we all feel like rejoicing with you over the prospects of cattle wintering well in your state. Surely Texas stockmen have had enough adverse circumstances to contend against, and let us hope that the elements and the administration now have nothing but favors in store for you.

Money matters are rather close and times pretty tight in this end of the territory. Here there is only one industry—stock raising—and, as you know, beef sold low last year, and it seems that what little money it did bring has gone east with its possessors, who are spending their winters in Boston, New York, Chicago, or wherever they happen to live. It cannot, perhaps, be said that stockmen themselves are hard up, but it is just the time of year when they are spending very little of their surplus money.

than zero is blowing the nails out of your horse's shoes. A norther is upon you. Here some morning you find the thermometer about fifty degrees below zero. You have a couple of miles to travel. You put on a fur cap, fur mittens, a buffalo overcoat, and get into a sleigh, wrap yourself up in six buffalo robes and start out. By and by you see a blue streak along the horizon in the northwest. You feel a breath of air, and in fifteen seconds you have pulled off your overcoat, are swinging on with all your might to your useless buffalo robes, which the wind is blowing to tatters, and as you drive at a 1:08 1/2 gait to reach home with your sleigh before the snow is all gone, you look around to see if the wild roses are in bloom. A chinook is upon you. We get all our chinooks from the northwest, just as you do your northers. Our bad weather we get from the east and southeast—from our neighbors over in Dakota. I feel like remarking, too, that our sister territory always has in stock a heavy supply of badly damaged weather, and never fails to ship us an invoice when the air currents are from the right direction. SLADE.

COAL IN TEXAS.

Rich Mines in McCulloch County.

Fort Worth Mail.

WALDRIP, McCULLOCH, CO., TEX.,
Jan. 10, 1887.

Fort Worth is now agitating the question of cheap fuel and seriously considering the source from whence a liberal supply can be drawn, and at prices much lower than those now prevailing. The coal fields around Waldrip, thirty-five miles south southwest from Brownwood, certainly deserve the attention of your citizens. These coal beds have been known and coal taken from them for more than twenty years, and tested in every blacksmith shop within a radius of fifty miles from here. The rude and imperfect means of mining and the cost of transportation were such that it did not pay to work them and the shafts were neglected. About a year ago a mining engineer came here prospecting, and was favorably impressed with the outlook, but he failed to secure the capital necessary to develop them. Subsequently a miner sunk a prospect-shaft about eighty feet and struck two feet

half feet per day. They expect to reach coal by the 1st of March. These coal fields are not a myth but a reality, and so pronounced by five competent mining engineers, who have made a careful survey of the field. Another fact that places the existence of coal here beyond all cavil or doubt is the fact that coal is now being taken out at the shafts at the northeast and southwest angles of the square and sold in the near markets for fuel.

The last named company claim to have abundant capital and they are vigorously pushing the work under the direction of a skillful mining engineer, and they feel confident that they will strike a four-foot vein. They seem disposed to back their judgment with their money, and, if they succeed, in less than two years we will be able to give you the coveted article—cheap fuel. S. E. HAYS.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

Fall Shearing the Last Valuable Discovery.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Probably no man has taken greater interest in the breeding and rearing of the Angora goat than myself. Having come into the possession of a few head several years ago, I have followed them through good and evil repute, high and low prices of mohair, through bad weather and good weather, in rain and in drouth, and I like the stock and believe there is profit in raising them and a good future for the goat.

My only doubt was produced by the difficulty in obtaining the full fleece at shearing time. Once I sacrificed goats for the sake of saving the fleece. Another time I sacrificed fleece to save the goats. After several experiences of this character I became disheartened. My goats had heavy and lustrous fleeces on their backs in December and January, and it seemed as if the brightest hopes would be realized, that the shearing would result in the production of a good income on the investment and a return by increase in the flock. By the middle of February a warm spell setting in would cause the goats to commence shedding the fleece and almost imperceptibly, hair by hair, it would gradually thin out until the fleece would be lost faster than it was gained. Later on another spell of cold weather would hold down the condition of the flock and until April came it would not appear safe to do any shearing. By that time nearly half of the fleece had gone "where the woodbine

gives me satisfaction, and if, as I anticipate, it is sticking onto the goat a trifle tighter, I may be enabled to report another good shearing.

My acquaintance amongst goat raisers is limited, and my general knowledge of the Angora industry is gained through your paper. Consequently I send this little piece of information, hoping that it may give others breeding Angoras an assurance that the industry has gained a point sufficiently beneficial to overcome the present loss in prices. I will write again as the clip comes off in the spring. PARKER.

Weatherford, Jan. 16, 1887.

English Red Polled Cattle.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The Red Polled cattle are natives of a cold country, Norfolk and Suffolk counties of England. Hence they are very hardy, and do well where other breeds fail. They have been bred in England during the last hundred years for the best combination of milk and beef qualities. They were imported into the United States in 1873 for dairy purposes. They have continued to grow in public favor, and have given universal satisfaction. Their large size, beautiful form, without horns, and deep red color cause them to be noticed and admired by the most careless observer. They are very docile, and may be handled, fed, and housed with less expense than any breed of cattle which have horns. The London Live Stock Journal of July 12, 1886, page 15, says: "The Red Polled breeders claim that they can show the general purpose cow of nice quality and color, with the advantage of absence of horns. That they require less food and they can keep 6 to 5 of other breeds. That these polls are unexcelled where Shorthorns have failed."

My experience during three years has been very satisfactory. I now have 34 head of registered stock, and 150 half blood. My Red Polled bull Mason (698) at five years of age weighs in fair condition 2000 pounds; his sire Slasher (577) now owned by Mr. Loft of England weighs 3150 pounds.

Mason took the sweepstakes premium over all other breeds at Southwest fairs held at Springfield in October, 1885. He also took the sweepstakes premium over all other breeds when shown with five of his get. This bull, Mason, is the sire of nearly all of my half-blood calves, yearlings and two-year-old cattle. The mothers are Shorthorns. The half blood stock inherit the form, color and hornless qualities of the bull. IRA S. HASLETTINE.

Dorchester, Mo.

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

was very little expense attached to the business, the hogs running at large in the bottoms, keeping in fair order in summer on grass and mesquite beans, and putting on fat with acorns in the fall and winter. A little corn feeding was sometimes used as a polish, and the whole business consisted of marking the pigs when young and gathering the crop when matured. When heavy hogs were the most desirable, Texas was only occasionally in the ring; but since 250 pounds is a good shipping weight Texas can make a good showing.

With hogs, as with cattle, men have their own opinions, and the various breeds of swine have different qualities. The Berkshire stands to the common swine of Texas in the same relation as Shorthorns do to the common cattle, having more largely improved the stock by reason of the first considerable importations for the purpose of improving Texas stock being of those breeds.

To trace importations of Berkshires or of any blooded swine in their entirety would be a difficult matter, especially so since nine out of ten purebred hogs brought here are not registered, even if eligible to registration and the registration is kept up by the breeder of the parent stock. The pigs are bought at an early age, the breeding certificates are obtained, and that is the end of it. The Texas man simply desires to improve his stock and his purpose is fulfilled.

The American Berkshire Record is published in eight volumes, ably compiled, edited and printed under the direction of Phil. M. Springer, secretary, of Springfield, Ills. The total number recorded is 14,000, another 2500 going into the ninth volume to be issued in 1887. In a table showing the distribution of Berkshires recorded in volumes 1 to 8, Texas is credited [with seventy-eight, twenty-six being in the 3rd volume, and seventeen, the next largest number, being in volume 8. The owners of the last recorded are:

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college, College station;
W. M. Andrews, Jacksonville;
Wm. Arbuckle, Boston;
R. E. Bradford, Troupe;
J. E. Brecken, Honey Grove;
S. L. Burnap, Hutto;
A. R. Collins, Denison;
D. A. Cypher, Austin;
J. W. Davis, Era;
B. C. Giles, Manor;
L. B. Giles, Manor;
Jas. H. Jones, Oliveria;
I. B. Key, Pilot Point;
J. B. Manion, Dexter;
Jas. Marvel, Howe;
J. M. McFerran, Molino;
J. L. Nothaf, Denison;
J. M. Rucker, Tyler;
J. D. Rudd, Wascom;
L. A. Tomlinson, Side Springs;
Jno. H. Traylor, Granbury.

The number of transfers reported by the association of stock to Texas parties is larger of late than usual, and this indicates that the Berkshire hog is not losing anything in popularity by reason of continued acquaintance.

A New Corn.

DONELSVILLE, OHIO, }
Jan. 10, 1887. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I have a superior quality of an unusual large filled corn which I have lately improved and which will mature

in ninety days (hence its name, ninety-day corn) thus filling a want long felt among farmers where the seasons are short or a summer drouth prevails. Ears from ten to fourteen inches long and two to the stalk generally, often three. Grains unusually large and long, cob slender. Many old and experienced farmers have pronounced it the finest and most prolific corn they have ever seen. One hundred and thirteen bushels can be raised on one acre of good strong soil. The editor of the Minneapolis Tribune in publishing my letter added: "It is a marvel of beauty and to us is perfect in every particular." As I am very anxious to know what this corn will do in other climates and states, I will send a large sample package to any farmer who will give it a fair trial, careful attention and report his success, and who will send a silver dime to pay the postage, packing, etc.

F. E. FROSS.

Chicago's Cattle Business.
Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, }
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 5, '87. }

For the year 1886 Chicago received more cattle, sheep and horses than ever before in one year.

Range cattle were marketed here in larger numbers than during 1885. The increase was 22,754 in Southwestern cattle and 38,655 in Northwestern rangers.

The following tables will show the detailed receipts of range cattle at Chicago, together with the monthly range of prices:

RECEIPTS OF RANGERS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MONTHS.	Southwestern rangers.		Northern rangers.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
January.....	710	2,050	.....	.....
February.....	2,730	960	.....	.....
March.....	1,940	560	320	.....
April.....	5,620	1,094	.....	342
May.....	11,050	3,662	1,410	1,080
June.....	38,440	36,780	8,445	26,420
July.....	36,220	40,360	8,145	1,364
August.....	55,320	60,440	30,800	26,420
September.....	43,106	49,460	71,460	65,325
October.....	49,915	41,622	84,724	76,144
November.....	33,928	29,240	39,520	28,220
December.....	21,160	14,124	3,900	2,945
Totals.....	320,839	288,188	240,095	202,040
Increase.....	22,754	.....	38,655	.....
1887.....	258,374	.....	261,570	.....
1888.....	256,240	.....	176,880	.....
1889.....	346,390	.....	220,700	.....
1890.....	143,280	.....	190,500	.....
1891.....	88,600	.....	169,500	.....

PRICES FOR RANGERS.

Months.	Southwestern Rangers.	Northern Rangers.	Cows, milked.	Cows, mixed.
January.....	\$3.00@4.50	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....	\$.....@.....
February.....	3.20@4.15	@.....	2.40@3.55	@.....
March.....	3.25@4.75	3.50@3.75	2.75@3.75	@.....
April.....	3.25@5.15	@.....	3.40@3.25	@.....
May.....	3.25@5.25	4.00@4.25	3.00@3.75	@.....
June.....	2.90@5.00	3.75@4.25	2.00@2.75	@.....
July.....	2.60@4.00	3.30@4.40	1.80@3.25	@.....
August.....	2.60@3.70	2.75@4.00	1.60@2.60	@.....
September.....	2.40@3.40	2.50@4.00	1.55@2.70	@.....
October.....	2.75@3.40	2.40@3.20	1.65@2.70	@.....
November.....	2.25@3.50	2.60@3.25	1.50@2.40	@.....
December.....	2.40@3.25	2.60@3.40	1.50@2.25	@.....
1886.....	2.25@3.25	2.40@4.25	1.50@3.75	@.....
1887.....	2.35@3.15	2.30@3.25	@.....	@.....
1888.....	2.65@3.25	3.20@3.00	@.....	@.....
1889.....	3.00@4.00	3.35@3.25	@.....	@.....
1890.....	3.25@6.80	3.40@5.50	@.....	@.....
1891.....	2.25@3.00	2.90@3.40	@.....	@.....
1892.....	1.75@3.75	2.50@4.75	@.....	@.....

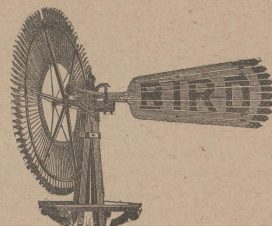
Great Warmth in Paper.

It should be thoroughly understood, by all, that any common paper, coarse wrapping paper, new or old newspapers, etc., are admirable to keep out cold or keep in warmth. The blood of all domestic animals, as well as of human beings, must be always kept very near 98 degrees, just as much in winter as in summer. And this heat always comes from within the body, whenever the atmosphere is not above 98 degrees temperature. So long as the air is cooler than this, the heat produced inside the body is escaping. Heat seeks a level. If there is more in one of two bodies or substances side by side, the heat will pass from the warmer into the colder, until they are both of the same temperature.

Moving air carries away vastly more

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and in gear.



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heat than still air. The thin film of air next to the body soon gets warm from it. But if that air is moved along, slowly or swiftly, by a breeze, be it ever so gentle, new cooler air takes its place, and abstracts more heat from the body. Anything that keeps the air next to the bodies of men and of animals from moving, checks the escape of heat.

The thinnest paper serves to keep the air quiet. A newspaper laid on a bed, acts much as a coverlid to keep a film or layer of air quiet, and thus less heat escapes from the bodies of the sleepers. If paper is pasted up over the cracks of a house, or of a barn, or stable, or under the joists of a house floor, it has just the same effect. Every person who keeps animals will find it a wonderful and paying protection to them, to put against the walls, one, two, three, or more, layers of newspapers during cold weather. If a person in riding finds his garments too cool, a newspaper placed under the coat or vest, or under or over the trousers, even if only on the side next the wind, will do a great deal to check the outflow of heat, and keep him warm. Two or three thicknesses of newspaper crumpled up a little, and put under the coat or overcoat, are almost as effective in keeping in warmth as an extra garment. A slight crumpling keeps them a little separate, and makes additional thin layers of air.

Further: Heat does not pass through films of still air. Fibrous woollens, turs, loosely woven cotton, down, and the like, contain a great deal of air confined in the meshes, and are therefore excellent conservers of heat. Double walls of stone, brick or wood, or even of wall or roofing paper, double glass, double layers of anything that will have thin layers of still air between them, prevent the escape of heat very greatly.

An Opinion From Miles City.
Miles City Stock-Grower.

Texas is threatening to secede from the rule of the "Queen of the live

stock universe," and is looking for markets within her own domain. Already refrigerator ships are plying from Texas ports to Europe and the movement is only in its infancy—just born, as it were. Galveston, Corpus Christi and other enterprising Texas towns will soon be operating large dressing and canning establishments and shipping their meats by ocean steamers direct to the consumers in Europe. So it is safe to say that when the great Lone Star state, which now contains more than nine million head of cattle, to say nothing of sheep and hogs, is transformed from range raising to a stock farming country—which transformation is rapidly going on—little or none of her meat products will pass through the hands of the Chicago syndicate. Omaha and Kansas City have for some time been important live stock markets and are growing stronger each year. Denver threatens to enter the lists, and St. Louis is agitated with preparations for a strong fight against her old and hated enemy by the lake. These efforts will not all end in talk, but will finally tell on Chicago's live stock receipts and perhaps bring the haughty queen to a realization of the danger of losing her crown, and to a better treatment of that class of people which has been so material in raising her to the throne.

Paste in Your Hat.

"Malone, Waller & Co., corner of Houston and First streets, Fort Worth, Texas." A great clearance sale has been inaugurated, selling cheaper than ever, regardless of profits or cost. Remember this, as it is important and will save you dollars.

A swine breeder says that in weaning pigs there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother. They should be weaned gradually, so as not to receive any stunt or setback. To take pigs away before they have been taught to eat gives them a check for at least two weeks. Feeding them in a separate place to which they have access will accustom them to eating.

SLADE.

An Oid on the Means of Existence in Montana.

MILES CITY, MONTANA, }
January 7, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Last winter I liked this climate pretty well. Then my numerous and interesting family was in the Sunny South and I luxuriated at a hotel, made genial with steam heat and buxom waiter girls with whom I monkeyed in an innocent Platonic way. This winter my family is here and I do not luxuriate at a hotel, nor try any Platonic with the waiter girls—especially the latter—at least not to an alarming extent.

I was always, as you know, of a domestic turn of mind and enjoyed doing chores around the house—by proxy, even if that proxy was in the shape of an adult hired girl. I have even been known to arise early in the morning, shake off the embraces of the drowsy god, and leaving the devoted partner of my joys and wealth to enjoy the luxury of her downy couch, steal into the kitchen and assist the proxy in preparing the morning repast. On such occasions, however, I have noticed that the aforesaid partner of my earthly possessions was usually more self-sacrificing than is her wont. She would not bear to see me wear my frail life away while she reclined on her downy couch. She would get up and come into the kitchen too—sometimes very emphatically.

But this winter I am away from the noise and confusion of a hotel. I am also my own hired girl. I am working the domestic bliss racket for all there is in it, and I must say that the partner of my life is more lenient with me than formerly. She will allow me to stay in the kitchen for hours without once obtruding her presence—and tongue. She evidently thinks I am getting old enough to be trusted.

In the summer time, when the days were warm and about twenty-three hours long, I got along pretty well, but now when the thermometer is frozen up and it don't get day-light till 11 A. M., and we have to light lamps at 1 P. M., it's different. It takes a very philosophical man to derive any great amount of enjoyment out of jumping out of bed in the dark and have his bare feet freeze to the floor before he can take the first step. It's awkward, you know, for a fat-man to stoop down and thaw his foot loose from the floor with his breath. And then it's hard to be hilarious while with a shovel and an empty stomach you dig a tunnel under the snow to your nearest neighbor's house before you can borrow coffee for breakfast. After this is done I hum a cheerful ditty as with a wood-saw I endeavor to get the frozen son into a shape that it may be cooked. Despite the large stock of patience which I always keep on hand, I could not help being a little vexed this morning when, in excavating a passage to my coal-house, after I had gone some distance my shovel struck against something hard, which I found to be my next door neighbor, and had to dig around him at no small outlay of labor. When his family get his tongue thawed loose I mean to make him explain for his presence on my premises, and in proximity to my store of winter fuel. When I get through with this letter I am going to send over and let his wife

know where he is, and that he is in my way.

Old-timers predict a hard winter. They say they are looking for some severe weather soon. I am not. I have already found it. The old-timers are behind the times.

I shall have to curtail this letter here. One of the children has carelessly stepped off the front steps, and I must take a pair of grappling hooks and go fish in the snow for the youngster.

SLADE.

P. S.—Commercial customs are a little different here from what they are in Texas. Down there you fellows just put a pair of raw-hide harness on a couple of ponies, trot them out on the prairie and in a few hours drag up enough mesquite brush to make your winter fires. Up here we buy our lignite coal by apothecary's weight, and you have to pay in advance before the druggist will let you have the paper sack containing your purchase.

Dress, too, is different here. Everybody is muffled up so that you seldom see a man's face on the streets. You must learn to recognize your acquaintances by their clothing. This custom has its advantages. On the first of the month you can change clothes with a friend situated similar to yourself financially, and delude your trusting creditors. If you and your friend don't happen to owe the same man you can have a whole lot of fun having a man with a bill chase you around a block or two, and when he catches you find that you are some one else. S.

Mr. McGillin's Combination.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 3, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I am not surprised that you are astonished at the magnitude of the company I propose forming the cattle into Bismarck says (and he is undoubtedly authority on war matters) that other things being equal, the larger army will always conquer the smaller one.

This is more true about capital. Had the beef-raisers combined a few years ago, no such combination as I propose would be necessary now. But vast as is the undertaking I propose, it is absolutely necessary if we will successfully combat with the beef-buying ring now formed at Chicago. In fact, if these rings but combine, they will even give my immense company all it can do to put them down. While the programme I submit may seem impossible, if not absurd, to people who have not studied it as deeply as I have, in less than five years from now Armour & Co. will be in a position to carry it all out themselves, and more, too.

Had I predicted five or even three years ago that three firms would quietly meet at Chicago and fix the value of every beef steer sold in the United States, how many people would have believed me, and how many thousands would have dubbed me insane?

If you have any doubts about where Armour & Co. or perhaps some other firm will yet bring the beef-raisers to, please study well and carefully the history of the Standard Oil company, and when you get through, write me what is impossible or visionary about my scheme.

I am like the prophets of old; I see the danger of our position from afar, and if by my pen (trumpets are out of date) I cannot awake my brother cattlemen to their danger, I will seek my own safety by fleeing from the business.

Very truly yours,

E. M. MCGILLIN.

Helping One Another.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Mutual aid in the rearing and breeding of improved stock and co-operation in buying and selling the same are now more than ever favorite methods among the best farmers and fine stock breeders in this country. The year bids fair to be one of unusual activity in this direction.

The aim is to bring together whenever practical the most reliable breeders of the different kinds of farm animals, particularly horses. Cattle, sheep and swine associations composed of such men and rightly conducted are certain to attract buyers and do much good in the dissemination of improved stock. Purchasers are made to feel safe against the impositions of unscrupulous or ignorant dealers and their agents, and thus the animals offered for sale by the members of these associations are more likely to bring their full value.

To be indorsed by an association of reputable breeders, as a member thereof in good standing, is not a bad color under which to sail one's craft in these days when frauds in advertising and in the pedigrees of improved stock are attracting such general attention.

The Illinois legislature now in session would do a good work for reliable stock breeders and the protection of farmers by enacting a law giving the owner of the sire that is stood for service a legal dam on the progeny to secure the payment of the service fee. The law should, however, provide that such claim will be allowed only in case the description and breeding of the sire standing for service has been made public and properly certified to be correct as given. This would go a great way toward preventing farmers and others being imposed on.

PHIL THRIFFTON.

Springfield, Ill.

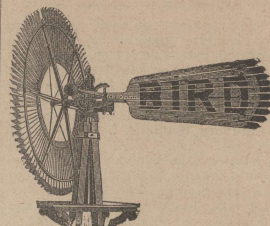
A Cow Valued at \$26,000.
Toronto Globe.

Mary Ann, of St. Lambert's, the famous cow for which Mr. Fuller has refused \$26,000, is indeed a wonder to look at, even though the beholder knew nothing of her marvelous butter record. She is a large specimen of the breed, and no judge of a dairy cow would pass her unnoticed. In color she may be regarded as a solid fawn with dark facings. Her horns are short, fine and crumpled. Her head is large, full in the face and a shade coarse at the muzzle. Her neck is long and fine, with a prominence of dewlap that does not add to her beauty. Her shoulders are very thin and fine, with considerable depth to the brisket. Back of the shoulders she begins to widen out slowly like a wedge. Her body is very long, with great depth to the after portion of the abdomen. Her ribs are long, flat and open, with an unusual stretch between the last rib and the point of the hip. Her hip bones are wide apart and prominent.

Her stifles are deep and well developed, her udder extremely large and perfectly formed, and for large and tortuous milk veins it is doubtful if she has an equal living. She looks to be a cow of extraordinary constitution and vitality, and, except that her milking habit shows marvelous development, she shows no signs of the wonderful milking test to which she has been subjected. To all appearances Mary Ann is now the very picture of rugged, robust health, and is now unquestionably as fit, if not indeed fitter than ever, to champion the claims of the Jerseys in a butter test. She appears to be an extremely hearty feeder, is fond of being petted, singularly cool and free from nervousness, and, in short, the very ideal of a dairy cow fully in her prime, and absolutely free from faults or ailments of any kind.

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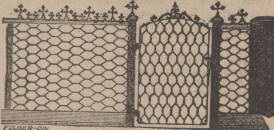
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Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.)

This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by Geo. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill venison, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable, also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every poultryman should have this book. Send 25 cts. stamps, and it will be sent by mail post paid. Address the author,

Geo. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

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W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

G. W. Alexander,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND LAND AGENT.

1109 Main Street.

Fort Worth, Texas

are to-day, and on the prairies of Texas, many strongly marked representatives of the breed. And wherever these animals are found they are appreciated and held at a high moneyed value.

Brahmin calves are by common consent acknowledged to be the largest of any breed, and on this market will command from \$2 to \$4 more than other calves, and when in mature form are large enough for the export trade, and as such will command from one to one and one-half cents per pound more than ordinary butcher beef, and this is the staple the South produces. Every pound you add to a bullock increases the value of flesh you build upon, and we will never grow an animal of creditable size, until we learn to pay less attention to blood and more to climate, or rather to adapt blood to climate.

From all that we can learn, the farmers and breeders of the Southern states, particularly the gulf states, would find it to their interest to breed Brahmin cattle extensively. Why not use them as plow animals, single like a horse or mule, and double when deep plowing is needed? They would outwork a mule and outwalk a horse. They could be used under a saddle or even in horse-cart or buggy, or in a double wagon. They might be made the most useful animal on a farm in these Southern states.

Then the Brahmin is a hot climate animal, and attains to his greatest strength and beauty in hot climates. Any way the Brahmins are introduced into the South they improve Southern cattle. They grade up splendidly. And in their blood there is no murrain or Texas fever.

The Texas ranchmen praise the Brahmin breed from actual experience and good knowledge of them after ample trials in Texas; and we hear no complaint of them where they have been tried on Mexican ranches.

Good Prospects in Mason.

A correspondent of the Gazette writing from Mason county, says: "I met

noticed that the Collins brothers, Bates, and of the work of no other breeders have we a more complete record. The Shorthorn Hand-book shows that these men were the most persistent in-and-in breeders. Charles Collings bred his bull "Favorite" to his own dam and sister and granddaughter. Both he and Robert bred pertinaciously from the blood of the bull Hubback for thirty years. Bates got his first "Duchess" of Charles Collings, and she was deeply bred in-and-in; and he bred her and her near relations together, all closely allied by blood, for many years, and mainly throughout his life as a breeder, of more than fifty years. Yet who have produced better Shorthorns than these men? Continue the list of the best Shorthorn breeders—John and Richard Booth, the Wethers, Mason, Wright, Trotter, Charge, Earl Spencer, Sir Charles Knightley and the best American breeders, they all bred in-and-in. There has been no better breeder of Herefords than Price, and he did not go out of his own herd for a bull for forty years. Bakewell, in his whole course as a breeder, went out of his own herd for a bull only twice, and then he took bulls of the same blood as his own herd, and closely related to it. The history of the Devons, Herefords, Long-horns, Ayrshires, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians, Alderneys and Shorthorns is a record of in-and-in breeding until after the breed was firmly established. In-and-in breeding is necessary to concentrate good qualities. No breed has been more in-and-in bred than the Jerseys. It is a remarkable fact that while in-and-in breeding is generally condemned, the most popular pedigrees are at least founded upon close in-and-in breeding. This is true of horses, sheep and swine, as well as of cattle. The sire and dam of Hambletonian, were both by Messenger. In fact, in all the history of breeding there is no better example of close and persistent in-and-in breeding than that furnished by the Messenger blood; and to-day of what value is the trotting stock that has no Messenger blood? Bakewell bred his sheep close-

further discussion now.

Horse Raising.

There is much truth in the following remarks on horse breeding, which we find in the Iowa Homestead:

We know of no department of the farm that pays better than raising draft horses. A good two-year-old filly, sired by a good draft horse and from a good native mare, will sell at 12½¢ per pound. A good gelding three years old will sell for as much. Will anything else pay better?

On the subject of horse raising we have some notions that may seem whimsical. We believe, for instance, that a better horse can be raised on dry land than wet, on rolling or rough land than smooth, on blue grass than on clover, and on grass than on corn. Why? The horse that is raised on wet land will have a bad foot because it is always moist and soft, whilst if the land be dry, it will have a tough, compact, hard hoof that will stand hardship. The horse raised on rough land will have a better muscular development than one that has no up-hill or down-hill exercise. The horse raised on blue grass will have better shape, because fed on a more nutritious and less bulky grass. The horse raised to three years old on grass, hay and oats, with just enough corn to keep up heat in cold weather, will outwear the corn-fed colt. Of course if you want to sell him for a big price to shippers you must consult fashion and make him hog fat. When buyers get good sense this will not be necessary, but until then it's a good way to market corn. How much grain is needed to raise a colt? Given plenty of grass in summer, a winter pasture, good hay and shelter from storms, and the entire amount of grain needed to take a colt from weaning time till it is three years old and ready to fit for active work is

England was exactly \$1.60 per bushel. Rouen and Nantes are the cheapest wheat ports in France, namely, \$1.48 per bushel, and \$1.50 per bushel respectively. Important facts are brought out in the report relating to ocean transportation and the comparative cost of freight from India, Russia and the United States to Great Britain, and a table is given showing, in comparison, the rates of freight for cereals during series of years from the three principal ports of British India, the great northern and southern ports of Russia, and the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States to Great Britain. Of this table the committee says: "The general fact, and the one of the greatest importance to the United States, is the steady decline in the cost of transportation, and the probability that with increased freight to carry the rates between Europe and the most important and nearest points to India (Kurrachee and Bombay), will continue to decline. Should this tendency continue it will not be long before the cost of carrying wheat from India to continental European ports will be as low as between the Atlantic ports and those markets."

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 of 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.

Valuable Ranch for Sale on Easy Terms
4800 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fence. Apply to Breneman & Bergstrom, attorneys, 32 Soledad street—San Antonio.

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

Jno. S. Andrews,

T. T. D. Andrews,

T. C. Andrews,

J. M. Kuhen.

JNO. S. ANDREWS & COMPANY,

DEALERS in LIVE STOCK & LAND,

Fort Worth, Texas.

The present reduced prices of

TEXAS CATTLE

TEXAS CATTLE

TEXAS CATTLE

Enables us to sell, and we will contract to deliver

AT LOW FIGURES

Any class of cattle desired.

WRITE US FOR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

We refer to our customers with whom we have dealt for the past thirteen years as to our reliability, and can give any reference desired.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

A. S. Nicholson sold to J. W. Coon 50 head feeding steers at \$17 around.

Sixty lambs, averaging 90 pounds, sold on the Boston market at 45¢, or \$5.35 per head. This is a sample of lamb sales in Eastern markets.

G. L. Yeater of Sedalia, Mo., bought 70 head of steers of A. Postert of Atascosa county for \$11 a head. They were three years and over.

John S. Andrews & Co. sold to Tuck Hill of Collin county, 4 grade Hereford heifers and one bull, and to P. R. Clark of Comanche 1 Jersey bull. The prices were low.

Arizona Champion:—A Denver man named Kinglenoltz has made a bargain for 3000 2-year-old beef steers for \$10 round. This is one of the best bargains of the year.

Among the transfers of stock taken from the thoroughbred Berkshires Record we find a sale of Artful Duke VI, 15,485, by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to E. R. Stiff of McKinney, Tex.

Mr. R. E. Maddox of Fort Worth sold one pure-bred Holstein heifer to H. Kard, Jr., of Henrietta; to J. R. Jeffreys, Jr., 25 head of mares at \$25 per head, and to Jno. S. Powell & Co. 2 bulls and 10 head of mares.

G. L. Yeater of Sedalia, Mo., bought 100 head of steers from Rachel Brothers of Dimmitt county and Musgrave of Atascosa county, weighing from 700 to 900 pounds, for from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per 100 pounds.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co. sold to J. T. Hertry five work mules for \$600, for railroad purposes; also, to Mr. Hurley, another work mule at \$100. The firm sold three Hereford grades, one bull and two heifers, to W. C. Hendricks of Hamilton county for \$157.50.

Pearsall News:—"We are informed that a contract has been entered into for the delivery of 9000 head of cattle at \$7 per head. The contract calls for 5000 from one party and 4000 from another, and the stock will be 2-year-olds at time of delivery. Pearsall is the point at which they are to be turned over to the buyers."

D. H. Fant of Goliad, one of the boss ranchers of the Southwest, spent a few days in the Alamo City, during which

he bought 122,000 acres of land in Hidalgo county from E. D. L. Weeks of this city, for \$30,000. He also paid a handsome compliment to the 32 page STOCK JOURNAL and a year's subscription. They all do it.

Major Campbell Brown of Spring Hill, Tennessee, has sold to Mr. M. Lothrop, Marshall, Texas, the young Jersey bull Bloomfield Pogs, 17,055, by Ida's Stoke Pogs, 13,558, out of Duchess of Bloomfield, 3553, test 20 lbs. and 1/2 oz. She is well known as the dam of three tested cows (her only daughters in milk) and of Lord Harry, 3445, sire of Ethel 2d.

Wileox Stockman:—Mr. G. W. Lang, the well-known cattleman of the Lang ranch, near the Arizona and New Mexico line, recently bought the Bato Pico ranch, situated on the Buyside river in Sonora, about fifty miles below the line. The ranch is splendidly watered and comprises 50,000 acres of the finest grazing land in the Southwest. Mr. Lang is negotiating for 2000 head of cattle in addition to 1500 head he has on J. H. Slaughter's range, with which to stock the Bato Pico ranch.

One of the enterprising firms of the Western country is that of Fakes & Co., furniture dealers, of Fort Worth. They carry a larger stock of furniture than any other house, and their trade is not bounded by state lines. It is worth one's while to go through their large store rooms to inspect the artistic styles of goods kept there, even if one does not wish to buy—though it is well-nigh impossible to go away without buying something.

A. F. Truitt & Co. of Fort Worth have built up a good business by deserving and winning the confidence of the class of men with whom they deal. They are doing a good work for the range and stock interests of Texas, and stockmen should encourage them in it. The business that they have built up in the duty is the Indian territory, which is reported as having been made in Fort Worth, is one of the transactions occurring every winter, and simply amounts to a ranchman in the Indian territory putting out money in the nick of time to

gather in the cattle of the weaker brethren who need a little cash for present emergencies, and who are willing to secure the delivery of a few cattle in the spring. Those who are intimately connected with the Texas trade know that two-thirds of the cattle in Northern Texas are gathered in this fashion, but it never seems to occur to Northern buyers to act this way. Such transactions are not sales, but simply authorizing a trusted agent, who is conversant with stocks in a given locality, to buy all the cheap cattle in it. A great deal of Texas money is always available for this purpose each year.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Edgar Stillson, through Chas. E. Davidson, sold 4,575 head of stock sheep, yesterday, to Messrs. White & Ingham, for \$7,575. Jinks Blocker sold his half interest in 3500 head of steer cattle and horses in the flying p and D brands, yesterday, to his partner S. J. Murphy of New York City for \$40,000. Jinks Blocker sold 160 two-year-old steers to Chas. E. Davidson yesterday, for \$13 per head. Frank L. Harris bought the U-L brand of cattle, about 200 head from Walter C. Harris, last week, for \$2,000. On Monday, S. H. Riley, of the Georgetown Ranch company, and Charles E. Davidson bought of J. B. Finnell of Georgetown, Ky., all horses, cattle, ranch outfit and lease of a 5,000-acre pasture for 9 months, situated in Linan, adjoining Boone's, for \$6,150. There are 780 head of cattle and 37 horses in the pasture, besides a large number on the outside. It was calculated when these cattle were bought on the range three years ago that they numbered 1800 head.

Stockmen who want to buy or sell cattle will find John S. Powell & Co. of Fort Worth a safe, enterprising and reliable firm to deal with.

J. A. Thomas of Fort Worth is the only exclusive hat and furnishing goods dealer in the city. It follows, therefore, that he carries a large stock and can give better bargains in those lines than any house in Fort Worth.

Tackabery's saddles are known and used wherever a cow-boy has ever been—and that means from one end of the range country to the other. Such a reputation could never have been gained except by work that deserved it, and that the Tackabery saddle is the best is nowhere denied.

Valuable Ranch for Sale on Easy Terms
4500 acre ranch, permanent running water, all enclosed with good fences. Apply to Breneman & Bergstrom, attorneys, 32 Soledad street—San Antonio.

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 renal 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.

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

Paste in Your Hat.

"Malone, Waller & Co., corner of Houston and First streets, Fort Worth, Texas." A great clearance sale has been inaugurated, selling cheaper than ever, regardless of profits or cost. Remember this, as it is important and will save you dollars.

Stockmen, Attention!

We carry the largest and best selected stock of clothing and furnishing goods in North Texas. Cowboys' outfits a specialty.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

JOHN G. JAMES, President.
CHAS. GOODNIGHT, Vice-President.
A. S. JAMES, Cashier.
PANHANDLE NATIONAL BANK,
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Paid Up Capital, - - - \$100,000.00
Authorized Capital, - - - 200,000.00

A conservative banking business done in all its branches. Accounts, collections and correspondence solicited. Special attention to all Panhandle business. Nearest bank to Mobeetie, Clarendon, Vernon, Margaret, Seymour, Archer, and all Panhandle points.

In response to the question, what are the wants of the cattle interests of Texas? briefly to summarize them, we would say: In common with the wants of the cattle interests of the entire country they need the protection of the general government against that dread scourge, contagious pleuro-pneumonia. There is no longer any doubt of the existence of this fearful malady in many states of this Union. If we would save our own cattle interests from the almost utter destruction that has attended the visitation of this plague in Australia and parts of the old world, power must be given to some authorities of the general government to deal at once with this matter. From the complex nature of our government, being federal and state, the federal is the only power that can act promptly and at once in all parts of the country where the disease may show itself. As it is a matter that directly threatens and affects interstate commerce, it is thought by good authorities on constitutional law that there is no question but that the general government has the power to control it. The experience of other countries teaches us that the only way to deal with this dread scourge is to at once destroy all diseased or exposed animals. To do this requires a large appropriation to pay for stock destroyed, with power in officials to act promptly. A bill is now before congress for the accomplishment of this object, called the Miller bill. In our opinion every effort should be made to insure its immediate passage. We consider no other matter so vitally important for the cattle interests of the whole country. We also believe a similar measure should be urged before our present legislature, now in session, with power to declare state quarantine, if necessary, against the approach of this dread disease. We now have no state quarantine law.

We also want butchering and refrigerating establishments at home, or, as it was forcibly expressed by a friend of mine in my hearing the other day, "We want to quit sending a steer half across the continent for somebody to kill him."

We need improved and cheaper transportation, such as deep water on our gulf coast would afford. From the most reliable attainable statistics the number of head of live stock that go annually to market from Texas is nearly 1,000,000. All of those transported by rail cost in transportation nearly \$8 per head, 33 per cent. of what they bring at present prices. The saving in freights from this industry alone, with twenty-five feet of water on our Texas coast, would in five years pay the cost of deep water, admitting the cost was as great as estimated under what was called the Eads plan. The saving to the other interests of the state, particularly the cotton, would be much more. As the general government fails to do this it should be done by the state. We do not want forces antagonized.

We have heard that the ranchman is antagonistic to the farmer, and will with force resist his approach. In other words that the cow man with the aid of his cow boy and his carbine will be an obstacle to and block civilization's path.

This is but idle talk. Those who speak so are not adepts in observational science. A little time and patience will show them in Texas the rough ranchman transformed and softened into the stock farmer and agriculturist, as naturally and quietly as winter softens into spring. The struggle for supremacy among industries is a peaceful one. Most of the forces engaged are nature's. The fight is so orderly and so well conducted that the vanquished has ample time to withdraw all of his forces and even to save his baggage train.

We desire the complete abolition of all bureaus that assume legislative powers, and the repeal of hurtful laws born of popular prejudice, in times of great public excitement. If the mandates of the constitution are to be carried out and the public free school and university lands are to be sold to raise a permanent fund for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, as was the intention of the framers of the constitution, we ask that the second

industry in the state, the cattle industry, be allowed to purchase lands in quantities suitable to its needs.

The unlawful fencing of lands should be prohibited by penal laws. In order that present owners whose lands are in alternate sections may be able to fence and utilize exclusively their own possessions, some system of exchanges of sections should be provided for by law.

If, on the other hand, it is to be the policy of the state government to reserve the few lands that are left for the people, we suggest that in the meantime, it may be better, in future, to allow nature's forces to be utilized and one industry to live until another is born.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The report of the committee on the improvement of stock advises the grading up of all classes of stock in the state. The paper concludes with these words: "A common native animal eats the same grass as an improved one, and the difference in price in favor of an improved steer is from \$5 to \$8. This speaks for itself in thunder tones not to be misunderstood, and those who do not improve their stock and keep pace with the necessities of the times, will, as the cars of progress pass along, be sidetracked and left to perish by the wayside."

The report of the committee on protection of live stock from disease was submitted. In it the recommendation is made that better facilities for shipping cattle be provided, and that laws for the protection of stock against the introduction of contagious bovine diseases be passed. The draft of a bill was submitted, which the readers of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL are familiar with, from its having been published in this paper a few weeks ago.

SECOND DAY.

At the second day of the convention the proceedings were of more than usual importance.

A communication was received from J. L. Cane of St. Louis, requesting the co-operation of the convention in having the tax on oleomargarine repealed. Col. John Simpson read a paper on refrigeration and advocated the claims of Dallas as the best point for the establishment of such a plant. Maj. Hutcheson followed in an able plea for Houston. The champions of Fort Worth closed the discussion in presenting the claims of their city, showing that, among other points of superiority, it had, what neither of the other contestants had, a refrigerator already established, capable of consuming one-third of the entire beef product of the state. After some wrangling, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to ascertain the probable cost of establishing a refrigerating establishment, to take subscriptions or donations from the different places seeking to have such refrigerator established among them, conditioned upon such subscription.

"Resolved, That this committee shall draw up a plan for the organization of such refrigerating establishment.

"Resolved, That this committee, after getting up such subscriptions and donations and determining on the plan of organizing such refrigerating establishment shall report their work and plans to the executive committee of this body, and if the said executive committee approve the selection of the place and the plans of organization, they shall then select such place and approve such plans and open books and ask subscriptions for stock.

"Resolved, If, for any reason they wish to do so, the executive committee may, after such report by this committee, call this convention together to consider any other matters involved in this resolution."

The report of the committee on public lands was next made, which reads as follows:

1. The laws regarding the lease and the sale of school and other public lands of the state, should be founded upon a just and equitable basis, so that the lessees should not be disturbed in their possessions, and the actual settler protected in his rights. To this end we most earnestly recommend a settled state policy in regard to the sale and lease of public lands, upon a basis of classification as to rental and sales in accordance with the value of the land and the water and grass upon same.

2. A fair and equitable price should be placed upon the lands, and they sold on long time and payable in from one to ten years with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. At this low rate of interest your committee are of the opinion that most of the public lands can be disposed of and the state largely the gainer by being the recipient of taxes upon the same.

3. Your committee would recommend the passage of such laws as would give the same protection to the lands of the state, in so far as their rental is concerned, as those of an individual.

4. We beg to call your earnest attention to the fact that about twenty-five million acres of our public domain are to the state a barren waste, and under a just system of leases can be disposed of so that a revenue of near one million dollars, by leasing the same, can be secured for the state.

5. We are of the opinion that a ten-year lease system would prove satisfactory, to the end that lessees may be secure for a term of years in all improvements they may make, which will add to the value of the land when the leases expire.

6. We recommend that the most stringent laws should be passed in regard to the punishment of those who occupy the lands of the state in violation of law.

7. We suggest that the land commissioners have the superintendence of all school lands and public domain, he being well acquainted with our public land system, who shall have the entire control of all the lands of the state, and whose duty it shall be to have the same surveyed, fairly classified and place a selling price upon the same, as also a rental price in accordance with their value for the rearing of stock or their adaptability for farming purposes.

8. To avoid all friction between the stockraisers and actual settlers we recommend that no lands suitable for farming shall be leased, but reserved entirely for actual settlers.

LAST DAY.

It having been resolved that the claims of contesting points for the refrigerator should be considered by a committee of nine, which should investigate the advantages of each and select that which was best adapted to the purpose, the committee was announced, composed of J. B. Rector, Charles Goodnight, B. F. Buzard, S. B. Burnett, J. B. Allen, C. C. Slaughter, J. M. Mathis, H. Seeligson and J. C. Loving.

The committee on transportation reported that the stock business had been better handled the past year than ever before; that rates on live stock from Texas were lower than from the range territory of the Northwest.

The following resolution concerning brands was adopted:

We, the undersigned committee on protection of stock from theft and fraud, would respectfully report chapters 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the criminal laws of the state of Texas provides penalties for most all offenses touching the cattle interest. We have only to recommend in addition thereto that the legislature be asked to pass a law prohibiting the use of the same brand by different individuals in the state, giving preference in each case to the individual who has first recorded his brand under existing laws.

above indicated, we would recommend that the brands of cattle in cattle growing districts be approved by secretary of state before going to record in the county. We recommend that laws be passed punishing anyone who knowingly brings into the state cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious or infectious diseases.

JNO. B. RECTOR,
C. W. WHITE,
R. M. THOMASON.

The following resolution was adopted in lieu of an indorsement of the Miller bill. The friends of that bill failed to obtain the indorsement of the convention for it, after a strong effort. The convention was strongly in favor of the present bureau of animal industry. The resolution as adopted is non-committal, but simply favors the best plan for protection against contagious diseases:

Whereas, The Texas Live Stock association, now assembled at Dallas, views with great alarm the increase of pleuro-pneumonia, threatening the destruction of the stock interests throughout the United States, and believing it the first duty of our government to give so great an interest all possible and early protection, and being of opinion that it can best be accomplished under experienced agents of the government; therefore be it

Resolved, That our members of congress and senators be requested to support such a law as will place the matter of stamping out and dealing with all characters of contagious diseases among live stock in the hands of efficient agents of the government with full and ample powers to act and a sufficient appropriation, of not less than \$1,000,000, to cover all requirements.

A plan of re-organization was proposed and met with favor. The leading feature of the plan is that it is based upon a delegated membership, the delegates to be appointed by the county convention. It was fully discussed, variously amended, and finally adopted, fixing the fourth Tuesday in March, 1888, as the time, and Austin as the place of holding the next meeting.

An indorsement of the International Range association was passed, and the secretary of the association was directed to apply for membership in it. There was considerable discussion as to the number of delegates Texas is entitled to, and the manner of appointing them, but Col. R. G. Head, president of the International Range association, made matters clear by inviting as many delegates as President Stoddard should see fit to appoint. President Stoddard asked time in which to select the delegates. The names of same will be furnished the papers by the secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the cattle interests of the state of Texas, do hereby recommend and demand that all parties driving cattle out of the state into states and territories where quarantine regulations exist do faithfully comply with such rules and regulations as their respective sanitary boards may agree upon, and we heartily disapprove of any attempt to violate said rules and regulations.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing conventional year: Col. H. B. Stoddard was elected president; Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas, first vice-president; John T. Lytle of San Antonio, second vice-president; A. H. ("Shang-hie") Pierce, third vice-president; F. M. Maddox was re-elected secretary and C. E. Andrews was re-elected treasurer, and Will Lambert sergeant-at-arms. All of these were elected by acclamation, and the usual vote of thanks was tendered the outgoing officers.

A resolution was read endorsing the transportation companies and favoring the continuance of the double-deck

LIVE STOCK AND CROPS.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the State.

Up to last Saturday morning, the 22d, no rain had fallen in Texas since the regular fall rains. The ground was very dry. Reports went out, generated and circulated by people who had no knowledge of the actual condition of affairs, that Texas was suffering from a terrible drouth; that the wheat crop was destroyed, and that cattle were dying for want of water. Cattlemen and farmers in Texas knew that these reports were not true, but readers of the papers in other states could not know it.

And now for a presentment of the actual state of affairs in Texas.

The cattle on the range are in better condition to-day than they have been at this season in any year, since 1883. Water has been scarce, but the running streams have had enough to supply the wants of the herds. Many of the ranches now water their stock from wells, making them independent of the water supply in streams and pools. The fall rains made a luxuriant growth of grass, which cured in excellent condition, making the best of hay for winter feed. The ranges are not so overstocked as they have been, and the grass had a fairer show to mature. In every respect, live stock on the ranges are prosperous. It needs only an advance in prices to put the business in a prosperous condition again.

Wheat is said to be very little injured, and the rains of Saturday covered the greater part of the wheat belt in Western and Northern Texas. With a fair season from now on, the wheat yield will be abundant.

For evidence of the truth of what we have said, we publish the news direct from the localities affected.

TARRANT COUNTY.

Fort Worth Gazette:—The winter drouth made hay of the grass as it grew in the ground and live stock is in splendid condition. A gentleman whose attention is much given to such matters informs the Gazette that stockmen are in hopeful mood and that they have ample cause to be. Late rains, for which so many people prayed, and did not receive, would have rotted the grass and forced the cattle into the spring in poor condition. As it is, they are sleek and fat, and the spring product will tend to advance all lines of business. Nor has the late drouth "ruined" the grain. On the contrary, we are informed that the wheat is in thriving condition and, with the rain that fell Saturday, promises satisfactory yield. The outlook is encouraging and hopeful.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Abilene Reporter:—A specimen of wheat from Col. C. W. Merchant's farm was placed on our table this week, and gives evidence conclusive that his wheat crop is not suffering as yet for rain.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Colorado Clipper:—All cattle and sheepmen are unanimous in saying that stock have not been in such condition for three years as at present, and all indications point to a prosperous year for our country. While the drouth of last summer with go down to history, the winter of 1886 will be remembered for its mildness and beauty.

MONTAGUE COUNTY.

MONTAGUE, TEX., Jan. 23.—The recent rain has been a great benefit to the wheat crop in this section, and the prospect at this time is very flattering for a good crop. While the rain was not sufficient to thoroughly wet the earth, it was sufficient to keep the wheat growing, and the pleasant weather which followed was fine on

the cattle and other stock. Perhaps not in several years have cattle looked so well at this time of year as they are at present. It is almost an assured fact that cattle will go through without scarcely any loss. Should the wheat crop make a good yield and cattle bring a fair price, in the spring people will be in a great deal better shape than was expected; and a good crop next season will bring them out all right.

HOOD COUNTY.

GRANDBURY, TEX., Jan. 22.—A fine rain fell here this morning, which will greatly improve the prospect for wheat and oats. It also makes the ground ready for spring work and affords great relief to the minds of all.

TOM GREEN COUNTY.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Messrs. Sam and Hiram Butler and Alex. Springston were in from Lipan, Thursday. Sam says the cattle in his section of country are fatter now than they have been in two years, and that he won't need rain before the middle of February.

EASTLAND COUNTY.

CISCO, TEX., Jan. 25.—The rain Saturday morning has started the wheat all over this country to growing. Farmers tell us that their wheat, which they thought dead two weeks ago, is now pretty and green. The fact is, that the rain came just in the right time and just the right quantity to benefit both the stockman and farmer. The rain was sufficient to carry the wheat over for some time and not enough to rot the grass, which has cured during the dry weather into hay.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

Comanche Chief:—Stock of all kinds are doing finely. The dry prairie grass is as good as well matured hay.

COLEMAN COUNTY.

COLEMAN, TEX., Jan. 24.—This section was blessed last week with a good rain, and the weather since has been propitious. As it has been warm, stock have not suffered and are now fat. The wheat crop has been greatly benefited. All wheat sown before the dry weather commenced, and that sown since that time which has not germinated, is all right, but that sown since the commencement of the drouth, and which sprouted, is dead.

BROWN COUNTY.

BROWNWOOD, TEX., Jan. 22.—A heavy rain, accompanied by hail, visited this section last night. It is quite warm at present and the indications are the rain is not over. Farmers coming in from all parts of the county report it is general and are wearing happy smiles, saying it came just in time to save them.

CLAY COUNTY.

HENRIETTA, TEX., Jan. 22.—Clay county received one of those glorious blessings last night that has been so long needed to revive the spirits of her people. It was a nice warm rain, wetting the ground about one and a half inches deep. The wheat fields, which were looking so sick from the effect of the drouth, already give the appearance of a coming good wheat crop.

ERATH COUNTY.

DUBLIN, TEX., Jan. 22.—It has at last rained again. It commenced about 1 o'clock this morning and rained hard for two hours. Such a rain after such a dry spell as we have had here puts a broad grin on everybody's face. Cattle in this section are generally in good condition, and unless we have lots of very hard weather, they will go through all right.

The Scalp Law.

The following is being circulated and papers in the ranch sections of the state are requested to give it publication:

"TO TEXAS STOCKMEN:—The undersigned have been selected as a committee to raise a fund to be used in securing the passage of a law that shall provide for the payment of a bounty for the killing of wild animals that prey upon sheep, goats, hogs, poultry and the

JOHN S. POWELL & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Thoroughbred and Grade

Bulls and Heifers,



Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

This firm has sold since September, 1885, more blooded stock than any firm in the United States, and are still prepared to furnish for future delivery any number of fine bulls and heifers, delivered to any part of the country, at prices to suit the times. Will also contract to furnish

Cow Horses, Mules and Select Brood Mares.

CORRESPOND WITH US.

JOHN S. POWELL & CO.,

Mansion Hotel,

Fort Worth, Texas.

STOCK MEN!

I AM THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE

Hat and Furnishing Goods Dealer

IN THE CITY.

J. A. THOMAS,

Hotel Pickwick Corner, Fort Worth, Texas.

Agent for KNOX HATS. Shirts to order a specialty.

young of other stock. We therefore take the liberty to address you, hoping you may be interested in this important matter to the extent of rendering such aid as you may feel justified in doing. As a suggestion regarding amount that each individual should subscribe, we have thought that fifty cents per thousand head of sheep and goats, and one dollar per thousand head of cattle and horses would be about right.

The names of subscribers, with amounts subscribed, will be published, as well as the sum expended for the purpose above mentioned, and any surplus over and above the amount required for said purpose will be returned, pro rata, to subscribers. If you feel like helping in the matter please send remittance at once to John M. Campbell, San Antonio, Texas.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
J. T. WOODHULL,
HENRY FINK,

Committee.

San Antonio Horse Market.

Little change has taken place in the horse market during the past week. Stock is very scarce, but no real ad-

vance has taken place, as buyers are now content to wait till the spring season opens and stock arrives. There are a few medium mules for sale at quotation prices. The following are the quotations:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands, \$11 to \$14
Scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands, \$13 to \$17
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, 15 to 22
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands, 25 to 35
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½, 25 to 200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands, 25 to 35
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands, 18 to 24
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands, 16 to 25
Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13½ hands, 30 to 40
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14 hands, 45 to 60

A Full and Complete Line of

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing wear, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., can be found at the mammoth establishment of the B. C. Evans Company in Fort Worth, and stockmen will consult their own interest by calling on them and learning the prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Don't Fail to Visit

Randall & Chambers Co's dry goods emporium when you come to Fort Worth. You will find it one of the chief attractions of the metropolis of North Texas.

CATTLE AND RAILROADS

Points of Advantage Possessed by Fort Worth for the Refrigerator Location.

The movement of cattlemen to aid in the establishment of refrigerators at points convenient to the ranges, to furnish a market for their beeves, is begun none too soon. Common sense has long urged to this as the best for the producer and consumer; but the primary difficulties that stood in the way required extraordinary efforts to overcome, and stockmen could not be induced to put forth these extraordinary efforts until extraordinary conditions forced them to it. Those conditions now are making themselves felt. Something must be done to break the centralizing power of the pools and rings that have almost crushed the life out of the business. The first thing to do is to release the grasp of this combination by taking away from it the power to establish prices at will. The way to do this is to carry the cattle elsewhere. But there are no markets elsewhere. Then make a market. Make several markets. This is the logic of the situation, and this is what the stockmen of the country are now moving to do. They propose to give such encouragement as will lead to the building of refrigerators and canneries in the immediate range country, to consume their products at the least possible expense for transportation. The cost of sending a beef to Chicago lessens by that much the price paid to the man who produced it. If he can find a market at a point to which he can ship his cattle for half as much as he now pays, the saving is his gain.

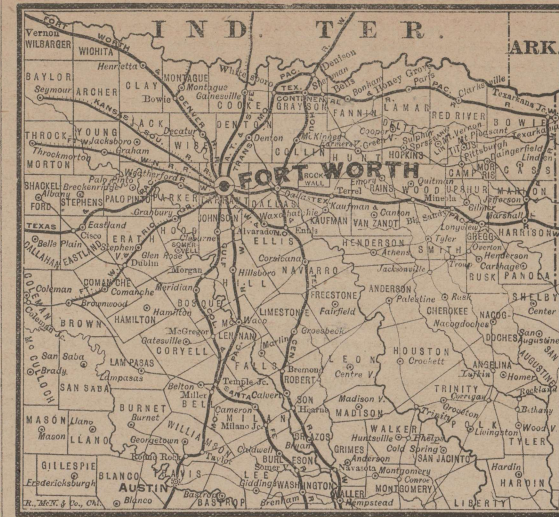
It is the plan to aid in building beef and mutton refrigerators at two points in Texas, one to be in the Northern part of the state, convenient to the stock farms of the North and East and to the ranges of the West and the Panhandle. There are several towns that want refrigerators in Texas, but as only two are talked of, but two of them can be satisfied. San Antonio or Houston will very likely be the point for South Texas cattle to be sent to, and in the Northern part the contest is between Dallas and Fort Worth. Whichever of these latter two offers the best inducements will probably be settled upon.

The STOCK JOURNAL presents in this article some thoughts and statistics bearing upon this matter, that will be worth the reading of stockmen.

There are two things to be considered: 1. The supply of cattle; 2. The means of getting them from the feeding grounds and ranges to market.

By "means of getting to the market" is understood, of course, means of railway transportation. No place can compete for the prize unless it has a system of railroads running to the country from which the supply of cattle is to be drawn, and these roads must be the most direct, and give the shortest route to market.

A glance at the map accompanying this article will show what place stands out as possessing these advantages in the highest degree. Nine railroads extend from Fort Worth in every direction, penetrating every part of the state and offering facilities for the shipment of beeves and muttons here and the exportation of the dressed product to the consumers' market. These nine are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe



FORT WORTH AND HER RAILROAD SYSTEM.

[MAP FURNISHED BY COURTESY OF THE FORT WORTH DAILY GAZETTE.]

through the Indian Territory; the Missouri Pacific through the same country; the Transcontinental through the North-eastern counties; the Texas & Pacific east and west, from one end of the state to the other; the Fort Worth & New Orleans, to the southwest; the Missouri Pacific and the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe to the south and gulf ports; the Fort Worth & Denver Northwest through the Panhandle. These are finished and doing business. There are also the Fort Worth & Rio Grande to the Southwest, which is to be in operation by the first of May; and the Fort Worth Western and the Kansas Southern of Texas, both to the Northwest through the Panhandle, chartered and soon to be built. The directors of both these latter companies meet in Fort Worth to-day, to vote bonds to begin work with. The directors of the Fort Worth Western are H. W. Slocum, W. H. H. Lawrence, Calvin E. Brodhead, Geo. P. Sheldon, E. A. Morse, R. M. Wynne, W. F. Lake, B. B. Paddock, (president of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande) and Dan'l B. Butterfield. The directory of the Kansas Southern of Texas is composed of W. B. Strong and A. W. Nickerson of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Geo. Sealy, Waters, S. Davis, Isaac T. Burr, Alden Spence, R. S. Willis, Webster Snyder and W. H. Masters. Such names backing these roads are a strong guaranty that they are strictly business enterprises, and that they will not long be delayed in building.

Now, as to the meat supply. From the report of the comptroller of the state of Texas we find that the counties traversed by these roads contain the appended number of cattle and sheep:

TEXAS & PACIFIC.		
County.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Van Zandt.....	22,678	2,539
Kaufman.....	32,088	4,482
Rockwall.....	6,659	
Dallas.....	37,498	3,445
Tarrant.....	37,161	4,951
Parker.....	43,758	4,372
Palo Pinto.....	38,134	11,338
Stephens.....	33,814	28,054
Eastland.....	21,106	4,283
Callahan.....	24,519	24,674
Taylor.....	14,731	16,396

Nolan.....	20,439	37,222
Mitchell.....	20,273	29,600
Howard.....	5,435	34,879
Martin.....	2,594	39,750
Tom Green.....	231,462	220,271
Reeves.....	57,503	2,910
Presidio.....	163,502	169,963
El Paso.....	33,577	5,373

MISSOURI PACIFIC		
Grayson.....	47,251	4,148
Denton.....	53,283	4,708
Johnson.....	35,347	7,538
Hill.....	51,064	13,314
McLennan.....	41,013	47,164
Bell.....	43,768	53,897
Williamson.....	53,695	66,456

ATCHISON SANTA FE.		
Cooke.....	46,708	4,727
Denton.....	(Mo. Pac.).....	

GULF SANTA FE.		
Johnson.....	(Mo. Pac.).....	
Bosque.....	38,848	91,370
Corvett.....	34,218	43,823

FORT WORTH & NEW ORLEANS.		
Ellis.....	44,873	3,066
Navarro.....	43,665	16,083
Limestone.....	45,981	12,066
Robertson.....	24,933	3,414

FORT WORTH & DENVER.		
Wise.....	49,625	7,679
Montague.....	45,078	3,734
Clay.....	41,691	1,860
Wichita.....	9,011	3,287
Wilbarger.....	30,312	9,036
Hardeman.....	52,119	2,037
Childress.....	38,471	
Collingsworth.....	13,067	
Gray.....	4,634	
Hutchison.....	26,000	

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE.		
Hood.....	20,164	4,239
Erath.....	38,335	4,932
Comanche.....	36,259	14,885
Brown.....	45,170	29,804

TRANSCONTINENTAL.		
Denton.....	(Mo. Pac.).....	
Fannin.....	38,070	6,949
Lamar.....	28,270	3,681
Grayson.....	(Mo. Pac.).....	
Red River.....	20,784	2,266
Bowie.....	12,642	

KANSAS SOUTHERN.		
Jack.....	39,580	8,543
Archer.....	49,541	9,124
Baylor.....	29,326	14,953
Hardeman.....	52,119	2,037
Cottle.....	37,571	
Motley.....	105,022	

Hall.....	43,825
Armstrong.....	71,860
Randall.....	25,000
Oldham.....	81,263

FORT WORTH WESTERN.		
Young.....	34,360	12,315
Throckmorton.....	41,883	49,657
Haskell.....	9,648	26,425
Stonewall.....	51,065	
King.....	72,230	
Dickens.....	79,459	
Crosby.....	47,632	11,200
Lubbock.....	23,310	

The total sum amounts to about three million head of cattle and a million and a quarter head of sheep, in the counties through which the railroads tributary to Fort Worth run. Those in the counties adjoining or near to these roads amount to almost as many more, and, indeed, two-thirds of the cattle in the state are held in the counties tributary to the Fort Worth railroads.

So much for the cattle and the railroads.

The only refrigerating plant in the Northern part of the state is in Fort Worth. It can be put to work in the briefest possible time. To start a new establishment—to purchase and improve the grounds, build the houses, have the machinery made, brought to the grounds, set up and put in operation, is the work of months. A half a year, at least, would be required to do it. No other place having no plant can offer the inducements that Fort Worth has to offer in the quickness with which the work can be done, and unless the stockmen who want a market for their stock are content to wait until another season they cannot overlook the advantages offered by Fort Worth.

A strong company has been incorporated, and as soon as some necessary preparations can be made they will be ready to go to work. This company includes Messrs. I. Dahlman, owner of the refrigerator; C. L. Frost of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad; E. A. Morse of the Fort Worth Western railroad; Thos. Roche of the Fort Worth & New Orleans road; and L. H. Stein of Fort Worth. They are receiving generous assistance from the people of Fort Worth and largely from the cattlemen who look for a market for their stock when the work of slaughtering begins. This will not be long delayed, and when the work begins there will be a demand for 200 to 400 good beeves every day, or, say, at the rate of seven or eight thousand a month.

These things are worth the serious consideration of the stockmen who are striving to emancipate themselves from the slavery of the rings that they are virtually owned by. We recognize that they have no more interest in one place than in another, except as one place offers better advantages as a market than another; and when they consider the claims of all places that are contending for their encouragement in establishing a market, they cannot pass by Fort Worth.

TO THE LADIES.

We have just inaugurated a great clearance sale and are selling dress goods, dry goods, shoes, hats and cloaks, regardless of cost, to avoid carrying them over. Now is your time to buy when everything is within your means. Call early.

MALONE, WALLER & CO.,
Corner Houston and First streets.

ANOTHER ASSIGNMENT.

Failure of the Dolores Cattle Company.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 1.—The sensation in Austin to-day was the assignment of the Dolores Land and Cattle company. The company was chartered here last year with a stated capital of \$2,000,000, and was regarded as one of the wealthiest cattle organizations. The members of the company were W. S. Carothers and George A. Searight, with 1000 shares each. Mr. Searight's son also holds a few shares. Some time ago Mr. Carothers sold out to members for \$60,000 his individual interest in the company. The ranch and cattle of the company, which are in Dimmit, Kinney and Zavalla counties, were assessed last year at \$250,000 in round figures. The ranches cover over 200,000 acres, stocked with 10,000 head of cattle. George A. Searight has heretofore been rated at \$1,000,000, and his residence is Austin. He formerly resided in Cheyenne, W. T., where he had large interests. It is stated that he had disposed of his Wyoming property at considerable loss, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The papers of assignment as filed here and signed by Messrs. Searight and A. F. Robbins show in round figures liabilities of \$500,000. The principal creditors are: John F. Coad, Omaha, \$30,000; Julia A. Fletcher, Chicago, \$50,000, each secured by first mortgages; George A. Searight, \$90,000, without security; about \$13,000 attorney's fees; Texas National Bank of San Antonio, \$20,000, security fifty shares stock of the company; State National Bank of Austin, \$4400, with Searight as indorser, and sundry holders of 120 first mortgage 8 per cent. coupon bonds of the Dolores Land and Cattle company amounting to about \$120,000 sold in open market, secured by real and personal property of the company. The assets in land and cattle very largely exceed liabilities and the assignment will prevent a sacrifice. The assignment creates great surprise and regret on account of the high standing of the parties. The assets, however, as compared with the liabilities indicate temporary embarrassment which, it is hoped, will be eventually overcome.

The Capital Syndicate Lands.

The following from the Chicago Tribune will perhaps dissipate a great deal of the prejudice in this state against the capitol syndicate's great grant of land in the Panhandle:

The 3,000,000 acres of fine grazing and farming lands owned by Messrs. Farwell, Col. Taylor, Col. Babcock and others, and for which they are to give Texas its capitol building, form the largest single body of land owned by one firm in the world. The owners have been the usual target for unscrupulous politicians and habitual grumblers who have not shown sufficient thrift to even own enough land on which to bury themselves when nature compels them to bless the world by leaving it. They have been accused of becoming aristocratic "land barons," of "buying up huge landed interests, creating a close land monopoly, and shutting poor men out from owning their homes," with other such popular and false political bosh. The truth is that every acre of that 3,000,000-acre tract belonging to the capitol syndicate of Texas is for sale in small lots. The syndicate will not sell it in large bodies to any person or corporation, but only to actual settlers, and to such will give about the same inducements as the state of Texas does on its school and university lands—long time and low rates of interest.

The South-Down Merino Stock.

T. D. Strong in Ohio Farmer.

J. S., of Wyandotte county, O., is desirous of being informed as to the desirability of using a South Down

ram on his Merino ewes; also which is the most profitable to the farmer—less wool and more mutton, or vice versa.

I have nothing to say against the Merino, for where land is cheap and wool is the object, and when kept in large droves, as in Texas, they have no rival. But for the farmer who keeps sheep as an adjunct to diversified farming, the cross-bred or full blood mutton sheep will pay a larger profit than any of the wool breeds.

I would say to J. S., if your ewes are small and wrinkly, and will weigh only 70 lbs., the cross should not be made. It being so late in the season, the lambs of such a cross will not attain growth enough by fall. The ewe of this size will not give large enough flow of milk to meet the demands of the lamb. But if your ewe will weigh 90 to 100 lbs., and is quite free from wrinkles, I should buy the South Down.

In one of my articles I have treated of this subject. But it will not be published in time for J. S., for he intends to make the cross it should be done right away. Here is where a good many miss it—putting off too long what should be attended to in season.

Early March is late enough for a mutton lamb, and if designed for wool, not later than the middle of April. Whether you use a fine wool or a Down ram, your ewes will have to be shut in a cool shed and out of the sun at weaning time, till each lamb is a week old. Give the same care you would to a cow coming in in mid-summer. If your ewes are bred now, they will commence to drop their lambs by June 1. Should let them be exposed to the ram for only twenty days, as it will make it entirely too late. Let the repeaters (S. P.) go by without breeding till another year. There will not be many. Give the ewes an extra chance, viz: a bushel of bran every evening to 40 head, up to Sept. 1; also access to pure cold water, which will bring the lambs up to about 50 lbs. each, and they should be weaned by Sept. 15, so as to give the ewes a chance to pick up before breeding time. If the lambs are cared for well and pushed right along, by March they will weigh 85 to 90 lbs., and will sell at 44 to 5 cents. Had you bred your ewes in early November, the lambs by March would weigh 90 to 100 lbs. This shows a loss of \$1 per head; also the extra trouble of caring for the ewes in summer when dropping their lambs, and the ewes will be in better shape to which if the lambs are weaned in early August, than in late September. It will be a loss of at least \$1.50 per head for each lamb raised, by not breeding your ewes two months ago. A 70-lb. lamb may be a slow sale at 4 cents, while the 100-lb. lamb sells readily at 5 cents. The better you feed them the larger they get, and larger they are, higher the price.

It strikes me that less wool and more mutton will pay better than smaller sheep and more wool. A fine-wool at fourteen months will shear 7 lbs. and will weigh 70 lbs.; if sold, would bring \$1.75; this added to wool would make \$3.50. The cross-bred lamb at same age would shear 5 lbs. and will weigh 90 lbs.; wool and body are worth \$4.25. At twenty-eight months the fine-wool will shear 7 lbs. as second fleece, and will weigh 85 lbs.; sheep and wool would sell for \$4. The grade Down, same age, will weigh 125 lbs. (1 weighed over four weeks ago), and will shear 5 lbs.; carcass and wool are worth \$6.25. Now take 14 lbs. wool and credit it to the fine-wool for the twenty-eight months; add to this the value of his body as a two-year-old, and we have \$5.75, the sum realized for two years. Credit the cross-bred with the value of body, which amounts to \$7.25.

These figures represent sheep that are kept over. If figures were taken of sheep fatted, the difference would be greater, in favor of the Down Merino breed. Another thing—the cross-bred will sell and fat at any age, while the Merino, to make good feeders, have to be three years old, and four or five years

is better. A grade Down will sell in any market at twelve months old for as much as a fine wool at four years, and generally for more. Of this I will notice further in my regular articles.

Y. M. wishes to know which is the most profitable, the Shropshire or Oxford Down; also which breed is the larger and which the heavier shearer. The editor has answered the questions in regard to yield of wool and size of body, for the Oxford Down stands today without a rival among the Downs in shearing qualities; also in weight of carcass. But as to being as profitable for the farmer to keep or to cross with the Merino, as the Shropshire or South Down, I say no. The reasons will be given at some future time.

"Sub." wants to know if the Shropshires are hardy. Mine are kept in an open shed up to lambing time. Then I make it warm for the little lambs, which are easy to raise, even if the weather is cold. I have yet to see one of my ewes humped up and shivering in a cold morning. They are always vigorous and nimble, and are as hard to hold as a steer. Are always ready for their ration, and can be kept in good flesh the first half of the winter on bright corn fodder.

Successful Water-Works on the Plains.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.

The plan of Lyons & Campbell to water an immense range by pumping from the millsite just below town to storage tanks on Legal Tender hill is working admirably. There were many who thought the scheme not feasible, but all that was intended was successfully accomplished. There is constantly an abundance of water. A wooden dam that is to be put in at once, will increase the storage. One tank holding 110,000 gallons is in place and full. The pumping apparatus is efficient. Two smaller tanks are being built, yet the machinery need be run but one day in the week to fill them. The pipe from the pump to the tank is six inches in diameter, and the distance is 3500 feet. From the tank a three-inch pipe runs about a mile before there is a fork.

Then one branch runs due south six miles, while another goes west nearly ten miles, each tapering until the terminus is reached, and there the size is only one inch. From the west line a branch leads off south half a mile to a point that is about equally distant from the termini of the two main lines. There on a sloping hillside a commodious house is to be built in the timber, from a good stone quarry near by. Close at hand on the first flat below will be corrals. Along the pipe lines, groups of troughs already on the ground, at intervals of a mile, are being placed. At each location for a trough there is a T in the pipe. A float attached to the valve closes it whenever the water is lowered by cattle drinking. The pipe is the best made, dipped in asphaltum at the foundry and painted since being received here. The troughs are 20 feet long, 2 1/2 feet deep, 18 inches wide at the bottom and 26 inches at top. The pipe is laid about a foot under the ground and will never be damaged by freezing. Where exposed at the troughs it may easily be covered, and ice will never be thick enough in the troughs to resist the blows of a hatchet. There will scarcely be ice more than an inch thick at any time. The south branch is on the Pacific slope, being separated on the continental divide. The improvements are all upon land scrippied by the firm. The three tanks will supply water for 12,000 head of cattle, and additional tanks may be used. The end of the south pipe is 600 feet below the level of the tanks, which are 800 feet above the town. If there was a fall of 100 feet more the pressure would break the pipe. It was concluded that the one inch pipe would discharge five gallons of water per minute, but the quantity is greater. With all the T connections open the quantity of water coming out the end does not

seem decreased. At the west terminus near the Mongus road, the depression is not so great. There a cabin is to be built. These improvements have cost over \$60,000. The plan was completed several years ago, but the work was commenced only last spring. Thus a range of 300,000 acres is supplied with water for the cattle to drink. Except near town the land has never been grazed upon, because there was no water.

Hoof-Branding.

Breeders' Gazette.

A communication was recently addressed to this office asking for information concerning the manner of hoof-branding cattle, and deeming Mr. William Watson, manager of Turlington, as well qualified as any one in this country to answer the question, we forwarded it to him with the request that he furnish the information desired. His reply herewith presented will doubtless prove of much interest to our readers generally: "The process of hoof-branding is very simple. The first point is to have the figures made the requisite size to suit your taste. You will find that about three-eighths to one-half inch in length will be about the mark. Two figures ought to occupy about half an inch in breadth when placed on the hoof. The figures are generally made of iron; sometimes of steel. You can have them moulded as narrow as you please—the face of the numbers are generally about one-eighth of an inch. As to branding, apply the figure to the hoof when perfectly hot. Brand directly in front of the hoof, and as high up as possible, taking care not to interfere with the coronet. Better brand on both sides of the hoof in case one number might get defaced; burn to the depth of an eighth of an inch. As the number will grow out in accordance with the growth of the hoof, probably you will have to rebrand about every twelve months. Hoof-marking is decidedly preferable to ear tags, especially in a brush country. I understand the Hon. M. H. Cochrane has discontinued ear-tagging, and now hoof-brands entirely. Should this catch Mr. James Cochrane's attention I have no doubt he will gladly inform us through the Gazette where hoof figures can be had."

Railroad Men Putting Corn Up and Down.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

The following is from the pen of the experienced commercial editor of the Chicago Tribune, in Tuesday's issue: "Corn was tame most of the day. It sold a little higher at the outset, but soon fell back on the promise of more liberal receipts, with the idea that certain railroad officials had sold out their interest on the long side, and are now interested in seeing the corn lie back in the country."

This is one of the countless illustrations of the way in which railroad men are using their power to make themselves rich by manufacturing prices. By giving or withholding cars, by putting freight rates up or down, they can flood or starve the market, and make quotations for live stock and produce fluctuate to suit their speculative plans. The country which has to pay for all this understands these tricks perfectly, and is a long way ahead of congress on the subject of the inter-state commerce bill.

Chicago's Stock Trade for 1886.

Receipts for the month of December 171,855 cattle, 826,366 hogs and 113,006 sheep, and a grand total for the year 1886 of 1,965,347 cattle, 6,714,829 hogs and 1,008,277 sheep, against 1,905,518 cattle, 6,937,595 hogs and 1,003,598 sheep for the year 1885. The total shipments for the year 1886 are 703,507 cattle, 2,125,862 hogs and 266,643 sheep, against 744,093 cattle 1,798,446 hogs and 260,277 sheep in 1885.

The above figures show an increase in the receipts of cattle, but a decrease in hogs and a slight falling off in sheep, while the shipments are lighter on cattle but heavier for hogs and sheep.

Draft Horses.

A writer in the National Live Stock Journal presents some correct views that the stock raisers of Texas may read with profit. He says that the draft breeds are claimed to be the most profitable breeds of horses raised. Those with heavy weights and good action will perform a vast amount of labor, and always find a ready sale at remunerative prices. They are easily raised. All they require is good food and warm shelter to grow up to the weight of 1,300 or 1,400 pounds. They are a hardy race of easy keepers and, under constant service, will live to an advanced age. We have imported large numbers of stallions of the French Draft breed, the Scotch Clydesdales, and English Shire breeds. They have proved congenial to our soil and climate, and, crossed with large, roomy mares, have laid the foundation for a valuable breed. They breed somewhat smaller than the imported horse, but have more activity, which compensates for the loss of weight.

It is one of the great objects of the breeder to quicken the action without diminishing the strength of the horse; to mold the form so as to secure the most strength in the least compass. Horses with large, overgrown frames have so much dead weight caused by superfluous flesh that it tires out their legs to carry about their bodies. The large, lumbering Suffolk Punch was too large to be useful. They were bred more for ornament, to gratify the vanity of brewers, and to satisfy the ambition of rich merchants, than for utility. A very different breed have taken the place of those ponderous elephants that composed the draft horse of olden times. They have been reduced in weight. Solid, compact, powerful muscle has been substituted for the loose, flabby flesh that formed the old Suffolk Punch, a decided improvement upon that old clumsy brute. Further modifications might be made in the form to adapt the recipients to different pursuits of industry. The horse for all work is one of the most useful animals to be found in the catalogue of breeders.

In estimating the profit of breeding we must watch the markets to see what breeds sell the best in the large markets. We can then estimate very near what we can realize from the production of our favorite chosen breed. How often we have heard dealers say that "the large horses we shipped sold well and made money, but the small horses eat their heads off before we could dispose of them." Size appears to be the measure of value in the market. A very imperfect measure, to be sure, because small horses are often superior to large ones. They will perform more service by a vast amount, and are worth more money. Still these exceptions do not establish a rule that governs the market. The public prefer large horses for heavy work, or even for family use. They will handle large carriages and can be used in case of emergency in small vehicles. From our knowledge of the art of breeding we have raised different kinds of horses to great perfection. The carriage horse is a modified draft horse crossed with high-bred roadsters. They are a large, stately animal, with grand style, that has magnetized the public by their bold-stepping action and proud demeanor. They are valued high for

their kind disposition, obedience, and fidelity.

The draft breed possesses robust health, a good constitution that stands labor, and they live to a good old age. They keep fat at slow work on a small allowance of food, and seldom want the veterinary surgeon to ward off disease. It requires no great skill to breed them. They are natural born workers. If reared upon nutritious food they will grow up to pay a handsome profit on the cost of production. They are not like the runner or trotter, that have to be coupled with progenitors of great speed and bottom, running back through a long line of illustrious ancestors celebrated for their performances on the turf, in order to get colts of much value for racing purposes. Not one in ten of these colts, cultivated with great skill from choicest progenitors, will ever prove successful champions on the turf. It is doubtful whether one in twenty of the produce of runners or trotters ever pays for its education and training on the course.

Draft breeds are born workers. They need no long pedigree or great performance as a precedent to justify the expectation of merits in their colts. Hence it is not difficult to breed draft horses. They will put on the form and likeness of their parents. If the sire and dam are cast in the right mold, we shall succeed in improving this breed of horses.

There is no doubt that we shall continue to improve the draft horse as fast as experience justifies the modification of form and structure. The great object of the breeder is to get the most strength in a given weight—to mold the form so as to give to the motive power an advantage over the weight of resistance. The upright shoulders of draft horses allow them to throw the whole weight of their body into the collar, which gives a purchase power to the muscular organs that acts upon the load to be moved. The upright shoulder is a positive detriment to every other breed, because it interferes with the equilibrium of free exertion between the levers of motion. Any form bred into the constitution that will double the motive power for great exertions will be an improvement on muscular energy. Substance well placed is the essence of strength and weight-carrying capacity in the equine race. Good action is almost sure to follow this form of structure. These improvements will inure to the benefit of those engaged in breeding pursuits. Whether they enrich the breeder or not, the public will reap a rich reward from the fruits of their labors. Somebody must get the benefit of the genius and enterprise that has reared and improved the best servant of man. The formation and improvement of breeds of horses composes the capital stock, and enters into the wealth and treasures of future breeders. They descend as a legacy to future generations. They will live in the blood of their descendants long after their founders have paid the debt of nature. Inventions in the art of breeding are not temporary expedients that will soon wither and decay. They are permanent inventions that will survive the revolutions of ages. We may expect to profit by these discoveries that contribute to national wealth and public prosperity. The production of these servants of industry is the most valuable contribution to national independence and public security.

The Wool Trade.
Boston Advertiser.

The total receipts of wool at this port during the past week comprise 3435 bags domestic and 84 bales foreign, against 4768 bags domestic and 1359 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1886, comprise 441,787 bags domestic and 91,477 bales foreign, for the corresponding period of 1885.

The sales for the week comprise 1,825,500 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled, and 123,000 lbs. of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 1,948,500 lbs, against 2,812,100 and 2,265,000 lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions.

The week has been a broken one by the holiday, and only during the past two or three days has there been any good business. Again the leading feature has been the presence of many manufacturers in the market, with their diligent "shopping" demand for sample bags and bottom prices. It all looks like a more active movement about the middle of next month, when "sample bags" shall have been tested, and when orders on samples of heavy weights shall have been more generally secured. There is, however, no strengthening of prices of any description, and where dealers or commission men have sought to close out lots they had been obliged to offer concessions. Manufacturers have been looking for bargains, and some dealers have also been quietly buying.

The weekly review is materially shortened this week, owing to the work of preparing the annual review of the trade of the city, the commerce of the port, and leading markets, which will be reprinted on Saturday. The situation is brighter than a year ago, but the imports of "wools and woollens" have been larger this year than has been good for home interests, and the future depends much upon the question as to how large they are to be next year. A European war may complicate the situation, so that manufacturers will be likely to operate cautiously, and take only just such wool as they actually require.

The stock of wool in this market must remain an unknown quantity. Some firms decline to furnish the facts necessary for us to make up the totals, and while we would estimate upon such, we have decided that such figures would really have no value. It would seem, too, that the trade have no desire to ascertain what is the total stock of wool of different descriptions on this market, or each firm would contribute the figures necessary to make up the totals. With what figures we have on hand the stock of domestic wool might fairly be considered to vary little from last year, but it must be remembered that that stock was 6,000,000 lbs less than the previous year. Great stress is laid upon the decrease of the receipts of wool in this market during the year, but the sales have also been much less, or over 26,500,000 lbs. Figures, however, are no great guide at best. The man who thinks he can figure himself into being a successful business man will be beaten by the man who intuitively places himself in sympathy with the tendency of the market, the demands of buyers, and who buys and sells with pluck and good judgment, neither being too cautious nor too sanguine. The figures of stocks are not entirely to be depended upon, never have been, nor will they be likely ever to be.

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.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

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.

cars. The resolution was not adopted by the convention.

The following executive committee for the ensuing year was elected: C. M. Rogers, Austin; J. N. Simpson, Dallas; J. M. Matthis, Victoria; B. O. Creary, Wharton; R. E. Maddox, Fort Worth; A. B. Bush, Jr., Colorado; E. C. Sugg, Henrietta; W. W. Sealy, Waco; W. J. Moore, Galveston; Henry Seeligson, San Antonio.

C. M. Rogers offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to appoint a member in each county as far as practicable to organize subordinate live stock associations.

T. T. D. Andrews submitted in a short speech a proposition from the I. Dahlman Refrigerating Works of Fort Worth, which was printed and distributed through the hall, and is as follows:

FORT WORTH, TEX., 1887.—One year after the date of publication that the I. Dahlman Refrigerating Works of Fort Worth, Tex., are in operation..... promise to pay to the order of I. Dahlman, Fort Worth, Tex., the sum of..... dollars, for value received, payable at the office of the Refrigerating Works at Fort Worth, Tex., without interest, conditional that I. Dahlman furnish proof of having slaughtered, within the said twelve months, eighteen thousand (18,000) cattle at the said works at Fort Worth, Tex., operated by him or any company he may form.

This note is given to encourage the operation of the Fort Worth Refrigerating plant, and is null and void unless the works are in operation at the time the payment of this note is demanded.

There being no further business the convention adjourned finally.

The refrigerator committee held a meeting at the Windsor hotel and concluded to address a circular letter to the several cities competing for the location of the refrigerating and canning establishment, requesting them to signify to the secretary of the committee, H. Seeligson of San Antonio, as to what amount of subscription or donation they will make to have the said establishment placed in their midst, the replies to be made to the secretary of the committee by February 1 next. After the receipt of said replies, at any rate by the middle of March, the committee will visit the competing cities.

The Prickly Pear Remedy.

The Stock Journal has before spoken of the prickly pear, or cactus, as an acclamation remedy for imported stock. The simplicity of the treatment may in many cases inspire contempt, but its efficacy is none the less pronounced. Messrs. Millets have a large ranch in LaSalle county and an extensive fine stock farm in Ellsworth county, Kansas. Three years ago they made a shipment of young fine stock, principally from Missouri, and on their arrival they were fed bran and corn, but about one-half died. Last year 36 head of young bulls were brought down from the Kansas farm and on their arrival they were given exclusively prickly pear, singed, cut up and salted, and at the present not one has died. Again 154 head have just been brought down and subjected to the same treatment. They are penned at night, and fed on prickly pear, and in the day time are allowed to run in a pasture by themselves. Many of them took hold of the pear with gusto at the first meal, and now they will follow their feeder as if corn was thrown to them. They will be thus treated for about the first month or until all danger from fever has passed, when, if they need it, some corn, a car-load of which was shipped with them, will be fed until the grass is plentiful. For the first year they are well watched, and no feed is to be spared if needed. The Millets are best pleased with the Herefords, having this breed, and the

Shorthorns and Polled Angus now upon their ranch, running together, so as to form a fair conclusion as to their relative merits.

Experiments in Corn Planting.

The Missouri agricultural farm has been conducting a series of experiments to ascertain the relative productiveness of corn planted at various distances and with different numbers of stalks to the hill. The results, which cannot but be of value to farmers, are thus announced:

Six rows of corn of about 60 rods to the row, were planted 4x4 feet, 4 plants to the hill.

Six rows were planted 4x2 feet, 4 plants to the hill.

Six rows were planted 4x3 feet, 3 plants to the hill.

Six rows were planted 4x2 feet, 2 plants to the hill.

I did not personally supervise this trial during the planting, although I saw it well started. It was not perfectly done upon the above plan. It was further disturbed by insects or by cut-worms.

At harvest the hills were carefully counted and stood in numbers according to the following:

First six rows had 3600 plants standing.

Second six rows had 5208 plants standing.

Third six rows had 4560 plants standing.

Fourth six rows had 3132 plants standing.

Yield of first six rows was 1193 pounds of ears—per acre 2179 or 31.1 bushels.

Yield of second six rows was 1600 pounds of ears—per acre 2919 or 41.7 bushels.

Yield of third six rows was 1594 pounds of ears—per acre 2907 or 41.5 bushels.

Yield of fourth six rows was 1160 pounds of ears—per acre 2117 or 30.2 bushels.

If there was any difference in the quality of the land, it was in favor of the first six rows.

The variety of corn was the Thompson, a variety of average size.

Butter Making.

All persons who make butter should know that the patented process of submerging the milk by the Cooley system is pronounced by the most practical creamery men in the Union as far superior to any other system, because it more completely separates the cream from the milk in the shortest time, and perfectly preserves its quality; also that butter made from the cream raised by the Cooley system always commands the highest price in the market. The reports of the state agricultural experiment stations uniformly bear the same testimony.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.

For future reference, you will certainly reap a benefit if you do. Malone, Waller & Co., the extensive dry goods house at the corner of Houston and First streets, are inaugurating a great clearance sale to avoid carrying over the stock. Read, study and remember. The following are now being sold, regardless of cost. They must and will be sold:

Hats,

Caps,

Dry goods,

Dress goods,

Ladies' furnishing goods,

Gents furnishing goods,

Boots,

Shoes,

Clothing,

Overcoats,

Blankets,

Wraps,

Comforts, etc., etc., etc.

Everything way down, regardless of cost, at the great cash house of MALONE, WALLER & CO.,

Corner Houston and First streets.



\$50 REWARD

will be paid for any Grain Sack of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain or Seed in one day as our Patent MONARCH Grain and Seed Separator and Hopper or our Improved Waco House Mill which we offer cheap. Price and mail free.

NEWARK MACHINE CO. Columbus, Ohio.

If You Can't Visit Us in Person

SANGER BROS.

CONTINUATION

—OF—

Our Great Sale

Special Offerings

—FOR THE—

Third Week!

A Perfect and Complete

CARPET CYCLONE.

Parties about to furnish will find this to be an opportunity seldom, if ever offered.

One lot Body Brussels at \$1, \$1.10 and \$1.15, reduced from \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.35.

One lot Tapestry Brussels at 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c and 70c, reduced from 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.

One lot Moquettes at \$1.25 and \$1.50, reduced from \$1.75 and \$2.

Special Sale Genuine Royal Wilton Carpets.

We pronounce this to be the most liberal offer we have ever made, either as to quantity, quality or price. We have a large stock of Wiltons in attractive styles, and a generous variety of patterns, at the following prices: 1 lot Royal Wilton at \$1.75 and \$2, reduced from \$2.25 and \$2.50; 1 lot Wilton Velvets at \$1 and \$1.25, reduced from \$1.30 and \$1.50. At the same low valuations we offer 1 lot extra super at 60c, 65c and 70c, reduced from 75c, 80c and 85c; 1 lot Ingrain Carpets at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c, reduced from 75c, 80c and 85c.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

Of Nottingham, Tambour and Irish Point Lace; Chenille, Portiere and Madras Curtains, at the ridiculously low prices advertised; fine variety of Mikado Curtains \$8.50, formerly \$12.50 per pair. Please bear in mind we have big drives in each of our 39 distinct departments during the progress of our mark-down sale. Every day this week new lots, new attractions, new reductions will be added to our extensive bargain list.

SANGER BROS.,

DALLAS, - - - TEXAS.

Take Advantage of Our Thorough Mail Order System.

No Matter What Distance You May Come the Bargains Will Repay You.

BARGAINS in CARPETS worth coming a day's journey to secure.

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' land 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.

DALLAS 709 Main Street. TEXAS.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

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

Thirty high grade yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn bulls. Texas raised from Registered sires and selected dams. Prices reasonable.

J. B. BOWNE,
Weatherford, Tex.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.

About 70,000 acres solid, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantine line. Fine grass and protection, well watered, all under first-class fence. About 5000 head well graded (mostly she) cattle, with horses and good range and stock. Apply to

LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN,
205 Main St., Ft. Worth.

Pedigreed Stallions For Sale.

LAMAR.
Sired by Almont Bellfounder, he by Almont sire of Westmont, record 2:01½, 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 Buckhorn 2107, he by Hero of Thorndale, by Thorndale 2:22, by Alexander Abdullah, 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 guts. They have been in this state over one year.

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

RANCH TO LEASE.

I have a ranch to lease for two to five years on reasonable terms. Good range and water for 500 or 600 head of cattle and increase. Address,

R. B. COOPER,
Hudson, Grant County, New Mexico.

Bulls and Heifers.

I have for sale, at prices to suit the times, one car of six-teen-months grade Hereford bulls. Some nice heifers of the same kind. Address

P. J. MCKINNEY,
Centralla, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

BONHAM LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE:
30 head of good work mules.
23 head of good yearling mules.
3 head of good work horses.
4 head of fine mares.
1 fine jack.
1 full-blood Durham bull, 6 years old.
6 half-blood Durham bulls, 1 year old.
2 seven-eighths-blood Durham bulls, 1 year old.
2 beef cows.

S. B. HOWARD,
Bonham, Fannin County, Texas.

Finest Ranch in New Mexico

FOR SALE,

or will take

Cattle on the Shares!

or will lease on long time. For further information, address

C. H. KIRKPATRICK,
Box 176,

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Holsteins and Jerseys.

T. N. FIGUERS & CO.
OF COLUMBIA, TENN.

Offer for sale at CARTER'S STOCK YARDS, DALLAS, nine of the finest bred, registered

HOLSTEIN BULLS,

representatives of the most noted families of this breed. Also a lot of high-grade

JERSEY HEIFERS,

Bred to the best butter bulls in Tennessee.

FOR SALE.

Seven fine Kentucky Saddle Stallions and two first-class Jacks. For prices, etc., address

JOHN T. WOODFORD, JR.,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Corn-fed Mules.

Seventy-five corn-fed mules for sale; three and four years old and raised in Hill county, Texas.

COPPIN BROS.,
Itaska, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Five R-corded Hereford bull calves, coming 1 year old; also, one car high-grade Hereford high, branded thus: K on left shoulder about 9 or 10 years old. Supposed to be on her way to Hill county. Any information leading to the whereabouts of same will be thankfully received.

A. S. HARRINGTON,
Odell, Gage county, Nebraska.

LOST.

From the undersigned, about May 20, 1886, near Round Timbers, Baylor county, one dark chestnut-sorrel mare, about 15½ hands high, branded thus: K on left shoulder about 9 or 10 years old. Supposed to be on her way to Hill county. Any information leading to the whereabouts of same will be thankfully received.

I. W. B. KIMBELL,
Blum, Texas.

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.

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 secured note.

Ranch—Angora, Palo Pinto county, Texas. For further information, address

WILDERMAN & MORGAN,
Fort Worth, Texas

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.

Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.



FINCH, LORD & NELSON,
OF HALL CO. TEX. AND BURLINGAME, KAN.

Breeders of and dealers in thoroughbred and grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Post-office Burlingame, Kansas.

SOUTHMAYD STOCK FARM

TEXAS RAISED

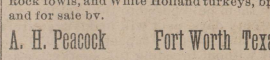
Shorthorn Bulls and Pure Bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cows and Grade Milkers.

J. F. EVANS, - - SHERMAN, TEX.

Jersey Red Hogs,

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

A. H. Peacock
Fort Worth Texas.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry bred and for sale by

BIBBOS & CO., West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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.

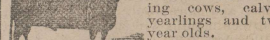
Our herds are represented in the Success, Lord Wilton and Sir Bartle Frere blood.

For correspondence Solicited.—

One Hundred and Fifty

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

G. W. PARSONS,
Dallas, Tex.



Saddle Horses, Trotters

JACKS AND BULLS.

M. A. MAUPIN,
Middle Grove, Monroe Co., Mo.

Breeder of Denmark Saddle Horses and Hambletonian Trotters. Always have on hand a fine assortment of young stallions and jacks. Can furnish carlots of bulls of any breed. Correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed.

RUTHERGLEN STOCK FARM

JAMES ARBUCKLE, Proprietor.

DALLAS, - - TEXAS.

Imported and Texas raised

HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS

for sale. Correspondence solicited.

STOCK BREEDERS.

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.

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.

Send for facts and mention this paper.

The Refrigerator.

Fort Worth Mail.

A MAIL reporter had the pleasure of

meeting Capt. B. F. Buzard of San Antonio,

the chairman of the committee of

refrigeration for the State Cattlemen's

meeting held at Dallas. From him it

was learned that the committee held a

meeting at the Grand Windsor hotel in

Dallas, and agreed upon issuing a circular,

of which the following is a synopsis:

"The circular will be issued to the committee

of citizens at Fort Worth, Houston,

San Antonio, Dallas and other competing

points, asking the several cities to submit

their propositions to H. Seligson, secretary

of the refrigeration committee at San Antonio,

Texas, stating what amount their city will donate, or

what amount they will subscribe to the capital

stock of the proposed refrigerating plant, to

aggregate \$500,000, paid up capital, and

backed by the members of the State Cattlemen's

association and other stock associations in Texas.

After the receipt of the several propositions,

the committee will visit the cities personally,

and inspect the advantages offered. They will

meet first in Fort Worth on March 14, and inspect the

refrigeration plant already established here and

will receive the propositions of our citizens.

Thence they will visit Dallas, Houston, San

Antonio and other points that may compete for the

establishment of the proposed plant. They will

then meet the executive committee of the State

Cattlemen's association at Austin and make their

report and recommendations."

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.

Reducing Stock to Make Room for Spring Goods.

The B. C. Evans Company are

slaughtering prices in order to make

room for their spring goods. Do not

fail to call on them and get anything

in the line of dry goods, notions, boots,

shoes and clothing when in Ft. Worth.

Some of the best photographic work

ever done in Texas is by the Fort Worth

photographer, Swartz. See his advertisement

for particulars.

Stockmen who visit Fort Worth can

replenish their wardrobes with the most

stylish goods at J. A. Thomas' furnishing

store, on the Pickwick corner.

John S. Andrews & Co's advertisement

cannot but strike the eye of the reader.

It tells the stockman where he can go

for bargains.

Stockmen, Attention!

We carry the largest and best selected

stock of clothing and furnishing

goods in North Texas. Cowboys' outfit

is a specialty.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Letter from Brewster Cameron.

RANCHO SAN RAFAEL DE LA ZANJA,
LOCHIEL, AR., Dec. 28, '98.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The live stock growers of Arizona sincerely hope that the cattlemen of Texas, in their forthcoming convention at Dallas, will join other states and territories, interested in the welfare of the plains cattle interests, in a demand that the national bureau of animal industry shall not be sacrificed to the selfish interests of the influences at Chicago, which have already brought the range cattle industry of the United States to the verge of destruction.

The representatives of Texas alone in the national congress, if they work together, by using their great influence to maintain the present organization of the national bureau of animal industry, may prevent the passage of any bill similar to that dictated by the Chicago monopolists, providing for the appointment of three United States cattle commissioners, nominally in the interest of the cattle growers of the United States, but really to encompass their ruin.

It is time for cattlemen to wake up when an organized conspiracy, like that at Chicago, after having prostrated one of the most important industries on the continent, has the audacity to seek, through national legislation, to increase ten-fold its power for evil, by investing its instruments with all the power which the general government can give to a commission authorized to declare quarantines and raise the same at will. If the Chicago conspirators do not seek this power for the sole purpose of paralyzing business whenever it subverses their interests to do so, to ruin thousands of cattle growers that they may swell their princely fortunes, then why have they sent their hirelings to Washington City, with instructions to have congress take the business of suppressing contagious bovine diseases out of the control of the commissioner of agriculture, whose special ability for and commendable zeal in this work have met with the approbation of honest men the world over?

Nor is any further proof needed of the fact that the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of America is a mere tail to the Chicago meat-monopoly kite than the action of its committee—Smith, Ames, Washburn, et al.—who were charged with the preparation of the bill for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, which was introduced by Senator Warner Miller and which provides for the appointment of three United States cattle commissioners, instead of enlarging the present bureau of animal industry now under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

The commissioner of agriculture, in dealing with contagious bovine diseases, has discharged his duty to the credit of the government and to the satisfaction of all classes, excepting only the meat monopolies of the country. The ring now wants a commission of three men, two of whom shall be its tools. If it has the power to pass a law, so manifestly odious to the cattle growers of the United States, it will certainly have the necessary influence to name a majority of the commission. It will then be an easy matter for the Chicago meat syndicate to bull or bear the market, and thereby

levy tribute upon the consumer and producer of every pound of beef.

The stock yards ring has heretofore been the consistent foe to every movement to suppress pleuro-pneumonia. Now, ostensibly a friend of the measure, it is moving heaven and earth to strike down the commissioner of agriculture, who through the results achieved in the state of Maryland and elsewhere, by the bureau of animal industry, has commended himself to the whole country as the one person conspicuously fitted to exterminate contagious bovine diseases in the United States. Let us therefore, in view of the acknowledged fitness of the commission of agriculture to discharge this duty, oppose any divided responsibility, any opportunity to shift the cause of failure on to one another's shoulders, as the three commissioners can readily do and will have occasion to do, if so great a calamity should befall the cattle interests as the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Warner Miller, upon the request of the meat monopolies of Chicago, through their tools, the Consolidated Cattle Growers' association of America.

It is now the duty of every man who is directly or indirectly interested in any herd of cattle, however small, for the reasons stated above, to immediately write to his representative in congress, requesting him to use his vote and influence in favor of any amendment to said bill which may intrust the commissioner of agriculture with the duty of suppressing contagious bovine diseases. CAMERON BROS.

Copyrighting Brands.

BIG SPRINGS, TEX., Jan. 1, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I noticed in an issue of the JOURNAL a short time since, in a letter from a correspondent in Waco, mention of the fact that some people have their proprietary brands copyrighted or patented, which is supposed to further discourage any tampering with the brand than the state laws on the subject afford. In what way is not stated; whether by giving the owner the privilege of the United States courts, thereby removing the case from local surroundings, or by placing the brand under the jurisdiction of the United States copyright and patent laws. I would respectfully ask you in a near number of the JOURNAL to give a short paragraph on the subject, explaining how to get a brand copyrighted or patented, and what results follow, beneficial or otherwise. That is, in what way altering or blotching a brand of this kind would differ from any other; whether the offender would be subject to other courts than the local one, and whether the offense would come under any other than state laws. I hope I am not presumptuous in supposing that an article of this kind from your pen would be interesting and instructive to many readers of the JOURNAL besides myself.

I am not at present in any trouble about brands, nor do I at present see any probability of such being the case; notwithstanding, I would like to know if any real or fancied security can be added beyond what state penal legislation affords.

Almost all the country to the north of this county is more or less under fence, consequently there is very little drift, and it is only local; the land from here eastward is pretty much pastures, too; with the exception of the

U, bar S and 7D pastures to the south and some pastures in this county, the range is open southward and westward; most of the water is controlled, though, and more cattle are now watered from wells than from springs and water holes. Very few local cattle are shipped out, but are mostly sold as feeders, some owners selling ones, twos and threes together to large growers. Other owners hereafter intend to raise yearlings only, contending that it pays better to raise stock cattle by themselves than growing steers together with running cows and calves.

Some interest is felt as to what the legislature will do with the land policy. Any unsettling of the lease policy would hurt the country, for generally the water is secured on doeded lands, and the abolition of pastures on the termination of the present leases would not benefit the open range, and would unsettle values all around.

WEST BISSELL.

FROM FLORIDA.

About the Management of Range Sheep.

LAWTEY FLA., Jan. 3.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

Your esteemed paper reaches me here with regularity, and is perused with no less interest among the orange trees than it was among the flocks and herds of former days. Out of thirty years' experience with sheep in Ohio and six in California, I may perhaps venture to offer some suggestions to the flockmasters of Texas—a state which I have twice visited.

It is the outcome of my observation that the range shepherd is apt to overlook some of those minor details, by attending to which the flockmaster of the older agricultural states grows sheep at a profit under circumstances less favorable than those which attend the business in the far West.

Every lamb counts one; and it is a great error in the shepherd to neglect any care or precaution necessary to save it, simply because it is only one out of a thousand. Three lambs lost every day of the lambing season will amount to a hundred, and that is ten per cent of the year's increase lost.

Many lambs are lost for lack of a few moments' assistance which the herder might have rendered without any trouble. If a ewe continues a long time in labor she ought to be helped, always gently. Otherwise the lamb's head may become swollen and its breathing stopped, and eventually the uterus may become inverted and the ewe perish as well as the lamb. Suppose it requires twenty pounds of force to effect delivery, and the ewe is able to exert only nineteen; she will perish unless helped, whereas the herder, by simply lending her the one pound gentle pulling, timing it with the labor throes of the ewe, in five or ten minutes will end the matter and save the lives of both, perhaps.

In heavy weather always look out for a shower of lambs. This is a fact due to natural causes which it is not necessary here to explain. It is a mistaken economy to scant the working force at lambing time. The regular herder ought to have enough assistance so that some one of the men can have an eye on every ewe that turns aside from the flock to enter upon her labor. There ought to be enough men on hand to keep the ewes and freshly dropped lambs working toward the home cor-

ral all the while during the day, so that the regular herder may not have over a half-dozen at the most to bring in with the flock at night. There is no other safe way to get the ewes and lambs to headquarters except to work them along together slowly. To gather up the lambs even in the hands and carry them along a few rods at a time is risky, as the young and wild ewes are likely to run away in flight, go back to the place where their lambs were dropped, and perhaps at last return to the main flock. Then the chances are, before they can be separated and confronted with their lambs again, they will have lost the scent, by which alone a ewe recognizes her lamb when very young, and will disown them, and then all is lost.

In the morning, too, when the gate is opened and the ewes are allowed to drift out of the corral, they ought to be held back until thorough search can be made to ascertain whether each ewe, parturient during the night, has recognized her lamb and established working relations with it. Nothing ought ever to be taken for granted, for there is no stupidity of which the Merino ewe is not capable. The shepherd should by all means have the sheep-hook or crook in hand all the while in lambing, and if a ewe and lamb are seen together for an hour or two and the lamb is not seen to suck, both should be caught and an examination made. The lamb may be strong and well as an ordinary ewe, yet there may be a case of closed teats, or the ewe may be young and foolish, refusing to let the lamb suck. The best way is, not to lose any time bothering, but to lay the ewe down carefully on her right side, the lamb also on its right side; then the operator, squatting behind the ewe, with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, holds the lamb's mouth open, and with the right hand milks a little into its mouth and then inserts the teat. The taste of the milk will generally cause it to draw.

The sheep-hook may be bought of the American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill., or a blacksmith of ordinary intelligence can make one. Take a 5-16 inch rod of spring steel, weld it to the socket of an old hoe handle, for the insertion of the handle; but bend it into a hook about four inches long, an inch wide on the inside at the bulge, 7-8 inch wide at the neck (to spring open and close again on the leg); flatten it at the point and turn the end out and back with a roll or knob to prevent laceration. Insert a wooden handle six or seven feet long. It is a tool which will save a vast amount of back-ache and rheumatism.

STEPHEN POWERS.

Information Wanted.

Any person knowing of the whereabouts of one Stephen R. Holland, who went to California in 1853 from Illinois with his brother, Henderson A. Holland, will confer a great favor by addressing J. L. Holland, Walla Walla, Washington Ter. He is below medium height, heavy-set, dark hair, sandy whiskers, and is now about 54 or 55 years of age. He went to Texas in 1860 to go into the stock business, and has not been heard of since.

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 this 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 guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

FEEDING CATTLE.

Relative Progress of Different Breeds Under Like Conditions.

The following statement is made to the Peabody Graphic, by Mr. J. L. Heath, an extensive feeder, in relation to 170 head of New Mexico range steers selected from a herd of 140 head which he purchased from Todd & McKenzie, managers of the Prairie Cattle company of Edinburg, Scotland, headquarters at Trinidad, Colo. Eighty-five of each variety, Shorthorn, and Hereford cross, and not the tops of the entire herd, but above the average, were selected, care being taken to get as near the same age and quality as possible, they being 3 years old, from half-bloods to three-quarter and better. They were placed in separate feed lots, with equal advantages, on October 15, 1886, and started on shelled corn, threshed oats, wheat, bran and shorts, equal parts, and prairie hay and sheaf oats and corn fodder till November 1, 1886, and then weighed as follows: Herefords, 1090 lbs.; Shorthorn cross, 1125 lbs. From date accurate account will be kept of feed fed to each lot of cattle till May 1, 1887, and weights of cattle taken on or about every thirty days, for the benefit of myself and those who want to learn the merits of Herefords and Shorthorn breeds as feeders. I am not a breeder of any breed of cattle, and hence impartial. Being a feeder I wish to learn the best variety to feed. The following account is of two weights, November 25 and December 25, and all full-fed, from time to time:

Herefords weighed on November 25, 1170 pounds each, and had consumed from November 1 to November 25, 280 bushels of shelled corn, cost 25 cents..... \$100 40
7000 pounds of mill feed, bran and shorts, at 50 cents per hundred weight..... 37 50
Two tons of oats straw, at \$2 per ton..... 4 00
100 shocks of corn fodder, at 12 cents per shock..... 12 00
15 tons of prairie hay, at \$2.50 per ton..... 37 50
Total cost..... \$281 40
Amount of weight produced, 6800, or a cost of \$4.12 1/2 per hundred for said gain of twenty-five days on Herefords.
Shorthorn variety weighed on November 25th 1310 pounds each and had consumed from Nov. 1st to Nov. 25th 770 bushels of shelled corn at 25 cts. \$215 60
8000 pounds of mill feed, bran and shorts at 50 cts. per hundred weight, 40 00
And same amount of hay, straw and corn fodder as Herefords..... 53 50

Total cost..... \$309 10
Amount of weight produced from November 1st to November 25th on the Shorthorn variety was 7730 pounds, or a cost of \$4 per hundred to produce the above gain on Shorthorn cross.
Said cattle were re-weighed on December 25, 1886. Herefords weighed on said date 1272 each, and had consumed 330 bushels of shelled corn, at 25 cents per bushel..... \$290 40
9000 pounds of mill feed, bran and shorts, at 50 cts. per hundred weight 45 00
1 tons of prairie hay, at \$2.50 per ton..... 6 00
3 tons of oat straw, at \$2 per ton..... 6 00
120 shocks of corn fodder, at 12 cents per shock..... 14 00

Total cost..... \$370 80
Weight gained on Herefords from November 25th to December 25th was 870 pounds, or a cost of \$4.25 per hundred weight for said gain.
Shorthorn variety weighed on December 25th 1330 pounds each, and consumed from November 25th to December 25th 104 bushels of shelled corn, at 25 cents..... \$291 20
And same amount of mill feed, bran and shorts, hay, straw and corn fodder as fed to Herefords in same time..... 110 40
Total cost..... \$401 60
Gain was 930 pounds and cost to produce the above weight, \$4.12 1/2 per hundred on the Shorthorn variety.

These cattle will be weighed from time to time as above recorded, and statement published, and later on will give statement of 700 head from the same herd, full fed on shelled corn and prairie hay, and 500 head from the same herd of 1400 head, full fed on shock corn alone.

Experiments with Swine.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station gives the details and results of experiments in feeding 8 sow pigs. The experiments began April 27 and continued 92 days. Pen 1 contained two Berkshires and one Poland China; pen 2, two Poland Chinas and one Berkshire; pen 3, two Berkshires. The food consisted of the following: Pen 1, corn meal cooked with twice its weight of skimmed milk, giving a nutritive ratio of 1:5; pen 2, pen meal cooked with twice its weight

of skimmed milk, giving a nutritive ratio of 1:2.5; pen 3, equal parts corn meal and pea meal cooked with an equal weight of whole milk, giving a nutritive ratio of 1:3.5.

Those fed upon corn meal and skimmed milk gained in flesh the most steadily. During the hot weather in July, they all had variable appetites and gained little in flesh; those in pen 3 lost 3 1/2 pounds during the last six days. By dividing the experiment into two sections of forty-two days each (for convenience in calculation, leaving out the eight days from June 8 to 16, in the middle), it will be seen that much the larger part of flesh was laid on during the first half.

	PEN 1.	PEN 2.	PEN 3.
First Last	First Last	First Last	First Last
42 42	42 42	42 42	42 42
days days	days days	days days	days days
Gain in	238	151 1/2	240
flesh-lbs.	151 1/2	152 1/2	174
			96 1/2

The cost of the food eaten by the pigs in pen 1 and in pen 2 was greater during the last than the first forty-two days—i.e., more food was consumed to produce the smaller weight of flesh. The third lot ate more food during the first forty-two days but gained nearly twice as much flesh as during the last forty-two days. The following table exhibits the cost of the food required to produce 1 lb of flesh.

	PEN 1.	PEN 2.	PEN 3.
First Last	First Last	First Last	First Last
42 42	42 42	42 42	42 42
days days	days days	days days	days days
Cost Food	\$7.06	\$9.99	\$13.56
Cost Food			\$14.05
to produce			\$17.18
1 lb. flesh.	.0293	.0645	.0595
			.0918
			.0986
			.1506

At the average price per pound paid for swine for slaughtering, it is seen that during the early part of the trial, and with the first ration only, was the feeding profitable.

The corn meal and skimmed milk was found more valuable for the production of lean meat than the ration selected especially for this purpose. Not only did it cost less to produce it, but a larger quantity was produced in a given time. In this experiment the corn meal and skimmed milk proved the best ration for all the purposes for which the experiment was undertaken.

Our New Spring Stock

Of furnishing goods and clothing will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in this section.

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Stockmen,

When visiting Fort Worth will find it to their interest to purchase their clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots, shoes, etc., of

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

Stockmen,

When you visit the cattle convention to be held in Fort Worth on the 8th of March, bring a memorandum of the purchases you desire to make in the dry goods line, and visit the mammoth establishment of

B. C. EVANS COMPANY,

where you will find a large and varied assortment to select from. They are closing out to make room for their spring goods, and you can get any thing in their line at your own figures. Do not fail to give them a call.

Paste in Your Hat.

"Malone, Waller & Co., corner of Houston and First streets, Fort Worth, Texas." A great clearance sale has been inaugurated, selling cheaper than ever, regardless of profits or cost. Remember this, as it is important and will save you dollars.

The Finest Line

Of custom made clothing for early spring wear is shown by the

RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

The B. C. Evans Company

Have a full and complete line of stockmen's supplies. Orders by mail given the most careful attention.

Our New Spring Stock

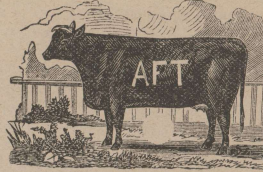
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At very low prices, for cattle from any section of the state. Write for our prices before purchasing elsewhere. All letters of inquiry promptly answered.

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"Foster S. Chapman,"
"Orlando, Fla."

A Certain Cure for Catarrh!

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Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A perfect Spring Medicine. If not in your market, it will be forwarded on receipt of price. Small bottles, \$1.00; large, \$1.75. Essay on Blood and Skin disease mailed free.

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200 Imported Brood Mares
Of Choicest Families.

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All Ages, both Sexes,
IN STOCK.



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Kansas City, Missouri.

CATTLEMEN'S CONVENTION.

A Business Meeting of Earnest Workers for the Industry.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

The fifth annual meeting of the Texas Live-Stock association began at Dallas last Tuesday, with a large attendance of cattlemen from all over the state. There was no foolishness indulged in. Everyone seemed to understand that this was to be a business meeting, and came prepared for business.

The report of the executive committee was long and of special interest, as it discussed the condition of the cattle industry with an intelligent candor that showed how deeply the subject had been considered. Following is the important part of the report:

Two years ago average stock cattle were readily sold in West Texas at \$20 per head. To-day the same class of stock cannot be sold for more than \$10. Think for a moment of the loss. The outside world looks on. Moneyed men and capitalists can and will see our staying powers. And the prudent, economical ranchman who uses proper energy will profit by the pressure on the country. He will not allow excited markets to allure or lead him astray, but will watch well the outgoings of his business. He will know so long as this country continues to grow beef will be in demand, and that they who own the grazing lands must produce the beef, and when the next generation of cattlemen hold control it will be seen and realized that he who owns the land and produces the beef will be the well-dressed independent man of the country. We refer you to older countries than ours to see the value of grass lands. In many states you find districts where exclusive farming is carried on. There you can see a dependency on one industry. Turn your attention to districts where farm and grass lands are held and used together, you see a different show of prosperity. If farm products are short or low priced, you find the owners economizing and nursing the stock held on the grass lands. He has two straws to his bow. Here in Texas we have the agricultural lands in abundance, and the grass lands lay right alongside them. If not, it is but a short distance away. Many of our ranchmen have good lands that will produce rich feed for cattle. Hold it for the day when thrifty, wide-awake ranchman will see the necessity of growing on it such crops as will help to keep and fatten his stock.

The time is coming when the land you have and the feed you will make, to prepare your beef for market, will make our country prosperous. To-day it is plain to the observing farmer that he who plants his crops with an idea of feeding it to cattle makes more and easier money than he who ignores that plan. Therefore how necessary good feeling between farmer and stockman. The day will soon be on us when the Western range steers of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana will not be on the range; they will be raised there, but will be carried to the farm districts, there to be fattened and prepared for the city markets.

Just so, gentlemen, here in our country we have the pastures of the south, west and north part of our state, where the steers are raised. We have rich farm lands that our planters are losing money on by growing cotton. They will see the necessity of a change of crops, and grow such as will feed and mature our steers for market. When such is so, we can have fatter and better beef at home; more money to the ranchman, more money to the farmer. How sad to see our beef shipped to the Chicago market and there bought by the dressed beefing at just what they may offer. It is then slaughtered. Such as is suitable to sell the butchers set aside and shipped over the country to hotels and customers. The rest goes to the canning

house. Some of the same steers that we send over the lines to Chicago ride back to be bashed up to our home people, having stood shrinkage, heavy expense, rate of shipping, feeding, yardage and commission all tacked on; and comes back to us, to the steer's native land, to be paid for with all this string of costs. Can it be that our people will stand such a state of affairs much longer? We hope not.

The greater part of our state is closed from Northern markets by the quarantine. Something must be done to revive the cattle business. Think of it, weigh it carefully and well, and ask yourselves how long you can stand the present pressure. There is a way out. Just as the State of Georgia has been improved by the building of factories over the state, so can Texas prosper and loom up in the building and opening of canning establishments over its territory. We earnestly ask for the good of the cattle interests that the refrigerating and canning business be well discussed, and, if possible, that plans be formulated whereby there may be a slaughter-house erected at a suitable point that will be a market for our steers. The outside world is open to us to sell to. We have the same showing in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in fact every city where there is a sufficient demand, that the great dressed beefing of Chicago has. Let cooling houses be erected wherever needed to sell our refrigerated beef. And we certainly have, with the refrigerator properly operated at home where the steer was raised, a living showing to compete with the ring which has to buy and slaughter in the city of Chicago. But let us remember we would not be competing with a weak force, but with something that is a monster who controls money without measure, our advantage being nearness to the range where steers are raised and fattened, and the saving of railroad freight, yardage, feeding, commissions and shrinkage.

Now, gentlemen, to do that thing the stockmen must take hold liberally; don't stand back waiting one on the others and fearing a loss. Go in, and go in strong. Put together sufficient capital that you can build your refrigerator and canning house, and at the most suitable point in our state, a place accessible to the beef and convenient to ship from to the Northern as well as to Southern markets. Build your cooling houses in the cities where the trade demands them, and shape the business in a way that will save shrinkage and loss, and enable you to stand up against the monster that has so nearly crushed the life out of the cattle business. It will take no small amount of money to do this. It calls for a sum that will be sufficient to hold the business upon its feet and carry it along until success crowns its efforts. We have good and honest men among us, who have had experience in the business; select the best and form into a strong company to save our cattle business. If something of the kind is not done, then you must make up your minds to raise cheaper beef than you have been selling, for those who have pressed you to where you can scarcely endure if only become more anxious for gain, and will soon demand greater loss than you are having. Don't let this meeting pass, this crowd disperse without getting a plan on foot to check the losses cattle people have been having.

We would recommend that you select a committee whose duty it shall be to wait upon and stay with our legislature until they give us a quarantine law, empowering the governor to quarantine against any state, county or country that has cattle disease in it. As it is, there is no law authorizing the governor to quarantine, and for the last three months our state has been exposed to countries where pleuropneumonia exists, and those countries have been selling our ranchmen improved breeds. These dealers, as you all know, seek the winter months to come to our state. This winter is near two-thirds passed without any protection from this dread disease.

We would also recommend that this

committee, ask of the legislature such laws controlling the school and public lands as will not work a pressure on the stockmen. Let them consider the difference in the value of grazing lands. All sections are not worth the same price, though the land board has been requiring pay for all alike. This should not be. The land board should demand of the stockmen pay for the land in proportion to its value for grazing. We would most respectfully ask a careful consideration of the depreciated tax rolls of some of our grazing counties for the year of 1886, as compared with previous years when cattle were more numerous and prosperous.

A motion was adopted, requesting our senators and congressmen to support any scheme to obtain deep water for a shipping port on the Texas coast; and if the general government shall fail to do this, then the state government is called upon to encourage private enterprises in obtaining shipping facilities on our coast.

Col. W. E. Hughes next read a very instructive paper, which we are able to give in an abbreviated form. After referring to the condition of the cattle industry and its relation to the farmers of the West, Col. Hughes said:

The ranchman, as we view him, has been an important factor in the settlement, development and civilization of the state. His domain was that arid, treeless stretch of country extending from the Gulf coast, north and south, across Western Texas. Adaptation to environments, to surroundings, was the law of his existence, as it is the law of all animate things.

The environment best suited to him was the vast grazing belts, the temporary use of which, in the beginning, was to be had for the occupancy. Dry climates and thin soils that did not early invite the agriculturist, where the thin grasses grew and cured upon the stalk, were especially adapted to his wants. Given the usufruct of such lands, the crop of grass that otherwise wasted and went annually to decay, and it was possible for the pioneer ranchman to fulfill his mission in the social organization. He was a civilizer, a benefactor. If he did not make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, by utilizing and saving upon waste, those already grown, he furnished food for thousands and added materially to state and national wealth. He caused the deserts, plains and waste places, while awaiting the husbandman's hand, to contribute to the food supply of the world.

The ranchman of the plains was not to be a permanency. He never so considered himself. His mission was to precede the agriculturist and stock farmer, and until a changed order of things should make agriculture profitable, or possible, it was his to establish and maintain, with profit to the state, a valuable industry. He represented, as it were, an era—an epoch—a step in social progress. In fact, every weapon, tool or dwelling of man, every occupation, trade or calling, indicates a certain stage in civilization. The rough arrow-head of the savage fashioned without tools from the rock, the huntsman's rude shelter of dried skins, the shepherd's tent, the ranchman's dugout, the plow and the farm house of the agriculturist, all bespeak the age, the physical characteristics of the surroundings.

Science, philosophy, history and our own observations in the natural world teach us that wherever the surroundings are particularly favorable to any particular species or character of vegetable or animal life, there it is found. When surroundings change or modify, unless the particular genera or species change and modify with them, they must cease to exist. This is true, as well of artificial and industrial life. Nature wastes no material, has no vacuums. Each industry, in harmony with its environment, has its proper time and place. For the time being no other industry is so profitable to the state, because none other is so well adapted to the particular surroundings.

It is well when the governing pow-

ers of a state recognize these truths. That they were not so recognized by the governing powers of this state from 1885 to the present has, with other causes, cost the cattle industry of this state over one hundred millions of dollars.

What a vast sum! Think of it! More than one-half the value of the entire cattle industry of the state, as it stood in 1884, completely wiped out within three years.

No wonder that one-half of those engaged in the business for the past five years are bankrupt. In 1884 the number of cattle in the state of Texas from the most reliable attainable statistics was not far from ten million head, worth at that time \$18 to \$20 per head. The president estimated number is near six million head, worth from \$8 to \$10 per head. The difference in value of this industry alone from three years ago according to these figures is over \$125,000,000—in other words, the cattle industry of Texas three years ago was worth more than three times what is at present.

Gentlemen—The ranchman of the plains is fast passing away. We have just been told by a gentleman, Mr. Sturgis of Wyoming, who the other day addressed the National convention at Chicago upon this subject, that this is not so, and that the ranchman will be a permanency and his own successor. We do not so read the signs of the times. Pressure of population, increased value of lands, the gradual disappearance of the wild grasses, from overcrowding, railroads and telegraphs must soon transform the ranchman into the stock farmer. The active forces that surround him as we know are changing, and he must change with them or cease to exist.

In his interest, and for the good of the state, we hope that a more enlightened state policy will allow these changes to come, gradually, as surrounding forces change, and that further shocks, depreciations and losses will be avoided. To our own view, the mission of the ranchman, as we knew him, is well nigh ended; his compact with society and the state is very nearly performed upon his part. That compact was that if he redeemed the lands from savage occupancy, and passed them to his successor in the march of civilization, he should be given their temporary use. How well he has, upon his part, kept this compact is evidenced by the vast sums he has added to state and national wealth. By the utilization of waste forces he has produced the only product that has ever made Texas known to commerce in the food markets of the world.

The policy of the general government, viz, that of allowing the free use of the public lands for grazing, had always worked well. It had settled the country from ocean to ocean. It had always prevailed in Texas as elsewhere. The pioneer ranchman did not dream of innovations and changes at this late date, now that the country was very nearly settled. He supposed, of course, that the grass upon the public domain and upon outlying lands would always remain free until withdrawn from the public use by the rightful claim or fence of the owner. Upon this tacit agreement he performed his part of the compact and redeemed and occupied with his herds what was then a desert waste, peopled only with savages. What has the result been? A sudden and complete change of state policy found him expanded, with large interests and their attendant liabilities. The state legislature in 1883 imposed a heavy tax by way of coercive lease law for holding cattle upon the public lands, and compelled its payment under penal laws.

A bureau composed of state officials, unfortunately, was intrusted with the carrying out of the legislative will. This bureau, called a land board, under assumed power, and in the face of the law, more than doubled the already onerous burthens. The result has been that the ranchman finds himself to-day stripped of the earnings of years, and he is either bankrupt, or his possessions are reduced to one-third of their former value.

DEHORNING STEERS.

How it Worked at the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. W. A. Henry in Farmers' Review.
Any man who keeps horned cattle for the money they bring must have wished again and again that they were hornless, especially when he comes to learn how much of the profits of the business come from keeping his animals contented and quiet.

The dehorning of cattle was begun at the experiment station almost from necessity. One Jersey bull some six years old and weighing 1500 pounds several years ago injured his keeper, and from that day had been growing more violent, so that even with constant vigilance I found trouble. His calves were so fine that I was loth to part with him, and no alternative was left but to saw off his horns or kill him. We had tried several devices published for restraining bulls at considerable expense, but this fellow was too old to put up with any such, and sooner or later destroyed them all. Rather than let him go to the butcher I sent for the veterinarian, and we removed his horns after a fearful struggle. It was a new experience to all parties, and every contrivance for holding the powerful creature proved not the best. However, we succeeded, and the old fellow still lives. At the same time we operated on several calves, taking out the embryo horns with a common surgeon's knife.

It is with regard to twelve steers I wish more particularly to make mention in this article, for the reason that more satisfaction has come from dehorning these than I had deemed possible.

We had shut up two lots of six steers each in two rooms, each 22x26 feet, for a feeding trial. They were about eighteen months old, raised on the farm, and the foreman said would do nicely together as they seemed very quiet all summer, when in the pasture. But as luck would have it no sooner were those fellows, that had been so quiet in pasture, shut up in a room, than they began to make each other miserable; only the bully of each bunch was at rest, and it was hooking, pushing and crowding continually so that the weakest ones scarce dared approach the feeding-trough. I could have tied each one up safely, but that was just what I did not wish to do in this particular case, and it looked as though we must abandon the original plan of conducting the feeding trial. For days they were kept in this condition with no change unless for their worse, until as I stood watching them one day and studying what to do next my wrath rose as some of the stronger ones gave some extra vicious lunges at the weaker ones wholly out of ugliness, and suddenly leaving the barn I got in to the buggy and drove down to the hardware store and bought a carpenter's fine saw; handing it to the foreman on my return I said, "Off come the horns of those steers," and at them we went.

And now for how we did it. An ordinary stanchion was made in a room used for a bull pen; a heavy halter with a very stout strap was put on each steer and he was led to the stanchion and securely fastened. Next, the head was drawn to one side and up tight to the top of the stanchion by throwing the strap over a hook above the animal's head and two men pulling on the strap. With the new sharp fine-toothed saw held close to the animal's head, a few strokes cut off first one then the other horn and we set the creature free.

Blood flowed freely of course, each animal losing from a pint to a quart, with the average nearer the first figure. At first the foreman moved rather slowly, not knowing how to proceed,

but we found by our watches that he actually sawed the horns off the last six steers in just fifteen minutes. Of course we had plenty of help to catch and fasten the creatures in the stanchion. As soon as the sawing began the steer would plunge and throw himself, and to avoid danger we placed two heavy scantlings like an X under his belly just back of his fore legs, resting the ends against the walls of the building. Mr. Haaff in his book on dehorning says this is unnecessary, and so I think also.

"Do I think it hurt?" Why, of course it hurt, and so does castration, but we never stop this last operation on account of pain. As fast as dehorned each steer was turned into a pasture and allowed to remain until the bleeding ceased, which was, say, twenty to thirty minutes; they were then put into the barn. Before the blood had ceased running some of them were kicking up their heels and one or two of the fighters made passes at some of the more timid ones, as they had been wont to do in the stable. For three or four days they showed signs of soreness, but soon all this passed away and they settled down to business; emaculated and dehorned, what is left for them to do but to eat and grow fat?

These twelve steers are now like a lot of old Merino ewes in a pen, and I defy any man to pick out any "boss" or tell the weaker ones. Each one crowds up fearlessly to the trough, and we could as well as not keep two or three or more in each room. Their gain in weight has been remarkable, and I would not for fifty dollars have the horns back again. This is a plain statement of the case and not one made by an enthusiast.

There are those that hold up their hands in holy horror at dehorning, and by a few I have been called hard names and threatened with prosecution for cruelty to animals. The truth in these cases is that those who talk the loudest know the least about cattle and nothing about dehorning. I believe we can save an immense amount of suffering to our stock by dehorning calves and so preventing goring and fighting in the herds, and can save many human lives now lost by vicious bulls. I wrote "vicious bulls," that is wrong, for it is the "good bull" that disembowels his owner or keeper nine times out of ten. It is the owners of these "good bulls" who will show the worst rage on reading such an article as I have written, declaring "they will never be so cruel as to saw off the horns of their pet."

I have not written of dehorning dairy cows nor given an account of how we operated on calves. On these points I do not care to write without more experience, but for bulls and steers, I can say from experience, use the saw fearlessly, sawing close to the skull; if in summer, put on something like tar to keep off flies; if in winter, use nothing at all. Further, don't form an adverse opinion until you have a right to do so by a study of the operation and its effects.

A High-Toned Mule.
Butler, Kan., Times.

One of the curiosities of Summit township is a mule owned by Mr. T. T. Wemott that is in its fifty-second year. This mule was brought from Kentucky forty-two years ago by General Shields, and was as black as a crow; now he is perfectly white, not a black hair to be seen. He is hale and hearty, does as much work as any mule on the place, and Mr. Wemott says the only sign of decrepitude he can discover is a deafness, which has been growing worse for some time. He is a high-toned mule, having been owned by General Shields, General Claiborne Jackson and Judge Booker Powell.

Pure Ingredients.

The widespread popularity of Silver 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.

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Sec. and Treas. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

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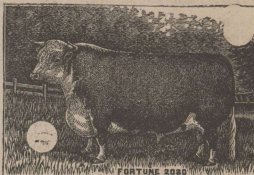
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Kansas City, - - Missouri.

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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of the choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by Famous First Prize and Sweepstakes Bulls.

FORTUNE, (2880), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed. SIR EVELYN, (3650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4637). GROVE 4TH. (18733), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (2490).

DEWSBURY 2D. (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4995). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at any sale, stable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

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

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DASHWOOD & OESCH, DRUGGISTS,

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Five Square Pianos at \$275, \$185, \$120, \$95 and \$75; and four Organs at \$70, \$55, \$50 and \$60. All these instruments exceptional bargains, and sold for easy monthly or quarterly payments.

Full Line of New Pianos and Organs.

THE CLIP.

Texas wools continue to sell on private terms.

The sheep interest will be the first to suffer from the drought.

One more month of winter and we are out of the woods. So far the shorn lamb has done very well.

Mr. Richard Morgan of Jack county reports all sheep fat and living on weeds. There was a little snow as covering the grass one day.

There is more wool in Boston than at this time last year, and there will be found a less quantity at other markets and the West.

Mr. W. C. Vandercreek of Cherry Valley, Ill., a prominent sheep breeder, predicts that 1887 will be a sheepman's year. So it will.

The sheepmen are not bothered much about refrigerators, but are very strongly interested in refrigerating plants being operated in Texas.

The reports from the markets indicate large receipts of common sheep. The poor quality of the muttons prevents any active competition from Eastern buyers.

The wool clip of 1887 will be slightly less than that of 1886, but if prices are anywhere above the point of profit to the raiser there will be a decided advance hereafter.

The refrigerator movement in Texas is a slow one, but when that movement does materialize the sheep interest will be the largest gainer. Next season will tell the story.

Recent sheep sales at Chicago range in price from \$2.25 to \$4.40 per hundred—light and thin sheep not selling over \$2.75. Good fat sheep, 90 to 125 pounds average, realize the top prices.

Montana Live Stock Journal, Cheyenne:—Twenty-six hundred head of sheep, the property of Chas. Herbert, near Pie Siding, were burned to death in their corrals last Friday evening.

Mr. G. G. Williamson, one of the leading sheepmen of Sevier county, says his sheep are all in fine condition, and that every indication points to this year being a prosperous one for the

sheepmen. Mr. Williamson intends to cultivate fifty acres of feed grass this year.

The Boston Advertiser says that it looks as if bottom had been touched on all desirable wools. Texas is now about four cents per pound above the bottom, unless another bottom has to be discovered.

A. Armentrout reports the hide and wool market dull. Good dry flint hides bring 12 cents and 5 cents for butchers' green hides. Green salt hides bring 6 cents. Nothing doing in wool. It is in good demand, but none offered on this market.

A good fat wether sheep, corn-fed and weighing in market about 100 pounds, is now worth about \$4.50 to \$5 on the Chicago market. Look out, sheep raisers! The spring mutton market may be very strong, as it was last year. Herd your wethers for fat.

As many pounds of mutton were eaten in New York last year as beef. The consumption of mutton is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and it will behoove the sheepmen of the Southwest to pay some attention to carcasses as well as fleece in his future breeding.

The JOURNAL has several times mentioned that muttons in good order may bring good money by the spring. We make no prediction for summer, as summer prices and heavy freight charges seldom pay—March, April and May muttons will bring the money.

Cotulla Ledger:—The sheepmen of Western Texas have had a remarkably easy winter on their flocks. Not a wool grower in the country who has any management about him but will tell you that his sheep are fat and able to stand the balance of the winter and come out in the spring in good condition.

Texas sheep are now selling well and are reported at the Chicago and St. Louis markets close up to four cents. These sheep were sold last summer by Texas shippers and re-appear on the market after going through the hands of feeders. Very few Texas sheep are going forward from the ranges.

The sheep interest has been gaining strength for five months, and to-day it is stronger than for several years past. Texas medium wools are quotable at 25

to 27c for year's clips, and fine Texas is quotable at 24 to 25c. These prices may advance, but should no advance take place sheep raisers can rub along into good circumstances.

The interest of Texas has sustained no losses by reason of the severity of winter. Some of the flocks are reported as in better condition than during any time last summer. The late rains will insure early grass, and this, together with the handsome condition of the flocks, will give us good mutton and a good clip of wool. The sheepman is advancing.

The St. Louis & San Francisco road is making something like a fair rate for double-deck sheep from Missouri points. This road runs into the Indian Territory, and is soon to come to Texas. Wonder if Texas sheep will go to market at a fair rate when the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison Santa Fe, the St. Louis & San Francisco, and the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas are all pulling for the trade?

"Several choice lots of Texas sheep averaging 80 to 100 pounds brought over four cents per pound in Chicago. Messrs. D. A. Jones of Nolan county and William Rockhill of Colorado City, were the shippers. The latter sent in 46 head of 100-lb. sheep which brought \$4.25, and were sold by Bensley Bros. & Co. of the Union Stock yards". This is part of the history of the sheep trade in 1884 and may be repeated in 1887.

Five hundred Texas sheep, sold on the Chicago market a few days since, brought \$4 and \$4.10 per hundred pounds and weighed 87 pounds average. The Drovers' Journal says these sheep made money for the feeder who bought them last June at \$2.30 per hundred pounds. These sheep lost money for the Texas shepherd, but managed to feed the middleman twice. Such is sheep raising when grass is scarce and prices are low.

The wool trade of San Antonio for the year 1885 amounted to 8,987,225 pounds. Some 3,000,000 pounds were shipped direct from Laredo and intermediate points to the North; fully 3,000,000 pounds were shipped and landed at Corpus Christi, and 2,500,000 pounds from Eagle Pass and points on the Southern Pacific railroad west of San Antonio, making the grand total of wool

raised in Southwest Texas during the year just past fully 17,487,225 pounds, representing a value of about \$3,500,000.

The examination of the supply of wool on hand at the great markets at the end of the year did not develop anything to surprise wool growers or to hurt their prospects. There is no great supply of wool in the country to stand against our prospects. Wool is becoming stronger every day, and the sheep raisers can look towards spring with confidence that the wool market is on his side, as compared with the past three years. Sheep may not be a bonanza property, but there is a visible profit in the business.

Boston Advertiser:—The market has been more active than for eight weeks. Sales have been larger; the undertone is strong, and there is at the close no longer the tendency in buyers' favor in regard to prices that has been a feature of the market for so many weeks. The first of the year has practically removed the anxiety of holders to close up accounts, and the number of bargains offering to be discovered must now be limited. There is also not the pressure among holders to sell, and in short the market is stronger. It is the first week for several that we are not obliged to mark down some of the quotations presented below, and this is a noticeable feature.

Not every breeder realizes, as he should, that the majority of the diseases of live stock are caused by his own neglect, in not giving proper attention to the conditions which surround his animals and affect their general health. Sickness and death may result from want of suitable food in sufficient quantity, improper temperature occasioned by badly ventilated quarters, and in the case of working stock, from excessive labor at too early an age.

TO THE LADIES.

We have just inaugurated a great clearance sale and are selling dress goods, dry goods, shoes, hats and cloaks, regardless of cost, to avoid carrying them over. Now is your time to buy when everything is within your means. Call early.

MALONE, WALKER & CO.

Corner Houston and First streets.

At present the range in a great many places is overstocked. Results: the stock are poor, and range temporarily injured. The only remedy is to fence. That takes money, which a great many of us have not got.—James McLymont.

It appears that a herd law is all that will put a stop to fence cutting and other devilment which continually goes on.—Henry W. Atkinson, Field Creek.

I would prefer a local option to no herd law, but think the state is in great need of a general herd law.—T. H. Mathis, Rockport.

This portion of the state is not ready for a herd law.—W. H. Dial, Donelson.

The time has now come when stock running out is a damage to the owner and the public.—Salt Works Cattle Co., Albany.

Don't know that we understand question No. 2; but we think a herd law, either general or local, will be against the general interest of Texas. So says a 44-year-old Texan.—W. P. Jones, Crystal Falls.

I think a herd law would destroy the best interest of our country. Let our country remain as it is.—R. T. Fort, Cranfills Gap.

I don't exactly favor a general herd law, but want something. I want a law like this: Every man who owns 50 head of cattle and no land, let him pay 50 cents per head for all over 50 head. If I can't have this I will take a herd law, or anything to stop so much stealing.—H. A. Atkinson, Goldthwaite.

Looking for a Boom.

CHERRY VALLEY, ILL.,
Jan. 14, 1887.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Merino Sheep Breeders' association was held Jan. 12th at the Nolting house, Elgin, Ill. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officers for the ensuing year.

In the annual meeting of the association five years ago there were over 1200 rams reported by the members for sale. At the meeting this year there were less than three hundred reported, developing the fact that the stud flocks had suffered a depletion almost as heavy as the grade flocks.

The oldest sheepmen present at the meeting were unanimously of the opinion that a boom in sheep was a certainty in the near future.

W. C. VANDERCOOK, Sec.

The Lack of Organization.

San Antonio is the center of a territory having literally millions invested in cattle, horses and sheep, and the cry for reform in many important matters affecting the ranch interests is individually loud and long, but not a single move is made to secure united efforts for anything. The so-called Southwestern Texas Live Stock association is hardly more than in name, and the wool growers' association is dead. If the ranchmen are not enough interested to take concerted action in matters pertaining especially to their own business, who is going to take it for them?

Who is more than they interested in union stock yards, refrigerators and canneries, and the regulation of live stock freights? Will growling and cursing around generally remedy matters to any great extent? There is not another portion of the ranch country in the United States nearly as much interested as are the ranchmen of this section, or are putting up with so many abuses, but who are making at most an effort to seek and apply a remedy.

To the Ladies.

We have just inaugurated a great clearance sale and are selling dress goods, dry goods, shoes, hats and cloaks, regardless of cost, to avoid carrying them over. Now is your time to buy when everything is within your means. Call early. MALONE, WALLER & Co., Corner Houston and First streets.

BLOODED STOCK IN TEXAS.

A Few Points for Texas Ranchmen.

The number of pure bred stock coming to Texas accompanied by registration certificates is very much greater than anyone would suppose. Many of these are lost to the register from carelessness of owners who do not appreciate the value of the record, although the purchase may be made with the intention of starting a herd. There is much trouble and care attendant upon the upbuilding of a pure-bred herd, and unless a man's fancy is as strong as his enterprise he is likely to let the details of management escape until the pure-bred animals are classed as unfortunate or grades. Several cases of this kind have come under observation, and it is to be regretted, especially when the pure-bred heifer is bred to a grade or mongrel bull. With a bull, if a good specimen, it is simply not obtaining the benefit to be derived from ownership if he is not permitted to breed a few pure heifers.

A prominent breeder of Herefords, recently visiting Texas, was conversing with the writer, and the tenor of his remarks indicated an opinion that in a reasonable time—say within two or three years—the pure-bred bull would stand at the head of all large farm herds, and be very well represented upon the ranches, sending the grades to the butchers or to the arid regions of the United States and to Mexico. He did not believe in the oft-repeated assertion that grade bulls did best service on the ranch. He advanced the opinion that ranch methods were being modified and would lead to a desire for rapid improvement.

The low prices recently obtained by Texas stockmen for their beef, due partially to the poor condition of the cattle, has to a considerable extent curtailed the demand for grade stock from the North, but several large importations of pure-bred stock have been ordered, and some have been received. The arrival of spring may cause a new demand to arise, and it is hoped by the JOURNAL that stockmen will have good enough judgment to examine the numerous offerings of Texas stock "before purchasing elsewhere."

We often say amongst ourselves that Texas should be self-supporting wherever and whenever it is practicable, but we neglect the home supply all the same, and by going Northward for bulls we often assume a risk that is unnecessary to impose upon ourselves, and then pay a premium for doing so. It is time enough to go North for grade bulls when our own supply is exhausted, although we may be forced to travel in search of the pure bred animal.

GALLOWAYS IN TEXAS.

A little over a year ago a very large consignment of Galloway cattle arrived in Texas by way of New Mexico. Some of these young animals had been imported in dam, and calved in Missouri; others were dropped on the New Mexico ranch. A failure to pay caused the cattle to be thrown upon the market, and Texas was selected as the selling place. Col. A. Symes of Williamson county, and C. A. Westbrook of Lorena, McLennan county, purchased a few, and the remainder were divided between Prof. Jno Collier of Mansfield, Tarrant county, and Mr. H. B. Sanborn of Grayson county.

Of the Galloways purchased by Mr.

H. B. Sanborn of Grayson county he speaks as follows, the letter being dated November 25, 1886:

"Referring to pure-bred cattle, I have left eight pure-bred Galloways, two years old next March and April, out of thirteen head purchased last season from Leonard Bros. of Missouri. One of the heifers gave birth to a calf before she was over eighteen months old. Three other heifers that are living will have calves soon. My experience with this bunch of pure-bred cattle and other Shorthorns that I have purchased from time to time, and attempted to raise, has thoroughly satisfied me that if pure-breds are brought here while young, and are kept up entirely separate, and not allowed to come in contact with Southern cattle, or where they have been, for a year or two until they become thoroughly acclimated, a very large percentage can be successfully raised."

When these Galloways were in Fort Worth the consignment, thirty strong, excited considerable admiration. They were even in size and build, and black but imperfectly describes the color. In breeding, among pure stock this lot stood high. Purchased in Scotland by selection of one of the best American experts, the individual and the pedigree were both obtained. The little herd in possession of Mr. Sanborn will be heard from hereafter, as the danger of further loss is past and the increase will soon make up the loss and add to the number.

JERSEYS IN TEXAS.

Mr. J. O. Jackson of Jefferson, Texas, is another breeder of Jerseys whose experience dates back several years. He is enthusiastic in their praise, as all Jersey breeders are. His first experience was in Tennessee in 1879, when he bought two heifers and a bull. One of these he now owns and exhibited at the Dallas State fair. She will soon be eight years old. She has dropped seven calves (no twins) and is due to calve again June 3rd next. Mr. Jackson has sold six of these calves for \$980 and the last calf is on hand, a very pretty return from one Jersey cow, to say nothing of 700 gallons of rich milk per annum besides. No wonder Mr. Jackson believes in the little Jersey.

Mr. Jackson has bred and dealt in Jersey cattle continuously since, purchasing them by the car-load in the states of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Of acclimation and other matters he says:

"I lost considerably by acclimation when I first began to deal in these cattle, but my losses from that cause have decreased yearly, as I learned from experience the treatment necessary to bring them through all right. My plan is not to introduce them into the state earlier than the last of October, it matters not whether from states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio or Indiana, or states further North or East. I think it best not to allow them to run with native cattle for a few months after they have arrived. Put them in pastures at once, and feed them no rich or stimulating food as long as they can do well on pasturage. When one takes the fever, which can readily be noticed, from its drowsy appearance, with the ears drooping down and a tendency not to move about, and a loss of appetite, I immediately give salts in large quantities, if they are constipated,

which is generally the case; in the meantime placing them in a cool stable or place where they are not exposed to the sun. I feel that so long as I can keep their bowels open they are safe. If they become very much weakened from the fever and the treatment, I give quinine, as I would to a person, except treble the quantity. After being acclimated, I find them equally as hardy as our natives, requiring no more attention. I have had some experience with other breeds, but the Jerseys, in my opinion, where both milk and good rich butter are wanted, are 'world beaters.'

"It is a false idea that a great many have that the 'little Jersey' must have more attention and more feed than our native stock. I treat my Jersey milch cows just as I would a native, for the same purpose, that of getting milk and butter, and it will take three native cows; good ones, to equal one good average Jersey. I feed my cattle after I take them off the pasture, sorghum, pea vines, cut with a straw cutter, sprinkled with a very little bran, and also cotton-seed in small quantities; the seed boiled, if convenient to do so, is preferable.

"I think the best thing you can do for the improved stock of the country is to advocate the organization of breeders' associations within our own borders. I would gladly enter into a Jersey breeders' association, and willingly furnish any information within my power towards such an organization, and I trust the time will soon arrive when the Jersey men will take hold of it. I would like for other breeders to express themselves upon the subject."

The place of the Jersey in Texas is in and around the cities. No man whose simple idea is two to three-cent beef need purchase a Jersey cow. It is not a beef maker, neither is it a very long milker, but it is a magnificent butter-maker. Some specially fine animals make two to five pounds of butter per day on rich feed, and one cow greatly exceeded this. The common run of pure-bred Jerseys will make ten to twelve pounds of butter per week, and good grades will easily average a pound per day and keep in milk from calf to calf. It is, as Mr. Jackson calls it, "a noble little cow."

IMPROVED SWINE.

BERKSHIRES IN TEXAS.

Texas is under obligations to the Berkshire hog for taking away the name of "razor-back" from the Texas production. There was a time when Texas hogs were quotable one cent or more below the figures paid for native hogs marketed in Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City, whereas now there is no difference in price unless it is caused by a difference in condition. The run of Texas hogs is greatly improved and we now turn out smooth, light-weight hogs, equal to Kansas or Missouri stock, and our only disadvantage of having a long run to the greater markets is easily offset by favorable climatic conditions conducive to easy fattening, besides some natural advantages in timbered localities of an abundance of feed at little or no cost.

There was some money made on razor-back swine. If the mast was abundant, large numbers were killed and cured or shipped out alive. There

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,
Jan. 25, 1887.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

There has been an improved demand for good fat steers, natives, Texas and Southwest the past week, and the moderate offerings were not ample enough to meet requirements. The shipping demand has been quite urgent and shippers have competed quite strongly against dressed beef shippers and local buyers for supplies, which has had the effect of enlivening values to a slight extent—say, from 20 to 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The run of Texas cattle is by no means over, as several car-loads came in each day. The range paid for from \$2.40 to 2.90 to \$3 per 100 lbs. for fair to pretty decent steers. Cows sold from \$1.90 to \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; bulls from \$1.70 to \$2.

Some Missouri and Kansas fed Texas steers of 920 to 1100 lbs. brought from \$3.25 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs.

Native cattle are not coming in to any extent, and this leads many dealers to think that prices are bound to advance sharply from this on. I give this for what it is worth, only adding that such a thing might happen.

Hogs are advancing and good fat ones now bring \$5 per 100 lbs. and over.

There is quite little to be said about sheep.

There will be a large run of Texas ponies and horses the coming season. Sam A. White is making extensive preparations.

RATTLER.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, ILL.,
Jan. 24, 1887.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

The Texas cattle market for the week started out with small supplies and a fair demand. Prices were rather firmer and quite as high as any time in several weeks. No good Texas steers have been on the market.

Hunter, Evans & Co. sold for Ahren 21 cows and bulls, 967 lbs. at \$2.10; for Miller 15 steers, 827 lbs. at \$2.65, 49 cows, 697 lbs. \$2.10; for McNeill, 48 cows, 735 lbs. \$2.25; for Seeley 48 cows, 746 lbs. \$2.30; also 78 cows, 729 lbs. \$2.30, and 42 cows, 811 lbs. \$2.40.

W. D. Casey had on the market 146

head of 719-lb grass Texas steers, which sold at \$2.70; 30 cows, 756 lbs. \$2.40; 17 bulls, 1070 lbs. \$1.75. Mr. Casey's cattle were handled by Paxson, Shattuck & Co.

Latest cattle advices from London this week indicate a bad export trade. Best American steers are only worth 11½c per lb., dressed weight. This is nearly as low a price as has been known there in 30 years. Of course Chicago cattle buyers must be to blame for this.

Chicago had consignments of hogs and sheep from Delphos, Ohio, this week. This truly seems like carrying coals to Newcastle, but all roads lead to Chicago.

Native cattle are selling at \$3.50@5.50 for very poor to very choice beefs; \$1.50@3.75 for cows; \$2.25@3.75 for stockers and feeders; \$1.50@3 for bulls.

The hog market continues to hold its own admirably. Prices have gone up to \$5.10 for best heavy, or 10c above former quotations, and 75c higher than one year ago.

Sheep are selling well at \$2.75@5 for inferior to choice; natives \$3.80@4.60 for 75 to 127-lb Kansas and Nebraska mattons; \$5@5.75 per cwt. for lambs. There are probably no fat Texas sheep ready to come or they would be putting in an appearance on our market. The receipts of sheep are fairly large but the demand seems to be good and strong and fully equal to the supply.

Two letters just received from the Cherokee Strip indicate the most favorable state of affairs that cattlemen have known there in five years.

The Standard Cattle company, of which Col. A. T. Babbitt is manager, is feeding about 3,000 head of Wyoming cattle on cooked ground corn at Ames, Neb.

The first consignment from the new feeding station consisted of 144 steers avg. 1336 lbs., which sold at \$4.60.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

Reducing Stock to Make Room for Spring Goods.

The B. C. Evans Company are slaughtering prices in order to make room for their spring goods. Do not fail to call on them and get anything in the line of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes and clothing when in Ft. Worth.

The Randall & Chambers Co.

Are the leading dry goods establishment in Fort Worth and carry the largest stock in their line of any concern in North Texas.

The Finest Line.

Of custom made clothing for early spring wear is shown by the RANDALL & CHAMBERS CO.

A Full and Complete Line of

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing wear, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., can be found at the mammoth establishment of the B. C. Evans Company in Fort Worth, and stockmen will consult their own interest by calling on them and learning their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Stockmen.

When you visit the cattle convention to be held in Fort Worth on the 8th of March, bring a memorandum of the purchases you desire to make in the dry goods line, and visit the mammoth establishment of

B. C. EVANS COMPANY.

where you will find a large and varied assortment to select from. They are closing out to make room for their spring goods, and you can get any thing in their line at your own figures. Do not fail to give them a call.

ELLIS HOTEL.

Fort Worth, Texas.

This new and elegant hotel will be opened to the public on the 31st inst. The furniture and fittings are entirely new. It is heated by steam, has passenger and baggage elevators, bath-rooms on every floor, and all other modern conveniences that go to make up a first-class hotel. EDWARD MULLER, Late of the Girardin House, Galveston, Proprietor. WM. JENKINSON, Late of the Grand Windsor Hotel, Dallas, Chief Clerk.

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

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT

For future reference: you will certainly reap a benefit if you do. Malone, Waller & Co., the extensive dry goods house at the corner of Houston and First streets, are inaugurating a great clearance sale to avoid carrying over the stock. Read, study and remember. The following are now being sold, regardless of cost. They must and will be sold:

Hats, Caps, Dry goods, Dress goods, Ladies' furnishing goods, Gent's furnishing goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Overcoats, Cloaks, Wraps, Comforts, etc., etc., etc. Everything way down, regardless of cost, at the great cash house of MALONE, WALLER & CO., Corner Houston and First streets.

BROWN HAL,

2-174, and

Tennessee Wilkes.

For Sale at Ewell Farm

TROTTER COLTS

AND FILLIES

By Tennessee Wilkes (son of George Wilkes) and Enfield, 2:20, sire of Robin, 2:24½, and Stonecutter, 2:28½.

PACING COLTS

AND FILLIES

By Brown Hal, 2:17½, and Tom Hal, sire of Brown Jug, 2:11½, and of Brown Hal, 2:17½.

For catalogues address

CAMPBELL BROWN,

SPRING HILL,

Maury County, TENNESSEE.

I have 700 varieties of potatoes; corn that will mature in 82 days. One bushel of 70 pounds of ears will make 62 pounds of shelled corn. Oats that weigh 50 pounds per bushel yield 180 bushels to acre. Earliest out in cultivation. Blooded stock of all kinds. Catalogue contains simple receipts that will cure Hog and Chicken Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, without cost. How to exterminate rats, no poison used. 500 per cent. profit in poultry on a new plan. It has a farmer's account book combined with other useful hints that make it invaluable. Price 10 cents silver, deducted from first order. Address: W. M. WOODBOTH, Irwin, Ohio.

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in every town and village they pass through. Men and women, boys and girls, who do not wish to be away from home over night, have a grand opportunity to make Hundreds of Dollars in their own locality. All who wish to distribute circulars for us will be required to have samples of our goods on hand to exhibit to whoever may call on them to see the goods which they are advertising for us. A sample package of our goods and full particulars will be sent with circulars FREE OF CHARGE. Write and secure an agency before it is too late. Send 10 CENTS ONLY to help pay postage, packing, etc., etc. and we will forward to you at once, together with a contract for you to sign. This contract entitles you to a salary in advance monthly, and the EXPENSES IN ADVANCE. You can have your name and address printed on the circulars if desired. Address at once.

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HALL BROS. & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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WAGNER BROS. & CO.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
Commission Merchants for the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
Texas Representatives.

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

C. L. JONES, Cattle Salesman.

L. S. JONES, Office.

Hog Salesmen. { R. H. WISH.

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

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.

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DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK,
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We have on our books 1,000,000 acres of this grazing land located in Northern Texas. We have a desirable list of ranch properties, stock and 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 calves.

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. Solder & Co., as follows:
GEO. O. KECK, FRANK O. FISH, W. O. MURRAY, WM. SUMMERS,
Cattle Salesman, Office, Bookkeeper, Yardman.
HARRY HILL, LOUIS KURTH, also W. J. CUMMINGS,
Solicitor, Solicitor, 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.

HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS 15 YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live
ST. CLAIR CO., ILL. Stock Commission Business. Market Re-
ports sent by mail, and all other information incident
to the business, will be furnished FREE by each house.

Each office in charge of a member of the firm. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Parties having stock to market, in large or small num-
bers, will do well to confer with us before making arrange-
ments. Correspondence always
has prompt attention.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE

MARTIN-BROWN COMPANY

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in

Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

Fort Worth, Texas

The Alamo City Business College

Short-Hand, Type-Writing

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Our facilities are undeniably superior to any in the state, and equal to the best in Eastern or North-
western cities. Open all the year. Send for circular. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

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Corner Weatherford and Taylor Streets, Fort Worth, Texas. Consignment solicited.
J. C. CROWDUS, Fort Worth. E. S. BROOKS, St. Louis, special partner

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For the sale of Domestic Wools. (Established in 1830.) Prompt information given by
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Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

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A. ARMENIROUT,

WEATHERFORD STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Will be on hand to buy North Texas Clip. Paying Highest
Cash Price.

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PATENT FLUID DIP.

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DRY POWDER DIP

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SCREW WORM LINIMENT In Pocket Flasks.

Soluble Phenyle Disinfectant and Preparations.

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Real Estate & Loan Agents,

Land Titles Investigated, Taxes paid and Collections Made for Non-Residents:

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

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Orders for ranch stationery promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES and TINWARE,

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DAHLMAN BROS.,

Clothiers and Gent's Furnishers

A FULL LINE OF STOCKMENS' GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Is The Best
Waterproof Coat
Ever Made.

None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWNE & SONS, Boston, Mass.

Calf Yield of Calves for 1886.

Tascosa Pioneer.

The calf crop of this immediate section for 1886 was not up to the ranchmen's earlier calculations, and has fallen several per cent. short of that for '85. Reports show that for the past year the production of calves was only about twenty per cent. of the ranch stock. Thus the L. I. T. men, with a stock of between twenty and twenty-two thousand—perhaps actually scarcely up to that—branded four thousand seven hundred and nineteen calves, against six thousand and upwards in '85. The Fryer Pan, with eighteen thousand cattle to commence the year with, branded thirty-four hundred calves. The Lee-Scott company and the Reynolds Bros., each of whom has in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand cattle in their regular stock, each branded about five thousand calves, or something above. The I. Anchor men and our LX neighbors record a percentage just about corresponding with the average. The XIT pastures, those of the Capitol syndicate, though they now have seventy thousand head, have no calf record for the year, because their stock was mostly received late up in the summer.

These figures indicate reliably, having been obtained at some little pains, the volume of the natural increase for the twelve months just closed, in this section. They may or may not express an average of the entire Panhandle, or of the range country generally. Of course, without the percentage of the stock is also quoted, it is impossible to figure on what would constitute a fair calf yield for any given year. But there is little variation on old established ranches, where the males are driven to market regularly at three years, where the spaying system doesn't cut down the productiveness of heifers, and where the sufficiency of "gentlemen bovines" is carefully kept up.

The causes operating among our stockmen to cut short the calf increase during the past year were not any of the above. They were different, but in no ways controllable. A severe winter and late spring were partly responsible. Many cows came through in bad condition, and in the trying weather of March and April some died and some lost their calves. After so hard a winter as that of '85-6, the calf crop is invariably short.

For '87 we expect a much better record. This winter so far has been uncommonly mild, and all of the productive female stock has been carefully kept, and increased instead of diminished. The indications of a goodly number being prepared for market, and of a like goodly percentage in increase showing up, are at this early day decidedly flattering.

Wool in London.

Messrs. Edward Mellor & Co. of Philadelphia have the following letter from their London correspondent, dated January, 8, a copy of which they send to the STOCK JOURNAL:

"Colonial wool:—The improvement in our market for colonial wool is further confirmed and is extending; the demand comes chiefly from France, where considerable movement in goods has taken place during the past days and the stock of wool and tops is now found to be in a very small compass.

"About 2000 bales, Australian unwashed, have changed hands here this week at an advance of, say, 10 per cent. on last sales rates; transactions would have been much larger but holders have greatly advanced their limits or refuse to sell.

"Our home markets have followed the advance to some extent, and the quantity of tops sold this week has been very large, in part possibly for export; such as were quoted at 48 cts. per pound ten days ago are now 54 cts. per pound.

"Our next auctions will be open on the 25th inst., and last till about 16th February. They will probably comprise 200,000 bales Australian, and 35,000 bales Cape, including the best selection of Port Philip Sydney and Adelaide wools. At Antwerp, auctions will be held from 17th till 22d inst., when 12,700 bales River Plate and 600 bales Australian will be offered."

Lampton Bros. carry the best and cheapest stock of shoes in Fort Worth.

Don't Fail to Visit

Randall & Chambers Co's dry goods emporium when you come to Fort Worth. You will find it one of the chief attractions of the metropolis of North Texas.

For the Spring Cattle Trade.

In this issue of the JOURNAL appears the card of Mr. A. S. Nicholson of Fort Worth. Parties expecting to purchase Texas cattle cannot do better than write to Mr. Nicholson or see him before closing a transaction. A pioneer in the cattle trade, A. S. Nicholson ranks second to none who have driven the trail for the past ten years. Upright and honorable in all his dealings he can point with pride to the successful transactions for his numerous customers in the past. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in recommending Mr. Nicholson to those who want anything in his line and bespeak for him a good share of the trade this coming season.

A Full and Complete Line of

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing wear, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, etc., can be found at the mammoth establishment of the B. C. Evans Company in Fort Worth; and stockmen will consult their own interest by calling on them and learning their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

The Randall & Chambers Dry Goods Company

Make a specialty of stockmen's supplies in the line of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots and shoes.

Reducing Stock to Make Room for Spring Goods.

The B. C. Evans Company are slaughtering prices in order to make room for their spring goods. Do not fail to call on them and get anything in the line of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes and clothing when in Ft. Worth.

Paste This in Your Hat,

For future reference; you will certainly reap a benefit if you do. Malone, Waller & Co., the extensive dry goods house at the corner of Houston and First streets, are inaugurating a great clearance sale to avoid carrying over the stock. Read, study and remember the following are now being sold regardless of cost. They must and will be sold:

Hats,
Caps,
Dry goods,
Ladies' furnishing goods,
Gents' furnishing goods,
Boots,
Shoes,
Clothing,
Overcoats,
Cloaks,
Wraps,
Comforts, etc., etc., etc.

Everything way down, regardless of cost, at the great Cash House of

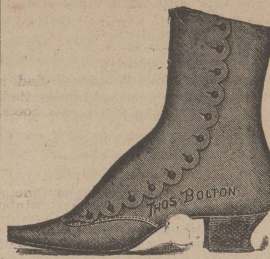
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Corner Houston and First streets.

The Randall & Chambers Dry Goods Company

Make a specialty of stockmen's supplies in the line of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, boots and shoes.

The B. C. Evans Company

Have a full and complete line of stockmen's supplies. Orders by mail given the most careful attention.



Fine Shoes and Slippers a Specialty.

Acting on the principle that THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

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When visiting Fort Worth to call and examine our work before giving orders elsewhere. We are the only

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in the city, and do the finest work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

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J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

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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.

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Dallas City and suburban property for sale, also farms and ranches.

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ARKANSAS Mild Climate, Good Lands, Variety of Products, Low Prices, Easy Terms. Maps and circulars free. **Trans. East.** Land Com'r, Little Rock, Ark.

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Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks,**SILVERWARE, ETC.,****312 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas.**

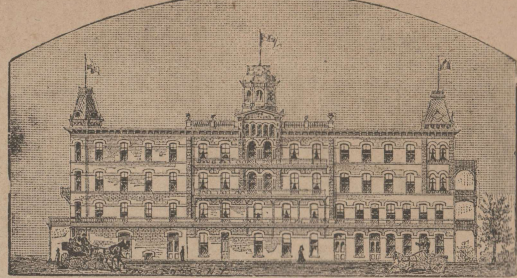
Orders for goods carefully filled, subject to inspection. Work in all departments carefully done. All work and goods guaranteed.

JOSEPH H. BROWN.*Wholesale Grocer,*

Manufacturer of the celebrated

**SILVER-LOAF***Baking Powder,***FORT WORTH, TEX.****HAMBLETON & DIGNOWITY,****General Land and Investment Agents,**No. 1¹/₂ West Houston St., San Antonio Texas.**Have For Sale:****STOCK RANCHES**—1st class in every particular, from 500 to 200,000 acres. Improved, \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre.**STOCK RANCHES**—As above unimproved from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre.**FARMS**—Improved, and ready to move upon, of 50 to 2000 acres, from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre.**FARMS**—Unimproved, as above, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre.**CITY PROPERTY**—Of every description and prices and terms to suit every one.**THE CHOICEST IRRIGABLE LANDS**—In and near the city, in quantities from 4 to 50 acres, at \$30 to \$300 per acre. Improved and unimproved.

Terms to suit purchasers can be had. Taxes paid, title examined and perfected, abstract of title furnished. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Any of our city banks.

FLOURING MILL—We have an a No. 1 flouring mill in one of the best grain growing counties in Texas, consisting of 2¹/₂ story rock building, walls 2¹/₂ feet thick, four run of stone. Stone dam ten feet high and 125 feet long, built on rock foundation. A good dwelling, stable, barn, sheds, well, cistern and eight acres of land inclosed with mill property. 300⁺ in. Lefel turbine wheel with nine feet head. All grain wanted can be bought at door. Railroad track within 100 feet of mill. Price \$15,000 on easy terms. The property cost over 47,000. Write us for particulars.**John A. Carter & Son,****Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards—
DALLAS, TEXAS.****SOUTHERN HOTEL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.****J. P. HICKMAN, Proprietor.****FIRE-ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND SPORTING GOODS**

Send for Prices and Catalogue.

A. J. ANDERSON,

Wholesale Dealer, Cor. Second and Houston, Fort Worth, Texas.

S. A. HATCHER,
Dealer in Ranches, Cattle Lands,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Will sell for spring delivery any number of one and two-year-old steers or stock cattle, have several fine ranches and a vast amount of wild lands for sale. I make a specialty of buying, selling and delivering cattle on short notice. Parties having stock or lands for sale will do well to place them with me. No sale no commission. Also for sale 150 high-grade native bulls. I have 20 years' experience in the stock business, and guarantee satisfaction.

R. E. MADDOX,
Successor to MADDOX & POWELL,
Importer, Breeder, Feeder and DealerIN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.
I am well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. I 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**MANSION HOTEL,****W. W. DUNN, Proprietor.**

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

Casey & Swasey,

Wholesale Dealers in

Whiskies, Wines, and all kinds of Liquors and Cigars. 406 and 402 Houston, Cor. 3d Street.
Fort Worth, Texas.**CHAS. SCHEUBER & CO.,**

Wholesale Liquors and Cigars.

Agents for Champagne, Schlitz and Anthony & Kuhn's Bottled Beer, and sole Agents for "Waukesha (Silurian) Water." Cincinnati office, 120 Second Street.

404 Houston Street. Fort Worth Texas.**Stoves & Hardware.****HENRY & PEAK,**513 and 515 Houston St.
Agents—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors.
Lard & Hard Powder Co., Golden Steel Bar Wire,
Iron and Slate Mantels and Grates, &c.**Hay & Grain.****W. F. PATTERSON,**

Cor. 6th and Houston Streets.

All kinds of grain in car lots, baled hay, seeds etc.

Undertakers.**FLENNER BROTHERS,**Open day and night.
Orders by telegraph receive prompt attention.
602 Houston Street. Ft. Worth, Texas.**CITY NAT'L BANK.**A. M. Britton, Pres. C. B. Daggett, Vice Pres.
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Capital Paid In & Surplus, \$200,000.
Directors—A. M. Britton, S. W. Loukas, C. B. Daggett, W. G. Turner and Chas. Schenker.**FIRST NAT'L BANK.**M. B. Loyd, Pres. D. C. Bennett, Vice Pres.
E. B. Harrold, Cashier.
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$430,000.
Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. B. Loyd, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, Reed, Zane Cetti, D. C. Bennett and Chas. Schenker.
Corner Houston and 2nd Sts.

cattle where it requires ten or twenty acres to each head, the ranchman finds it to his advantage to curtail his hundred-thousand-acre range to a ten or twenty-thousand-acre pasture; he sells his ten thousand long-horns and confines his attention to high-grade beef cattle. The profit on the capital invested is larger; there is greater wealth outlaid on the land; and a permanent condition is established that relieves the quondam ranchman from apprehension of shifting policies and unstable laws. He owns his land, pays his taxes, and snaps his fingers at demagogues, that now worry the life out of the so-called "bullionaire."

There are thousands such stock farmers in Texas now, and there is demand for thousands more. It is they who make markets for the breeders of fine stock, and encourage the breeding-up of all classes of domestic animals. They are intelligent men. They read the live-stock papers, and there are few who are not subscribers to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL. They are the men for breeders to seek, and to reach them there is no better medium than the STOCK JOURNAL.

LAND LEGISLATION.

The STOCK JOURNAL predicted, two or three weeks ago, that the legislature would take up the land question, and that the tendency of legislation would be toward giving us a settled policy. If we may accept the recommendations of both the outgoing and incoming governors as indicating what is likely to take place, it is settled that the legislature will give us a permanent land law, that will protect lessees against the intrusions of actual settlers, and give the actual settlers undisputed control of that part of the state not reserved for lease. Gov. Ireland's recommendations are contained in the subjoined quotation:

"The lands must be classified. Let the governor appoint agents to do the work, giving each a district. Then the poor man or the rich, when he wants to buy a home, will know to whom to look. * * * The government must sell according to quality, and arbitrary prices will not do. The sooner, therefore, the existing system is modified the better it will be for the general public."

This, certainly, is reassuring. Not less so is Gov. Ross' language, when he says:

"The grazing lands should be leased unconditionally upon short terms. * * * Your first duty should be to provide by law for a thorough and exact classification of these lands, so as to enable the officer or authority charged with their management and utilization to be informed of the character and value of the land or any particular tract sought by the purchaser. * * * In the matter of leases of grazing lands, the lessee is entitled to absolute security under the term of his lease, and the state as lessor is jointly interested in maintaining this stability as an encouragement to leases."

These are reforms that the stock interests have often asked for, and that have as long been denied. Their prospective concession now is a ray of light through the prevailing gloom.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The slight change in the wool trade is in the direction of improvement. Texas wools have not gained or lost a point in several months, although but very few sales are made public. Boston sold three million pounds last

week and continues to receive about a million pounds each week. Foreign advances previously reported are confirmed and the Australian markets are considered closed to American buyers by reason of high prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania wools are higher than for several months.

The wool prospect is good, but not so good as to cause sheep raisers to indulge in any extravagances. No other business in Texas has improved so much during the past year.

A WELL EARNED ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The resolution unanimously passed by the Texas Live Stock association thanking R. G. Head and H. M. Taylor for persistent and untiring efforts to open the Texas cattle trail was a graceful acknowledgment of a valuable service rendered gratuitously and at some individual expense to themselves. Messrs. Head and Taylor are fully entitled to all the honors for acting from a disinterested standpoint and fighting the battles of the Texas drovers, when a blockade had to be broken or result in serious and disastrous losses.

The STOCK JOURNAL was a looker-on from a distance and obtained some comfort from the knowledge that sooner or later the blockade would be broken as it was. The resolution could have included other names, and this is where the acknowledgment was imperfect. So far as it went the compliment was well paid and well merited.

THE WOOL SUPPLY.

The following is taken from the Boston Commercial Bulletin of January 1, 1887:

"The sales for the year are less by 21,773,976 pounds than the sales during the year 1885, the totals being respectively 153,035,474 pounds and 174,809,450 pounds. The receipts of domestic wool (443,853 bales) have fallen off 62,278 bales from the receipts for 1885, but the receipts of foreign wool (106,337 bales) have increased by 28,416 bales. Owing to exceptional facilities we are enabled to present a statement of stocks on hand in this market, which is reliable not only in the total amount, but in the classification.

STOCK OF WOOL ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1886.		
DOMESTIC WOOL.		
	Pounds.	Pounds.
	Dec. 31 '86.	Dec. 31 '85.
Fleeces.....	6,398,500	5,915,500
California spring.....	941,160	2,945,000
California fall.....	1,822,599	899,000
Texas spring.....	253,450	1,208,000
Texas fall.....	1,584,380	500,000
Territory.....	8,607,406	2,875,400
Oregon.....	1,934,000	1,481,500
Georgia and Lake.....	1,000	3,500
Kentucky, Mo. and Ind.....	500,000	406,000
Sorts and sundries.....	130,123	333,000
Pulled.....	2,112,361	2,131,000
Scoured and tub.....	1,008,100	654,900
Total domestic wool.....	25,353,839	19,413,400
FOREIGN WOOL.		
Australian, etc.....	781,000	1,243,000
Montevideo, etc.....	276,000	842,000
Cape.....	25,000	25,000
Eng. and Irish combing.....	430,200	415,000
Carpet and sundries.....	1,236,000	1,335,000
Total foreign wool.....	2,808,200	3,738,000
Total wool on hand.....	28,162,039	23,351,400
Increase of dom. wool.....	5,840,439	
Decrease of foreign wool.....	1,629,800	
Net increase.....	4,210,639	pounds

The result is a genuine surprise. Not only is the total stock on hand larger by some five million pounds than last year, but the increase in the stock on hand of domestic wool is even greater. The fact that the supply of territory wool on hand is four times that of last year, approximating ten million pounds, will not startle those who have followed the market with

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

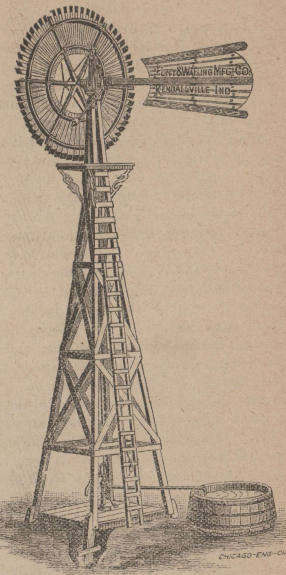
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to supply water to large herds, and having furnished many of the largest ranches in Texas with the water works, and their duplicating and increasing their orders demonstrates that we have just what they need.

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care, but the fact that the fleece supply is more than equal to that on hand at this time a year ago will be news to many. The heavily increased stocks of fall wools and the ample stock of pulled wools, twenty per cent of the pulled hailing from California, are also worth noting. The effect of this increase in stock will to a considerable extent be counterbalanced by the light stocks at interior points.

It is of course too early to present figures on the exports and imports of wool for the past year. It is interesting to note, however, that up to October 31 our exports of foreign wool amounted to 9,321,144 pounds against 2,206,414 pounds during the first ten months of 1885. Our exports of domestic wool for the same ten months were 250,137 pounds against 2,068,025 pounds for the first ten months of 1885. Our imports during the same period were 109,304,752 pounds against 76,592,928 in the first ten months and 99,994,136 pounds in the entire calendar year of 1885. Our imports recently have been falling behind last year's at the rate of one or two million pounds a month.

MEXICAN MARES.

The Mexican mares raised in the states of Durango and Zacatecas are superior to the ordinary run of Mexican stock, and superior to the Texas bronchos. Many of these animals are driven to Texas and sold for breeding purposes, and produce fine colts from trotting and draft stallions. The rail communication between Fort Worth and Central New Mexico now permits shipments by rail from the ranges to this market, and the firm of J. P. Waties Co., 506 Main street, Fort Worth, are now prepared to announce the arrival of the first consignment of one thousand mares and horses by March 1. The purpose is to sell cheap for cash, and to make rapid sales at a small margin. For further particulars see advertisement and address J. P. Waties Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

WOOL FIGURES.

The annual statement by James

Lynch, wool broker, of New York, places the wool clips of the United States as follows:

	Pounds.
1882.....	300,000,000
1883.....	320,400,000
1884.....	337,500,000
1885.....	329,600,000
1886.....	322,305,000

These figures are significant and would be more so if placed alongside of the consumption tables each year. We believe that the United States wool production is very much less than estimated for 1886. Texas is supposed to have grown 26,000,000 pounds of wool, but did not come within four millions of it. The stock of wool in the United States is very small.

THE RANGE OF SHEEP.

From the Chicago Drovers' Journal we obtain the following figures relating to the prices for Texas sheep during the year just closed:

January.....	\$2.50@4.25
February.....	2.50@3.40
March.....	2.75@3.80
April.....	1.50@3.35
May.....	1.80@3.65
June.....	2.00@4.80
July.....	1.50@4.10
August.....	2.55@3.875
September.....	2.75@3.35
October.....	2.40@3.80
November.....	1.75@3.60
December.....	1.50@3.30

The prices here shown sustain the STOCK JOURNAL's oft-repeated advice to Texas Shepherms, to keep their animals in fair condition and ready for an early market in the spring. The extreme range of prices for March, April and May was far ahead of any other month, and a good fat sheep put on the market then brought money for its owner. The same rule will hold good next spring.

Tobacco Blindness. Scientific American.

Tobacco blindness is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it in one London hospital. It first takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red cloth held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his sight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent the cause of the malady, heavy drinking is also partly responsible.

We are now exhibiting a large stock of

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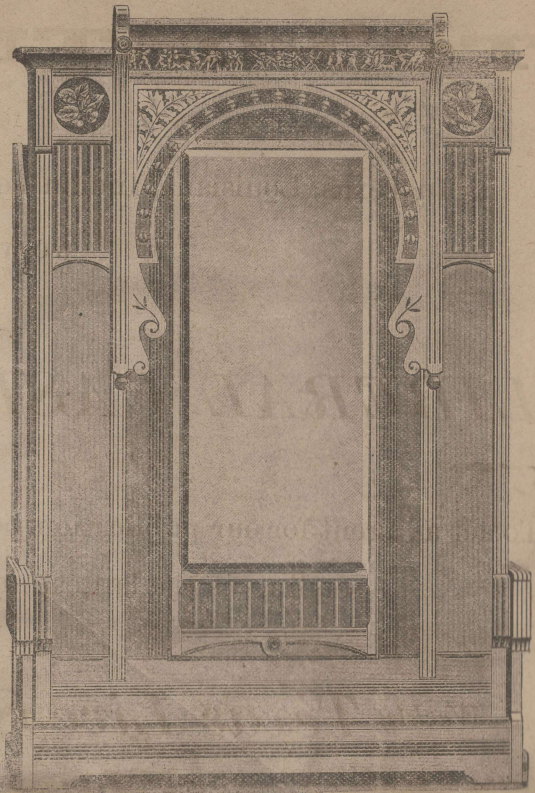
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We are cognizant of the fact that many patients have come to Dr. Payne for treatment who were objects of commiseration, who had been under treatment by some of the more distinguished oculists in North and East Texas without being benefited, but by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

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

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

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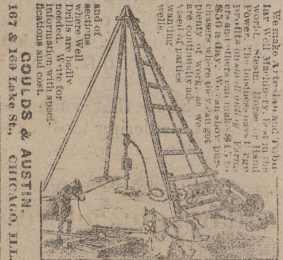
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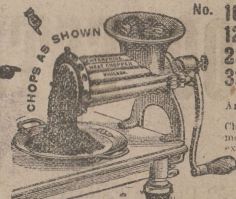
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