

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

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Farming vs. Stock Raising.

In urging men who immigrate to Texas to seek those sections adapted to the pursuit which such new-comers intend to follow, it is not surprising to us that we have excited hostile comment.

Dense ignorance on the part of some has led to this harsh criticism of our course; because Dallas county is a fine agricultural region, per consequence, Baylor will some day be; because Tarrant is rich in agricultural resources, why time will develop the same of Garza. It matters not that rains come in their season, generally, to Dallas and Tarrant; it matters not that Baylor and Garza are west of Governor Roberts' "dead line," Dallas and Tarrant have proven to be good farming counties and Baylor and Garza will also. Men and newspapers that argue in this way know nothing of the adaptability of the country, and in all probability never will know anything.

Demagogery moves another class. It pays certain men to bedemagogues; they earn their daily bread by the sweat of some other man's brow. The JOURNAL advises men who go west of the Upper Cross Timbers to engage in stock raising if they would make money, as that industry is the only one to which the country is adapted. And, straightway some farmer's friend who sits in a comfortable office and howls about the down-trodden, honey-handed sons of toil, declares that we are an enemy of farmers and want the bloated herd holders to drive them out of the country in order that vast stocks of cattle, sheep, horses and Angora goats may graze and browse, where fruitful fields and prolific gardens might be made—in a horn.

Self-interest prompts other men to denounce us as a liar and as the paid minion of cattle kings. It is natural that companies and individuals who have large bodies of land to sell should seek to dispose of it without regard to the consequences to the purchaser. We say it is natural, because human nature is very selfish—but it is not honest. Ask these men for evidence that West Texas is a farming country, and they tell you of one man in this country, another man in some other county and a third man in still another county who made wonderful crops last year. But they do not tell you of the vast numbers who have failed and who have grown poor and poorer by trying to farm—nor do they tell you of the uniform success which has attended every man who has devoted his time and attention to stock raising. It is not to the interest of companies and individuals who have land to sell to tell the whole story—the whole truth; and thus are immigrants deceived and lured to disaster and ruin.

Since the JOURNAL has been urging the truth about this matter upon the people, admissions here and there have been made that the rainfall is not yet sufficient to produce crops with certainty; but the admission is accompanied by an intimation—direct or implied—that after awhile, in the sweet by and by, the rain will fall abundantly upon the just and unjust. Immigrants are not told how the laws of nature are to be reversed, and rains made to fall in a country where the causes which produce rain elsewhere are lacking—but just wait, it will rain in season some day.

Surely, it is to the interest of Texas and of the immigrants that the truth should be known about this matter. If the country in Texas west of the Upper Cross Timbers is a fine farming section, it should be an easy matter to demonstrate the fact—and if it is immigrants should be invited to the fer-

tile soil and ample rainfall which await them. But if the section referred to is essentially a grazing region—if in that pursuit and no other men have made money and contributed their full share to the coffers of Texas, then it is injurious to the state, detrimental to the stock interests and a shameful outrage on immigrants to advise them to labor where they can never reap.

We could pardon ignorant men and demagogues, if ignorance and demagogery were not aiding and abetting land sharks to pocket money at the expense of immigrants who, rightly directed and correctly informed, might seek other portions of Texas with profit to themselves and to the state. We advise every man who contemplates buying land which to farm in the section to which we refer, to make a personal investigation before buying. Do not let real estate sharks and disgruntled farmers know you want to buy land, but conceal your purpose, investigate the truth, and it will be demonstrated to your satisfaction that the mesquite grass undisturbed by plow or hoe is the most profitable crop that can be grown on the prairies of West Texas. It will be found that men who have raised stock are the only men who have made money, and that the land for sale belongs only to farmers who have tried and failed and to men owning large bodies bought at a few cents an acre.

Agents Wanted.

We want a good, live, active agent and correspondent in every town in the stock growing portion of the Southwest—one who will interest himself in getting subscribers, advertisements, etc., for the JOURNAL, for which we will allow a liberal commission. We desire these gentlemen also to furnish us weekly the stock notes and news from their respective sections, for which, to competent parties, we will pay a liberal salary. A good, live, active man can by this arrangement, and without interfering with his other business, make annually a snug little sum. Parties applying for the agency, who are unknown to the office, must accompany the application with suitable recommendations and references.

THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, that gigantic concern, says that each county devoted to cattle raising produces greater revenue than ten such counties devoted to agricultural pursuits. Now, this statement is as untrue as the report that the JOURNAL would not pay at \$2. Suppose that Texas was entirely a cattle producing state and depended entirely on the North for the "staff of life," how much profit would the state show? Rambling statements like the above are characteristic of the JOURNAL—a paper with a big body, but a remarkably small head.

The above, clipped from the *Bandera Bugle*, shows the "Bugler" of the concern to be first-class in falsifying even if he is second rate in every other particular. The STOCK JOURNAL has never made the statement imputed to it in the above extract, and would ask the *little Bugle* to confine itself to facts when quoting from us. We have said, though, and still say, that one Western Texas county will and can be made to produce greater revenue, one season with another, than ten Western Texas counties devoted to agriculture. When he draws the comparison and supposes Texas to be entirely a cattle producing state, he wanders far from the subject. We have always maintained that certain parts of Texas made as fine a farming country as can be found anywhere, and have always so divided our lines in making the distinction. In reply to the hit he attempts to make with reference to our subscription price, we will simply wager the big-mouthed *Bugle* a good suit of clothes that the STOCK JOURNAL gets more subscribers in one week at \$3.00 than the *Bugle* does in one month at \$2.00; and we think that if our head was compared with that of the *Bugle*, it would show about the same comparison as our 24-column JOURNAL does to his 20-column thumb-paper. The *Bugle* has ears like any other ass, with a mouth made unnaturally large by being over taxed with economizing the truth.

SAYS the Medicine Lodge (Kas.) *Index*: "The Texas cattle raisers and growers will meet in convention at Austin, Texas, February 14, 1882. Representatives of the Cherokee strip will be present to induce drovers to drive their herds over certain trails and ranges, so as to prevent the spreading of Texas fever."

PARSON PEREGRINATES

Through Several Counties of the South and Gathers News as He Goes.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jan. 26.—The McCartney rose is attracting considerable attention among stockmen of this county for fencing. You throw up a ridge, or two or three furrows together, and plant the roots or cutts about three feet apart, and in three years time you have a fence that will turn all kinds of stock. It is an evergreen, grows rapidly, has very long thistles, grows from ten to twelve feet high and furnishes splendid protection for cattle during winters. A great many stockmen are planting large quantities of it; 1,000 or 1,200 cutts planted and cultivated will furnish enough the first year to plant a considerable quantity. A. H. Pearce is enclosing a large pasture with it.

CALHOUN.

A seaside hotel—none but bondholders, retired merchants, bankers and newspaper men can enjoy the luxuries of a fashionable seaside resort during the wintry season. For salt water baths, pushing vessels off the ground, wading in from the shore during a wet northern, pulling the captain in a chair nailed onto a piece of plank—all these luxuries including splendid, but primitive grub and much practical information in navigation cost \$2 a day, and as military love company and there is nothing small about me if I am rich, I hope the day will come when the humblest of the land may have these luxuries at command.

To Shanghai Pearce I am deeply indebted. This magnificent gentleman does nothing by halves. He furnished me a horse and negro man to go anywhere I wanted. He lives like a lord and he treated me as if I were a lord. You'll get your reward in heaven, Mr. Pearce, where all men go who treat newspapers well.

VICTORIA.

Jan. 27.—Pink-eye has about disappeared in Victoria. All have about recovered of this lingering malady with the exception of A. Goldman; he has improved slowly, but since his physicians have prescribed bear meat and deer tongue tea, kindly furnished by those successful ninnyrds the JOURNAL gave account of, there is a marked improvement. His physicians have issued a quarantine proclamation prohibiting him from attending any more wine suppers. This is hard on Goldman.

J. S. Stratton of Cuero, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Cassey in the harness and saddlery business here; they will carry a large stock of harness, saddles, buggies and hacks. Mr. Stratton will construct his house at Cuero, and Mr. Cassey at Victoria.

The continued rains have stopped all work on the Texas Mexican road. Town full of railroad men and strangers. The Thompson House is crowded. Tobe Woods is in town. Woods & Sullivan will drive two herds of cattle north.

CUERO.

Jan. 27.—The Cuero *Bulletin* and Cuero *Star* are at war with each other. They are besetting experts in mud-slinging. The season of the year has arrived when these rural roosters should be giving instructive lessons on farming to their granger readers.

GONZALES.

Jan. 27.—A meeting will be held at the court house on the 4th to appoint delegates to attend the stock convention at Austin.

HOUSTON.

Jan. 28.—Houston is the muddest place in the United States. The only way you can ascertain the depth of the mud is to stand on the side walk and see a mule go down until you can see nothing but his ears.

RICHMOND.

Jan. 28.—But few yearlings and two-year-old cattle are sold in Fort Bend county. They grow their cattle to maturity and sell them as beef.

EAGLE LAKE.

Jan. 28.—Quinn Walker, who owns a large ranch near town, is devoting considerable attention to the raising of mules and horses. He owns a fine lot of mares and several fine jacks and stallions.

BOB AND BEN VINEYARD.

Bob and Ben Vineyard have some fine mules. They always keep a supply of mules and horses for sale.

COLUMBUS.

Jan. 28.—Bob Stafford has sold to J. F. Ellison 6,000 cattle, one and two-

year-olds. Yearlings, \$10, two-year-olds, \$13.

SAN ANTONIO.

Jan. 30.—Cayce & Martin, real estate brokers, sold in the month of November 54,000 acres of land. This firm is doing a land office business. They certainly deserve their well-merited patronage, as a more responsible and reliable firm is not to be found in Texas. The city is crowded with consumptives and invalids seeking health. Weather cold and streets in a sloppy condition.

PARSON.

An Obnoxious Law.

HAMILTON, Jan. 23, 1882.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

SIR:—It is to be hoped that at the approaching convention of stockmen at Austin the sheep interest will be properly represented, and that the herd law passed by the Seventeenth legislature discriminating against that interest will be thoroughly discussed by all stockmen, and that their deliberations will result in a recommendation for its repeal.

Let us suppose a possible case under this law. A owns 640 acres of land with improvements thereon of the value of \$1,000, and 200 sheep. B, a non-resident of the county, owns 160 acres adjoining with no improvements, but owns 1,000 head of cattle which roam and graze at will over A's property. B forbids A to graze his sheep upon his 160 acres, and the law justifies him in so doing because sheep must be herded for protection against the ravages of dogs and wolves.

One would think by the wonderful facility with which cattlemen throw around their occupation the protection of legislative enactments, that the prairies of Texas were created for their especial benefit, to the exclusion of every other interest.

Being unable to understand how said law came to receive the sanction of the assembled wisdom of Texas, and being desirous to ascertain what rights, if any, the sheepman has which the cattlemen are bound to respect, I consulted a prominent senator and was told by that gentleman that none were more surprised than he at the passage of a law about which he knew absolutely nothing, until upon examining the records he found it was passed without a vote. By some skillful engineering on the part of somebody the bill had been crowded through on the last day of the session without a single vote, and that in his opinion the proceedings were informal. If the obnoxious law is not erased from the statute book at the coming session I recommend that a fund be constituted for the purpose of testing its constitutionality in the courts.

I have been watching the papers for an expression of the views of cattlemen on the subject, and although I have seen nothing yet, I am unwilling to believe that a law so manifestly unjust in its provisions can receive the approbation of any considerable number of the stockmen of the state.

SHEEP RAISER.

The Texas Stockmen's Meeting.

The meeting of the Texas stockmen, called for the 14th of February proximo, ought to, and probably will be, attended very generally by the leading breeders of that great state. As we understand it, the meeting is confined to no section and to no one interest, but to the stock interests generally of the entire state. This being the case, the attendance ought to be large and every interest thoroughly represented.

It will be in order for all who attend to be fully imbued with the necessities of their respective localities, and to come prepared to state them. This will not necessarily involve conflicting interests, but rather a determination to legislate for the public good, to the end that this vast industry may be placed upon a proper footing and that all interested may act in concert.

In keeping with our already announced determination to place the *Rural World* at the head of all stock papers, west of the Mississippi, we propose to be in attendance if possible, and to give our readers a synopsis of the proceedings. It will be held at Austin. —*Colman's Rural World*.

Rates to Austin.

Parties desiring through rates to the Austin convention over the Gulf, Western and Morgan steamship line, should report at once to A. Levy & Co., Victoria, Texas. Special rates over this route have been promised if a sufficient number will go.

ATASCOSA WOOL GROWERS.

Delegates Appointed to the State Wool Growers' Association.

At a called meeting of the Atascosa County Wool Growers Association held at Campbellton, the proceedings were as follows, Vice President H. Bundy acting chairman, W. H. Stout secretary pro tem:

A. H. Lasater, president of the association and W. J. Bowen, secretary, rendered their resignations, which were accepted, and on motion A. H. Lasater was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and W. H. Stout was elected secretary.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered A. H. Lasater and W. J. Bowen for the faithful and efficient performance of their respective duties as presiding officer and secretary.

A. H. Lasater, on taking the chair, in a few very appropriate remarks thanked the association for their confidence and regard. H. Bundy tendered his resignation as vice-president which was accepted, and on motion he was re-elected unanimously for the ensuing year.

On motion a vote of one cent per head was assessed on the number of sheep owned or had in charge respectively by the members of the association, to defray current expenses and the secretary was instructed to notify each member of the amount assessed against him.

On motion the association assumed all responsibility, expense, etc., that may be incurred by the inspector for his defense in the suit brought against him by one Troy for alleged damages, etc., and the inspector was authorized to employ counsel for said purpose.

On motion D. Brown, W. J. Bowen, A. W. McClure and W. H. Stout were appointed by the chair as a committee to confer with Mr. H. Bundy who was appointed on committee by the state wool growers association to take into consideration the present seal law and the requirements of the wool growing interest relative to the same.

On motion the secretary was authorized to draw a draft in favor of Mr. H. Bundy on the treasurer for \$25 to be paid out of any unappropriated funds in his hands, the same being the amount paid by H. Bundy for this association to the State Wool Growers Association.

On motion the inspector was required to make two annual canvasses of the county; one just before each shearing, for the purpose of inspecting all flocks of sheep within its limits, for which the association agrees to pay him \$2.50 per day inclusive of fees he may collect from parties having diseased sheep.

On motion of S. Toms, W. J. Bowen and H. Bundy were appointed delegates to the State Wool Growers Association to meet in San Antonio the first Wednesday in June next.

On motion A. H. Lasater was added to the number of delegates.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. John Campbell and lady for courtesies.

On motion, secretary was instructed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, Texas Wool, San Antonio Express and Pleasanton Monitor with request to publish. On motion of Mr. E. C. Lasater the association adjourned to meet again at Campbellton the last Monday in March next.

A. H. LASATER, Pres.
W. H. STOUT, Sec.

The Convention.

We are gratified to know that we were correct in anticipating the wishes of the stockmen of Goliad county in the matter of calling a county convention to elect delegates to the state convention of stockmen called for the 14th of February in Austin city. To-day the stockmen of Goliad will meet, and we hope the meeting will be well attended. The important interest of stock raising is one that should be carefully fostered. Upon the success of the stock interest depends, in a great measure, the prosperity of the country at large, and especially of Western Texas, as it is second to no other interest in it. It is right that those engaged in this business should act together, and we hope their deliberations in Austin may result in great good to the business. —*Goliad Guard*.

Land in San Saba county is still in demand, and prices are crawling up. Land that was considered a few years ago valueless is now being taken up by the stockmen.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

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GEO. B. LOVING,
Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882.

CAYCE & MARTIN, San Antonio, have received responses from Canada to an advertisement inserted in the JOURNAL less than a month ago. The Canada parties wanted ranches, which Cayce & Martin advertised to furnish. We merely mention it.

EVERY county in the grazing portion of the state should be represented at Austin on the 14th. Those that haven't already held meetings and elected delegates should do so at once. This is a matter of too much importance to be overlooked or neglected.

The family of Swope Hull, from Highland county, Va., are now in Seguin in great distress. Hull is thought to be somewhere in Texas. Any information of his whereabouts will be an act of charity if addressed to Rev. R. K. Moseley, Seguin, Texas. Other papers please copy.

WHAT is true of Shackleford is equally true of Eastland county, for those that have tried sheep have realized better returns from their investments than the same amount expended in any other way.—Cisno Round-up.

We hardly expected this admission from our Cisno contemporary. And yet, it is true that sheep—or any other kind of stock—pays better than farming in Eastland. Or, rather, stock raising will pay and farming will not.

ELSEWHERE we give, as far as we have been able to ascertain, the times and places of the meetings of the different stock associations, and we sincerely hope for the good of the cause, that every stockman in the state will at least attend the meeting of the association having jurisdiction over the range occupied by him, and that as nearly as possible all will go to Austin on the 14th.

FROM the best information we can gather, we feel safe in saying that there will assemble at Austin on the 14th the largest number of stockmen that has ever yet collected in one body. Each and every one who contemplates attending should fully consider the importance of the occasion and the work that is before them. They should go there with their views and wishes fully matured, and not risk or depend on hasty conclusions arrived at on the spur of the moment.

SAYS the Caldwell, Kas., Post: "Some six or eight of the cattlemen and boys are talking strongly of visiting Austin, Texas, on the 14th, prox., for the purpose of taking in the Texas stockmen's convention. It will be a good scheme, and we hope it will be carried out. A delegation from this point to that meeting may be of great value to the stockmen holding cattle on the Strip. Ben S. Miller, Milt Bennett, Asa Overall, Marion Blair, Harvey Homsey and the writer hereof may be among the number."

QUITE a number of contracts have recently been made in this city for cattle to be delivered in April and May. There are also quite a number of both buyers and sellers still on the market who have not yet succeeded in making satisfactory purchases or sales. Fort Worth is fast becoming headquarters for both classes of dealers, and we believe offers superior inducements to both. Parties wanting any number or kind of cattle can usually find responsible men in this city who will supply them at as low rate as they can be had in any part of the state.

A SUBSCRIBER to the JOURNAL informed us a few days since that there had been three sales of estrayed cattle by his neighbors within one mile of his place in the last year; but that the same had been for obvious reasons, kept so quiet that he and but few others knew of either sale until after it had been made. The same party also informed us that his own cattle had been posted in the county and within a few miles of his home. We hope the Austin convention will suggest to the legislature such amendments to the estray law as will require parties posting cattle or stock of any kind to give all possible publicity to same, and that it be made and indictable offense to mis-state the marks and brands of any animals so posted.

Ruling Market Prices for Cattle.

For fear of exciting the market, buyers seem to be very reticent as to the prices they are now contracting to pay for cattle for spring delivery. In fact, they are so guarded in many instances as to positively refuse to give us the prices paid. We give below, however, a list of prices for different classes, arranged according to locality, that may be relied upon as being correct, or as nearly so as can be approximated in lots of from 1,000 head up, delivered on the trail ready for moving.

	Yellow yearlings	Steers yearlings	Heifers two years old	Steers two years old	Dry cows	Cows and calves	Three year old	Four year old	Old stock
East Texas timber cattle	\$9	10	13	14	14	18	17	20	
Middle Texas prairie cattle	10	11	14	15	15	20	20	22	
Southern Texas	10	11	13	14	14	20	20	22	
Southwest Texas	10	11	13	14	15	20	20	23	
Western Texas	11	12	14	15	16	21	22	25	
Northwest Texas	12	13	15	17	18	22	23	26	

The cause of difference in prices is accounted for by the difference in location, the distance from market being taken into consideration as well quality of cattle produced in each section. Of course, we do not mean to say that every one having a few head of cattle can depend on getting these fancy and heretofore unheard of prices, but we consider the above no exaggeration of present market prices, and no bigger figures than are now being paid for large lots or herds. It costs considerable to collect small bunches and get them together preparatory to driving; therefore, those having only small lots for sale cannot always depend on receiving top prices, but generally are required to make allowance for cost of handling, etc.

Improving the Quality of Stock.

There are many ways by which Texas ranchmen may improve their cattle, and when we consider that some of these improvements cost comparatively nothing it appears strange indeed that they are not put to practical use more than they are. Some seem to think that the only way they can improve their cattle is to buy blooded bulls and cross them up. This they claim is rendered objectionable on account of the extravagant cost of the bulls and the risk incident to acclimation, expense of keeping, etc. Therefore, they prefer to continue in the old way of turning out a sufficient number of bulls from their own herds and permitting them to run with their blood relations until they are almost dead with old age, when they are shipped or sold out for whatever they will bring. We are very much in favor of improving our stock by importing blooded males, to at least one cross; but to those who are deterred by the supposed risk and expense from thus improving we wish to recommend another and cheaper method, which would not be as rapid and marked, but would nevertheless show in a few years a great improvement. It is simply this: no male should be permitted to remain on his native range or in the herd that gave him birth after he is twelve months old, but each ranchman should procure his males from a herd at sufficient distance to insure that they were of entirely different blood; and these males should never under any circumstances be permitted to remain in the same herd for a longer period than three years, when they should be sold out and replaced with others of entirely different blood.

A system of exchanging or swapping might be inaugurated among ranchmen in such a way that it would cost but very little, and we are sure its beneficial effects would soon be seen all over our grazing country. In-and-in breeding has done much to reduce and keep down the standard of Texas cattle, and the system indicated above, if strictly adhered to, would soon make them as perfect as Texas cattle can be made, and would, in our opinion, lead to a great improvement, and would in a great measure do away with the necessity of importing blooded males to improve and cross up our Texas cattle. We would be glad to see the matter discussed among our stockmen and by the different stock associations.

It is very annoying—but then no one loses anything but ourselves, and very soon we will be in a condition to bid defiance to steam engines.

About Bugs Under Chips.

The Fort Worth Stock Journal plots out some of the work to be done by the stock convention to assemble next month in Austin, and commences the inspection, estray and fence laws among other important matters to be considered. There is also another question which will likely be taken up, and one which we think started the movement to bring together the convention. The JOURNAL mentions this matter in the following comments:

The question of a public highway or cattle trail, leading from the Rio Grande on the south to the northern border, will be an important one submitted to the consideration of the convention. This is a matter that demands the earnest attention of every stockman of Texas—not a partial, one-sided study, but a comprehensive consideration that embodies all the pros and cons of a matter which will require harmonization of conflicting views. Such an outline is imperatively demanded, for while drovers should not be compelled to travel any specified route, no man will undertake to deny that the stock interest and the state's interest require that drovers shall have, and be assured for all time to come of at least one unobstructed route to market.

This matter had a hearing before the recent session of the legislature and there the little bug, neatly asleep, had the chip taken off him. The trail bill then sought to find argument for its passage in the plea that Southwestern cattle gave the "fever" to northern stock. Now the movement seems to have shifted its ballast, and it is to become law so as to protect Southwestern drovers, in at least "one unobstructed passage to market."—Cuervo Bulletin.

The Cuervo Bulletin is edited by a politician and the STOCK JOURNAL by a stockman. We have no interest, present or prospective, in aught but the stock interests of Texas—not of a section of it, but of the whole state. Our patronage is confined within no sectional limits; the JOURNAL has nothing to gain, but much to lose, in any effort to promote the interests of one section at the expense of another section; our greatest profit is in harmony—concert of action and unity of purpose—among all the sections devoted to stock raising. We put the case on this low ground, for the sake of argument.

The JOURNAL has no "bugs" to hide under "chips." We are sadly deficient in the political shrewdness and legislative experience necessary to scientifically conceal bugs beneath chips. Apparently there are conflicting interests; certainly, there are opposing views among the various sections of matters that affect all sections, and which will be considered in the convention. Without an effort at harmony these antagonistic views will intensify to the great detriment of individual sections and the stock raising business generally. The JOURNAL is for harmonization, for unity, first last and all the time. And to harmonize opposing views is the purpose of the convention.

This is its grand mission. Nothing that will be advocated before it by stockmen is intended to promote the interests of one section at the expense of any other section. This convention of stockmen—in which men from all sections shall meet and learn to know each other, and thereby be the more inclined to consider what is due to others as well as to themselves—it is hoped will so effectually adjust all differences that the holders of bugs under chips in legislative halls will find their occupation gone, so far as stockmen and their interests are concerned.

This paper is utterly unconscious of any wish to have the deliberations and action of the convention at all influenced by sinister aims; and we are confident that, if stockmen are permitted to dictate and control that work, there will be reciprocal concession, courtesy and manly forbearance, harmony and unity. If, however, perversion of motive is to be introduced into the discussion of weighty questions and acrimonious debate to be thereby fomented, we are equally as confident that it would have been better had the convention never met.

That day has come in Texas not only when individual stockmen may not live and prosper in the isolation that existed in the past, but when sections are as dependent on one upon the other, as persons. Each section has rights, but no section may declare that another has none which it is bound to respect, and it will not do to say that there is a bug under a chip in an assertion of right. This is not the language of stockmen, and we should be sorry to believe that any stock raiser of De Witt county is going to Austin on the 14th, impressed with the idea that he must be on his guard against bugs hidden under chips. Conflict of views there will be, which it is the mission of the convention to prevent growing into an actual conflict of interests; but not the bugs which legislators too often for the good of the whole people hide under chips. While a Texas paper is talking about that which smacks of the committee room, it is a pleasant contrast to read this from a distant paper—Coburn's Rural World, and for the odium of the contrast the Texas journal has itself alone to thank:

It will be in order for all who attend to be fully imbued with the necessities of their respective localities, and to come prepared to state them. This will not necessarily involve conflicting interests, but rather a determination to legislate for the public good to the end that this vast industry may be placed upon a proper footing and that all interested may act in concert.

Let us have the greatest good to the greatest number in view. Let us

work for unity in a spirit of forbearance and concession. Let us believe that those who differ with us are as honest as we are. But for antagonistic views the convention would be without a purpose. It was called—and none too soon—to harmonize conflicting views. It will not be convened in the interest of South Texas, West Texas, Northwest Texas, or the Pan Handle—but that it might be made to promote the welfare of the stockmen of Texas. And the man who, from a seeking after notoriety, and by insinuation, perverts the motives of others and prevents the desired harmonization of conflicting views will be responsible for the failure of the convention and the consequent injury to the stock interests—which will grow more serious as the years go by with their constantly increasing demand for harmony of feeling, unity of purpose and concert of action.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Parson's Report from Southern Texas.

JACKSON COUNTY, Jan. 21, 1882. Jackson county is completely deluged with water. The waters cover the face of the earth. The like hasn't been known since the days of Noah. On account of the swollen streams, lawyers, jurors and witnesses in many instances were unable to attend court. Jackson county is very flat, and when it rains incessantly as it has during the present winter, the roads become almost impassable; yet with all this water, slush and mud, the cattle look remarkably well and grass fine.

Jackson county is certainly a fine grazing county; water plentiful and droaths do not affect the grazing facilities as other counties, in fact, grass and stock are said to do better in a dry season.

It was my pleasure to visit the home of A. H. (Shanghai) Pearce, situated at the head of Caranchua bay. Mr. Pearce has a magnificent residence on a high elevated position overlooking the beautiful Caranchua and the surrounding country. Standing on the front gallery, as far as your eyes can see, immense pastures, varying from 10,000 to 30,000 acres, dotted with herds of cattle, are spread out before your view. Nature has done her part, and Mr. Pearce has certainly done his. Everything has system, fitness and taste about it. The yard being decorated with rare and exquisite flowers convinces the visitor at once of the culture, taste and refinement of his most estimable guest. This man, like the majority of others who have made life a success in every avocation of business, has carved his own way to success. Starting after the war as poor as a church mouse, he is said to be to-day, by those who profess to know, worth half a million, and being in the prime of life, with his indomitable will, he is now just fairly on the road to success. The largest stock owners in this county live on the Caranchua. Mrs. Ward has a large pasture and well stocked. B. Q. Ward has about 30,000 acres enclosed. "Lafe" Ward has 50,000 acres under fence. Messrs. Mitchell, Henbery and Bolling are said to have good stocks.

On Monday evening I left the hospitable roof of Mr. Pearce and pulled for Sand Point. After spending two miserable nights and one day here I started for Indianola, and, of course, got in just in time to see the train leaving. I spent a day in

VICTORIA.

Where I met Mr. Keran who informs me that he and Willis McCutcheon have bought in the last few days 5,000 head of yearlings and two year olds for which they paid \$10.50 for the yearlings and \$13.50 for the two's. This about cleans up all the cattle in Victoria county, with the exception of the Noble Bros. who have about 2,000. Keran and McCutcheon will drive three herds.

Dock York of Jackson sold to A. H. Pearce his yearling cattle at \$10 per head.

The stockmen of Victoria will be well represented at the stock convention; in fact, wherever I go, the stockmen are manifesting considerable interest as to the results of the convention.

John Matthews has just returned from an extensive trip to Vera Cruz. "Lafe" Ward went to a broad grin. It's a boy and weighs 12 pounds at that.

The stockmen in Victoria, Matagorda, Calhoun, DeWitt and Goliad counties who wish reduced rates over the Morgan Lines to the Austin convention should report at once to A. Levy & Co., Victoria.

PARSON.

Sheep.

Sheep husbandry is fast becoming a leading industry in Northwest Texas. In this immediate section of the state the inquiry after sheep is constantly growing, and the demand already is greater than the supply. A good many persons have lately gone to New Mexico to buy and drive them here, and we hear that others will follow by spring. Let parties who go off after sheep go North instead of south, and then buy none but first-class stock—young sheep and of good grade—and their success will be certain, even if they do have to pay a high price. The time is close at hand when grazing land will be an item, and just as many good young sheep can be kept on the same amount of range as poor old ones. Quality will cut a greater figure in the success of the business than quantity.—Albany Sun.

THE MARKETS.

The Latest from Chicago and St. Louis.

Prices 15@25 Cents Higher for Cattle.

Strong Markets for Texas Sheep.

[Special Telegram to the Journal.]

CHICAGO MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, February 2, 1882.

CATTLE.—Only a few grass Texans received this week, but a heavy supply of thin native stock. The demand for Texans is good and prices 15@25 cents higher than last week.

Good to choice fat Texas steers... \$3 75@4 25
Com. to med. " " cows... 3 10@3 50
Good to choice " " cows... 3 00@3 25
Com. to med. " " cows... 2 50@3 00
Scalwags and bulls... 2 30@2 60

SHEEP.—Offerings of low grade sheep liberal, and while choice Texans are selling fairly, common are slow sale.

Good to choice Texans... \$4 00@4 50
Common to medium Texans... 3 50@3 75
Inferior to fair Texans... 2 75@3 00

WOOL.—The wool market is slow and weak.

Tub washed, good medium... 40@45
course and dingy... 35@40
Washed fleece, fine heavy... 36@42
" " light... 37@40
" " course... 31@33
" " medium... 37@42
Unwashed, fine heavy... 18@21
" " medium... 23@27
" " coarse... 16@19

Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including Territorial wool, 1@1 1/2 less than quotations.

[Special Telegram to the Journal.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, February 2, 1882.

CATTLE.—The native cattle market is active to-day, with prices 10@15 cents higher than last week.

Good to choice fat Texas steers... \$3 75@4 25
Com. to med. " " cows... 3 10@3 50
Good to choice " " cows... 3 00@3 25
Common to medium... 2 50@3 00
Scalwags and bulls... 2 30@2 60

SHEEP.—Very fair demand for Texan sheep and fat lots firmer. Offerings are small and the market good.

Good to choice Texans... \$3 50@4 00
Com. to med. Texans... 3 00@3 25
Inferior to fair Texans... 2 50@2 75

WOOL.—The wool market is slow but steady, at prices unchanged.

Coarse ordinary tub... 33@37
Good medium tub... 37@42
Fine unwashed bucks' fleeces... 14@16
Fine unwashed heavy fleeces... 20@24
Fine light fleeces... 25@27
Fine unwashed fleeces... 21@25
Low medium fleeces... 25@29
Fine medium fleeces... 26@30
Fine washed fleeces... 37@37
Coarse washed fleeces... 32@36
Low medium fleeces... 36@39
Fine medium fleeces... 38@41

CALIFORNIA AND TERRITORY.

Lowest grades... 16@21
Best grades... 18@23
New Mexico unimproved... 15@17
New Mexico best grades... 20@25

Fare to Austin.

We are just in receipt of the following, which speaks for itself to those who are interested in knowing what the fare to Austin will be on the occasion of the stockmen's convention February 14th:

AUSTIN, JANUARY 27, 1882.

Mr. Geo. B. Loving, Editor Stock Journal, Fort Worth.
Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of a letter from C. B. Gray, A. G. P. A. Houston and Texas Central Railroad, in regard to selling round trip tickets for the cattle convention, he says, "We will sell round trip tickets at our important stations to Austin and return on February 12th and 13th making good to return on February 20th. Rate will be one and one-fifth fare."

Please make known in your paper and much oblige. Yours truly,
J. M. DAV.

The Austin Convention.

At the coming convention of stockmen at Austin, Texas, on February 14th, there should be a full turnout of men representing ably every branch of that important industry. Let every man who goes feel that the success of the meeting depends upon his personal efforts, to bring up and discuss important measures for the advancement of the interests of the stock raisers as a whole. No man should go for the sake merely of swelling the attendance, though if a person positively feels incompetent to take an active part in the deliberations, that fact should not deter him from being on hand, for there are some men whose mere presence gives more tone and stamina to a meeting of this character than a dozen others who talk mainly for the gratification of their own ears. No man should go with the feelings that "somebody else" will attend to everything necessary.

Among other important subjects for discussion will probably be the permanent establishment of a trail for driving young cattle to the Northern pastures and markets. While there need be little fear of Texas stockmen ever having to pay more exorbitant railway charges than at present—for it is reasonable to suppose that there will be a growth of competition among the railroads as the Southwestern trade assumes greater proportions—it is well enough to have something to fall back upon, and some decided action looking to the establishment of a National highway northward from the Rio Grande, upon which none can dispute the rights of the cattlemen.—Chicago Drovers Journal.

Went Back on Us.

Anticipating its failure to do our constantly increasing work, we had begun negotiations for a gas engine of greater horse power to take the place of the steam engine we have been using. But it seems we were not fast enough, and our little engine this week flatly refused to do more than it could do. Hence these tears and a sheet which should at least be some apology for our regular issue. Our subscribers and advertisers cannot possibly regret the occurrence as much as we do. Our order is out for engine power which will not fail, and in a few weeks we will be in a position to promise that it shall not occur again. The omission of advertisements will be made good, and nobody lose anything but ourself. Our patrons will please continue to send in their brands and other advertisements. Our 4-horse power gas engine will soon be here, which will be a sufficient guarantee against a recurrence of this failure.

PERSONAL.

S. W. Lovelady of Cleburne was in the Fort on Tuesday.

Jno. B. Dawson has returned to Cimarron, New Mexico.

Judge Porter of Taylor county spent the past week in Fort Worth.

Frank Houston of Terrell paid the Fort a flying visit the first of the week.

S. Malin, a prominent cattle raiser of Colorado City, dropped in on us Wednesday.

Jno. Carter, a full-fledged Texas cowboy from the Pecos, is taking in the Queen city.

C. E. Oden of Henrietta came over on Thursday and returned the next day, carrying off a good supply of Fort Worth mud.

W. T. Stewart returned to Lost Valley on Tuesday, after spending several days with his many Fort Worth friends.

H. M. Callett of St. Joseph, Missouri, who is also largely interested in cattle in Seary county, pleased us with a call Wednesday.

H. C. Hord, a prominent stockman of Nolan county, after spending a few days in our town, took the west bound train on Wednesday.

John O. Ford of Weatherford called to see the JOURNAL mob on Wednesday. We are glad to learn that Mr. F. thinks of locating in the Fort.

J. W. Zook, a prominent citizen and business man of St. Joseph, Mo., and largely interested in Texas cattle, is spending a few days in our city.

W. H. Glaskan, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo., passed through our city on Wednesday en route to Lost Valley, where he will make his future home.

Capt. E. F. Ikard of Henrietta spent Thursday in the Fort. We were glad to learn from him that the "Worham milking process" is still on the boom in his section.

Col. A. T. Babbitt, general manager for the Standard Cattle Company of Cheyenne, is in our city. He is visiting Texas with a view to investing in a Texas ranch.

W. F. Carpenter of Jones county put in the greater part of the past week in our city. Now, that friend Will is out of cattle, we hope he will conclude to become a denizen of our city.

W. A. Grounds of Buffalo Gap put in the past week in our "burgh," and as a result of his "figuring" is now out of the cattle business. Full particulars under head of "sales and transfers."

J. J. Hilson came in from the west on Monday, and stopped over Tuesday. Mr. H. has recently contracted about 7,000 young steers for the spring drive, and is wanting several thousand more.

W. A. Moore of Palo Pinto spent Monday and Tuesday in our city. Aleck, like most other cattlemen who have sold out their stocks, presents rather a restless appearance, something like "a fish out of water."

Messrs. Bronaugh Bros. of Missouri passed through our city last Sunday, en route home from an extended trip through Western Texas. Now, that these gentlemen have become largely interested in cattle raising in Texas, we hope to have the pleasure of meeting them often.

H. H. Campbell, manager for the Matador Cattle Company, and president of the Teepee Cattle Association, gave us a pleasant call last Wednesday. Mr. H. is interested in and manages one of the largest and best herds in Northwest Texas. He reports range good and cattle doing well in his section.

Of the many noble deeds of Lee A. Mosty, the genial and jovial ranchman of Lampasas Texas, his last is the crowning act of his life. After enjoying single blessedness to its full extent, he has foreworn bachelorism, and insisted in the ranks of the beneficiaries, swearing to love, cherish and protect one of the fairest daughters of Texas. He is now with his bride making a short stay at Hot Springs, Ark., whither we wait congratulations. We drop a sigh for his former partner in girl affairs, Maj. Tower's whom he has left in the race—the poor old bachelor.—*Kansas City Price Current.*

BRIEF MENTION.

Fat cattle were never more plentiful than at present in DeWitt county.

G. M. Glidden, a cattleman of DeWitt, died suddenly at Dallas last Sunday.

Mr. Jacob Holderman, Live Oak county, is busy gathering horses for the spring drive.

As far as we can learn grass is green throughout the Southwest and cattle in fine condition.

The Brackett correspondent of the *Express* denies that any sheep died in that section from the effects of the late cold snap.

A Comanche correspondent writes us, January 27th: "We are having fine weather. Cattle doing well. Many buyers here."

Joe R. Murray, Leesville, Texas, dropped in on us yesterday. He will leave this evening. Joe says cattle are so high in Texas that it takes a long-range telescope to see them.—*Caldwell (Kan.) Post.*

L. A. Mosty writes us from St. Augustine, Fla.: "Give my regards to the readers of the *Dispatch* and say that one and two year old steers will sell for eleven and fourteen dollars in the spring in Lampasas county."—*Lampasas Dispatch.*

Several large herds of cattle will leave the county for Kansas this spring. The cattle did not suffer from the recent cold spell, hence the increased number of hides in the market has not been so large as some expected.—*Victoria Advocate.*

Neal Bros. of the Medicine Lodge, Kan., *Index* will issue a book of brands at an early day. Such publications are very useful to stockmen, and the cattlemen of Southwestern Texas and the Territory will find it money in their pockets to accord a liberal support to this enterprise.

The price of marketable cattle in this section is still high and likely to advance. Twelve and fourteen for one and twos is what they ask.—It is the opinion of stockmen that the freeze this week will not kill the cattle on the range, as they are in unusually fine condition this winter.—*Goliad Guard.*

Our Southwest traveling correspondent, Cal. I. Forny, thus writes us: San Saba has a bright, newsy little paper, the *San Saba News*. Bro. Biggs is a great big-hearted fellow and has placed us under lasting obligations for his many acts of kindness for which we return our sincere thanks and hope to meet him in heaven, if he gets there—if not, then at the final round up in Hog Eye, Arkansas.

Mr. E. B. Harold writes us from Wappella, Ill., January 30th: "The weather still continues mild here. Everything is in a prosperous condition. Do not think I will be able to attend the convention at Austin, but would like to do so. From all indications, I think there will be a large attendance, and hope it may result in doing a vast benefit to stockmen generally for I think it a move in the right direction."

S. K. Swensen, nephew of S. M. Swensen, a wealthy banker of New York, is in Jones county preparing to establish a ranch for the purpose of raising blooded cattle on a very large scale. He will build a fine dwelling on California creek, and improve his ranch in a fitting manner. S. M. Swensen will come out from New York soon and decide whether he will colonize or sell a very large body of land in Jones county.

Crowded Out.

Several interesting communications and other valuable matter have been crowded out this week, on account of the failure of our engine to do its work and necessitating the reduced size in which the JOURNAL appears this week.

To Stockmen.

I will copy a part of a communication which was intended to have been read at the farmers county convention last year, but was omitted for lack of time. An editor in town had the communication to publish, but failed to do so. It was probably either for the want of merit; or else to use as his own production.

I would suggest that the state locate a great thoroughfare, somewhere in the vicinity of the present western trail near Fort Griffin. Said trail to be run out and be made permanent, with privileges allowed on each side of the trail that could not be fenced up.

The stockmen need it. Just suppose the state donate the said trail one-half mile wide, running from the Red River, say 350 miles south, which I think would take it nearly or quite to Uvalde or Castrovilla, which is due west from San Antonio. Three hundred and fifty half sections of land, a great part of which the state now owns and is not worth more than fifty cents per acre, in all 112,000 acres. Can't this great state afford to donate this amount of land for a great *unobstructed thoroughfare* to its people, whose interests are identical with it? We of Texas need it, and the whole of the border Northern sister states, I am sure, would say *Amen*. Lets have it. Who says yes? and who can say no? Respectfully,

J. L. TYLER,
Fort Worth.

FROM CHICAGO.

Interesting Letter from that Great Live Stock Market.

(Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.)

UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ill., January 30, 1882.

But little has transpired during the week past that is directly interesting to the readers of the JOURNAL, though they are directly or indirectly interested in the doings of every week in all parts of the country. While they have been no arrivals through stock at this market, there have been thousands of cattle here which would have been neglected had there been a plentiful supply of good Texas grassers.

It looks as if the farmers and stockmen of the country had either come to the conclusion that there will be no limit to the advance in the price of corn, or that there will be "no bottom" to the cattle market, for they are rushing half fat and medium cattle here in a rate calculated to badly glut the markets.

Corn is scarce, no doubt of it; but some experienced men think it is not nearly so scarce now as cattle will be after a while. The present cry is "Too many cattle and not enough corn;" but it would not be surprising to have that changed to "too much corn and not enough cattle."

During the past three weeks the receipts of cattle have amounted to 95,000 head, and from the way most of the reports went a few months ago, one would have thought it utterly impossible to get up such a run in that time, especially on a declining market. There's the rub. Prices have been lower than people anticipated, and the high price of corn seems to have demoralized them so that all hands act as if they wanted to get rid of their stock before prices go still lower. Danes and others should take any sudden upturn people would think it would pay to hold on, and receipts would greatly decrease.

The rule seems to be, to swamp the market with stock when it is weak, and hold back when the demand is urgent. Those who go contrary to such general rules seem to come out best in the end.

The Brown county folks who have so many good fat hogs on hand ought to manage to get some of them up here. Good fat Texas hogs would fetch \$5.75 and \$6.25 easily enough.

The sheep market is weak, and lower with large receipts.

A. C. H.

Range Cattle.

Reports from ranges in different portions of the West are all to the effect that cattle are wintering finely, quite in contrast to the condition of affairs a year ago at this time. If the severe weather last winter, and the losses resulting therefrom, did not deter investors in cattle on the range it is to be supposed that the present mild winter will have the effect to make the demand still greater during the coming spring and summer. The tendency for some time in the matter of raising cattle on the ranges of the West has been towards consolidation, or to express it more properly, for the heavy owners to increase their numbers by the addition of smaller ones. The Driskills, the Prairie Cattle Co., Towers & Gudgel, Evans, Hunter & Evans, and other large cattle owners have been constantly adding to their herds, and at the same time improving them. The business can never be a monopoly. In the strict sense of the term, but the best ranges in the West can be controlled by a few, who have the means and disposition to make purchases.

The raising of cattle on the ranges of the West has proved to be a profitable business and large amounts of capital have been invested in it by parties who give their attention to other branches of trade.

There have been several large sales made, since the opening of the new year, of range cattle and which have been reported in the *Indicator* and some of which are mentioned this week.

We have no figures at hand yet of the prospective spring drive of cattle from Texas to Kansas, but from all appearances it will be light and most of those which will be driven will be under contract. The Texas stockmen's convention meets at Austin on the 14th of next month and there will be a better opportunity at that time of gaining facts in reference to the stock interests of that state than has ever been presented.—*Commercial Indicator.*

Advertising Brands.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL points out some of the advantages to be gained by stockmen advertising their brands, and says that one firm recovered \$150 worth of stock by having their brand inserted in that paper. The fact is, cattlemen are not aware of how much they are benefited by advertising, and if they would look at the matter in the right light, every cattleman in this section of the country would have his brand inserted in the *Index*.—*Medicine Lodge (Kas.) Index.*

Fort Griffin now boasts of a mineral well. Parties there were having an artesian well bored, and at a depth of 187½ feet water was found, which the *Echo* says smells like rotten eggs and extract of skunk. It is impregnated with sulphur, iron, salt and some other things. A fine hotel is the next thing talked about.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

Ed. Ross, (at Brackett,) sold 1,200 more ewes on the 20th to Martin & Jones for \$2.50 per head.

W. A. Moore has sold his stock of cattle on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, numbering about 1,000 head, to O. J. Wren & Co. for \$16,000.

W. A. Grounds of Taylor county has sold his cattle in Greer county, numbering between thirty-three and four hundred to E. F. Ikard and C. E. Oden for \$45,000.

Gus Johnson, last Monday, purchased of Reed & Byler of Fort Worth, Texas, 12,000 one and two year old steers for the several companies he represents.—*Hannawell Independent.*

"Mr. Van Armin has bought a half interest in the stock of cattle owned by W. A. Sheppard, and Van is now a cattle king." So says the Medina City Correspondent of the *Bandera Bugle*.

It is generally understood that Polley & Baylor, have sold 1200 head of one and two year olds to McCoy & Co. for \$11.50 and \$13.50. More than this conjecture, can not yet be obtained.—*Floresville Chronicle.*

Our informant who gave us the information in regard to the Allen-Suggs sale, reported in our last issue, seems to have gathered an erroneous idea of the same. We have learned from Mr. Allen that the purchase did at one time cover the entire herds of Suggs & Bro., but not at range delivery as reported by us. Mr. A. informs us that the contract has now been changed to cover only the beef cattle, numbering about 5,500 head and 1,000 cows and calves.

Mr. Wm. Strickland returned on Monday from Austin, having sold his beeves for \$19 per head.—Mr. White has also purchased of Messrs. Wm. Rice and Ezra Harris a stock of cattle to be delivered in June, paying \$11 and \$12 per head. The stock involves Messrs. W. B. White and Oscar Thompson, have purchased the stock of cattle belonging to Mr. J. Y. Cresswell, paying \$12 per head, including calves. The stock is to be delivered in May.—*Brady Sentinel.*

Our old and highly esteemed friend, Col. J. S. Godwin of this city, has again embarked in the cattle business. He this time succeeds to the interest of W. T. Carpenter in the stocks heretofore owned by the latter named gentleman and D. W. Godwin. The firm will now be J. S. & D. W. Godwin. This stock numbers about 3,500, very fine cattle, located on a very fine range in Jones county. We did not learn the price paid, but have an idea that the entire stock was estimated in the transaction at about \$50,000.

We learn of a large transaction made within the past few days in the stock line. Mr. George W. West of Sweet Home, has disposed of his one-half interest in the pasture belonging to himself and Mr. John Bennett, and situated in Victoria and Jackson counties, on the Arenosa and Garcitas creeks, the purchases being his brothers, Messrs. Ike and Sol West. The sale involves the transfer of Mr. West's half interest in about 50,000 acres of enclosed lands; one-half interest in 10,000 head of cattle and a small horse stock. This trade will require the payment of about \$125,000 to Mr. George West and is to be made in cash. The delivery to take place about March 1st next. We understand the terms of the sale to be based on two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land, and fifteen dollars per head for the cattle, and thirty dollars each for saddle horses.—*Cuervo Bulletin.*

ANOTHER BIG SALE.

R. L. Dunham has sold his Concho county ranch, improvements, 150 head saddle horses, 250 head stock horses and 16,000 head cattle, at range delivery, for \$175,000, cash, to a company of Missouri capitalists. This company is composed of Casey & Salmon of Clinton, Mo., Bronaugh Bros. of Lewis Station and H. & A. W. Kingsbury and Bronaugh & Myers of Booneville, Mo. This is a fine ranch and range, and we consider the trade a rare bargain.

DIED.

We regret to announce the death in Fort Worth, on Monday last, of James W. Loving, son of Mr. James C. Loving of Lost Valley, in Jack county. The deceased was raised and educated in Weatherford; was well-known here and always proved a general favorite. He was a young man of much promise and a son who never occasioned fond parents any trouble whatever. His genial, kind and affectionate disposition won him troops of friends, and established a popularity but few of his age enjoyed. He went to Kentucky in September last, suffering from an affection of the bronchial tubes, in the hope of a restoration to, or, an improvement in health, but the result was otherwise. He returned as far as Fort Worth, reaching that city on the 5th, and his uncle, George B. Loving, the indefatigable editor of the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, induced him to stop with him. He did so, grew worse, and died on the 23d inst. His remains were brought to this city and buried from the residence of Mr. Mack B. Roach. The future of young Mr. Loving was full of promise. The *Times* tenders the bereaved family its sincerest condolence.—*Weatherford Times January 28th.*

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

FORT MCKAVETT, Jan. 26, 1882.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

DEAR SIR:—Editor's reasons for "inflation" in preference to "suspension," have taken all the cattle out of our pen. Our family are almost unanimous in believing that the managers of the JOURNAL known "what's what" and the right way to get it almost as well as we do. A modest appreciation of our own merit prompts this acknowledgement.

Lack of courtesy to friends and correspondents will certainly never be a matter of reproach to the JOURNAL under its present management, but a superabundance of correspondents who know a great deal is, I take it, not one of the least of an editor's troubles. A large quantity of rubbish that has wasted his time and tried his patience must be deposited in the waste paper basket, and some "mules" imagine themselves neglected and injured individuals.

A. Steer & Co. comprise a large family, one of whose principal characteristics is a *thick epidermis*, or, as Jack calls it, a tough hide. All the members of the family are not possessed of the same or equal intelligence or capacity; therefore, when some of them drift off the range and get to chewing up the JOURNAL's saddle blankets, the JOURNAL must suppress or make an example of them. They have therefore wisely adopted the title "Not for publication," leaving to the editor's discretion which fire is most in want of kindling.

Texas wanted a live paper, devoted to and representing its principal and most important interest—stock. Not a half-and-half, one-horse affair, with patent insides and mutual admiration outside to which we have become accustomed to contribute our annual two dollars, but a journal able to talk stock, represent stock interests, and enable stockmen to exchange opinions and obtain advice through a recognized representative of their business and interests. A few capable, energetic and enterprising men came up and footed the bills, taking all the risk of success or failure. Had they failed, thousands of wisecracks might have exclaimed, "I told you so." "Texas can't support a first-class stock journal." They have succeeded, and now the wonder is how they've done it. We've got so accustomed to looking to other parts of the country for hearty boys that we're astonished when we get one of our own. The healthy child should be nourished. The "survival of the fittest" isn't a bad doctrine, and liberal feeding of the young is a correct, cardinal principle. I have advocated a low price for the JOURNAL, not that I considered the increased cost at all excessive, but rather for the selfish reason that, as a stockman, I knew I should derive considerable benefit from a great increase of its circulation, and feared that many might spend monthly at corner groceries what they might bridge to a publication capable of instructing them in their profession or business and possibly save them from considerable loss in the reclamation of strayed stock.

A Steer & Co. can't join the Austin "round-up," but they do wish that some of our stockmen who do, will accept a suggestion for our mutual benefit. It is to propose and have passed some such resolution as the following:

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, having shown its capacity to represent the stock interests of the state in a manner highly satisfactory to all engaged in the business, and such a publication under the control and management of capable and experienced men being of great benefit to all the members of this convention.

It is resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL for its zealous and efficient advocacy of stock interests, and that members, friends and neighbors should use their best endeavors to increase the circulation of a journal so creditable to our state and so valuable to our community.

Yours very truly,

A. STEER & Co.

P. S.—You'll have more than sufficient correspondence on stock matters to keep your typos busy, without our pitching in. When we do rope something unusual, we'll communicate, but the *cacochætes scribendi* ought always to be well penned. (An awful pun, but couldn't help it.)

One of our exchanges says that a \$5,000 bull recently died near Dodge City, Kas., of mange.

Our old time friend Jim C. Jones, formerly of Texas but now a citizen of Las Animas county, Colorado, is the heaviest tax-payer of that county. We rejoice to learn of friend Jim's continued prosperity.

The annual spring meeting of the stockmen of the Cherokee Strip will be held at Caldwell, Kansas, on the first day of March. Every man owning or controlling stock on the strip referred to should be present.

Last year Brownwood shipped over 600,000 pounds of wool, and the *Banner* says the probabilities are that this year's crop will be even larger than the previous one. Brownwood's wool trade is simply immense, and must be seen in order to be appreciated.

West Texas.

Read an interesting letter in this week's paper from J. M. Doughty, on the farming interest of West Texas. We extend to him our thanks, and hope he will continue to write up the subject. The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL is doing the country an injury, by sending out the impression that nothing can be raised on West Texas lands excepting grass. Whatever is from the pen of Mr. Doughty may be relied on.

The above is from the *Transcript*, published at Rockport on the coast in the extreme southern part of the state. Below we make some extracts from the letter referred to by the *Transcript*. We prefer to give it in broken doses, as it is too much to swallow at one gulp, and even with our homoeopathic treatment, we warn our patients that "broken" as are the doses we give, they must be well shaken before taken.

Mr. J. M. Doughty, the *Transcript's* correspondent, starts out with the proposition, "Is Western Texas a Farming Country?" and proceeds to the maintenance of the affirmative as follows:

I think so. The variety of soil and climate are certainly favorable reasons for thinking so. My opinion is, that any industrious and practical man that wants to make a living by farming, can do so, almost anywhere in Western Texas, especially west of the Guadalupe river. Western Texas is sometimes abused by those who have never tried to farm, and sometimes by those who have attempted, but did not do justice to either the soil or growing crop. In the latter case, as well as any other branch of business, is that full justice should be done, before the country is pronounced worthless as a farming section.

No man to our knowledge has ever disputed the variety of West Texas soil; or the diversity of its climate, if you please. But no variegation of soil—no degree of heat or cold—will alone produce good crops; a certain amount of rainfall or ample facilities for irrigating is requisite—without which, indeed, no country can be made to produce crops of any kind in paying quantities. Now both of these essentials are lacking in Western Texas, and until one or the other is supplied, it is utterly folly to try to convert that section into an agricultural region. Perhaps the change from black waxy to sandy loam, from chocolate beds to clay hills, from cold to heat, which one meets in traveling over the vast expanse of West Texas may yet get in its work and do what the Creator failed to accomplish, i. e., provide the country with natural causes for rainfall, or with a sufficient number of running streams from which to irrigate. As to "any industrious man making a living by farming in Western Texas," we may not deny it, as we have never heard of any of these unfortunate adventurers starving to death; but we have known many who were compelled to give up "the civilization that begins and ends with the plow," and seek employment on cattle and sheep ranches, and in other pursuits, in order to supply themselves and families with the necessities of life. And we would ask the *Transcript's* correspondent if he would persuade the "industrious, practical young men" of older states to abandon their comfortable homes surrounded by those conveniences and luxuries which West Texas cannot supply, and come here to exhaust their energies and waste their lives in a pursuit in which they can "make a living"—preserve a mere existence? We offer them something better. We urge them to come; not to farm, on the promise that we think they can "make a living," but to engage in stock raising and grow rich, as hundreds and thousands have done, are doing and will continue to do, as long as the native grasses are permitted to grow and the country is devoted to that pursuit for which the Creator in His wisdom designed it, and to which He adapted it. Those "who have tried to farm" and lost their all in the effort have ample cause to "abuse" a section in which they have gone to wreck and ruin. When a man has exhausted his means and lost years of labor and life, he certainly has "done justice" to the country. We can give Mr. D. plenty of instances where "full justice" has been done for twenty and twenty-five years—and for all this hard labor for this long time the only return has been a very short crop four years out of five and nothing to brag of the fifth year. We quote further from Mr. D.:

The soils are of several kinds, the light sandy, black sandy, loam, and stiff black lands, all of well, whether properly prepared and well worked. My own experience, and what I have observed of others, is that land properly prepared, properly planted, and properly worked, always pays, and pays well, as often in Western Texas as anywhere else. Some years the crops are light and that is the case everywhere.

Again we admit that a great variety of soil may be found in West Texas; but a great variety of soil "properly

prepared and well worked" will not produce crops without sufficient rainfall or facilities for irrigation. And to say that it "always pays and pays well" is simply to cast a slur upon the arduous toil of men who have intelligently, industriously and faithfully labored for years to farm without rainfall enough—living on hope that the seasons would change, that God's work would some day be changed, that man's efforts would overcome nature. Don't add insult to injury, Mr. D., and place the blame on the hard-working farmers of West Texas. They have been injured enough in being seduced onto West Texas lands. Place the fault where it properly belongs, and say the failures in farming are solely due to the inadequacy of the seasons. The variety of the soil seems to be a strong card with Mr. D., and again he says:

The great variety of soils in West Texas, enables a prudent planter, to select a suitable soil, for the cultivation of any kind of crop he wishes to plant. Corn, cotton, cane, peas, beans, potatoes, pumpkins and garden vegetables, all do well. The cultivation of cotton, sugar cane, and oats, have not had much attention until the last year, but I think I am safe in saying so far as tried have given full satisfaction, and so soon as rains are had to enable the planter to handle his cotton conveniently, that cotton will be one of the principle products of West Texas.

Now, we too are "dead stuck" on the variety of West Texas soil; but we must insist that even Mr. Doughty with his national fame as a successful agriculturist, cannot make crops without water, no matter how properly he prepares the ground, nor how well he works it, nor how variegated it is. Mr. D. calls his witnesses thusly:

That West Texas, in this section, is a farming country is clearly proven by the success that has attended all those who have done justice to the land and crops. I will mention a few gentlemen, in this, and some other counties, who can be referred to by any critic so desires. George Allen, T. M. Coleman, D. C. Kachal, and John Whitehead, of Garza county; W. R. McDaniel, A. J. Heard and George Malay of Refugio; Col. F. J. Malone, S. Skidmore, F. J. Howard, and others of Bee. Allow me to say that I have given the above names without having said anything to those gentlemen, the subject, as far as the writing of this letter is concerned. These names given are not isolated cases, but I know them to be men who ways have fat horses, plenty of good pork, and generally sell corn.

We have a personal acquaintance with some of the above gentlemen and know them all by reputation—they are leading citizens of their section. We advise men who want to farm in West Texas to write to them and ascertain what they "know about farming." We also suggest that farm hunters inquire how these gentlemen acquired their wealth—whether by farming, or in the stock business. Not being able to cross-question Mr. D's witnesses and having two reliable and well-known gentlemen within reach who formerly lived, for twenty years, in adjoining counties to those which Mr. D. is advertising as a farming country, we called on them. One of these gentlemen is Capt. J. D. Reed and the other Col. Frank Byler. These two gentlemen are personally acquainted, and have been for years, with the witnesses brought in by Mr. Doughty—and while Messrs. Byler and Reed know the gentlemen to be prominent, wealthy and reliable, they have never heard of their being successful farmers. They may ride fat horses—men of wealth generally do, especially wealthy stockmen. The editor of the *STOCK JOURNAL* did the same before he tried to farm or run a newspaper—but has not since. We have seen many fat horses and eaten a deal of good pork in West Texas that had never seen an ear of corn. We have seen corn for sale too, in counties where it couldn't (generally) be raised for the price at which it was sold. We try to give all the main "arguments" of Mr. D., and quote his closing paragraph:

I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion, there is no good reason why any industrious, able bodied man cannot make good support for himself and family in this section, on the largest stock and pasture companies in Texas, who feed at its several ranches about one hundred head of horses through out the heaviest working season, raise corn on the ranches. I have to find the first planter who has used proper industry, who does not say that it pays, and pays well, to plant in this section. I say this section, not because I believe our sections in Western Texas are any equally as good, but I am more familiar with the farming interests of this section, than any other believed in Western Texas, and a much better farming country than it has credit for.

We learn that Mr. Doughty is a very nice gentleman and that his opinion on ordinary matters is generally good—but the experience of those who have tried farming in West Texas as a business do not substantiate Mr. D's views of the matter under consideration, and if he is jealous of his reputation for reliability he should interview farmers, men who have tried the business as a business for years and get their experience. When a man talks about farming, he must take no cognizance of twenty feet square or one acre patches and watering pots. Variety of soil is a good thing in its place; but to farm one must have water from heaven or from a river in quantity sufficient.

As for ourself in a life of thirty-one years in Western Texas, we have yet to know the first man who has made farming pay him sufficiently to recommend that section to farm hunters, Mr. D's statements to the contrary, notwithstanding. There are "farm lands" for sale in West Texas; oh, yes! but they are owned by real estate dealers, or by men who have tried to farm and failed.

As to the *Transcript's* charge, that we are injuring the country, that depends; and we leave it to those competent to decide. We charge that to represent West Texas as a farming country, in all its variety, and to waste labor and money, to plow up the grass and unfit it for grazing is not

only to injure it, but to ruin it. We describe West Texas as it is; the *Transcript* and correspondents, as they wish it to be. They tell of the beautiful "variety of soil," but say never a word of the plentiful lack of rainfall and absence of water courses from which to irrigate. The names of their witnesses are used without their knowledge or consent. We not only have the permission to use the names of quite a number, but can and may soon produce the sworn testimony of many prominent citizens who have tried farming in Western Texas for twenty-five years.

The *JOURNAL* is doing its "level best" with a reasonable amount of success to develop and settle the country—not with "farmers" who are compelled to work 313 days in the year on the promise that "we think" they can manage to "make a living"; but with good, honest, industrious stockmen to whom we can offer every assurance that, with proper management they can from a very small beginning and in a comparatively short time become independent—if not, very wealthy. If this is injuring the country, we are guilty in the first degree.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Market Flooded with Poor Stock, and Why? The New Year Opens Badly for One Class of Drivers. Grass Texans Still in Price but Scarce.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, January 31, 1882. (Special Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.)

While the ranchman of Texas and the far west is enjoying his rest and his stock is fattening day by day, the feeder in Missouri and Illinois is racked in thought at the gloomy prospects, and is in a quandry what to do. Corn is scarce and high. A sacrifice must be made. He is in a dilemma; sell his stock, which is not half matured, at a very low price; or buy corn and fatten them. Many are adopting the former course, and as a result, all the leading stock centers are flooded with cattle in poor flesh. The markets have become demoralized and the wheels of trade do not move. New York is bad, Chicago is rotten, and our market is also in the procession. The past winter has been a bad one and drovers have lost a good deal of money. The year has made a bad beginning and the outlook is not very flattering for the months of February and March. Perhaps fat, native steers will then be selling at stiff, round figures, but the majority of the farmers and feeders do not entertain this opinion and I think they are correct. Fat grass Texans will be coming in soon and as usual this will have the tendency to lower prices.

There is nothing new to write concerning grass Texans. But few loads come in and are sold promptly at very stiff prices.

The few Texas hogs offered were of inferior quality and had to be almost given away in order to find a buyer.

Texas sheep sell well if fat at \$3 and \$4 per 100 pounds, but common are dull and not wanted.

There is but little going on just now worthy of note, the "boys" are behaving themselves just as though they had all joined the church recently.

RATTLES.

Stockmen, Attention.

The stockmen of Mitchell and adjoining counties are respectfully requested to meet in convention at Colorado, on Monday evening, February 6, 1882, to select delegates to the stockmen's state convention to be held at Austin, February 14, 1882. We hope that all stockmen will make it a point to be present.

A. W. DUNN,
C. W. WHITE,
J. R. ADAMS,
G. W. WADDELL,
FRED WILLIAMSON.

Spring Meeting of Stockmen.

Notice is hereby given that the annual spring meeting of stockmen on the Cherokee Strip, will be held in Caldwell, Kas., on Wednesday, March 1st, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of making arrangements for spring round up and to transact such other business as may advance the stock interests of this section. By order

S. S. BURKFIELD,
R. P. CRAWFORD, Sec'y. Chairman.
Caldwell, Kas., Jan. 24-82.

Tepee Stock Association.

The regular annual meeting of the Tepee Stock Association will be held at Tepee City on March 1st, next. It is urgently requested that every man owning or controlling cattle under the jurisdiction of this association will be present and take an active part in the deliberations. Much business of vital importance to all will be attended to. H. H. CAMPBELL, Feb. 4-82. President.

Frontier Stock Association.

The regular annual meeting of the Frontier Stock Association will be held at Dockum's Ranch, Dickens County, on the first Monday in March, 1882. Members are requested to attend, and all persons interested are invited. C. L. GROFF, Sec'y.

Feb. 4-82

Oscar Thompson of Little Brady, McCulloch county, patronizes our brand column this week. He reports cattle as fat in his county now as at any time last summer.

ESTRAYS.

Parties knowing of any stray stock in the K K brand on either side will confer a favor by notifying us by postal card or otherwise, aug-15
HEALEY & SONS,
Dodge City, Kansas.

NOTICE.—Parties knowing of stray stock in TL (connected) brand will confer a favor by notifying the undersigned by postal or otherwise, Sept. 1-ly
DICKKEY BROS.,
Cantonment, I. T.

[The *JOURNAL* publishes, alternately, the estrays for the entire state.]

Robertson County.

1 red ox with white in flank, white face, horns tipped, no brand, marked crop off right ear.

San Saba.

1 sorrel horse, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, branded on thigh with an indelible brand on left shoulder.
1 chestnut sorrel horse, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded V3 on the left shoulder.

1 bay mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, branded IT left shoulder and X in flank.

1 black horse, 2 years old, branded SA on right shoulder.

1 bay mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded with an indelible brand left shoulder and T on the right shoulder.

Shackleford.

1 bay gelding, 2 years old, 14½ hands high, branded ME (connected) with bar over it, on left shoulder, seven triangle, (connected) on left thigh.

1 yellow stud, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded 7HE (connected) on left shoulder, 8 on left thigh.

1 dun horse, white feet, 4 or 5 years old, branded C with 7 under it on left shoulder, 14 hands high.

1 chestnut sorrel horse, 4 or 5 years old, branded 7 left shoulder, also Spanish brand, 13½ hands high.

1 dark brown or black horse, branded 7 left shoulder, also Spanish brand.

Somervell.

1 sorrel mare, 2 years old, branded 2 left shoulder, bald face, white feet, 14 hands high.

1 ox, points of horns sawed off, bob tail, left hip knocked down, right eye out, had on a large diamond bell, 10 or 12 years old, marked crop off left ear, 2 years old, half crop in right and branded E left hip.

Stephens.

1 red sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, branded C on left side of neck, and J or JH (connected) on left shoulder, and S left shoulder and counterbranded or blocked brand under last brand.

1 bay stallion, two years old, 13 hands high, bald face and hind feet white, no brands.

1 bay filly, 2 years old, no brand.
1 black filly, three white spots in face, 2 years old, no brand.

1 bay mare, supposed to be 12 years old, 13 hands high, branded with indelible brand left shoulder.

1 bay horse, yearling, neither marked or branded.

1 bay colt, with small star in face.

1 red stag ox, with some white spots, 6 years old, points of horns sawed off, marked exhibit in left and crop and two splits in right ear, branded BP with bar over it on left side, counterbranded A2 right hip.

1 white and blue pided ox, 9 years old, marked swallowfork in left and split and hole in the right, no brands.

1 red ox, with white back, 5 years old, marked crop and two splits and underbit in left and crop and underbit in right, counterbranded D right hip.

1 red and white pided steer, 6 years old, marked crop and underbit each ear and branded H left hip.

1 white pided steer, 6 years old, marked swallowfork and underbit each ear, and branded JPL (connected) on left hip and blotched brand on both sides.

Tarrant.

1 dark brown or black pony horse, 12½ hands high, 8 years old, brand supposed to be J on left shoulder.

1 gray horse, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, right hind foot enlarged at pastern joint, branded P in flank.

1 bay horse, 14 years old, 16 hands high, no brands, 3 white feet, and little white in forehead.

Travis.

1 bay mare, branded VV with a line running from the top of the latter part of the foregoing brand on right shoulder, 5 years old, 17 hands high.

1 dun mare, branded MH on right shoulder, 4 years old, 13½ hands high.

1 dun mare, branded MH left shoulder, 9 years old, 14 hands high.

1 gray horse, branded half circle M on left thigh, 8 years old, 14½ hands high.

1 blue mare mule, branded F on left thigh, 7 years old, 14 hands high.

1 iron gray stallion, 14 hands high, 3 years old, branded "a cross" on right shoulder.

1 gray horse, 15 hands high, 10 years old, branded B2 on left shoulder.

1 gray roan mare, 13½ hands high, 4 years old, no brand.

1 gray horse, 14½ hands high, 10 years old, no brand.

1 sorrel horse, 16 hands high, 10 years old, branded JG left shoulder, has collar mark and one big foot.

1 black horse, 12 years old, 15 hands high, branded on left shoulder FJ.

1 gray mare, 10 years old, branded on left shoulder BK.

1 dark brown horse, 14 hands high, Spanish brand, and counterbranded the same, 8 years old.

1 bay mare, 13 hands high, branded

JS on the left shoulder and on the neck 3, 4 or 5 years old.

1 bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, no brands perceivable, 14 hands high.

1 iron gray horse, 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the left shoulder 2V (blurred.)

1 brown horse, 3 or 4 years old, no brand.

1 bay mare, 3 or 4 years old, branded B4 left shoulder.

1 black mare, 7 or 8 years old, 13½ hands high, branded JD left shoulder.

1 bay horse, 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, branded TE on left hip.

Van Zandt.

1 mouse-colored mare mule, 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder B and an unintelligible brand on left hip.

1 sorrel pony horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, hind feet white, small white spot in forehead, a peculiar curl on each side of neck, collar and saddle marks, no brands.

1 sorrel horse mule, star in face, blind in right eye, has a wen, or knot in right flank, blotch brand on left shoulder, 15 years old, 15 hands high.

1 dark brown horse mule, some white hairs about the face and legs, 14 hands high, 14 years old, some saddle and gear marks.

Washington.

1 bay mare, blaze in face, 7 years old, 13½ hands high, branded T-F and counterbranded same brand left shoulder and Z left thigh.

Wilson.

4 horses, branded C with four half circles surrounding it.

1 gray pony, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left thigh Spanish brand and B and counterbranded same, small mark on left jaw.

Wood.

1 light bay mare mule, 10 years old, 12 hands high, blotched brand on left shoulder.

1 mouse colored mare mule, no brands, gear and saddle marks, 11 or 12 years old, 14 hands high.

Wise.

1 pony mare, 2 years old in spring, 12½ hands high, branded 00 (connected) left thigh, light bay.

1 horse mule, 2 years old in spring, 12½ hands high, branded 00 (connected) on left thigh, light bay.

1 sorrel horse, blaze face, 9 years old, 14½ hands high, branded S on left shoulder.

1 sorrel blaze face horse, 10 years old, 14½ hands high, branded C-H left shoulder.

1 sorrel horse, 16 hands high, star in face, hind feet white, no brands, 8 years old.

1 brown mare, 10 years old, 15 hands high, had on bell, branded diamond left shoulder.

1 sorrel mare, 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, branded G left shoulder.

Young.

1 dark bay horse, 15 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, branded M on right shoulder.

1 sorrel pony horse, 13½ hands high, 5 years old, no brand perceivable.

1 sorrel gelding, 6 or 7 years old, 14½ hands high, blaze face, 3 white feet, branded 6 on left shoulder and thigh.

1 sorrel gelding, 6 years old, 14 hands high, snip on nose, branded 6 on left thigh.

1 brown pided ox, 9 or 10 years old, branded B2 on right hip and H0 on left side, marked swallowfork left and underbit right.

1 black and white pided cow, branded R-F (connected) on both sides and hips and marked crop left, two underbits and swallowfork right.

1 bay mare, white snip on nose, three white feet, 10 or 11 years old, 15 hands high, has some nervous or jerking disease, branded LS on left shoulder and thigh and XE on right shoulder, has small underbit each ear.

1 bay horse, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, white feet and white streak in face, no brands.

1 bay horse, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands high, has three indelible brands, one above the other on left thigh.

1 sorrel horse, 3 years old, 12½ hands high, some white in face, no brands.

1 dark bay mare, 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded FJS on left thigh.

1 black mare mule, 12 or 14 years old, 14 hands high, wart between the forelegs, blotch brand on left shoulder.

Texas Flocks.

In four years Captain Clancey, of the Peecos, cleared \$18,000 on sheep. He started in 1877 with \$1,000 and sold the other day for \$22,000. Not a bad per cent. on the amount invested, allowing wool clips for expenses.—New Mexico Express.

We have seen Captain Clancey's ranch in New Mexico, and it is far inferior in every respect to any locality in this section of Texas. If he, in a country ten times more subject to adverse climatic influences, with poor grass, poor water, and many miles from market, can make such a success of sheep raising, with the same energy, enterprise and good management it is but reasonable to suppose that here, where we have superior climate, grass, natural shelter and everything that goes to make a desirable sheep country, equally satisfactory results would follow.—Albany Sun.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL predicts that stock cattle will sell at \$20 per head within another year. This prediction is based on the actual profit to be derived from close attention to the business, and we are inclined to the opinion that the JOURNAL is not far wrong.—Llano Rural.