

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE TEXAS PANHANDLE.

# TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, MARCH, 1887.

NUMBER 7.

P. A. HUFFMAN, Texas.

R. H. SELLERS, Late of Virginia.

T. B. DANIELS, Late of Georgia.

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Land Titles Investigated, Taxes Paid and Collections Made for Non-residents. Correspondence Solicited.

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tegrity the men engaged in other lines of business, and from the very nature of their vocation can give you most valuable information.

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We always endeavor to get the owner's bottom figures when we put his property on our books, but as men often change their minds, and will, when an offer is made, take less than the advertised price or make some advantageous change in the terms of payment, we ask of you to send for our catalogue and make us an offer, if anything in our list suits you, and we will with pleasure submit it to the owner's consideration.

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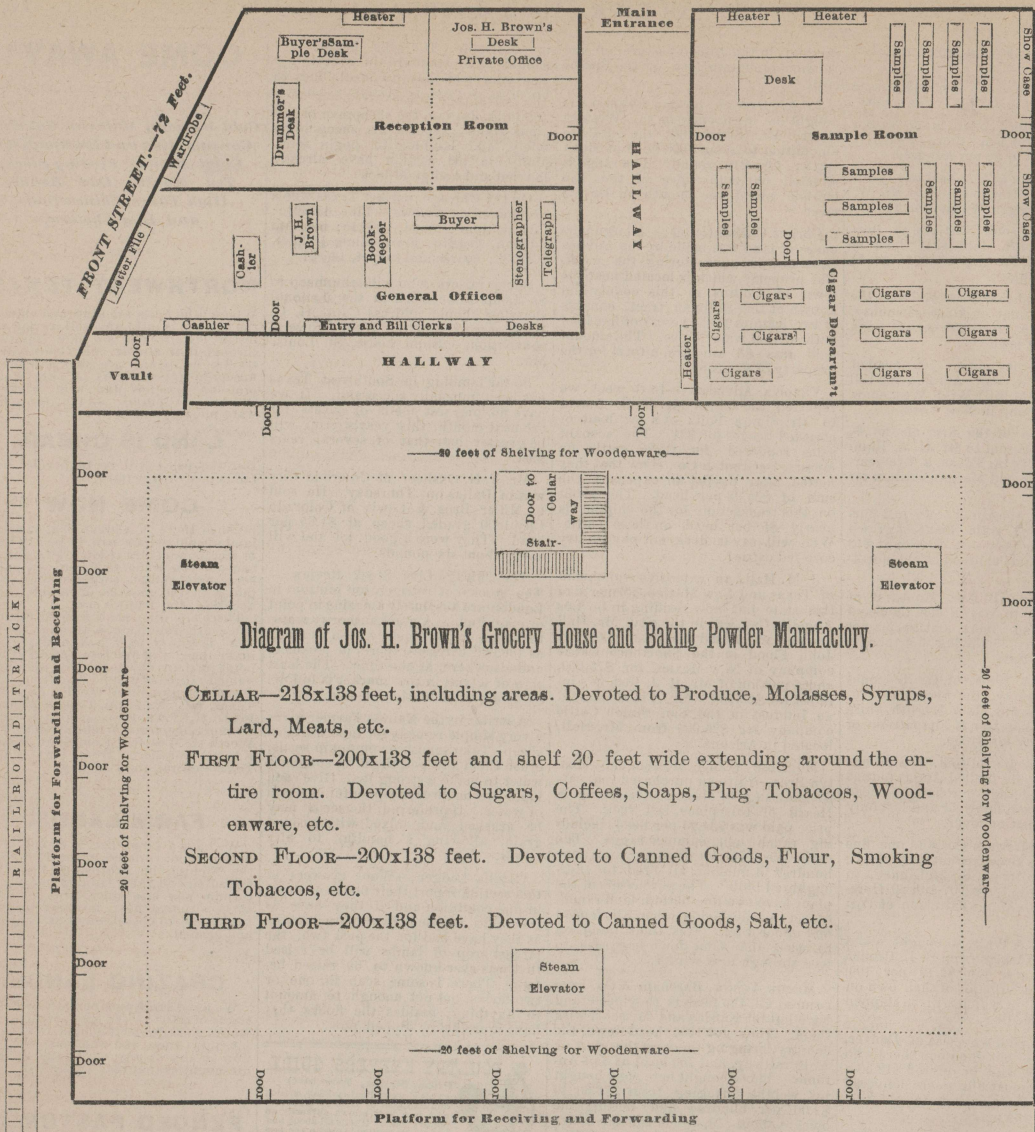


Diagram of Jos. H. Brown's Grocery House and Baking Powder Manufactory.

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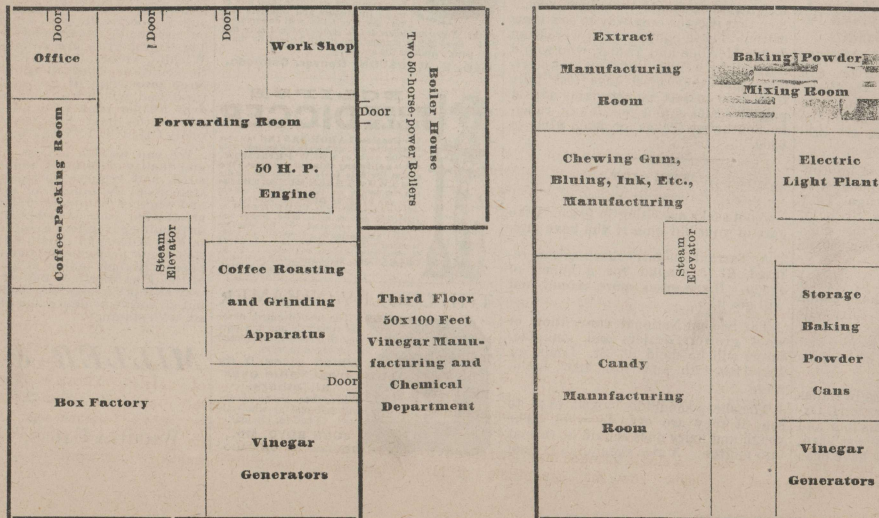
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Situated between Missouri Pacific Santa Fe and Fort Worth & New Orleans railroads, with side tracks from each. We make a specialty of feeding all classes of stock for shippers and traders. Blooded cattle can be loaded, and unloaded in our yards without coming in contact with others. Besides box and stalls, we have pens six to eight feet, all under roof, with water in each. We keep constantly on hand for sale singly or by the car load, Herefords, F. led Angus, Galloway, Short Horn, Jersey, Holstein Cattle, Saddle and Harness Horses, Stallions, Brood Mares, Mules and Jacks.

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We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season.  
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We can sell large bodies of wild land, or fenced pastures.

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

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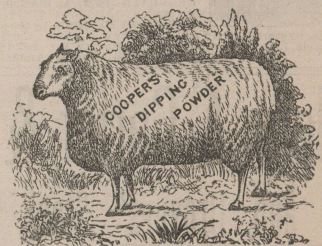
For the sale of Domestic Wools, (Established in 1830.) Prompt information given by mail or telegraph by applying to their Texas representative, C. G. Hubbard, San Antonio, Texas. Cash advances on consignments.

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

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WEATHERFORD STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS  
Will be on hand to buy North Texas Clip, Paying Highest Cash Price.

**COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER,**



By far the cheapest, safest, Handiest to Use, Most Effective and Lasting.

Requires only Cold Water. Gives Increased Yield of Wool of Superior Quality.

USED UPON 50,000,000 SHEEP A YEAR.

Far surpasses Tobacco, Lime and Sulphur, or any other Home-made Mixtures, and cheaper in the end.

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SCREW WORM LINIMENT In Pocket Flasks.  
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## THE DENVER CONVENTION.

**The International Range Meeting a Decided Success.**

The first annual meeting since the organization of the above association was held in the city of Denver, Tuesday, Feb. 8th, and a most interesting session of three days was had. The attendance, while not very large, was thoroughly representative and in its proceedings evinced a thorough determination to come right down to business. Able papers and addresses were delivered and the past, present and future outlook of the range cattle interests were intelligently considered. The President, R. G. Head, delivered a very able address, challenging criticism upon the work accomplished during the first year of the association's existence, which, aside from severe thrusts at a part of the range press, was unanimously indorsed. The Secretary, J. C. Leary, presented a model report for the executive committee of its proceedings. In the report and address recommendations were made for changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association, which were acted upon by a committee appointed by the association, of which President Stoddard of the Texas State association was chairman. The principal change consists in establishing an executive committee of three from the board of directors, who, with the president, will have full power to act for the association in all matters, when the association is not in session. The committee on credentials reported seventy-eight delegates, of which Texas had nineteen, distributed as follows: State association, one; Northwest Texas, nine; Southwest Texas, five; and El Paso International, four. Colorado had 21 delegates; Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, New and Old Mexico, Dakota and the British possessions the rest. Perfect harmony characterized the proceedings, although a wide divergence in views at one time threatened a storm. The range men all realize the changes brought about by decline in values, and while admitting that their interests have suffered great depression from combinations in transportation and dressed beef syndicates, they are all united in a determination to seek relief through every available, practical way in their power. The address of Mr. McGillin of Cleveland, Ohio, in which he proposed to fight the proprietor of Tophet with fire, found from its impracticability but few supporters. His plan is to pool the entire cattle of the country, and place a tax by consent of owner on each head; this fund to be placed in the hands of a commission who should say where and how the traffic in cattle should be conducted. The remedy was thought Utopian and if successful would entail a greater curse than the Big 4 is charged with. The general conclusion reached in all the discussions upon this and kindred subjects was to leave the questions in the hands of the executive committee, to whom the address of McGillin, Bentley, Brush and others were referred. On question of diseases, resolutions similar to those adopted at the Dallas meeting were adopted. Hon. Norman Colman and his assistants in the bureau were cordially indorsed. Mr. Head is presi-

dent and Mr. Leary is secretary by acclamation; and Hon. Jud Brush of Colorado is first vice-president. Col. C. C. Slaughter of Dallas was selected on the board of directors from Texas.

## NOTES.

Texas was ably represented on the floor of the convention by Gen. H. B. Stoddard of Bryan; D. E. Bentley and Col. Bronson of El Paso; Maj. B. F. Buzard of San Antonio; Col. Simpson and Slaughter of Dallas, and last, but far from least, T. T. D. Andrews of Fort Worth.

Fishop Faust of Utah was present and as a forcible talker was only exceeded by his usefulness in work.

Dr. Moore of Denver, the gifted and eloquent orator, equaled Tom Marshall in brilliancy when he nominated Head for re-election.

Brewster Cameron of Arizona, Jud Brush of Colorado and Gov. Hadley of New Mexico were among the brainiest men in the meeting.

Col. S. P. Cunningham was also present as a delegate and putting in many good lick in aid of Texas cowmen. He has a close hold upon the confidence and good will of all Western cowmen.

A timely hint was given to some newspaper men who attempted to monopolize the attention of stockmen by windy harangues when a delegate moved that a collection be taken up for their journals and their speeches relegated to their editorial columns.

Refrigeration, cooling houses, cheaper traffic and home markets were factors lauded as needed helps to bring relief from present ills.

No trades for the spring drive were reported. Cattle wintered well in Colorado, but suffered farther North. The weather at Denver was delightful.

## TEXAS BEEF.

**The Important Question of Getting a Market for It.**

The STOCK JOURNAL has received from Mr. Jno. Willett the following letter, inclosing the quoted article from the Austin Statesman as printed:

AUSTIN, FEB. 15, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I inclose strip from Statesman in reference to Texas beef. A careful investigation when North I found that the Chicago meat syndicate had virtual control of the beef markets, having successfully driven out all buyers of cattle which were shipped East and then slaughtered. This class of buyers is literally out of the market, and the Texas cattle interests are completely at the mercy of the sharp men of Chicago.

Texas cattlemen's refrigerator works, so far as shipping beef North by rail, cannot hope to compete with this combination. My judgment is that by inducing Northern capital to open refrigerator ware-houses in the North for selling beef, and owning their own transportation, is the Texas man's only hope until ports on the gulf coast can be opened where the largest ships can come direct and take our beef by sea wherever it is wanted; but this is a work of time. Harbors cannot be made in a day. I hope to get such legislation by the state as will answer the purpose as well as an act of congress,

**STAR WIND-MILLS**

-AND-

**Water Works Supplies.**

Wind Mills, Derrieks, Tanks, Pumps, Hose, Pipe Fittings, Fountains, Feed Grinders, Etc.

**TUBULAR WELL TOOLS, WELL CASING TUBING AND SUPPLIES' A****SPECIALTY.**

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

**A Special Outfit for Ranches**

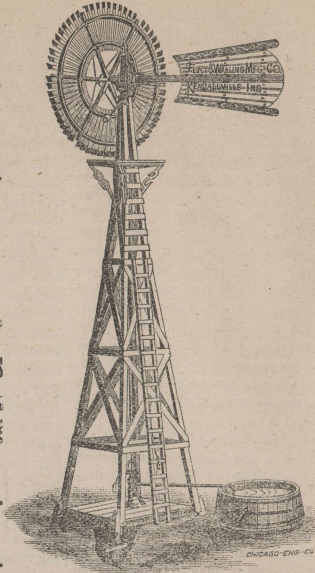
to supply water to large herds, and having furnished many of the largest ranches in Texas with the water works, and their duplicating and increasing their orders demonstrates that we have just what they need.

Address for prices, particulars, etc.

**FLINT & WALLINGMAN'S**

1607 Main St.,

PORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.



I have no trouble in interesting capital to make the pier and breakwater off Padre island when I secure the necessary legislation that will secure to us the sole right to run wharves out in front of the breakwater.

AUSTIN, Feb. 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the Statesman:

Texas beef and market for it is an important question not only to the cattle-raiser, but also to the commerce and prosperity of our state.

Texas is the natural breeding ground of the United States, and it is a well-demonstrated fact that no portion of the continent is better adapted to the growth of cattle than the belt of country from the source of the Rio Grande to its mouth, and a strip of country the whole length of the river, 250 miles wide, is nature's great pasture for cattle, horses and sheep; it is a grazing country and can never be anything else, except where irrigation is used for the growth of farm products.

Middle, East and North Texas will grow the corn and forage to fatten cattle and prepare them for the butcher of the Northern and Eastern consumer.

Now that the farmer is pitching his crop, it may be well to consider the importance of planting more corn and forage crops than running entirely to cotton at 6 and 7 cents per pound, which is below the cost of profitable production.

With fences, quarantine, interstate inspection and other annoyances, the eating out of Northern ranges, all point to new methods of marketing the beef of Texas to secure a remunerative price for the cattle raisers. The subject requires careful consideration of legislators and thoughtful men.

Four great lines of railroads from north to south are now nearly completed; it is over these lines and from harbors on our coast where the largest ships can enter; it is by rail and water lines beef will be taken direct by refrigerators from place of production to consumers; in fact, slaughtered in Texas and taken to the consumers of the North-Atlantic states, where the consumption of beef is on the increase and can never be less. To get it there we must avoid the half-way house of Chicago, where the beef producer is systematically squeezed out of over 30 per cent. of the value of his beaves; yet the Eastern consumer pays the same price for his beefsteak he did three years ago.

I conversed in New York recently with gentlemen of Boston, New York

and Philadelphia, and suggested a method by which the Texas man would get more for his fat cattle and cheaper beef for the millions of people in the North, and submitted the plan of organizing a company to handle beef, with ample capital to compete with the Chicago syndicate; the establishing of markets in the Northern cities; the owning of their own refrigerator cars and having them handled over railroad lines on the plan of Pullman sleepers; the formation of depots at points in Texas where the cattle could be delivered; and stated I thought permanent contracts could be made with the cattlemen to supply all the beef needed at from 2 to 2½ cents per pound by the hundred, gross weight. The business of such company would be to transport and market the beef. What the Texas cattle-raiser requires is to be able to sell his cattle at a fair price at home. This measure, if carried out, would give immediate relief to the cattle industry until ports on our gulf coast were ready to ship our beef to supply the Atlantic cities of the United States and European ports with cheap beef and mutton.

London to-day receives one-third of her mutton supply from New Zealand, brought by steam and sailing ships prepared with refrigerating works.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN WILLETT.

From the Marquis de Mores we have the following note, which disposes of the arguments of the Chicago Drovers' Journal against refrigerators:

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In your issue of Feb. 12th, I find a clipping from the Chicago Drovers' Journal, stating that the slaughterhouse started at Medora, Dakota, which commenced business about three years ago, was abandoned last year. I wish to state that the assertion is absolutely false. For the first time last year we got control of our own retail outlets, and 1,103,582 lbs. of dressed beef were shipped from Medora and retailed in New York, with the most complete success. The slaughterhouse was closed at the end of the grass seasons, as it is every year; and will reopen to its full capacity as soon as grass cattle come on the market. This is about June 15. Yours truly,

MARQUIS DE MORES.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

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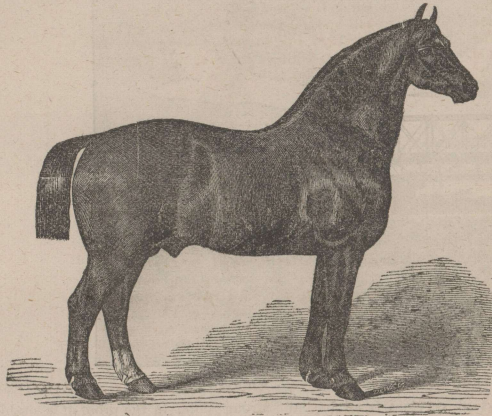
## How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff, or any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a way, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness at tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets "stuck." A horse may look ever so nice and go at a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or, he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts off again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him. The weak parts of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving any of them; the feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plumb and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicate moon-blindness or something else. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scoured legs. A stumbling horse has bleached knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

## Climate Changes in the West.

Prairie Farmer.  
Twenty years ago central Kansas and Nebraska were accounted too dry for reliable farming. The innumerable buffalo and antelope kept the short grass down, and trampled the surface of the soil so hard that it shed rain like a roof. Owing to the rapid loss of rainfall by this means, the cooling and moistening effect of gradual evaporation was lost, and the ground became hotter and hotter, till the southwest strokes would wither all tender vegetation; cactus and buffalo grass being about the only survivors. The early settlers had many losses of crops. But now the condition of things is changed.

What is the cause of it? No one reason can be assigned; but perhaps the most important cause is the plowing and, by constant cultivation, the



FRENCH COACH STALLION DELAUNEY.

IMPORTED BY AND THE PROPERTY OF M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

Chestnut; 16½ hands; weight, 1,480 lbs.; foaled April 14, 1882; bred by M. Delauney, of Liteau, department of Calvados; got by the government stallion MUPPET; dam Martine by IMPERIAL out of a daughter of VANDEMOULIN. MUPPET, by Trouville out of a daughter of HOMER, he by IMPERIEUX out of a daughter of D. L. O., he by Whitworth out of Hambletonian Mare. IMPERIEUX, by Young Rattler out of a daughter of Voltaire, he by Eclipse (English thoroughbred). YOUNG RATTLER, by Rattler out of the Snip Mare. TROUVILLE, by Fitz Gladiator out of Clementine by Governor, he by Royal Oak out of Lydia by Rainbow, he by Rainbow. ROYAL OAK, by Caton out of Simonsko Mare. FITZ GLADIATOR, by Gladiator out of Sarah by Reveller, he by Reveller out of Scornful by Wolf (English thoroughbred). GLADIATOR, by Partisan out of Pauline by Moses. PARTISAN, by Lucholl, he by Old Lucholl. IMPERIAL, by Ursh, out of a daughter of Nemrod, he by Voltaire out of a daughter of Xerxes, he by Young Rattler, etc. out of a daughter of Young Highflyer. VOLTAIRE, by Imperieux, etc. out of a daughter of Pilot, he by Octavius (English thoroughbred). URSH, by Ramsay out of a daughter of Ganymede, he by Xerxes, etc. out of La Louve by Chasseur, he by Escham out of Marquis by Young Rattler, etc. EASTHAM, by Sir Oliver out of Cowslip by Alexander. RAMSAY, by Sylvio out of Emelina by Emillius, he by Emillius out of Cobweb by Phantom. SYLVIO, by France out of Hebe by Rubens. VANDEMOULIN (English thoroughbred), by Van Trump out of Missy Moleck Mare.

fine pulverization of the soil. Formerly the rain that did fall was so quickly run out of the region that it seemed to do little good. When the atmosphere had reached a highly heated condition, clouds, if they came, were at once rarified and rendered invisible. The summer clouds for months were few, and brought no rain. When thousands and millions of acres were plowed the thirsty ground drank in the rain to such a depth, that for weeks the gradual evaporation changed the air from dry to moist, and in consequence the formerly dewless plains became bright and sparkling with the diamonds of the morning. The cooling effect of this was also refreshing to vegetation; and now, in that formerly arid region, the crops are as reliable as in the older and more eastern of the western States. The command is: Go up and subdue the Earth. In our day we see how this can be done—the vast plains, once a desert, becoming the most inviting part of the country.

Another result is, the increased moisture of the air causes a more extended distribution of rain during the growing summer months. The actual amount of rainfall has not been so greatly increased; but it comes more in gentle showers that refresh the earth, instead of deluging dashes, as years ago. This change also causes

the growth of grain, and the tall grasses, which shade and mulch the ground; and this has a very favorable effect. Now trees can be grown successfully, and they arrest the force of the winds, and also shade the ground and retard evaporation.

So we see the desert changed to a fruitful field, and an arid waste become a blooming garden. The uninhabited thirsty ground drank in the rain to such a depth, that for weeks the gradual evaporation changed the air from dry to moist, and in consequence the formerly dewless plains became bright and sparkling with the diamonds of the morning. The cooling effect of this was also refreshing to vegetation; and now, in that formerly arid region, the crops are as reliable as in the older and more eastern of the western States. The command is: Go up and subdue the Earth. In our day we see how this can be done—the vast plains, once a desert, becoming the most inviting part of the country.

## Tree Planting on the Plains.

Cor. in American Agriculturist.  
In no portion of the country is tree-planting more generally practiced than in those states which lie between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The prairie settlers found but little timber, and that confined to the borders of the streams. They began to plant trees, first apparently for protection against the strong winds, and afterwards for fuel and other purposes. In most cases the Western cottonwood was the favorite for shelter belts, while willows are to be seen in many places.

Although much has been said by writers on forestry against the cottonwood, yet I regard it as one of the best of the pioneer trees. As has been shown by experience, it will thrive upon the open plain when many a better tree will make but little growth, or die outright. Its quick growth enables the settler to supply himself in a short time with fuel, not the best by any means, but still a fuel worth the having.

But the day of the cottonwood is short. It is like the human pioneer; its work is soon done, and then it must give place to a better growth. After the cottonwood has shaded the ground and kept the winds from sweeping the surface, the maple, the walnut, the catalpa and the ash find no difficulty in obtaining a foothold. Often, indeed, the silver-maple and the box-elder are planted successfully almost as soon as the cottonwood, and serve, like it, to furnish fuel and to prepare the soil for other trees. Eventually the walnut, elm, ash and catalpa are the species to be most abundantly planted for fuel and timber. The hard maple must wait until the soil and the air have been much modified before it can be successfully planted. So, too, with oaks, the chestnut and the Austrian pines may be made to grow with little difficulty after the pioneer trees have accomplished their ameliorating work.

## Fine Thoroughbred Horse.

SAN ANTONIO TIMES.

Although this is one of the largest horse markets in the United States yet there are fewer really good horses here than in any town of its size in the Union. It is therefore with much pleasure that the Times notes the arrival of a horse that challenges the admiration of all lovers of fine horse flesh. He is the property of Mr. H. Nelson of Quincy, Ill., and is a Bashaw-Membrino, trotting stock, and can trace his lineage away back to the original importations, several of which have records among the twenties. This horse is an acquisition to our horse stock that can't be over estimated. His Royal Highness lodges at 1107 West Commerce street, where he is ready to show himself to all admirers.

## Kit Carson's Daughter Married.

RATON (N. M.) COMET.

Josephita Carson, the youngest and only remaining single daughter of the famous hunter and Indian fighter, Kit Carson, was quietly married at Springer on Sunday, the 16th inst., to James Howard. Mr. Howard came up to Springer from Seven Rivers last May, with Clay Allison, and having met Miss Carson at a ball, became an admirer of the young lady, and on Sunday last, as before stated, took her to be his wife.

Miss Carson resided at the residence of Thos. O. Boggs, whose admiration and friendship for Kit Carson is known all over this Western country. Kit Carson, after having served his country faithfully and honestly, died poor, and Mr. Boggs took charge of Carson's children, six in number, and raised them all.

**A PROFITABLE HOME.**

What constitutes a profitable home? First of all, it must be in a healthy locality, for without health we cannot be happy. Its cost must not exceed our means, for a mortgage is like a candle which burns at both ends. It must be in a progressive country where land values are increasing, otherwise it will prove a poor investment. Its products must be more than enough to satisfy our needs, otherwise they will yield no income. The soil must be rich and easily cultivated. The climate must be favorable for outdoor work. Wood and water must be abundant. Good neighbors, congenial society, good schools, a near and accessible market, and cheap provisions for family use must be added. Where these prerequisites are found you will also find a profitable home.

Where can you find these prerequisites combined in the greatest perfection? We believe we can answer this question briefly and at the same time fully to the satisfaction of every honest, earnest home-seeker. San Antonio lies in the center of what is acknowledged to be

**THE GREAT HEALTH BELT**

of Texas. Thousands of invalids afflicted with weak and diseased lungs and kindred complaints, have come here and have been restored to perfect health while living a life of recreation and pleasure, as well as those who have pursued their usual avocations here. This fact is too well known to need further remark at this late day. Facts are stronger than words, and all the facts prove the truth of this assertion. The climate is mild in winter, and the summer's heat is tempered by cool Gulf breezes which render the nights so conducive to sleep that one arises in the morning refreshed and invigorated for the work before him.

To the south, southeast and northwest of San Antonio is a vast territory, which, possessing all these advantages of climate, contains thousands of acres of the richest farming lands, whose limit of production has never been reached by actual experiment, which can be bought for from \$1 to \$3 per acre; land which produces heavy crops of vegetables, fruits and grain, including all the products of the temperate and semi-torrid zones, each year with unfailing regularity; with early vegetables and fruits ready for the market before those of any other locality, and with the grains and other crops harvested before the cultivation of the same kinds of crops is concluded in the northern states and territories.

It is also a progressive country, where land rapidly increases in value after being put in cultivation. Improved farms sell readily at from \$15 to \$25 per acre, where equally rich wild land can be purchased at from \$1 to \$3 per acre. The soil is very fertile, requiring no manure nor artificial fertilizers to produce bountiful crops. It is easily cultivated; labor is cheap and abundant, out-door work can be done every day in the year; wood is plentiful, and there is a ready sale for fire-wood in near markets; bold, free-flowing streams are numerous, and wells of good and permanent water are obtained at a depth of 20 to 40 feet. This country has been settled for many

years by a hardy class of farmers and stock-raisers; law and order prevail; in many counties there are no grog-shops nor liquor saloons; free schools are maintained by the state in every community, and excellent private schools and academies are to be found in every town; living is cheap; meat of all kinds retail at from 4 to 7 cts. per pound; game birds, deer and small game are plentiful; the streams abound with the different varieties of fresh-water fish; and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway extends through this territory for over two hundred miles, giving easy access to San Antonio and numerous smaller cities and towns along the line.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway is one of the most thoroughly built roads in the South, with well ballasted road-bed, steel rails, substantial bridges, stock pens at all shipping points, elegant depot and railway buildings, and a spacious depot and hotel at Kenedy junction, with large parlors, reading rooms, dining halls and accommodation for fifty guests. At San Antonio this railroad connects with the Missouri Pacific (International) and the Southern Pacific (Transcontinental) railway systems.

From San Antonio the line extends southwardly to the Gulf of Mexico at Ingleside and Aransas Pass, with a tap at Gregory to Corpus Christi, where connection is made with the Texas-Mexican railway to Laredo and thence by the Mexican National railway to the City of Mexico. At Kenedy junction the Waco Tap branches from the main line from San Antonio to the Gulf and extends in a northeasterly direction through the largest crop-producing counties of Texas, with stations at Runge, Yorktown, Cuero, Sweet Home, and Hallettsville, from which point two lines are projected, one north to Waco, tapping all the leading railway systems of Texas, and the other easterly, crossing the Southern Pacific at Eagle Lake and thence to Wallis station on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railway.

This is the richest agricultural and fruit region of the great Southwest. It has for years produced the first bale of the American cotton crop, and besides the usual crop of cotton, grain and vegetables, figs, pomegranates, peaches, mulberries, plums, pears, apples, quinces, grapes and other fruits grow and yield profusely. Figs yield two crops, and a third crop is not unusual. At Ingleside, in San Patricio county, a second crop of grapes is matured in favorable seasons.

From San Antonio the northwestern branch of this railway is being rapidly built through the marvelous health districts of Kendall, Kerr and Gillespie counties, which are pronounced by eminent medical authorities to be the most healthy section of America. This country is equally rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, as well as possessing the most powerful permanent water powers in its streams and the most favorable manufacturing sites that can be found elsewhere within the limits of the United States.

This railway is a home enterprise. All the large land owners in this section of the country, representing several millions of acres of rich farming

lands, are its stockholders. These men have a direct interest in setting up this country with thrifty farmers and fruit growers. Those most interested in this enterprise, Mr. Uriah Lott, its energetic president; Capt. M. Kenedy, its financial backer, and Mr. B. F. Yoakum, its very efficient traffic manager and assistant general manager, as well as each one of its able board of directors, represent large landed interests. It is therefore needless to say that its policy towards new-comers is of the most liberal character.

Those desiring further information on this subject should send their address to B. F. Yoakum, traffic manager, S. A. & A. P. R. R., San Antonio, Texas.

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Town the following lands, which are for sale at price named below:

1946 acres in Knox county, \$2.50 per acre.

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640 acres improved and 2 miles from railroad station, \$4.50 per acre.

375 acres Wichita river bottom land, about 300 acres in cultivation, fronts on river, and 250 acres in crops, at \$20 per acre. Half of crops go with the land.

Terms reasonable on all above tracts.

**REFERENCES.**

John G. James, president Panhandle National Bank; J. H. Barwise, county judge; Knott Bros., Kansas City, Mo.

**ROBERT E. HUFF,**  
*Attorney-at-Law*

—AND—

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ESTRAYS.

BELL COUNTY.

One bay mare, 8 years old, 15 hands and branded H with a cross, and cross underneath on left shoulder. One bay horse colt, 3 years old, branded H with a cross, on left shoulder. One bay mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, white in face, and branded Spanish brand on left shoulder.

One sorrel horse, 8 or 10 years old, blaze in face, 4 white feet, 15 hands high, branded Spanish brand on left hip. One sorrel horse 8 or 9 years old, 15 hands, star in forehead, hind feet white, and branded M on left hip.

One flea bitten gray horse, about 12 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded Q on right shoulder, and Spanish brand on left shoulder.

One chestnut sorrel mare, 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded JI on left shoulder; and one bay colt.

One bay horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, some white in face, branded LH on left shoulder, and L on left jaw, marked two underbits in left ear. One sorrel paint horse, 6 years old, 13 hands high, marked underbit in left ear. One sorrel mare, 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded L on left jaw, 7 on left shoulder, and LW with bar across, on left thigh. One bay mare, 6 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded L on left jaw, and 7 on left shoulder. One sorrel horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, white streak in face, and branded Spanish brand on left shoulder. One gray mare, 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded 57 with bar below on left shoulder.

One horse about 14 hands high, 12 or 15 years old, and branded Spanish brand on left hip.

One bay mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, and branded 7 on left thigh, and left jaw. One sorrel filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, and branded 7 on left thigh and left jaw.

One dun mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, and branded 222 on left shoulder.

One light bay horse, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, white in face, and branded Spanish brand on right shoulder.

One bay mare 12 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, and branded Y with circle below on left shoulder and BA on left thigh.

One mare mule, 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, and branded Spanish brand.

One sorrel gelding, blaze faced, hind feet white, about 3 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, and branded GP on left shoulder.

One gray mare, 12 years old, 14 hands high, left eye out, and branded J on left shoulder.

BASTROP COUNTY.

By J. T. Black, one brown mare, with blaze face, about 13 hands high, branded with Spanish brand on left thigh, and about 6 years old, right fore and left hind feet white.

By W. C. Puckett, 1 brown mare mule, about 10 years old, about 13 hands high, branded O on left shoulder and R on left thigh, and is of a mouse color.

By George Hill, 1 brown iron gray mare, about 5 years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, blotched brand on left shoulder.

By W. A. Edds, 1 brown horse, 14 1/2 hands high, 10 years old, saddle marked, blood in right eye, branded 2 on left shoulder.

By Jno. J. Moncreu, 1 bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, and branded M on left shoulder.

By Philip Parduey, 1 gray horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded JOS and counterbranded on left shoulder, and NO on left thigh. Also, 1 sorrel mare, about 12 years old, about 12 or 13 hands high, and branded JHF connected on right hip.

CORYELL COUNTY.

One black mare, 14 hands high, 8 years old, 4 white feet, white to knees, blaze face, branded Y on left shoulder, and T on left hip, and two 38s, one above the other with half circle above on left thigh.

One red roan mare, bald face, stocking leg, 14 hands high, 9 years old, branded DY on left shoulder. One dark brown filly 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, white feet, star in forehead, branded WT on left thigh.

One gray horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some red specks on neck, branded J on left jaw, shoulder and thigh.

FALLS COUNTY.

By A. S. Cabiniss, 1 dun horse pony, about 13 hands high, branded 9E connected on left shoulder.

By N. J. Lewellyn, 1 gray horse, 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, branded

QF on left shoulder and TJ on right shoulder.

By George Washington, 1 bay mare, 14 hands high, branded with Spanish brand with S above it on the shoulder. By A. P. Wright, 1 brown horse, blaze face, with hind feet white, 1 eye out, about 21 or 22 years old, about 15 hands high, branded H inside triangle. One sorrel stallion, about 8 or 10 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded G—. One black pony, about 3 years old, gotch ear, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded JK on shoulder.

ELLIS COUNTY.

Before J. P. Clauch, one black mare mule, 5 or 6 years old, about 13 hands high, branded on left jaw 8 and on left shoulder 7, and on left thigh with a Spanish brand, and has a scar on back part of thigh.

Before P. W. Lowe, May 12, 1886, one gray horse, 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded K on left shoulder, saddle marks, shod before, one eye dim or a little white.

Before G. G. Higginbotham, one brown horse, about 6 years old, 13 hands high, blotch brand something like an anchor; one bay mare, 6 years old, no brand perceptible, star on face; one three-year-old bay filly, no brand.

Before Geo. G. Higginbotham, one light colored sorrel mule, about 13 1/2 hands high, about 14 years old, branded J, connected, scar on left cut-by rope, collar marks on both shoulders.

Before Geo. G. Higginbotham, one brown pony horse, about 14 years old, about 14 hands high, no brands perceptible.

Before G. G. Higginbotham, one bay filly, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder, right thigh and right jaw, all of which are indistinguishable, saddle marks, paces or single feet.

Before P. W. Lowe, one sorrel pony horse, 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded BT on left thigh and heart on right shoulder; one bay horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded TY on left thigh; one brown mare, 6 or 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded HU on left thigh.

Before W. L. Harding, one bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, branded bow and arrow, cut on right shoulder leaving scar, has star in forehead.

Before W. L. Harding, one black horse, about 8 or 9 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, saddle marks, branded JF.

Before G. G. Higginbotham, one light gray horse, about 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands perceptible.

Before W. L. Harding, one bay mare mule, about 15 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, not branded, some gear and saddle marks.

Before W. L. Harding, one bay mare pony, blaze in forehead, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded W with bar under it on left shoulder, and Y on left side of neck, scar on right shoulder.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

By J. B. Elliff, a red and white cow, with a red calf, branded bow and arrow, with arrow joined to X, marked crop and under-bit both ears; also a two-year heifer, same mark and brand; also a year-old heifer, same mark, branded 76.

By S. Loyd, one red steer 2 years old, marked crop and split right, over-bit left.

HASKELL COUNTY.

One pony horse 3 white feet, branded JD on left hips, other brands on left shoulder and thigh; one bay horse, white face branded dB on left shoulder; one sorrel horse, white face, branded PAT on left thigh; one brown pony horse, branded PAN in right flank; one bay roan pony branded C on left hip; two gray work horses branded C left shoulder and thigh.

LEE COUNTY.

One dark bay mare, no brand, 13 1/2 hands high, 4 years old, a little dropped behind.

One sorrel mare, 14 hands high, about 8 years old, branded L on left shoulder.

MILAM COUNTY.

Estrayed before H. C. Grayson, justice of the peace, 1 brown mare, pony built, about 7 years old, short tail, branded JC on left shoulder, a split in the right ear, appraised at \$15. Also one dark bay mare, and a 2-year-old colt. The mare is about 14 hands high, 4 years old, no brand distinguishable, appraised at \$15. The colt, a bay with blaze in the face, no brand.

Estrayed before J. M. Little, justice of the peace, one black mare pony, white spot in face, and 7 years old.

One bay mare, about 14 years old, and about 13 1/2 or 14 hands high, left hind foot white, saddle broke, and branded L (with a V over it to the right of the L) on the left shoulder.

Taken up by J. C. Witcher and estrayed before F. A. Hill, justice of the peace, 1 roan mare, about 9 years old, about 12 hands high, branded 89 with half circle over it on left shoulder.

ROBERTSON COUNTY.

One horse about 13 1/2 hands high, color dark bay, 4 years old this spring, snip on the nose, no brand, and unbroken.

By J. L. Smith, one bay mare, 8 years old, no brand, perceptible.

By O. W. Taylor, one chestnut sorrel horse, star in forehead, branded D with half-circle over it, about 15 years old.

STEPHENS COUNTY.

By J. T. Crawford, one bay gelding, about 6 or 7 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded 7V4 connected on left shoulder, right side high, branded 89 and half circle with bar over it on left hip. Also, one sorrel gelding, about 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded III with bar under it on left shoulder and C with bar over it on right hip.

By J. D. Rhea, one bay horse, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, small star in face, some white on hind feet, shod in front, branded RO on left shoulder.

By S. S. Walker, one brindle and white pided cow, marked over half slope the left swallowfork and underbit the right, brand indistinguishable on left side and thigh and SD on left hip and JL on right side and hip; calf unmarked and branded.

By J. M. Bryant, one dun mare, blaze face, both hind feet white up to hough 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, branded III connected with half circle over it on left shoulder and TP on left thigh.

By J. M. Bryant, one sorrel horse, 13 1/2 hands high, 8 or 9 years old and branded J on left shoulder and Spanish brand on right thigh, and also on back part of right thigh.

By J. D. Rhea, one brown horse, about five years old, small star in face, both hind feet white, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded A with bar over it on left shoulder.

By S. S. Walker, one sorrel pony horse, 8 or 9 years old, one glass eye, 3 white feet, white streak in face, 14 hands high, Spanish brand on left thigh and branded III connected with half circle under-half crop in each ear.

Before S. S. Walker, justice of the peace Precinct No. 3, one white spotted work steer, 8 or 9 years old, and branded PPP with bar under it on right side and blotched brand on left side, and marked under-half crop in each ear.

By W. W. Flournoy, one iron-gray horse 9 or 10 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, branded on the left shoulder, has on a napkin size bell, split in front, saddle and harness marks.

WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

One gray mare, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, branded 6— on left thigh, in care of W. F. Nisk, Liberty Hill.

One red roan mare, 3 or 4 years old, white, broke to ride, branded on left thigh H with the upper left bar cut down to center bar. In care of H. J. Hoyle at Florence.

One sorrel pony, 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, branded SHB on left thigh, and blotched brand on left shoulder. In care of J. H. Smart, Gabriel Mills.

One bay horse, 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, branded on left jaw O connected with an inverted T and an inverted hat brand on left hip. In care of E. T. Chapman, Liberty Hill.

One sorrel horse, 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder C with a dash from center with M7 under, had on a leather halter when taken up in care of S. C. Hurt, Liberty Hill.

One black mare, 8 or 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded HR connected with bar over, on left shoulder. In care of W. L. Ingram, Florence.

One bay horse, 14 1/2 hands high, streak in forehead, branded CI on left shoulder, harness marked, shod in front. In care of J. H. Joyce, Liberty Hill.

One brown mule, 12 or 14 years old, no brand, harness marked, fresh roached in care of A. F. Rogers, 3 miles north of Georgetown.

One bay pony mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 13 1/2 hands high, saddle marked, branded on the left shoulder B, and III on the left side of the neck. In care of W. W. Abney, on Opossum creek, 6 miles southwest from Granger.

One brown pony horse, 4 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, shod in front, gentle broke, has a scar on left hind leg, branded on left side of the neck. In care of W. W. Abney, on Opossum creek, 6 miles southwest from Granger.

One bay mare, 7 years old, 13 1/2 hands

high, left fore foot white, branded AT with no cross bar in the A on left jaw, SA with a line drawn through the A, on left shoulder, HUD with the H and U connected on hip, DB connected with the D inverted and to the left of the B and a line passing diagonally through the D and three-fourth box brand open end to the right with a line passing diagonally through on left thigh. Also a dark dun mare, 5 years old, 14 hands high, hind foot white, branded 4 with a half circle under on left shoulder.

Two black horses, one 14 hands high, 5 years old, branded XD on left shoulder, has on a bell. The other 14 hands high, 6 years old, branded on right shoulder OH, has a piece of leather ropes on each fore leg, also has on a bell. Both of said horses were together when taken up. In care of K. H. Williams, 5 miles east of Georgetown.

One dark bay pony mare, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, saddle marked, no brand. In care of F. A. Berry, 4 miles north of Georgetown.

One bay pony, 3 years old, 12 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, snip on nose, unbranded. In care of Terry Caldwell, Old Round Rock.

One bay mare, 14 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, small star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded EM on left shoulder, has a sorrel bald face colt one month old, also, one bay filly two years old, no brand. In care of A. H. Ash, Round Rock.

One bay horse, two years old, left hind foot and left fore foot white, no brand. In care of J. H. Williams, Round Rock.

One sorrel mare mule, 10 years old, 14 hands high, branded 7 on left shoulder. In care of J. R. Hill, Old Round Rock.

One bay filly, 3 years old, 3 white feet, small star in forehead, unbranded. In care of W. J. Davis, Old Round Rock.

One gray horse, 10 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded 64 on left side of neck, F6 on left thigh. In care of A. E. Wynn, 14 miles southeast of Taylor.

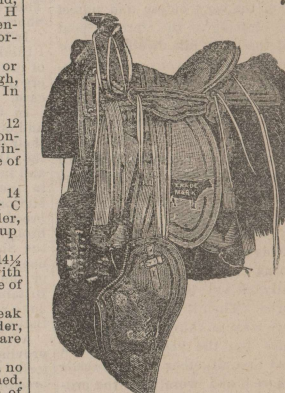
By J. D. Taulbee, one bay mare, 7 years old, branded S with a circle in, showing upper limb of S on left jaw and O on left shoulder and FS on left thigh; also one light brown mare, 4 years old, branded Q on left jaw and PE on left thigh.

By W. F. McKown, one iron or fleabitten gray horse, 8 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, branded DT6, the T and 6 connected.

By W. Lewis, one iron gray filly, 3 or 4 years old, 14 hands high, no brand.

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R. M. WYNNE. N. A. STEADMAN. (Late of Burman & Steadman.)

WYNNE & STEADMAN, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

311 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas.

**The New Mexico Quarantine Bill.**

The New Mexico quarantine bill, reference to which was made in the STOCK JOURNAL last week, is as long as the moral law, but this does not imply that it resembles the moral law in any other respect. We give a summary of its provisions so far as they relate to Texas cattle, in order that our cattlemen may understand what is required of them.

The boundary of the district included in Texas fever quarantine is described, as a line including the counties of Wilbarger, Haskell, Baylor, Jones, Fisher, Scurry, Howard, Martin and Andrews to the New Mexico territory line, and south along that line to the limit of the western boundary between Texas and New Mexico. Between the first of March and first of November no cattle east or south of this line is to be admitted to the territory of New Mexico. It is provided that this quarantine shall operate only against Texas fever, and shall not operate against any railroad company transporting stock from the infected district through New Mexico to any point beyond, if they are not unloaded in that territory, except for feeding and watering at established quarantine stations. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$5000, and damages for all losses inflicted upon territorial stock.

Whenever the quarantine board shall have reason to suspect that cattle are about to be driven to the territory from the prohibited district, an investigation shall be had. If satisfactory evidence shall be produced to show that such cattle are not likely to communicate any infectious disease, a health certificate shall be granted and they shall be permitted to pass.

Application for certificate of health shall be made to the proper person designated at the place nearest the proposed point of entrance into the territory. Such application must be made at least ten days before the date of inspection. Or such inspection may be made at any other place desired by the owner of the cattle, upon his paying the necessary expenses of the inspectors to and from that place.

Cattle driven into the territory without a proper certificate will be seized and held under quarantine as long as may be thought necessary, at expense of owner. All expenses incurred in such proceeding shall be a lien upon the cattle until paid. All claims for indemnity for losses on account of communication of disease to other cattle shall be a lien upon the herd so communicating it.

These are the provisions of the act, so far as it relates to Texas stock. The provisions are further extended to exclude cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia, but as we have no pleuro-pneumonia in Texas it will not interest our cattlemen to learn the provisions of it.

**Sheep Markets.**

About a month or so ago this paper advised sheep raisers to give their wethers the best possible care and prepare them for early spring markets, for the reason that during summer months the price of mutton is largely reduced. We hold that for four years spring fattened muttons only have brought fair returns to the owners, and

consider that the facts bear out the statement that an early fattened sheep is worth two late ones.

As predicted, the sheep market is advancing, slowly to be sure, and there are no bonanza signs visible, but let prices be high or low, the early sheep will bring in the money.

Supposing that a 90-lb fat sheep is worth 4 cts, we can take 70 cts for feed and shipping charges to St. Louis and leave \$2.90 per head for the owner. Supposing the sheep brings 3 cts the same deduction leaves \$2 for the owner. We can go down to 2 cts and leave the owner \$1.10, or go still lower, until nothing remains. It is the summer progress. When all sheep are fat the few tops bring a good price and the balance go begging.

This year wool will take care of itself. The market may not be exciting but won't be weak. The wool assured, a good lambing crop assured, and all that is necessary is good sale for muttons to put the sheep raiser in good circumstances and restore his credit; so look out for the mutton band, give it room but don't encourage straggling, don't permit them to run their flesh off, restrain their traveling propensities and give them a long day's grazing. Fatten the sheep and get them out early. Don't fall. All the sheep will fatten early this year. Your sheep should be earlier than the others.

**Foreign Estimate of Wool in 1887.**

A London circular has the following suggestive reference to the outlook in 1887:

"It would appear, however, on the whole, that the production of Merino wool in the colonies and at the River Plate is increasing so rapidly as to render the return to old prices (the prices say of 1881 to 1884) improbable, and to suggest the inference that the trade must be prepared in the future for a lower average range of values. No reliable information is yet to hand regarding the extent of the new Australian clip, but if the season 1886-6, one of continued drought in most districts, showed an increase, as it did, of about 80,000 bales, it is tolerably certain that the increase in 1886-7, a season relatively favorable, will be greater still. On the other hand, it is confidently stated that production at the River Plate will show a marked falling off. Information on this point, however, at present is neither exact nor reliable. In the meantime it appears that some 180,000 more bales Australasian and Cape wool have passed into consumption during 1886 than in 1885. This increase does not altogether represent augmented production, but is partly due to the unprecedentedly large proportion of the new clip shipped in time to be included in the final sales of the year. The feature, however, is encouraging, especially when taken in conjunction with the fact that, as compared with the close of 1885, prices of greasy Merino Australasian descriptions show little or no alteration, while scoured Merinos rule about 10 per cent. coarse cross-breeds about 74 per cent. and Capes about 15 per cent. higher. It is true that the December sales closed extremely weak, but there were circumstances of an exceptionally depressing character affecting that series which are no longer operative, and as trade in Germany and England continues good and consumption active, a better and more hopeful tone may, perhaps, show itself with the opening of the new year, especially if the political outlook were to become less threatening."

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

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208 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.

A cordial invitation is extended to

**THE STOCKMEN**

While attending the convention at Fort Worth to call and examine our work before giving orders elsewhere. We have the only

**FIRST-CLASS GALLERY**

in the city, and guarantee the finest of work or no pay.

**A Druggist's Story.**

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N. Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

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.

A. S. JAMES, President. CHAS. GOODNIGHT, Vice-President.

**PANHANDLE NATIONAL BANK,**  
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Paid Up Capital, - - - \$20,000.00  
Authorized Capital, - - - 50,000.00  
A conservative banking business done in all its branches. Accounts, collections and correspondence solicited. Special attention to all bank and business. Send a bank to Mobeetie, Larendon, Vernon, Mararet, Seymour, Archer, and all Panhandle points.

**Texas County Maps.**

We are prepared to furnish maps of each county, including Panhandle counties. Titles examined and tabulated to show to any land in the state. Lands recovered for holders. Do a general land business. Correspondence solicited.

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J. P. SMITH, O. S. EATON, Late of Galveston

**SMITH & EATON,**  
Law and Land Office,  
Smith & Jarvis block, Fort Worth.

**It Pays to Buy the Best**

Extra Cleaned Johnson Grass Seed.  
Texas Blue (a winter grass) Grass Seed.  
Bernuda Grass Roots.  
Melilotus or Bokara Clover.  
Send your order to  
**HERBERT POST, Selma, Ala.**

**HANDY Hatching Nest**, best in America. Hen free from vermin and other pests. Plan 10 cts. **Adjustable Hearing Coops**, has no equal. Chicks safe from hawks, vermin and storms. Used with or without hen mother. Plan 10c. Cost to make, 50c. **Semi-Healthy Farm and Poultry Paper**, one year, 25c. **Complete Poultry Book**, best extant, 45c. All for 75c. This appears but once. Brown Leghorn eggs. **CHAS. C. HAYS, Locust Corner, Clermont Co., Ohio.**

**Manhood RESTORED.** Remedy for Impotence, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple, effective, and safe method of restoring the vitality of the system. Address **C. J. MASON, Post Office Box 819, New York City.**

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

**Painless Parturition Possible.** Tokology, by Alice H. Stockham, D. B. A noble book for a noble purpose. Sample pages FREE. 60,000 sold. Mor. \$3.75. **SANITARY PUB. CO., CHICAGO.**

**SALVO TREATMENT.**

The great restorative and tonic, has been used for many years with remarkable results, and is guaranteed to cure Men, young or middle aged, who have by their indulgences or indiscretion brought upon themselves

**Nervous Debility,**

Producing some of the following effects:—Nervousness, loss of energy and power, want of ambition, lack of ideas, mental and physical weakness, aversion to society, inability to marry, melancholy, falling memory, organs weakened, impoverished blood or over-worked brain and all those depressing ailments, consequent on impaired vitality or defective organic action, which leads the sufferer to early decay or insanity, which is worse than death.

To the many men, married or single, who are throwing their money away on humbug pills, worthless "wonderful cures," or worse quack doctors, we ask you to give the *Salvo Treatment* a trial. Thousands have testified to its merits, and its curative powers have been enlarged by the leading physicians in this country. Young men suffering from the effects of youthful imprudence can rely on a permanent cure. No matter *where* you have taken or who has asked to *Cure You.*

**GENTLEMEN:**

*Salvo Treatment* is now prepared, in pleasant taste and assimilates readily with the food in the stomach. No minerals contained in the treatment. A part of the treatment is composed of seven different roots and herbs, always prepared in a fresh state, and the most valuable ingredients known to modern science. The balance of the treatment is put up in small pill form, pleasant to take and handy to carry in the pocket. The complete treatment is put up in packages, and contains all medicines necessary for over one month's home treatment. Hundreds of cases have been cured with one package (one month's treatment). Full directions how to exercise, diet, bath, and accommodations for each package. Price per package, \$2, three packages \$5. Sent prepaid and securely sealed on receipt of price.

Knowing as we do the great curative effects of *Salvo Treatment*, we offer the following guarantee: With each order for three packages (3 months' treatment) including \$2, we will send our **WRITTEN GUARANTEE** to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Three packages sent C. O. D. on receipt \$2, to secure us against loss.

Send money by P. O. money order, registered letter, express, or bank draft at our risk. Address,

**SALVO CHEMICAL CO.,**  
1 & 3 South Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

**Two-Horse Power Engine. \$150.**

WITH STEEL BOILER. Cheap, Reliable, Safe. Automatic Boiler Feed. Automatic Pop Safety Valve. Steel Boiler. Cost of running guaranteed not to exceed one and one-half cents per horse power per hour. Less than half that of any kerosene engine of equal efficiency. Nothing equal to it ever before offered for the price. Send for free descriptive circular.

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and of sections. All Drills are made of the best material for the purpose. We can show you a list of our work, and we will send you a circular containing full particulars of our work.

**GOULDS & AUSTIN,**  
167 & 169 Third St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Work on Anderson and Thompson's "The Machinery Man's Guide" for the power, the business man's guide, the farmer's and the mechanic's. It is a book that every man who has a machine should have. We can show you a list of our work, and we will send you a circular containing full particulars of our work.

tremes of heat or cold. The county is well protected against cold northerly winds and is open to the summer Southern breezes.

Besides the county seat there are four little towns or settlements growing up in the county in addition to railroad points. There are over 100 schools in the county, and the schools of Decatur are known to be well managed and superior to some of the educational institutions of the older states.

There is coal in the county near Bridgport, on the West Fork of the Trinity, which only awaits transportation facilities. A tap from the Denver road is being figured upon and will probably be built before long. The coal beds are owned by Decatur parties and will be the means of making Decatur a manufacturing center some day.

Wise county is not a new country and has no great bodies of land for sale. The county was organized in 1856, and was a frontier county until about 1876. It was always considered an excellent stock range, and is now pushing forward for greater reputation. Unimproved lands are cheap, say \$3 to \$5 per acre; improved lands are higher, according to circumstances.

Decatur has good churches, banks and good public buildings, also some fine stone private residences built from quarries near the town.

Hereford Ranch is a station on the Fort Worth & Denver road and on the ranch belonging to Mr. F. M. Houts, whose speciality is Herefords. He has a magnificent property of 5000 acres with 25 miles of fencing upon it and four miles of running water, with a finely constructed barn and outbuildings, at a cost of \$5000, a good well and windmill with piping to furnish barn and garden. One hundred acres are now in cultivation and 200 acres additional are being broken this year. Mr. Houts has a two-story house containing eight rooms. He has 700 head of good Texas cattle in one pasture, but at the home place he has 450 head of white face Herefords, including a large herd of thoroughbreds. He has also 100 Shorthorns and about 50 horses. Mr. Houts is visited by many breeders of fine cattle and horses, and all pronounce his place a compact and valuable property, well stocked. One hundred thousand dollars is not a high valuation on place and stock.

There are other small herds of blooded stock in the county and most of the farmers are fully alive to the necessity of obtaining good feeding stock. Wise county will fill up in a very few years. The county affords many elegant homesteads to select from at comparatively low prices. The law is supreme, the people are from every state, and there is no friction about nationality, color, sectional lines or previous condition.

Brenham Banner:—A day or two ago Fisher & Wies bought of Col. Giddings four beves raised in his pasture four miles south of town. The largest one weighed 1910 pounds, an extra weight for a Texas steer, and the others 1680, 1450 and 1440 respectively. This is pretty good evidence that beef cattle can be raised here and brought up to the grade of native cattle in Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky.

WILBARGER COUNTY.

A County Destined to Support a Large Population.

If Wilbarger county was on view so that farmers in older states could see it and the prices were known at which the state and railroad sections of land could be had, there would not be a section vacant in a hundred days. Most of the vacant lands belong to the Houston & Texas Central railroad and to the state. The railroad sells at \$2 to \$6 on installment payments, and the state laws govern the school lands. Other state lands are for sale by local agents. Wilbarger county is watered by Pease

tion at \$1.16 per \$100 for the town of Vernon, which exceeds the county and state tax by 12½ cents, rated by the town for additional support for schools. Vernon is the county seat of the county, which was organized in 1881. The town has about 1300 population.

The county is new and there is some free grazing to be had. Mesquite and Buffalo grass cover the county where not turned up by the plow. Oats, wheat and barley do well, as do sorghum and millet. Tame grasses have not yet been tried and fruit is in its infancy. A. Y. Boger, S. W. Turner, A. J. Byers, Geo. Probasco, Geo. Miller, J. W. Dewey and others are suc-



HAROLD STATION, WILBARGER COUNTY.

and Red rivers and various other streams. The elevation above sea level is 1300 feet; the soil is a chocolate red, very productive, and is unusually deep. In some sections the soil is red sandy.

When the state lands were to be leased as fit only for grazing purposes, an attempt was made to put the state lands in Wilbarger on the list. A vigorous representation was sent to Austin and it was justly claimed that every foot of Wilbarger county was fine arable land. It is a level body and contains very little timber, except on the streams.

The Pease river valley is especially mentioned as very superior in fertility.

Besides living water in streams, well water is obtained at a depth of 25 feet. Every farm has its well. There are many in the vicinity of the town of Vernon, including the public well, which cannot be exhausted. Near Wanderers' creek there are two bored wells, 32 and 34 feet respectively, to good water. At Quanah, the present terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver road, a well just bored found good water at 60 feet.

The county is not fenced up. A two thousand acre pasture is about the largest pasture in the county. Private lands can be had at from \$2 per acre up to \$5. In a year these prices will appreciate, as such opportunities as Wilbarger affords,—productive lands on a railroad line—are very seldom obtained so low and in bodies of 640 acres.

Thanks to the untiring zeal and energy of Mr. J. P. Orr, late county judge, the county has fifteen good schools, well built and furnished. Judge D. D. McConnell gave the rate of town taxa-

cessful farmers who have made money farming in the county.

Wilbarger county once had a hard name as being the abode of some desperate characters. The railroad is a great civilizer and pushes such men forward. Wilbarger is now as law abiding as the rest of Texas, and is a good county for a peaceable man to mind his own business in. He who can lead a peaceable life anywhere can do so in Texas. Vernon has supported a newspaper for several years. It is called the Guard and well represents the county. Mr. Edgell, the editor and proprietor, will take pleasure in answering inquiries.

A Reliable Commission Firm.

Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

We take pleasure in calling especial attention of the shippers to the reliable live stock commission firm of M. S. Peters & Co., who have experienced and competent men in all the various departments of their business. Every department has the personal supervision of some member of the firm, and by their own exertions they have built up an excellent trade. Recently they have secured the services of H. Conley, of Chicago, a practical sheepman, the only one perhaps in the yards who attends to that branch of the business exclusively.

With M. S. Peters and John McKaig in the cattle yards, W. G. and Ed E. Peters in the hog yards and H. Conley in the sheep pens, no shipper need fear but that stock in their hands will be sold for the highest market price. Col. A. W. Gillett, (another member of the firm), who is well and favorably known from Boston to Denver, has a general supervision over the shipping business. Major S. P. Cox, well known among Western stockmen, represents the house on the roads. Take it all in all, the firm ranks among the first and best.

HOWES IN TEXAS.

How to Get Them, and How They are Protected.

There are yet remaining in Texas more than 30,000,000 acres of the public school lands subject to settlement. Any person over twenty-one years of age may acquire an eighth, quarter, half or whole section of any unwatered public school land by entering upon it as a bona-fide settler, paying one-thirtieth of the purchase money down and the remainder in thirty years, at five per cent. interest on deferred payments. Timbered lands are held at \$5 per acre, watered lands at \$3 and unwatered at \$2. The cost to the settler

who takes up a section of unwatered lands will be about as follows: 640 at two dollars, \$1280. First payment, one-thirtieth, \$42.66. Each subsequent annual payment will be the same amount, together with the interest on the remainder, which diminishes year by year.

The homestead law of this state is perhaps the most liberal of any state in the Union. Outside of cities, the homestead that is secure from seizure for any cause whatever consists of two hundred acres of land, which may be in one or more parcels, with the improvements thereon, without regard to their value. In addition, the following articles are exempt:

- All household and kitchen furniture.
- Any lot or lots in a cemetery held for purposes of sepulture.
- All implements of husbandry.
- All tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade or profession.
- The family library and all family portraits and pictures.
- Five milch cows and their calves.
- Two yokes of work oxen, with necessary yokes and chains.
- Two horses and one wagon.
- One carriage or buggy.
- One gun.
- Twenty hogs.
- Twenty head of sheep.
- All saddles, bridles and harness necessary for the use of the family.
- All provisions and forage on hand for home consumption.
- All current wages for personal services.

When any man of limited means may obtain a home so easily and be protected in its possession so securely, no man need be homeless as long as the public school lands in Texas hold out.

good water was found by boring 105 feet.

The ranchmen of the Panhandle as a general rule conduct farming operations and are generally successful. With grass growing luxuriantly all around them, and railroads at considerable distance, they only farmed to furnish feed for horse stock in winter. For several years to come these ranchmen will buy the whole agricultural product of the Panhandle, to fatten their stock for early markets.

**A PROMISING LAND.**

**The Country of the Texas Panhandle and its Possibilities.**

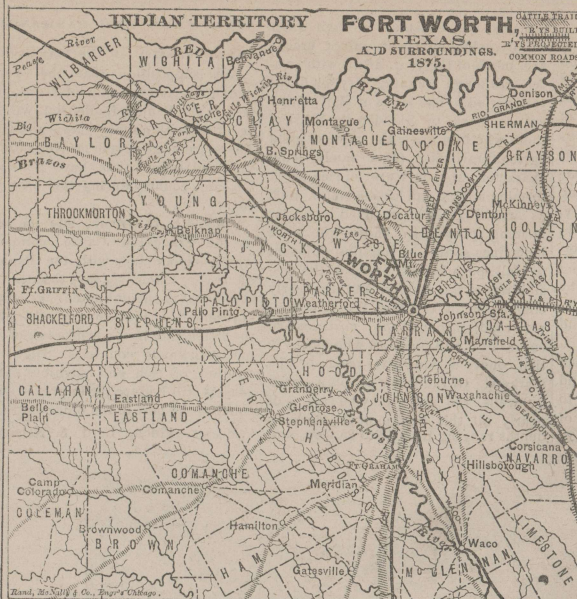
Beyond Quanah, its present terminus, the Fort Worth & Denver railroad is now building through the counties of Childress, Hall, Donley, Armstrong, Randall, Potter, Oldham, and Hartley, to the New Mexico line, on its way to Denver. Donley is the last organized of these counties, except Oldham, and the sparseness of population makes that country almost a terra incognita, to people outside of Texas. For the purpose of obtaining and disseminating some knowledge as to this country, the STOCK JOURNAL sent a representative over it to report its physical features and apparent possibilities of sustaining an agricultural population, and his observations are embodied in this article.

The characteristics of the different counties are so alike that it would be repetition to describe each in detail. They may all, therefore, be spoken of as a whole, and what is said of the entire country can be applied to each particular county, with few exceptions, which will be noted.

The surface of the country is generally a rolling prairie. There are a succession of stair-like steps, by which a series of plateaus rise one after another, each ascending towards the Rocky Mountains. These plateaus are each higher than the preceding one by 30 to 150 feet. From the top of these bluffs stretches out an undulating plain of level grasses. The face of the country is often broken by wide, deep, fertile valleys or canyons. Some of these are four to fifteen miles wide, well watered and extremely productive. Where experiments have been made the yield of grain has been surprising; but nothing has been attempted except to raise a little corn, oats and wheat for local use.

A report from Crosby county gives the following account, which will apply to almost any part of the Panhandle:

"I visited the colony in August and September, 1880. The first crops ever planted in the Staked Plain were then growing and maturing, all planted on sod broken the previous winter. The season was favorable, having had plenty of rain. Corn, oats, millet, broom-corn, sorghum all did well. I never saw a better sod crop (first year's crop on wild land) in my ten years' observation in Kansas, and larger and nicer melons, cushaws and pumpkins, I never saw anywhere. Irish potatoes did moderately well, sweet potatoes were excellent; all garden vegetables did well to their chance, being planted in sod. I arrived here (on my second visit) the



**Remarkable Foresight.**

In 1875 Mr. C. L. Frost, now superintendent of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad, made a map of Fort Worth and the railroads he saw branching from that point. The map above is a copy of that made by him at a time

when not a single railroad had entered Fort Worth. A comparison of the lines laid out on it with the roads now actually constructed and undergoing construction shows how nearly exactly correct was Mr. Frost's conception of the railway future of this city.

15th of June, 1882; the season was not so favorable; corn was light, fall wheat, spring oats, millet, sorghum, broom-corn, rice, melons and sweet potatoes all made a fair crop where they had a fair chance. Irish potatoes, and garden vegetables generally, were nearly a failure on account of the drouth and bugs. So I am prepared to make the following statement, viz: The fertility of the soil and its capacity of producing all kinds of grain and vegetables is established beyond a doubt. Second, the rich grazing qualities of the grasses is beyond question. Cattle, sheep and horses live through the winter without feed, and get very fat in summer. In wet seasons the surface lakes furnish abundant water for stock; in dry seasons it is only found in the canyons and deep lakes. Water is found here in abundance in wells at from 50 to 80 feet deep; further west they do not dig so deep. What I say of one portion of the Staked Plain is true of all, as they are nearly uniform. The climate is above the malarial line and is very healthy."

Capt. G. W. Arrington, a frontiersman who had command of the state rangers in Northwest Texas for many years, says that water may be found anywhere by digging from fifteen to fifty feet.

Mr. H. C. Smith, who settled on the Staked Plains in 1877, says: "I have made fair crops of corn, oats, rice, sugar cane, and in fact everything that is grown elsewhere in Texas. Grass is of the best mesquite kinds, and grows everywhere. Wheat, oats, barley and rye do well in this country. Wild fruit, in some portions, is plenti-

ful, such as currants, plums and grapes, and I have an orchard of several hundred fruit trees which are doing well; in fact, this is a natural fruit country." These lands, hitherto almost as far from civilization as the interior of Africa, are now to be brought in connection with the outer world by the building of the Fort Worth & Denver, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Fort Worth Western, and other railroads through them. The soil and climate to sustain two or three million farmers are there; the farmers only are needed. Let them go in and possess the country, and they will reap a rich reward.

**Denver to the Gulf.**

The Rocky Mountain News. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The arrangements have all been perfected and the legal papers drawn by Judge Dillon, senior counsel of the Union Pacific Railway company, for the immediate consolidation of the Fort Worth & Denver City, and the Denver, Texas & Gulf railways, and a syndicate is to be formed to build the gap which will connect the two roads, making a continuous through line from Fort Worth to Denver. The money for this purpose is to be raised at once, and General G. M. Dodge will be in charge of the construction.

The original design of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway, which was to form a trunk line from Fort to Denver, 800 miles long, by the most feasible route, will thus be successfully carried into execution. Contracts are let and the means have been provided to extend the road during the present year more than half way to Denver, to the Texas state line, some thirty miles

north of the crossing of the Canadian river, in the Panhandle of Texas. A consolidation of the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad, now in operation from Denver to Pueblo, in Colorado, with branches to Colorado Springs and Franceville, making 138 miles, leaves only about 250 miles of main line yet to be propided for to complete the through line. In this gap the line passes two of the most important coal fields in Colorado and a third just being developed, and will, with its through connections, form one of the most important through lines in the West.

At Fort Worth it will have competing connections to New Orleans, Galveston and many other important points, and at Denver, with the whole Rocky Mountain system of railroads. The Gulf of Mexico, which furnishes ports for the commerce of the Atlantic ocean, will enable this line, when completed, to save the whole Rocky Mountain country about a thousand miles of rail haul over its present routes to the Atlantic coast. The inter-state commerce law will doubtless work to the advantage of this short haul to the sea, by preventing the longer lines from engaging in a ruinous competition of rates with the new line. J. E.

It is proper to add that since the meeting (Dec., 1886) of the Fort Worth & Denver City railway directors, arrangements have been made by which the gap of 497 miles between Quanah, Texas, and Pueblo, Col., will be closed by rail in 18 months, thus making a through trunk line from Fort Worth, Texas, to Denver, Col.

The article quoted above, from the Rocky Mountain News, shows the advantage that the Fort Worth & Denver can give to Northwestern shippers seeking a seaport. The following table of distances from Denver will show this fact:

Denver to	Miles.
OMAHA.....	569
KANSAS CITY.....	639
CHICAGO.....	1061
NEW YORK.....	2041
PUEBLO, COL.....	130
QUANAH, TEX.....	557
FORT WORTH.....	750
GALVESTON.....	1038
ARANSAS PASS.....	1180
NEW ORLEANS.....	1297

Tide water can be reached over the Fort Worth & Denver by a thousand miles shorter haul than over any other road to the seaboard.

The spring meeting of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition association will be held from April 4th to 11th, inclusive. The running purses aggregate \$3150 and the trotting and pacing \$2850. The track of the Dallas State fair is one of the best in the country, and some good running and pacing will be had.

AN INQUIRY comes to the STOCK JOURNAL for information concerning alfalfa and Johnson grass in Texas. We would like to have the actual experience of some one who has raised and fed those grasses in Texas. There are many readers of the STOCK JOURNAL who can give this information, and there are many more who would profit by it. We would like to hear from the first class.

Use Silver Lard Baking Powder.

sacrifice of every imperfect male."

"What is the value of the Angora?"  
 "The wool. It brings from 80 to 60 cents per pound, and a goat will average three pounds safely per head. Formerly we had to ship the wool to England, but now the Tinguo Manufacturing company of Seymour, Connecticut, will purchase every pound to be had, paying the highest market price for it. The use of goat's wool is being increased rapidly. Formerly only fancy articles were made with it. Now all the plush that you see on the seats of railroad cars is made of it, and it is used for a great many other purposes."

"What is the advantage of Angoras over sheep?"

"They do not have to be watched as sheep do. They take care of themselves, and come home at night regularly, without a shepherd, while sheep have to be herded and driven every night to the fold. They are harder than sheep, and live on less. You can count on a flock doubling every year, while sheep, under the best circumstances, only average 80 per cent. increase. They do not need to be put in close stables or pastures like sheep. They want a hillside range, where they can browse instead of grazing. In Asia they live on the leaves and shoots of the scrub oak. It is said they make excellent meat, especially the kids of half-breeds."

"Where are the main Angora flocks now?"

"In Texas, principally, because there is the best and cheapest range, and in New Mexico. My demand comes principally from that section, and I could sell each year double what I can spare. The interest in Angoras is increasing rapidly. Mr. Hays, the president of the tariff commission, has written an admirable book on the Angora that incorporates the experience of most American breeders. The hillsides of North Georgia would do well for the goats. Pure Angora bucks, crossed on native goats, about eight or ten generations, produce animals that you can not distinguish from the pure bred. At last we have realized the significance of the old adage, 'going to a goat's house for wool.' In olden days it was spoken in ridicule, but now we accept it as a verity."

**ABOUT BEES, CHICKENS AND HORSES.**

"What about bees?"

"I have about given them up. We do not have in North Georgia a reliable bee plant, except white clover, and it is only good in dry seasons. The only reliable bee tree that I know is the linden. In wet or dry seasons it is good, and it gives the bees what they must have—four to six weeks in which to work. The persimmon is capital, but only gives two or three days of blossoms. The wahoo and the tulip-poplar are good bee trees. In localities where these can be found, or where there is white clover, bees are fine investments. I had over one hundred colonies, but in North Georgia I could not get reliable seasons; so gave up my apiary."

"What about chickens?"

"The Plymouth Rock is the best chicken I ever tried, and I raise them exclusively."

"And about horses?"

"I have almost quit breeding horses, because I find other improved stock more profitable. I am thinking, however, of importing a few Percherons. I bred a cross of the Morgan and Messenger that was wonderful for game-ness and endurance. But I think the Percheron crossed on our common horses will suit our climate and make valuable roadsters."

"Does stock farming pay?"

"Has your stock farm paid you?"  
 "It is hard to answer that question. You see through what untried realms of experiment it has led me. I had to demonstrate, by costly trial, many things that are now axiomatic. I spent nearly \$50,000 for different breeds of animals only to prove that they were not adapted to our climate and conditions. I have had to search and explore for everything from crops down

to the best implements to plant them with, and the best fertilizer to feed them with. It has always been my policy to get the best of everything, regardless, in a certain sense, of the cost. It has been my policy, too, to give my customers the benefit of every doubt."

"But does your farm pay now?"

"It unquestionably does. I have seen years when my Jersey butter alone nearly paid the expenses. I can give you the figures, for I keep them very carefully. The expenses of my farm, including the taxes, is less than \$3,000 a year. But put it at that figure. I sell annually from 4000 to 6000 pounds of Jersey butter, at 40 cents a pound at my station—and, by the way, I could sell 20,000 pounds if I had it. My report of sales for this year is as follows: 4500 pounds of butter, \$1,800; Angora goats, 100 kids at \$40 each, \$4,000; Essex pigs, \$500; wheat, \$1,500; yearling Jersey bulls, \$800. Total, \$8,600. There were smaller incidental sales beyond these. And then I sold no Jersey heifers, keeping all my heifers and increasing my herd."

"You might easily put the unsold increase in my flocks and herds at \$5,000 for the year. Besides this, all my family supplies, such as chickens, eggs, butter, hay, pork, etc., are sent from the farm and not charged in my account, but make a considerable item. Oh, yes, you can say that my farm pays very handsomely now, and, with the way made plain as to stock, grasses, etc., I see no reason why any intelligent man may not make stock raising pay."

**A VETERAN'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.**

"After nearly forty years of liberal and intelligent experiments, what advice would you give the farmers of Georgia?"

"I think those who know me will acquit me of selfishness—and certainly those who know how readily I sell all the animals I can spare, will acquit me of any need of being selfish—when I say that one of the most important things is to improve the breed of our stock. It costs no more, in fact it costs much less, to keep a good cow or hog than a poor one. For example, take a man who owns five or six scrub cows. If he will buy a good Jersey bull of a prepotent family, the heifers of his first cross will give him 50 per cent. more butter, on an average, and of much finer quality, than their mothers gave. It is an axiom that the bull is half the herd. I have seen grades of the third cross that no one could tell, by looks or butter, from registered Jerseys. It is hard to calculate how much good a fine, vigorous Jersey bull can do in a country neighborhood. One mistake is frequently made that should be avoided. A half-breed bull should never be used to breed from. It is the male that lifts the grade, and a half-breed bull will lead a herd downwards, no matter how fine the females may be."

Where a Jersey bull is introduced, his sons should be killed for beef or used for oxen, and his daughters crossed to another pure bred Jersey bull. In one cross, any man can see such a difference that he will thank me for my advice. In three crosses he will have a most valuable herd—as good butter makers, almost, as registered Jerseys. And so of hogs. A farmer, by crossing his scrub hogs to fine boars, will get, in one cross, a compacter and better hog, that will fatten more readily on less food than his scrubs. Another thing will follow. When a farmer improves his stock, he will take better care of it, more pride in it, and will increase his herds and flocks. The compost heap, the pasture, the hay-rick and cornfield follow cattle and sheep, and this gives us diversified farming, without trenching one bale on the cotton crop, which of course must and should remain our great crop."

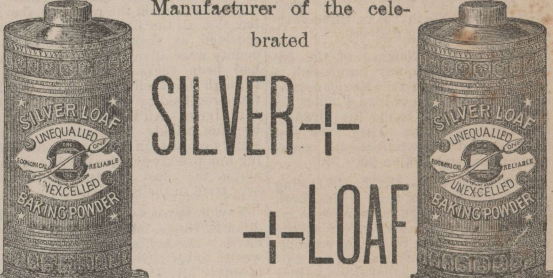
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**DALLAS, TEXAS.**



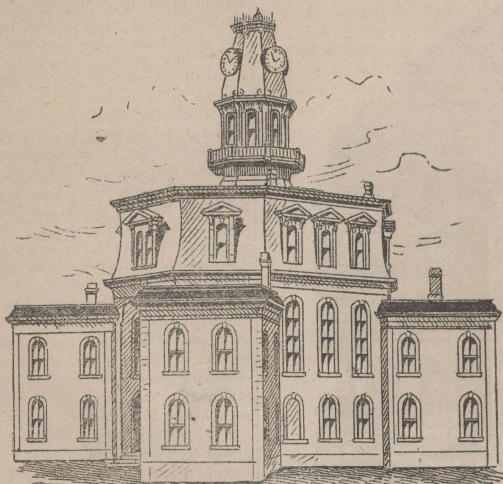
**TARRANT COUNTY.**

**Fort Worth the Center, Surrounded by Productive Soils and Prosperous People.**

Tarrant county, with Fort Worth the center, needs but few words to place it in its proper light. The city is now recognized as having a grand future, it is of great importance and reflects values upon its immediate surroundings. During the past year Fort Worth has gained so much in railroad connections that now it seems no railroad line is complete without a connection with the city. There are ten railroad outlets, nine in operation and one

ten years. No one knowing the city doubts that as the population of the state increases, Fort Worth will continue to gain in wealth and importance.

Recent sales of Fort Worth property, especially suburban tracts likely to be cut up eventually in city lots, have shown marked advances over prices of a few months since. In the January edition of this JOURNAL the statement was made that buyers could not make a mistake, as values were too low. Prices are still low on some good properties, and many such will be sold within the next few months.



TARRANT COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

under construction. Four more are as good as assured. The outlets are:

The Atchison Santa Fe, from Fort Worth north, finished to the crossing on Red river, and to connect with the A., T. & S. F. system at Arkansas City, Kansas, by next May.

The Missouri Pacific running north through the Indian Territory.

The Transcontinental to Eastern Texas.

The Texas Pacific, running east.

The Fort Worth & New Orleans, now operated by the Texas Central.

The Missouri Pacific, going south.

The Santa Fe, running south.

The Fort Worth & Rio Grande, now graded to Granbury.

The Texas Pacific, going west.

The Fort Worth & Denver, now finished 200 miles, and with connections provided for.

To the above can be added, as assured, and to be built at an early date:

Connection with the St. Louis & San Francisco on the northeast.

Connection with the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas on the east.

The Fort Worth Western, from Fort Worth to Throckmorton county.

The Southern Kansas, from Fort Worth to the northwest.

Other roads from the south are likely to seek direct connection with the great railroad center.

The city now has a population of 30,000 principally gained within the last ten years, and at the same rate of progression will reach 150,000 in the next

The reason for the continued development of Fort Worth and of Tarrant county is that the foundation is good. All the elements are here except cheap coal, and that will be furnished on three lines now in progress of construction.

Tarrant county is in the Northern part of Texas, and comprises 900 square miles of territory and an area of 576,000 acres. The soil is black waxy, black loam, chocolate and gray sandy, divided as follows: 34-mile strip running north and south on the eastern border, black waxy; 10-mile strip, timbered, gray sandy; 8 miles next adjoining timber, black loam, and balance, 6 miles strip on western border, chocolate. The total acreage in cultivation in 1885 was 192,000 acres, divided as follows:

Cotton, 40,000; corn, 46,000; oats, 42,000; wheat, 64,000.

The average yield per acre being:

Cotton, 4 bale; corn, 30 bushels; wheat, 20 bushels; oats, 40 bushels. There are 312,000 acres of pasture lands and 74,000 acres of wild lands. The country is well watered by twenty-six flowing streams, which give the county an aggregate water-way of about 180 miles. The average rainfall is about 36 inches. In 1876 the taxable wealth of the town was about \$250,000 and in 1886 the city has a taxable wealth of \$7,000,000. The county has grown in population from 10,000 in 1876 to 52,000 in 1887, and its taxable

wealth in about the same proportion as that of the city.

The winter of 1886-7, now over, was comparatively mild, and the Trinity river had upon it one or two days a thin coating of ice. Although after a drouthy season and short grasses, the live stock of the county have wintered excellently without other support than grass, excepting one or two days when a little hay was necessary. Live stock of every description are sometimes grain-fed to fatten, but the cattle and other pasture stock seldom require even hayfeeding, except when the pastures are overstocked. Planting began early in February, and during the present year the acreage cultivated will be very largely increased, especially to the Northwest on the line of the Fort Worth & Denver road, where a beautiful level black soil produces all crops in abundance. Wheat is now in excellent stand and promises well. Oats are generally sown after February 15th, corn about March 15th, and cotton April 1st; sorghum and millet in the latter part of April and in May.

The soil is easily worked. Old farmers declare that Texas lands are all easy to work except the heavy waxy soils. Tarrant county has a black loam, lighter than the true waxy soil.

The water supply is exceptionally good. At 145 feet, and ranging to 425 feet, artesian water is obtained. In Fort Worth there are several flowing wells; in and around the city there are at least 200 artesian wells. In the country there are no less than 400, and probably more. New wells are bored every day. The expense is trifling—\$1 per foot, \$50 for pump and casing; windmill and tanks \$100. The most expensive well, 405 feet deep, with windmill, tanks, piping, faucets for large house, to irrigate garden, furnish dairy, artesian stock stables and pasture, cost \$1200, and the owner claims it is worth \$12,000. The temperature in winter is about 55 degrees; in summer about 70; in early spring about 60 degrees. The ice and refrigerator factories have artesian wells, and several business houses also. The

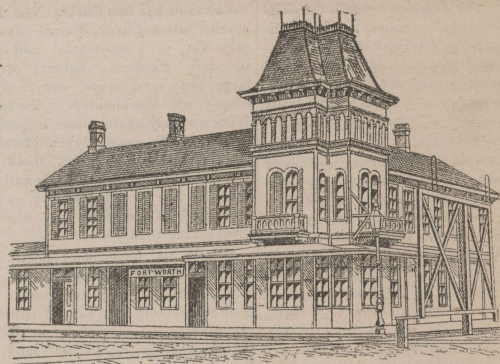
public school system of Fort Worth and Tarrant county is not excelled in the South. The city public school system is separate from the county schools, and they are maintained by a special tax. The school buildings are sufficient for all requirements at present, and as the increasing population demands more room, other buildings will be provided and the corps of teachers increased to meet all needs. There are also numerous private schools in the city and county, which are well conducted and in a prosperous condition. No child need grow up in ignorance anywhere in Tarrant county. The city has thirteen miles of macadamized streets and a perfect system of street railroads. All county buildings are in good shape. The native grasses are good and consist of many varieties, and a large crop of hay are marketed each year. Johnson grass is a decided success and is grown very extensively. Alfalfa clover is also satisfactory, and as seed is now obtained at reasonable cost the acreage is rapidly increasing.

Peaches, apples, plums, pears and other varieties of fruits do remarkably well and yield heavily when they receive proper culture. Not more than one-fifth of the area of the county is inferior land.

The mean annual rainfall is 36 inches, usually so distributed that the growing crops receive its full benefit; protracted drouths are of very rare occurrence.

Fort Worth is the great live stock market of Northern Texas, and as such is offering great inducements for breeders to establish themselves in the county. There are several good herds already here. A Kentucky colony near Calef have Jerseys, Shorthorns, Polled Angus cattle, Victoria swine and Southdown sheep. There is a good herd of Holsteins in the county, also a lot of Galloways, several grade and pure-bred mares and stallions and some good Shorthorns, and jacks and jennets of superior stock.

The price of land varies. On the South side of Fort Worth, adjoining



UNION DEPOT, FORT WORTH.

gardens and truck farms are all irrigated with artesian water. The supply is exhaustless, the quality and purity unexcelled. Early vegetables are in market by March.

The county and state taxes are a fraction over one per cent. And values are generally assessed at about one-half their actual values on a forced sale ba-

the city, people are asking and receiving \$150 to \$300 per acre, because the properties will be eventually sold in town lots. On the west, north and east the prices of farm lands at three miles to five miles from town average from \$25 to \$50. At a distance of four to six miles rough land varies from \$15 to \$25 per acre. Up the Denver the price

## — CLAY COUNTY.

**Admirable Pastures and Good Farming Bottoms.**

Clay county has a sixty-mile river frontage on Red river, besides the Big and Little Wichitas. The general surface is high, rolling prairie, with wide valleys along the numerous streams, and with timber and prairie alternating in some portions. About one-fourth of the entire area of 1122 square miles is covered more or less densely with a forest growth of oak of the several kinds, pecan, ash, hackberry, wild china, and chittim, all inclining to be short and scrubby. Nearly five-sixths of the area is good farming land, and of this only a very small fraction has been reduced to cultivation. The soil is, for the most part, a deep red loam, which is very productive, especially in the alluvial river and creek bottoms. Besides the three rivers mentioned, East Fork, Dry Fork, Post Oak, Jones, Duck, Turkey and Long creeks contribute their quota of fertile valley lands, and also distribute the water supply generally over the county. The water of the Red and Big Wichita rivers is more or less impregnated with gypsum, but that the other stream is pure. Water of very good quality is obtained from springs, which are numerous, and also from wells, at an average depth of 25 feet. Although nearly three-fourths of the area is prairie, the timber is pretty generally distributed throughout the county.

The county south of Henrietta and towards Jack county is a level body, reaching into the timbered districts.

Secret springs and Buffalo springs were well known stopping-places for drovers, teamsters and Indians long before the county was settled. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats are regular crops, and yield abundantly. Corn is sometimes uncertain but small grain and forage crops are generally safe. All small fruits, peaches, pears and plums do well. The apple is said to succeed where it has been tried.

Clay county used to be considered one of the best stock raising counties, in the time when the county was an open range. Sheep thrive well and horses are equal to any in the state. In the county are several large pastures owned by stockmen, who have made fortunes in the county. These stockmen will sell their lands in small tracts as soon as a strong demand arises. At present lands are cheap—so cheap that these pastures pay the owners to raise a class of cattle in no way superior. Later on the lands will become more valuable.

The county seat is Henrietta, on the Fort Worth & Denver. It is to become the Western terminus of the Missouri Pacific railroad by a branch from Gainesville. This road is graded and will be completed during the year. Henrietta is a very clean, well-built town of considerable commercial importance. The city is incorporated with a present population of 200 people, a new courthouse, secure jail, some elegant schools, flouring mill, churches and hotels and the best private residences Northwest of Fort Worth.

**Montague County.**

Red river rolls along the northern boundary of Montague county, and the rich alluvial deposits of the river valley cover thousands of acres in this county. The area is 891 square miles, and it has a population of about 18,000, intelligent, hardy, industrious people, peaceable and hospitable in manners. The county is equally divided between timber and prairie, and is broken in many parts, but contains large areas of level or undulating uplands. The water supply is from Red river, and Belknap, Denton, Clear, Elm, Farmer, Sandy, Beaver, Saline and Freestone creeks. There is a large number of

towns are Montague, St. Joe, Forestburg, Queen Peak, Spanish Fort, and Eagle Point—all good market points and supply depots for the surrounding country.

Common schools are scattered all over the county, and the educational and social wants of the citizens are in no wise neglected.

**Preparing for an Immigration Boom.**

Fort Worth Gazette.

The magnificent domain being penetrated by the Fort Worth & Denver will blossom as the rose as a result of the building of this only great Panhandle line. General Dodge said, while in



CLAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE, HENRIETTA.

unfailing springs, and good water can be had anywhere at an average depth of 35 feet. The mean annual rainfall is 30.23 inches, which is well distributed through the growing seasons.

Three-fifths of the county is susceptible of cultivation. The soils are reddish loam, gray sandy, black waxy and dark sandy. Ordinarily the yield per acre is, of cotton,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  bale; corn, 20 to 40 bushels; wheat 15; oats, 40 to 60; rye, 15 to 20; and millet, 2 tons. Fruits do well, with proper attention. Wild lands of good quality may be had at \$1.50 to \$5 per acre, and improved land at \$5 to \$25. There is some school land in the county that may be had from the state on most favorable terms.

The wild grasses are principally sedge and mesquite, and stock need no feed the year through where allowed to range on the grasses. The assessed values of the county amount to \$4,052,000. There are in the county 45,078 head of neat cattle, 29,600 sheep, 10,957 horses and mules, and 15,642 hogs.

The Fort Worth & Denver railroad passes through the southwestern corner of the county, and affords communication with the exterior world. The

city, that emigration, as a rule, moved from north to south and on direct lines, and that when the Fort Worth & Denver was built into the Panhandle thousands of farmers would come down from Kansas and other Northern states and domicile themselves on the line of the road. This judgment of this able and far-sighted gentleman is certainly correct, and with the settlement of the waste places along the line not only will the Fort Worth & Denver be greatly benefited in transporting their products to market, and the necessary supplies to the settlers, but the city of Fort Worth will have its trade boundaries vastly extended. In eighteen months the Fort Worth & Denver will most probably be running to Denver.

**Childress County.**

The "iron horse" of the Fort Worth & Denver road having successfully and rapidly advanced through the adjacent county of Hardeman, in its north-westward career, is now preparing to open up to the thousands of travelers, prospectors and locaters the fertile and promising county of Childress. To the agriculturist the lands of this county present every claim for favorable consideration and early occupa-

cy that may be pressed in favor of any of the Panhandle region, and given up to stock raising exclusively, as this county has so long been, the advent of the Fort Worth & Denver road now renders it possible for these rich lands of Childress to be made productive of the fruits of the earth, and to the farmer and cultivator they seem to extend a silent yet clearly expressed invitation to "come."

The county of Childress is of prairie character mainly; but little broken by bluff or ravine. Through it run the South Fork, Mulberry and Clear creeks, which ultimately empty into Red river. Here, as elsewhere, wells may be successfully sunk and the purest of water be secured in abundance. But little if any test has been made of the crop possibilities in Childress county, although it is readily believed that the richness of the soil, the usually free and seasonable rainfalls, and other necessary conditions exist to that extent that the farmer would not be disappointed, but find his efforts richly rewarded in return made him on capital and labor invested by him in these fine lands.

**Donley County.**

From the level and rolling prairie lands of the counties on the southeast of Donley, the traveler rises to a considerably greater elevation as the plateaus of this county are reached and traversed; the bluffs and cliffs, cut through as they are by shimmering crystal water-courses, give to the visitor a variety of scenery and an added pleasure and appreciation of the beauties surrounding him, and examination of the soil shows it to be for the most part quite suitable for small grain farming, but the seasons are deemed by those long resident here as not suitable for cotton growing. That Donley lands can be made productive and valuable under the farmer's magic touch is demonstrated by what has been done and by the faith exhibited by those who are daily possessing themselves of some portion of this goodly land; and situated in the very heart of the Panhandle as is Donley, its future success seems assured in the line of commercial importance. With its county seat of Clarendon, located in the valley of Salt Fork and on Carroll creek, a clear, beautiful stream; with surrounding bluffs dotted with comfortable houses of citizens of Clarendon, the town seems destined to eventually enter upon city-hood, after its nine years' successful and prosperous career in the midst of what was so long considered a very desert. The abundance of fine grasses and successful raising of cattle in this county in past well attest the possibilities of the man who is not afraid to "put his hand to the plow" and not look back.

Donley's assessed valuation is \$858,537. There are in the county 39,292 head of neat cattle, which is the principal source of wealth. The land valuation is rapidly adding to the population and wealth of the county, and its agricultural and pastoral resources only need development.

Good rains are reported in the coast country, but the country for 100 miles about San Antonio is as dry as a powder-horn, although no losses of stock are reported.

**FARM AND STOCK NOTES.**

A Mission grape vine, 25 feet long, with six branches from five to eight feet in length, grew on Col. Motbie's farm near Baird, since the 26th of April.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Theo. Bjorkman, one of our successful Lipan farmers, cultivated seven acres in sorghum last year, which in spite of the drouth yielded three tons to the acre. The crop readily sold at \$14 per ton.

The aim of every farmer should be to produce from his farm all the bread-stuffs, meats, wool, eggs and poultry that are required for the support of his family, and all this can be done from a farm of moderate size, if it is well managed.

The highest apple orchard in the United States is at Hot Springs, Lake Tahoe, Cal. The trees bear well. This is probably the greatest altitude at which this fruit is grown in this country, being over 6000 feet above the level of the sea.

San Saba News:—Some of the farmers are sowing oats, depending upon future rains to make seed germinate. This is a wise plan, and one every farmer should adopt. Seed sown now will have several days advantage over that sown after the rains shall have fallen.

More money has been paid for trotting stock by Tennessee within the past three months, than by any other state in the Union. Over \$30,000 has been expended at public sales and nearly \$50,000 at private sale. This of course only refers to stock bought outside of the state.

ANOTHER CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—This comes from Georgia to the New York World: put up a good quantity of charcoal and put it in a trough where hogs are to be fed; mix one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine into every gallon of slop and pour in the trough on the charcoal.

The Circleville correspondent of the Taylor Texan says:—"More sugarcane will be planted in this neighborhood next spring than ever before, as the farmers learned it is the best-paying feed they can raise. Our farmers will not plant so largely of cotton this year as last; they will plant more corn and feed."

The Taylor Citizen of last Saturday makes this mention of two of Williamson county's best farmers:—"Messrs. Sloan and Smith, two successful farmers on the Gabriel, were delivering here this week 5000 bushels of their last year's oat crop, sold to Burnham & Green of Waco at 45 cents per bushel."

Callahan County Clarendon:—"It is curious that the cotton of this county is better on an average than that raised any where in the United States. Mr. Lea has informed us that the cotton he shipped this season classed higher than the whole crop he has ever handled in Mississippi, Tennessee or Arkansas."

London Lancet:—"Some 18 months ago a breeder successfully amputated one of the hind legs for injury of a valuable and well-bred Shorthorn cow, the object being to retain the cow for breeding purposes, while a wooden leg was affixed to the stump. Many will be pleased to hear that the object has been fully achieved: the cow is now a mother, and has a fine bull calf running by her side."

The most marvelous milk yield yet reported is that of the Holstein-Friesian cow "Clothilde," which averaged 71 lbs. per day for an entire year—from August, 1865, to August, 1866, making a total of over 26,026 lbs 2 oz. in the year, which must have been fully twenty-five times her own weight. If this milk averaged in quality equal to the general run of milk delivered at these factories of the country, it would have

produced over a thousand pounds of butter, and would have filled twenty fifty-pound tubs. If all the milk was present at one time there would have been about 50 barrels of milk.

Ohio Farmer:—No great array of figures is needed to satisfy the farmer of moderate means that hog raising is one of his surest and quickest ways of making money. It takes less capital than in the rearing of horses and cattle, and it brings returns much sooner. The greatest drawback in swine breeding is the liability to losses from the epidemic diseases which so frequently sweep through the country.

Many articles, like straw, etc., are unpalatable or not relished by stock, although they may possess a high nutritive value. Such stuff should be cut up, moistened, a little grain added and allowed to slightly ferment and soften. If the stock still refuse to eat it, add some cheap, low-grade molasses, and they will take to it like school children to candy. The molasses has a good effect, too. It is largely used in England with coarse food.

The active demand south for Jersey cattle at good prices is the best evidence one could have that the little brown-eyed queens of the butter pail hold first place as favorites with the breeders of thoroughbred cattle. This is the harvest time with breeders north of the southern fever line, as it is only safe to ship cattle bred north of this line to the south in the winter months, but with young animals at this season there is comparatively no danger.

Pearsall News:—The farmers can now commence their work in good earnest, the rain of yesterday and to-day will moisten the soil to such a depth as will permit plowing and planting vegetables may also be commenced. We hesitate to prophesy in Texas weather, but the indications are that we will have a good season now and more rains during the next two weeks. We know of one party who intends starting four plows the coming week preparing for planting 100 acres in cotton.

GRINDING CORN OR FEEDING IT WHOLE.—The relative advantages of these two methods of feeding are often discussed in the columns of the press, but there is no higher authority to appeal to for decision than experiment. This matter has been tried at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station with the result that about eight per cent. more of the organic matter of the ground corn was digested and used than of the whole corn; and farther, that the difference existed in the most valuable—the albumenoid—principles. This was determined by confining the animals experimented upon so that the excrement could be analyzed. The desirability of the portable corn mill is here demonstrated, and large farmers and stock growers and feeders cannot afford to be without one of these mills for reducing their corn to meal, when such results are to be obtained thereby. The portable corn mills are cheap and within the reach of all stock growers.

**Listing Corn.**  
Kansas Farmer.

Seeing in your paper a request of farmers to give their experience in listing corn, I respond by saying that I have used a lister for three years, and like the process in many respects. The principal points in its favor are as follows: 1st. It is the quickest and least expensive. 2d. It will stand dry weather better. 3d. It does not blow down as bad as with the old process. And last, (but by no means least), you get more and better corn per acre. Now, with these facts to start on, let me say to those who have never tried it, that failure often follows the first trial. Now, I know some of you will say I am one of those lazy, shiftless men who think the easiest way is always the best; but not so.

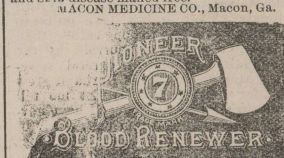
I run my lister from four to five inches deep, with subsoiler, same dis-

tance below, rows three and a half feet apart; harrow over as soon as finished, and as soon as it comes up harrow again. When corn is four or five inches high start the cultivator. Now, here is where the trouble lies, to do a good job and not cover the corn. I make a trough of ten or twelve-inch boards, four feet long; take a piece of two by four inch stuff five and a half feet long; level the edge slightly; nail boards on the edge of two by four; let the two by four end extend one and a half feet beyond your trough. It will be about six inches wide on top and ten inches at the bottom. The reason the trough should be this shape is to keep the dirt from sticking to the sides. Now comes fastening the trough to the plow, so it will not upset. I take a piece of two by four, long enough to fit over the front ends of the cultivator beams; use one bolt in center of cross-piece and end of trough; when the cultivator is on level ground the front end should be two inches from the ground, or two inches higher in front than behind. The trough should be bound on the bottom with hoop-iron to insure wear. With such a rig I can move right along without having to stop to uncover corn. I cultivate three times and try to leave the ground nearly level, and my experience has led to these observations: Don't be afraid of cultivating too deep; you had better stay out of the field entirely than to plow when the ground is too wet; I would rather have ridges six inches high than weeds in the row. Listing is a success when properly handled, and the most skeptical are converted one after another slowly but surely, just as I was. T. H. MANSFIELD, Harper, Harper County.

**A FINE Florida Tonic!**

Mr. FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,  
One of the landmarks of the Georgia Drug trade, now of Orlando, Florida, writes:  
"I can hardly select a single case of the many to whom I have sold Gunn's Pioneer Blood Renewer, but what have been satisfied; and I find it the best remedy for all Skin Diseases I have ever sold, and a Fine Florida Tonic."  
"FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,"  
"Orlando, Fla."

A Certain Cure for Catarrh!  
**AT SUPERB FLESH PRODUCER AND TONIC!**  
Gunn's Pioneer Blood Renewer  
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 Diseases mailed free.  
MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.



**293 COLUMBUS**  
Manure Pulverizer & Spreaders  
SOLD THE FIRST YEAR.  
It is the only Spreader that can be attached to Farm Wagons. It spreads Fertilizers, Lime and Ashes perfectly. Send for Circular and Price Lists. Mailed Free. Address  
NEWARK MACHINE CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

**DR. PERRY'S RUPTURE**  
Absolutely Cured in 50 to 80 Days by Dr. Perry's Pat. Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warn'd ONLY ELECTRIC TRUSS in world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Restorer: worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cures all hernias, Prolapsed N.Y. and hundreds others. Thus stamp-True  
MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO. 304 N. 6th ST. ST. LOUIS

**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.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

**LANDS AND LOANS.**

Money to lend on good farms and fenced ranches, or 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' lien notes.  
505 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

**Mortgage Loans**

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

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

**MONEY TO LOAN**

On Farm and Ranch Property  
in sums to suit. Call on  
**Equitable Mortgage Co.**  
709 Main Street. TEXAS.

**SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS**  
Fifteen Hambletonian stallion colts from New York mares, sired by Dictator Jr. He by Dictator sired by Jay-Eye-See and Phalaris. 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. BOWEN,  
Weatherford, Tex.

**CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE.**

About 70,000 acres sold, in southern part of Panhandle, north of the quarantaine line. Fine grass and protection, well watered, all under first-class fence. About 500 head well graded (muddy she) cattle, with horses and good ranch out-fit. Apply to  
LITTLEJOHN & MARTIN,  
200 Main St., Ft. Worth.

**Pedigreed Stallions For Sale.**

**LAMAR.**  
Sired by Almost Belfounder, he by Almost sire of Westmont sires 2-0-14, and twenty-five others in 2:30 and under; dam, Dolly, by Black Morgan Almost Belfounder. Lamar is five years old.

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

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

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

**10,000 STEER CATTLE WANTED**  
To pasture through the summer in a fenced, well watered, good range on R. d. Rock, Cherokee Strip, Indian Territory, 4 miles from A. T. & S. F. R. R. For terms address,  
WILEY & HARKNESS,  
Arkansas City, Kansas.

**WANTED.**  
100 head of yearling heifers, to be delivered in April next, state prices and where cattle were raised. Address,  
E. MCNICHOLES,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

**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.**  
Seven y-five corn-fat mules for sale; three and four years old and raised in Hill county, Texas.  
COFFIN BROS.,  
Itaska, 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 increased.  
R. B. COOPER,  
Hudson, Grant County, New Mexico.

**CATTLE WANTED.**  
Wanted—From 5,000 to 10,000 head of cattle to pasture. For further information address  
W. M. SNYDER,  
Arkansas City, Kansas.

**FOR SALE.**  
One of the most complete stock ranches in Arizona, consisting of range and water for 10,000 head of stock, together with 350 head of high-grade cattle, four miles of 3 and 4-inch, 100,000 gallons of red-water tanks, a Knowles steam pump (capacity 15,000 gallons an hour), 500 cords of wood, good 5 room adobe house and furniture and all necessary articles for a large ranch. Is an A No. 1 ranch for a large company, as it cannot be encroached upon. The whole will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, address,  
GEO. W. CAMPBELL,  
Dragoon Summit, Arizona Territory.

**PASTURE FOR SALE.**  
22,400-acre pasture for \$20,000. 13,500 acres leased from railroad, 8800 acres owned and title good. \$7000 can run 15 years at 3 per cent.; \$2500 can run 5 years at 8 per cent.; \$5000 can be paid in cattle and sheep; \$5000 cash or good town property. Land is on Big Wichita river in Baylor county, Texas, 15 miles from Fort Worth & Denver railroad. Address, Box 48, Gainesville, Texas.

**WANTED.**  
Fenced pasture of from 25,000 to 40,000 acres, or same amount of land unimproved, in body with good grass and water, that can be leased for a term of five years or more. State lowest price and terms. We have between 400 and 500 beaver three and four years old, for sale.  
MAPLEWOOD LIVE STOCK CO.,  
Kent County, Texas.  
Address, J. D. LUNDY,  
Bandow, Cook county, Ills.

**Ones and Twos.**  
Three to five hundred one and two-year-old steers for early spring delivery.  
G. H. WALKER,  
Smithfield, Tarrant County, Texas.

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

**YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.**  
I am offering for sale, spring delivery, one thousand good prairie-raised North-west Texas two-year-old steers and fifteen hundred same class one-year-old steers.  
G. H. BLENWETT,  
Decatur, Wise County, Texas.

**1500 THREE, FOUR AND FIVE-YEAR-OLD STEERS FOR SALE**  
At my ranch, 35 miles south of San Diego, about 500 are improved cattle. Apply on the ranch, or to H. SEELIGSON,  
San Antonio, 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. HARRD,**  
Henrietta, Tex. &

**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.  
Breeder of and dealers in thoroughbred and grade Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Post-office Burlington, Kansas.

**SOUTHWAYD STOCK FARM**

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

**English Red Polled Cattle!**

Young bulls for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Ad.ress,  
**I. S. HASELTINE,**  
DORCHESTER, Greene County, MISSOURI.

**Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.**

**H. H. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
ROCKFORD, - - ILLINOIS.  
Our herds are represented in the Success, Lord Wilton and Sir Bartle Frere blood.  
Correspondence Solicited.

**One Hundred and Fifty**



Female Durham cattle for sale including cows, calves yearlings and two year olds.  
**G. W. PARSONS,**  
Grand Prairie, - - Dallas Co., Texas.


**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 if of any need. Correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed.

**RUTHERGLEN STOCK FARM.**

**JAMES ARBUCKLE, Proprietor.**  
DALLAS, - - TEXAS.  
Imported and Texas raised  
**HOLSTEINS AND JERSEYS**  
for sale. Correspondence solicited.

**ANGORA GOATS.**



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

**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 BRONZ TURKEYS, IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.  
Eggs in Season.  
Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.  
Mention Texas Live Stock Journal.

**CHOICE CANNINES!**

Those who want a valuable, useful and handsome dog should write to me for prices on my  
**CELEBRATED SCOTCH COLLIES.**  
Send stamp for circular. 4¢ and 10¢ in stamps or cash for a fine photo of one of my imported Dogs.  
Also for sale extra-fine specimens of *Black-and-Tan, Terriers, Beagles, Newfoundland, setters,* etc., as well as pure-bred *Poultry and Fat Stock.*  
Write fully what you want.  
D. Z. EVANS, JR., Germantown, Pa.

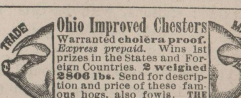
**Rocky Mountain Herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys,**  
Consisting of choice females, headed by the STOKES FOGS-KRIEGER bull,  
"ACE 1898."  
Bull calves and heifers for sale. Address,  
CHAS. E. HILL,  
Valverde Farm, Denver, Colorado.

**POULTRY**


G. W. PLEASANTS, L.  
Box 08, Wright City, Mo.  
High-class fowls and eggs of L. Brahmas, P. Cochins, F. 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.

**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.



**Ohio Improved Chesters**  
Warranted cholera proof. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 3 weighed 2500 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also how to raise them. S. S. SLEETER, Co., Gettysburg, Pa.



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

**The Finest Appointed Hotel in the South.**

**ELLIS HOTEL,**

**EDWARD MULLER, Proprietor**  
FORT, WORTH, TEXAS.  
Good Sample Rooms. Commercial Travel Solicited.  
**Sample Rooms for Salesmen.**

**GRAND HOTEL,**

Cor. Weatherford and Rusk Streets,  
S. E. Cor. Public Square, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Rooms newly furnished, table unsurpassed. Convenient to all street-car lines. The best accommodations for the money in any hotel in the city. Rate, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

in a measure. Such places as Trygillo, Lathrop, Hays, Windham, Adobe and one or two more never existed only in the imagination of the Star Route swindlers, who put them there and made oath to them, by that means largely adding to their annual government salary for mail delivery.

The configuration of the country is most romantic and indicates its healthfulness. The Panhandle is mostly an elevated plains country, dotted by thousands of lakes, which do not hold out, however, through drouth, coursed by the Canadian and its numerous small tributaries through the northern part, and the Red river and its tributaries across the south, and intersected by occasional deep canons. The plains are the more elevated portions, and are quite level. Water is not often found on these plains save in wet seasons, when the lakes contain it; but recent experiments have supplied it in a few places both by digging down some distance and by putting in tanks. Timber is equally scarce with the water supply, or even more so, both on the plains and throughout the Panhandle. The principal kinds found are cedar, cottonwood, and mesquite bushes; the mesquite grows on the level prairies, the cedar among the brakes beside the water courses, and the cottonwood in the river and creek valleys. A good deal of fire-wood used by the people who live adjacent to the large streams is the drift carried down during high water. The choice wood is of course the cedar.

Perhaps nobody who has heard of our Panhandle at all is ignorant that from the days of the Indians to the present cattle-raising has been and is yet the principal, indeed the only, occupation of the people. There are perhaps not less than two million head of live stock, cattle, horses and sheep, in the twenty-seven Panhandle counties, and the taxable valuation of property is fifteen or twenty million dollars. A great share of the land in this section is the Texas school land; of the thirty million acres yet remaining of the great body of the public domain set apart for the benefit of the school, university and asylum funds, most of it was and is located in the Panhandle and in the plains counties lying south of it. Immense tracts of these lands are leased from the state for pastures and under fence, the greater portion of it being very fair grazing lands, and much of it giving promise of developing into fine farming tracts in future. These lands are upon the market for purchase by men who will settle on them—that is, all but the watered tracts—and are also in the market subject to lease for grazing or other purposes, watered tracts and all. Ownership of the land can only be obtained by actual settlement and purchase, at two dollars per acre, in quantities to each individual, of not more than a section—six hundred and forty acres. One-fourth, one-half or three-fourths of a section merely may be taken. The object and the terms in putting this land on the market for sale is expressly to win settlement, so declared; and the requirements binding on the purchaser are set forth in an oath to which he is compelled to subscribe, that he desires the land for a

homestead; that he will move on the land within ninety days and reside on and improve it for three years; that he is not acquiring it for any one but himself; that he is twenty-one years of age; and that the interest will be paid yearly, and the principal within thirty years.

There is but little agricultural development yet in any part of the Panhandle; only in the last two or three years have there been even experiments in raising crops. Such experiments have satisfactorily proved that for vegetables, fruits and the small grains much of this section will one day be peculiarly adapted. The drouth at present is the great drawback to successful farming on any large scale, and it will probably be one of the greatest difficulties for years yet, or until the population and tillage of the soil shall work out the problem of the seasons for themselves. When that is overcome, even the immensity of the plains will have to come under the domination of the conquering agriculturist. At present (September, 1885) the gradual invasion of our plains country has set in from the south, the south-east, and a movement is just threatening along the northern frontier, which is expected by another year to bring in hundreds of families, and perhaps to organize one or two more counties. Such grain and produce of all kinds as may be raised and made for many years yet find a valuable market without having to seek it away from home.

The immense tract of three million acres which was given to the Capitol syndicate, as it is called, for constructing the Texas capitol building, is situated up and down the Western counties, some of it being in Oldham. This has been and is being inclosed for a permanent pasture, and stocked with a vast number of cattle. Half a dozen other prominent companies and many minor holders make the stock business in this extremity of our section a most important one.

Oldham and attached counties are somewhat farther west than the other quarters, and unless the lay of the lands, the nature of the soil and the presence of their rivers and creeks should make it preferable in some ways to other sections, then the stock interests may prevail and predominate in these parts yet, while the advancing immigration is filling up not so far out. At least one important advantage of this portion is the water courses. Flowing streams within a reasonable distance, such as course across the western and northern portion of the Panhandle, are certainly a material advantage. Another is the fact that at this town, Tascosa, is soon to be the only bridge, the only perfectly safe crossing at all times, on any river in the Panhandle country. Such a crossing of such a stream in a sparsely settled country is an advantage to people who have to travel back and forth more or less which cannot be overestimated. It will be no less a benefit to the man who is seeking his home or is prospecting in the Panhandle, especially to those coming from the north and west, and it is destined to make this the highway for immigration and incoming travel. There will be such

railroads running across the country, perhaps intersecting here, from all the corners of the compass, before settlement has fairly demanded or needed them, as will tend to push rapidly the agricultural interest when it is once under way. As for the soil, it is of the same substance and nature almost in all parts, being decidedly sandy. The health is no better anywhere than in this western region, there being absolutely no malarial or miasmatic diseases, and the water obtained by digging is of the purest and best. The population of the whole Panhandle being less than five thousand when everybody is counted, the west part has its proper portion; a full share of the business of the entire country is transacted at Tascosa; and the people are no ways rougher and they are quite as sociable and intelligent as frontier countries can show.

The steady growth and stability of Tascosa as a town, is shown partly in the confidence of the property holders and business men, and in the figures at which real estate is held. Town lots command high prices for the West, decidedly, and show no indication of lowering. Situated in a country whose principal industry is calculated to keep money in circulation, and to insure good prices for merchandise, produce, &c., and to command good wages for such work as can be found, Tascosa, even without a railroad in the Panhandle, is and will be a substantial, progressive, thriving town in a productive, genial, healthy country.

**Fort Worth to Colorado.**

Texas cattlemen are deeply interested in everything that affects their business; and nothing so affects that as the means of expediting and cheapening the marketing of their stock, or transferring their cattle from one part of the country to another. The building of a new railroad that will enable them to transport their surplus product from the breeding grounds of Texas to the maturing pastures of the Northwest, by the shortest and most direct route, is a thing that they cannot be indifferent to. Therefore they look with more than a common degree of interest to the completion of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad through to Colorado points.

The country through which the Fort Worth & Denver runs contains fully one-third the cattle of Texas. The Panhandle counties alone graze two million head. The transportation of these cattle to market is and has been a source of rich revenue to the Fort Worth & Denver, and upon its completion through to Denver this traffic will be enormously increased. For not only will it have the marketing of these thousands of beeves, but it will enjoy a monopoly of conveying the young cattle of the entire state to the maturing grounds of the Northwest.

There are annually 400,000 young cattle driven from Texas to the North and West, to be perfected for market on the pastures of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and the other territories. These cattle will no longer be driven when they have a railroad to carry them. The long exhausting drive, lasting for three months, will be a thing of the past. Instead the rail-

road will carry them through in a week, and put them down in good condition to go to feeding and putting flesh on their frames. Not only the cattle in Northwest Texas, but of the whole state, must come to the Fort Worth & Denver road to get to the grazing grounds, and during the driving season that road will be almost one continuous line of stock trains.

**Rainfall in Northwest Texas.**

Here are some facts fit for the consideration of the people who are contemplating Western Texas and the Panhandle.

The mean annual rainfall of that part of the state West of Fort Worth is as follows:

Point of observation.	Inches.	Point of observation.	Inches.
Bracketville.....	25.13	Fort Griffin.....	24.57
Castroville.....	22.71	Fort McKavitt.....	23.71
Coleman.....	27.71	Graham.....	22.01
Concho.....	25.47	Henrietta.....	24.73
Eagle Pass.....	26.08	Jacksboro.....	26.20
Fort Davis.....	22.45	Mason.....	24.50
Fort Elliott.....	16.47	Uvalde.....	24.60

It is agreed that an annual rainfall of 20 inches is enough to raise fair crops of corn and cotton, if it comes at the season of the year when it can do the most good. But one place in the 14 towns named above shows less than twenty inches. That place, Fort Elliott, at Mobeetie, shows but 16.47 inches. Last year, even in a dry season, the rainfall there was more than 25 inches. These observations were made under the care of the United States signal service, and may be depended upon. They are widely enough extended to be taken as a guide to most of the state west of Fort Worth and they cover periods of time ranging from three to eleven years, so that the average is a good one, showing what may be confidently looked for from one year to another.

Tables of annual rainfall are often misleading, because the rain comes within certain seasons while the rest of the year is dry. The consequence is that for a month or two the country is flooded and for ten months it is parched. Such a country is unfit for agriculture or grazing. West Texas is not of that character. The records show that the average monthly rainfall is very uniform throughout the summer and fall, when it is most needed. The period of the greatest precipitation is from June to September, inclusive, when the rains average from three to four inches. This, too, is the season when they are most necessary to sustain the grass and growing crops and when they can do the most good. With these facts understood it cannot be said that West Texas is a desert, unfit for human habitation. Not only is it good for grazing, but out of limited districts it offers inducements to farmers as well.

The H. Witbeck Cattle company have purchased 200,000 acres of land in Sonora. This tract of land, together with the 20,000 acres in Arizona purchased from Relej Cattle company, will give them one of the best and most extensive ranges in the Southwest. They have also just added 500 cattle to their herd, bought from B. A. Packard, and will continue to make purchases of cattle until their range is fully stocked. The Tombstone, Ar., Epitaph says this company has already expended nearly \$200,000 in ranches and cattle.

decreases with distance from the city, other things being equal.

Fort Worth is a western town, doing business with a country as large as three ordinary states. As that country develops Fort Worth will develop. Men are now paying \$65 to \$150 per acre for lands out from older cities where the prices of products are much lower than here. All the products of the farm are high, but vary according to supply and demand. Truck farms pay well. Lands are a good investment and will continue to be so for some years.

counties in numbers. There is plenty of timber along the streams, and the people claim to make the best brick in North Texas. Brick buildings of home manufacture look well and are cheap. A large business is done in shipping from the Falls.

The Wichita river is a magnificent stream of water and is adapted for manufacturing purpose. The enterprising people of the Falls would give a handsome donation to any suitable manufacturing enterprise.

The schools are in keeping with the town. The central school is a model

Echsner are all successful farmers owning good homesteads, and have prospered since obtaining lands in this county.

Mr. Robt. E. Huff, lawyer and land agent, is an authority on all land matters. He is able and successful, and will attend to land matters promptly.

Stock raising is one of the principal industries of the country. Cattle, horses and sheep thrive upon the rich native grasses. The cattle are classed superior to the Eastern and Southern stock, and some of the bes

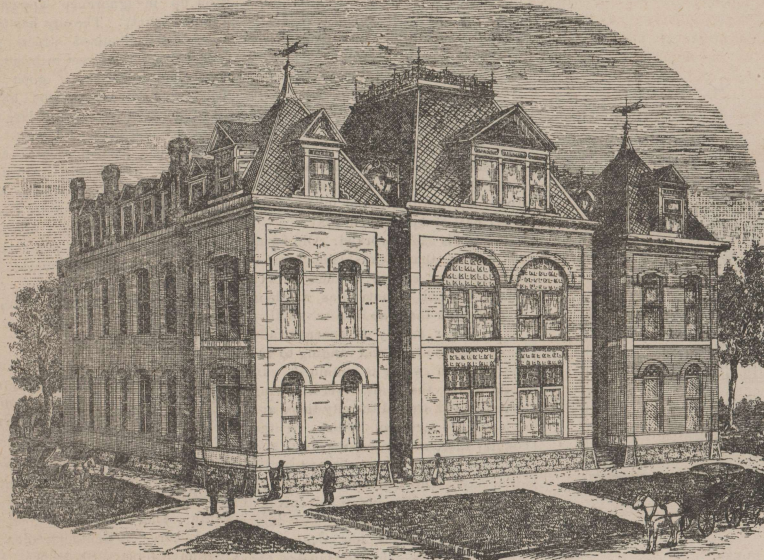
#### OUR UNSETTLED DOMAIN.

##### The Character of the Panhandle, with Important Information for Home-Seekers.

From the Tascosa Pioneer, an excellent newspaper published at Tascosa, we quote the following report:

The Texas Panhandle, in view of its peculiar situation, its immense territory, its climatic condition, its healthy altitude, wide plains, convenient rivers, public lands, but barrenness of settlement and wild history withal, is attracting perhaps many fold more attention from the older states than any section of any other Western state or territory. And whatever description may be sent out of the good and bad of any new country, should be free from all suspicion of an advertising scheme or of an immigration boom. The statements in these columns are intended, by mingling impartially the good and the bad, to convey themselves the proof that nothing is extravagantly drawn. We certainly disclaim any intention of working up an immigration excitement or of discouraging immigration. The cold fact is simply this: The people who cannot come to see for themselves want a reliable published description of that portion of the Southwest designated the Panhandle of Texas. This paper has numerous readers in distant parts, and the list constantly grows, who read it for the information they may get about the peculiarities and prospects of this section. To comply with that wish, to gratify its present readers and to win more by chapters of Panhandle life that shall be truthful and at the same time tolerably elaborate, is the excuse for occupying this space with such account.

The Panhandle proper, which is composed of the following twenty-seven counties, viz: Dallam, Sherman, Hansford, Ochiltree, Lipscomb, Hartley, Moore, Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Oldham, Potter, Carson, Gray, Wheeler, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Greer, Farmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall and Childress, has a total area of about twenty-five thousand square miles; which means something near sixteen million acres. Of all these counties of the Panhandle but three are organized: Oldham, Wheeler and Donley. The others are attached to these for land and judicial purposes. In all this territory there are three towns, and one in each of the organized counties: Tascosa in Oldham county, Mobeetie in Wheeler, Clarendon in Donley. There is a newspaper at each of the three towns. The established postoffices of the Panhandle are Tascosa in Oldham county, Wheeler in Potter county, Zulu in Hansford county, Springer Ranch in Hemphill county, Mobeetie (besides Fort Elliott as a government post) in Wheeler county, Clarendon in Donley, Paloduro in Armstrong, and one or two other boxes of no responsibility nor much consequence. Other offices will be established, it is probable, during the year, where the needs of the neighborhoods are beginning to require them. There will be observed by those who inspect the current maps of the Panhandle certain towns or offices marked on the Canadian river above and below Tascosa which are calculated to mislead



TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE, FORT WORTH.

#### WICHITA COUNTY.

##### A Good Farming Country.

Wichita Falls, the county seat of Wichita county, was the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad for nearly three years. The town is 114 miles from Fort Worth and is located on the Big Wichita river, in the eastern part of the county. It is a substantial place, having lost all the floating element. The buildings are largely of brick, and the streets well drained. The town controls a large trade from the Indian Territory and from the county of Archer.

The soil of the valley lands and along the many streams is very rich and has proved to be largely productive. Sorghum and millet do especially well, producing good forage crops. Last year Wichita county furnished a large surplus of sorghum and millet seed, which was sold to good advantage in Fort Worth for the purpose of seeding farms in the West. This is probably about the best recommendation the county can have, that in time of comparative drouth a seed surplus was produced. The county is partially settled, but there is more room. Valley lands are held around \$8 per acre. Some magnificent tracts of land can be had for that price, and lower. The settler in Wichita county is not in a desert or without company and companionship.

The population is increasing and it will soon rank with Tarrant and Wise

building and capacious, and well attended. There are four other free schools in town, and four more in the county. The school fund is ample for all purposes.

Well water is obtained at a depth of 25 to 35 feet, and there is no scarcity of water in any part of the county.

The town has two banks. The Panhandle National bank, Jno. G. James, president, is a substantial and conservative concern. Several of the large land and stock owners of the county are stockholders in the bank. Whoever may contemplate inspecting the Panhandle can safely remit funds to the Panhandle National Bank of Wichita Falls. There is no national bank in the upper territory, so that Wichita Falls is now the last banking town on the road.

Mr. W. A. Knott is a resident land owner and farmer, and a dealer in land. His farming experience has been satisfactory, and he will cultivate several hundred acres this year. When persons have desired to rent land, he has rented out some good tracts on the shares. In one instance his share of the crop for one year amounted to more than he would have asked for the property.

Dan Waggoner & Son are owners of large herds, and are also successful farmers. McFarland Bros., Wm. Phillips, Knott Bros., Tom Williams, Judge Akers, J. W. Burrows, Messrs. Dodson, Harden, Hawkins and Nick

muttoms shipped from the state have gone from Wichita county.

The county of Wichita has a good name and richly deserves it. The people are mostly from the older states, and seem to have the same ambition to establish good homes, sufficiently large to be divided up amongst their children. Wichita county is no Garden of Eden, but it is a good, productive, healthy county. In a few years lands will be very high in this vicinity by reason of their great fertility.

##### Report of the Matador Company.

The annual report of the Matador Land and Cattle company, headquarters in Dundee, Scotland, for the year 1886, was handed to the JOURNAL man by Mr. James Anderson, cashier of the Texas Land and Cattle company. It shows the entire stock to aggregate 95,066 head. The total sold was 12,947, averaging about \$18.50 a head; this includes old cows, 3421 head, and 1092 head of one and two-year-old heifers; also 116 bulls. There were 21,226 calves branded, against 19,501 the year previous. There were 514 bulls bought at \$70 per head, and 332 horses at \$43.20. In the four years of the company's existence 1720 head of improved bulls have been purchased, costing \$121,000. There are owned 435,336 acres of land, and 262,847 are leased, making a total of 697,183 acres.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

**SHORT HISTORY**

**Of a Wonderful Texas Dry Goods House.**

The rise, growth and progress of the popular dry goods house is one of the most remarkable achievements in the annals of the history of Texas.

Twenty-two years ago, with a staff of three hands, all told, Messrs. Sanger Brothers launched their modest business into the obscure town of Millican, then the terminus of the Houston & Texas Central railway, following the progress of this railway, and finally located in Dallas in 1872. To-day they have over 200 employes in Dallas, nearly 100 all the year round in Waco, and about 35 in their New York office, including five resident buyers and five transient buyers, whose stay in Texas or New York is governed by the seasons.

As a foundation on which to build their business, they laid down for themselves the principle of supplying the public only with goods of a sound and reliable quality on the smallest margin of profit. To this principle they have rigidly adhered, and to its close observance the proprietors attribute much of the wonderful success of the firm. The business was successful from the first. Year by year it grows apace, until now it is the grandest and largest dry goods emporium in the great Southwest.

Situated on Elm, Main and Lamar streets in Dallas, Texas, this house, with all its metropolitan beauty, is a credit to all Texas. It is divided into 39 distinct departments, each under the superintendence of a competent head and assisted by a large corps of salesmen and ladies. All the latest improvements are introduced, including the elevated railroads with balls for cash, elevated stations, with baskets running on wires, carrying goods and packages, hither and thither.

The actual amount of ground floor occupied is equal to a lot 100x250 feet, or ten building lots of 25x100 feet. As will be noticed on the diagram, the carpet, draperies, curtains, upholstery goods, window shades, oil cloths, linoleums, matings, and everything usually kept in a first-class carpet store, occupy the Main street front of 50 feet, and extend back 80 feet. North of this 50x90 feet is devoted to the millinery department. From the millinery department we go east and pass the handsome stairway to the elevated offices and wholesale floors. Next point of interest is the wrapping and transfer department, where the perfect system of remeasuring and checking goods guarantees all customers perfect immunity from any loss through mistakes of clerks, and here also a large space is reserved for packages left by customers to be called for, and where three city delivery wagons three times daily receive their burdens of freight. From this we turn north, where on one side we find calicoes and percales of all kinds, cotton batting, carpet warps, domestics, muslins and cambrics. Next come sheetings, table linens and table covers of every description, towels, lace and other bed sets, tidies, mats, Irish linens, etc. On the other side are cloths for boys' and men's suits, cloths for ladies' dresses and

cloaks, flannels of every and all descriptions, dress linings from cheapest cotton to finest linen, and all kinds of shirting stuffs. In the center is the department of blankets and quilts, where the most select and largest stock of these goods is kept in season; in summer this space is devoted to mosquito bars. On the north side of the building fronting Elm street we find a long counter at which we find hosiery and gloves for infants, misses and ladies.

Upon turning west after leaving the first dry goods aisle to go into the second we pass the toilet goods department, where are kept toilet preparations of well-known makes only. In the second aisle we find woollen dress goods in black and colors, from cheapest to finest qualities, and novelties in fancy dress goods can always be found there. The white dress goods counter comes next, which in its proper season is by reason of its always well selected stock one of the most popular of this popular house. On the other side of this aisle there are velvets and velveteens in plain and brocade, in black, all the new colors, and at every price. The silk department is also in this aisle, which for variety of fashionable and desirable goods will rank equal to most silk departments of houses in the larger cities. Here also is kept a fine line of parasols in all new designs, and ladies' sun umbrellas. We may mention that in the center of this aisle is a row of show-cases running the entire length, in which can always be found a very complete line of all kinds of fancy goods in leather, plush, satin, etc., ladies' bags, belts and pocket-books.

Going to the next aisle we pass the ribbon department and another devoted exclusively to the materials for executing all kinds of fancy work, zephyrs, laces, real and imitation, made-up-lace goods, neckwear, handkerchiefs, &c. Further on we find a department of embroideries of every possible kind, all kinds of beaded dress trimmings, fringes, passementerie, fur trimming and the new feather trimming. On the other side is the department of ladies', misses and children's underwear, and infants' goods. On again looking at the north side of the store fronting on Elm street, we find that this portion is occupied by the notion department, where everything can be found that properly comes under that head, including a full line of jewelry, cutlery, hair ornaments, combs and brushes of every description. The next department that greets our view is the elegant and spacious shoe department, occupying 82x88 feet of space.

Another building, 50x100 feet, is occupied entirely by men's and boys' goods, such as upper and under clothing of all kinds, shirts, neckwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, etc. Men's and boys' hats are also kept in this room. Three floors above this new store, and equal in size, and one floor above the entire balance of the store are devoted to wholesale trade, the basement being used as engine room for elevators and receiving, packing and shipping departments, for wholesale.

On the west side of the millinery department is the express and mail order department, with a large force of ex-

perienced clerks, whose sole duty is to attend with care and promptness to mail orders. This department, we were told, showed the astonishing increase of nearly one hundred per cent. last year. This is only another result of honest dealing, uniform low prices, and the liberality of sending samples to any point, and prepaying express charges on packages of merchandise of the value of two dollars. This enables out-of-town people to do their shopping by mail as advantageously as a city resident.

East of the millinery parlors we pass through a large doorway into a separate room, 50x60, neatly fitted up, and retired from the bustle and activity in the general dry goods department. This is for the comfort and convenience of lady patrons, and contains full lines of ladies', children's and misses' suits, cloaks, wraps, gossamers, jerseys, bustles and hoop-skirts.

Next come ladies' wool, felt and satin skirts, hand and machine made knit goods for ladies, misses and children, ladies' and misses' corsets. In the southeast corner of this room a stairway carries us to the upper floor, where a small regiment find constant employment in the carpet workrooms, millinery workrooms, and dress making workrooms. Here also is found the reception parlors, elegantly fitted up, with commodious toilet-rooms adjoining, for the use of visitors, whether purchasers or not.

The dressmaking department is the latest feature added to this unique establishment. It is under the personal care and supervision of an accomplished modiste of large practical experience in the fashionable world of New England. She is assisted by first-class artists only, and the grandest results are achieved in producing the latest, most fashionable and approved styles, to the delight of ladies of refinement. This branch of their business, although only in its infancy, shows orders to-day from Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Austin, and the best families in every part of our state, also from far beyond its confines.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers. But the whole boundless continent is ours."

The fact of their running with success two large wholesale houses and two large retail houses, with live express and mail order department in two cities, gives them an outlet for goods that is really without limit; the large quantities of goods they are therefore compelled to buy, and the large amount of capital at command, gives them every advantage the market affords, hence their claim to meet all competition, even including Eastern and Northern houses.

In the interest of their two houses, they publish free the Sanger Bros' Home Journal, a sixteen-page monthly devoted to useful information, good taste and home comfort, and in thousands of households in this state it is ranked one of the most welcome of monthly visitors.

Their show-window displays are always attractive, being bright, novel and original, an experienced Eastern adept being specially engaged for this purpose alone.

In conclusion we may add, in the

treatment of their employes they are far ahead of the times. They take a personal and kindly interest in the welfare of all, from the cash-boys to the superintendents, and have ever an encouraging word and smile for high and low alike.

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

The conduct of the Sanger Bros. has an opposite effect, bringing gladness to many a home, and joy to many a heart. Only last year the wisdom and foresight of one of this remarkable brotherhood devised and launched a scheme for providing homes on small monthly payments for their clerks. To-day the Sanger Bros. Employees' Loan & Savings Association is one of the most flourishing, best paying institutions in the state. Presently another member of the firm has suggested the Sanger Bros. Employees' Aid and Benefit Association, providing for nurses and weekly payments during sickness and \$100 at death. We predict another phenomenal success, for

"The heart benevolent and kind  
The most resembles God."

To give our readers some idea of this house we have occupied more space than we intended, and yet we are conscious of having done it but faint justice. We respectfully advise our fifty thousand readers—not all at one time, but at intervals during the year—to make a visit to this, the first dry goods and millinery house in the South; the king of all Texas stores, and the grand sight of the city of Dallas, which, both in its exterior and interior, presents a view to the stranger that will leave him in admiration of the genius and enterprise that built a business of such gigantic proportions.

**Into the Coal Country.**

This side of Trinidad, along the line of the Fort Worth & Denver, are coal beds holding nine feet of clear coal, bituminous, of the best quality. It has been tested, and is pronounced to be a coking coal fully equal to the Connellsville coal. The deposit is inexhaustible, and if no other supply were to be had it could meet the demand of the entire West for ages. The Fort Worth & Denver road runs for twenty miles through these coal fields, and will find a freight traffic in carrying the product of these mines of the most profitable kind.

The West is more dependent upon coal than any other part of this country. It is generally prairie, where coal must be depended upon for fuel as well as for manufacturing purposes. And good coal is very rare in this country, most of it now being brought from Birmingham, Ala., a thousand miles or more. The Trinidad coal will take the place of all other, as it can be laid down at most Texas points cheaper than the Eastern product. Cheap coal would start up manufactures in Texas that would double or treble the consumption, and make the carrying of that article one of the principal railroad industries of the state. The Fort Worth & Denver road is fortunate enough to get into the coal country first, and from these Trinidad mines it will get a carrying trade, not only to Texas, but to New Mexico and Colorado, that will yield it a rich revenue.

## LIVE STOCK EXPERIMENTS.

## Richard Peters' Experiments in Live Stock Farming.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.—"Yes sir," he said, "it was thirty-six years ago! More than a third of a century; and I have been a stock farmer from that day to this!"

My collector was Colonel Richard Peters—the veteran stock breeder of the South. He had come up two pairs of steps without a hobble; and there he sat, rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed, steady-handed, breathing easy and smiling like a boy of sixteen. He had come in to tell me of a trade he had just made in Angora goats.

"I expect," he said, "it is the largest lot of pure Angora kids ever sold in one lot in this country. There were just 100 kids of this year's dropping. The purchaser, a Texas breeder, gave me a check for \$400 for 100 kids—just \$40 apiece. He bought them on the farm, he taking all risk and expense of packing and transportation. I have a flock of over 200 left that double \$4,000 couldn't buy. It is perhaps the largest flock of properly bred, pure Angoras in the world—certainly in America."

"Ah," he said, "had I but known ten years ago what I know now, I would be thousands of dollars better off. When I started my stock farm I was a pioneer in every sense. I was about the only breeder in the South. It looks to me now that I started everything on a wrong basis. And it took me many years of experiment to get right. I had no neighbors then who would try one experiment while I tried another. I had it all to do. In my thirty-six years I have dealt with almost every variety of grass, cattle, horses, goats, hogs, bees, chickens, to be found on the face of the earth. I have never spared money or trouble to give every experiment a fair trial. I have imported animals and grasses from every quarter of the globe. I once paid \$1,000 apiece for a flock of Angora ewes, and again \$1,000 in gold for a Brahmin bull. Many of my experiments have been very interesting."

"Well, now for a talk. When did you buy your farm?"

After persuasion, and modestly—for he is modest, and as hard as an oyster to open—

"I bought my farm in Gordon county in 1847, from a Cherokee Indian. I had been pretty much over the state, having had charge of the locating and building of the Georgia railroad. I never saw any land I wanted till I saw the Gothic valley. It struck me, because it looked like the Chester county lands in Pennsylvania, where I had been at work on the Pennsylvania road. I bought 1600 acres, and learned afterwards that the geological formation is exactly that of Chester county."

"What did you do when you got the farm?"

"I started out on the theory that the Western grasses would not thrive in Cherokee, Georgia. Everybody said they wouldn't, and I never thought of trying. I spent years trying to get a substitute for them I sent to England, all over Europe and into Asia buying grasses, and I tried them all on a liberal scale. At last I have reached a conclusion that would have been worth thousands to me if I had known it ten years ago."

"That the best grasses for North Georgia are the well known grasses of the North and West, orchard grass, red clover and blue grass for the shade. Of these, red clover is the best. In the past three years I have put 250 acres in red clover. This is my process: I use a Kentucky drill which distributes the fertilizer and sows wheat and clover all at once. I take 200 pounds of pure ground bone—the best clover food—to the acre, and plant clover and wheat as I distribute the bone. When the wheat is ripe I cut it, getting from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. I then turn my stock in on the clover, and they have splendid pasturage till

December. I take the cattle off and let the clover grow until about June. I then cut it, realizing from one to two tons per acre. I turn the stock in again and let them pasture on it until September, when the stock are removed and the clover allowed to grow as late as the middle of October, when it is plowed under. Again wheat is sowed, using about 150 pounds of bone dust to the acre. The clover turned under, roots and foliage, enriches the land very much, and the second wheat crop is a fine one. Red clover is the basis of improvement in land, and the basis of a wheat crop."

"Do you keep this up indefinitely?"

"No. After three or four years the land gets 'clover-sick,' as they call it, and needs a change of crops. About the fourth year I run in a corn crop, or cotton, if you like, on the clover land, and then start over with wheat and clover. I am sure that three years' treatment with bone-dust, wheat and clover, besides making safe and profitable crops, will leave your land at least 50 per cent. richer and stronger than before you started. If 1000 Georgia farmers would try this schedule on fifty or a hundred acres each, you would see the happiest results."

"Do you not cultivate lucerne?"

"In a small way. It requires the richest of land. It must be sowed in rows eighteen inches apart, using about twenty pounds of seed and 200 pounds of bone-dust to the acre in the drill. It requires to be plowed and harrowed every fall, using a rich top dressing of stable manure. If not thus treated, crab-grass and other native grasses will smother it out. It costs at least \$50 to prepare an acre properly for lucerne. It is an admirable grass when you do get it right. I have a lucerne patch, convenient to my stables, from which I have made four cuttings a year since 1867, getting from three to four tons of hay per acre. The lucerne hay is very rich. It will fatten stock of itself. The Bermuda grass is good for summer grazing, but does not moderate well in Cherokee. It is better lower down in the state. The orchard grass is perhaps our most reliable grass. But the red clover is the great regenerator of our North Georgia lands, and the best basis of our wheat crops. I have studied my lands for nearly forty years, and I know what they need. They need bone-dust and roots and foliage of clover turned under. These things also carry a fine wheat crop, besides enriching the land. I consider red clover the best thing for North Georgia."

## A TALK ABOUT CATTLE.

"When you began to stock your farm, what did you buy?"

"I bought three varieties of stock that were positively useless to me—Durham cattle, White Chester hogs and Southdown sheep. I lost many of each, and had to give all of them up. Let us take the cattle first. I started with Durhams. They soon showed themselves entirely unsuited to this climate. They didn't take on fat in summer—they ran to bone rather than fat—and they died of murrain by the wholesale. In spite of careful selection, each generation of Durhams grew smaller and more bony. Let me tell you—in all my experience, I have never seen a single Durham calf, born of good parents south of Tennessee, that did not grow up inferior to its parents. I have never known one exception to this rule. I see they are importing Durhams largely into Mississippi now, and that there are Durham and Holstein clubs being made up. I watch the experiment with interest, but I'm afraid it will turn out as all mine did."

"What succeeded your Durhams?"

"After them I tried Devons. They were said to combine beef and milk qualities. I found this to be true, and I was remarkably well pleased with them. They grew finely and appeared to prosper, but proved to be very liable to a murrain known as "Texas fever," or "Red-water," more especially when they were removed from my place to that of the purchaser, and I

lost, on my own farm, over fifty head in two seasons. The experiment was a costly one, as my books show that I paid \$9135 for Devons alone, and fully as much for Durhams—a big outlay in those days."

"And after the Devons?"

"The liberality of my purchases and the scale on which I was breeding, attracted general attention, and the celebrated naturalist, the late Dr. Bachman of Charleston S. C., urged me to try the Brahmin cattle—the sacred bulls of India—holding that they would thrive in our climate. I therefore began the experiment with Brahmins by paying \$1000 in gold for a pure bred imported bull. My herd cost me \$3505 in gold. The animals did excellent, and I thought I had solved the problem. They made fine beef cattle—wonderful—and some of them were extraordinary milkers. I had one grade Brahmin cow that yielded thirty-six quarts of milk per day. I exhibited her at the fairs, and took premiums everywhere. But I discovered that the milk lacked butter-making qualities. Like the Holsteins and all Dutch cattle, where milk or cheese is the desideratum, there was marvelous flow of milk, but small yield of butter, and that of poor quality. And then the Brahmins were the most malevolent animals in the world, with a distinctive aversion to women. I don't think I ever saw a Brahmin cow that a woman could milk. I thought I could improve the butter-making quality of the milk, and soften the vicious temper of the Brahmins by crossing them on the Devons, Alderneys and Guernseys. This cross was perfectly healthy. I never knew of one animal to die of murrain. They made the best working oxen I ever raised. But the thin milk and vicious tempers still remained. You can't sell a vicious cow. The women get against them, and that ends them. So the Brahmins had to go, after a long, costly and hopeful experiment."

"And they were followed by?"

"In crossing my Brahmins with other animals, I had bought some very fine Guernseys from the original Nick Biddle herd. I fell in love with them because of their rich milk, gentle dispositions and adaptability to our climate. There was literally no objection to them. The Jerseys however, of similar build and disposition, at this time came into notice. A Jersey 'herd book' was established, and by lavish outlay and careful breeding, the Jerseys have improved until, as butter cows, they now stand without equals. Had the Guernseys been taken up, they would have done as well. But the Jerseys became the fashion, and I drifted into them."

"And you stand by the Jerseys?"

"Ah, yes. I have a herd of over eight hundred registered Jerseys, which I am enlarging by purchase and increase. Since 1876 I have paid \$8170 for Jerseys alone. I do not at present sell any females, and have more demands for bulls than I can supply. I am perfecting my herd by breeding up to good families. I have two sons of Signal, to which I am breeding my cows. Signal has 13 daughters, nearly every one of whom became famous the world over as butter-makers. Tenella is one of his daughters, and Optima is another, both owned in Georgia. I shall base my herd on the Signals, using as crosses the St. Helens, Danny Rioters and Coomassie strains."

"Why do you principally breed to the Signals?"

"Because they are usually well adapted to our climate, and because it happened that when Signal's daughters made him famous, there were four Signal bulls and four Signal heifers in Georgia. This made them favorites with our people. I keep all my females, and by mingling in them the best butter strains to be found, regardless of expense, I will make my herd as perfect as can be."

"Is the Jersey the best cow for this climate?"

"Incomparably. I believe the Georgia climate is better for them than that

of the Isle of Jersey. They do not take on fat readily when in milk, and this is essential here. They can be made into fine beef cattle too. A friend told me that he saw in the North a pair of Jersey oxen. They were fully one-half larger than the Jersey cows, and superb beef and draught animals. They have become too valuable, however, to make oxen or beef of."

AS TO HOGS FOR GEORGIA.

"You found the White Chester hogs would not do for Georgia."

"Yes. No white hogs will do for this climate. They take the mange invariably, unless you feed them on butter-milk and wash them in it, as they do in Pennsylvania. After the Chester White I tried the Poland Chinas, Suffolk, Neapolitans, Prince Alberts, Berkshire and Jersey Reds, spending, as my books show, from 1847 to 1860, the sum of \$2,555 for hogs alone. I determined then that the best black hog was what we needed, and bought largely of Berkshires. These did remarkably well, taking on fat rapidly, breeding well and proving hardy. But they developed into carnivorous beasts, and nearly ruined me by eating my chickens, lambs, kids and their own young. Besides this, there was a wild streak in them that made them perfectly unmanageable when they ran in the woods or swamps. About the year 1856 I imported quite a number of Essex hogs. They suited me exactly. They are quiet and produce meat at less cost per pound than any hogs I ever saw. They will thrive on red clover alone. The red clover has calmed in it, and this seems to keep the hogs free of worms, their greatest enemy. I don't feed my Essex hogs one mouthful from the 1st of April to the 1st of December. They graze like sheep on the clover and in the woods pastures, where they fatten on mast and acorns. During the three winter months even, I do not give them more than half an ear of corn apiece a day. The Essex fattens to about 300 pounds, according to my experience, at one-third the cost of ordinary hogs. I have a herd of about ninety head, and there is a brisk demand for all the pigs I can spare."

SOME VIEWS AS TO SHEEP.

"I made many experiments with sheep, trying the Southdown first, and then the Cotswold. I found that neither of these thrived well in North Georgia. I then tried the Oxford Downs, the Leicesters and French Merinos, my books showing that from 1847 to 1859 I spent \$2,265 in buying sheep. I finally adopted Spanish Merinos as superior to any other breeds for this climate. They make a capital cross for our native sheep, giving weight and fineness to the fleece and hardness to the constitution. I have recently given sheep up entirely, because I found I could fill my range more profitably with Angora goats."

THE PROFIT IN ANGORA GOATS.

"How did you get into the Angora goat business?"

"I bought, in 1855, some Angoras from the first importation made to this country from Turkey in Asia. I paid \$1000 apiece in gold for Angora ewes, an unequalled price then or since. They were known as Cashmere goats. I was so pleased with them that I made two heavy importations myself, buying selected animals from the best flocks in Asia Minor. These cost me \$250 apiece in gold. I then became satisfied that I could not get perfect animals in Asia. It is part of the religion of the Turk not to interfere with the natural run of his flocks. The goats are bred carelessly, some of them becoming parti-colored with heavy manes on the neck and along the backbone. It took me twenty years, breeding by selection, to establish a perfect animal and get rid of the coarse mane. In breeding up to perfection, I found the males the only ones that had any effect. Selected males improved the stock, no matter what the females were. I have now scores of finer Angoras than can be found in Asia. They represent twenty years of breeding by selection, and the

**Hardeman County.**

Hardeman county has an area of 1335 square miles, and is bounded on the north by the Prairie Dog fork of Red river. The north fork of Wichita river rises in the northwest portion of the county, while Pease river flows through its center from east to west. The territory lying south of the Pease river is watered by the following creeks, viz: Canal, Cedar, Hackberry, Paradise, Big Good, Little Good, North, Middle, and South Beaver, Big Raggedy and Mule; while that lying to the north of the river is watered by North Groesbeck, South Groesbeck, Sping, Wanders', Lineas, Sugar and Pappoose creeks.

The soil in the river valleys is a rich sandy loam, while the prairies and creek valleys vary from a chocolate to deep black soil. In 1885 the yield of wheat on the small area sown was 20

streams are constant in their water supply, while numerous minor creeks are, much of the year, filled with water, although running dry out of the rain period. The lands of Hall county are such as to gladden the heart of those who best know the value of good agricultural soil. Of a sandy loam character, the mixture of rich earth forming a deep and lasting soil is such as would readily be fixed upon for farming purposes. Those who have long since settled in counties adjacent to Hall speak in high praise of the possibilities of this county, and the early completion of the Fort Worth & Denver road through the northeastern corner of it will place all who locate in that county within early reach of the markets. Of the water supply secured by wells, the same may be said as of nearly all this section of the state; at depths ranging from 18 to 25 feet, and

**NOTES FROM THE PANHANDLE.**

**Characteristics of the Virgin Soil.**

Any supposition that the public school lands of the state of Texas, situated in the Panhandle district, will not be settled within a few years is mistaken. There are more people moving into the Panhandle now than have gone into the same country during the past five years

Colonel B. B. Groom, late manager of the Francklyn Cattle company, whose acquaintance with the Panhandle is very extensive, says that the development of the unlimited agricultural resources of that country will place the Panhandle in the front rank of the meat-producing countries. High cultivation of rich and nutritious native grasses will mature the improved stock equal to the best in the older states.

Messrs. Finch, Lord & Nelson o

rrington reports that five of the unorganized counties in his district will per fact organization the present year, the increase in population requiring it.

The extension of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad into the Panhandle will give the capitol syndicate lands something of a boom. The road must run through these lands in the extreme Western tier of counties at least 60 miles. It is expected that the Chicago & Rock Island railroad will cross these lands also, and give this property a railroad pull from four directions. The company have been sinking wells on their property for the last eighteen months.

Mr. W. D. Rippey of Severance, Kansas, a wealthy stockman and farmer, has spent several months in the Panhandle districts, buying lands for intending settlers. He has obtained a number of sections of choice lands. His party is now at Kiowa, Kansas, with trains and effects, and moving to invade the Panhandle. Randall, Potter, Carson and Armstrong counties are their destination. The party consists of fifty families, all well-to-do and able to improve their fortunes in a new country.

The Childress Land and Cattle company have a finely watered tract of land and only bored one well, finding water at 69 feet. The water rises within 19 feet of the surface.

Mr. J. W. Deane, a Kentuckian, who has had several years' experience in the Panhandle, has now a claim of 640 acres in Carson county. He pronounces that county as good enough to grow anything under the sun. He describes the soil as a black land of prairie, broken only by the creeks that head in the county and run to the Canadian. The soil is black loam and ten feet deep. It is rich in the extreme, and the native grass is all mesquite. Water is easily obtained. The interest in this country is so great on account of the railroad junction that every state section is now filed on by intending settlers.

The Francklyn Cattle company have on the plains a well 225 feet deep. Water was obtained in great quantity and sufficient for all purposes.

Archer Williams of Donley county, ranching on McClellan creek, is one of the pioneer farmers of the Panhandle, and raises an abundance of feed.

Mr. J. W. Deane managed the farming operations for the Francklyn company for several years. He reports successful cultivation of wheat, oats, rye, timothy and blue grass; also Johnson grass.

Perry LeFors owns a section on Sweetwater, near the Cantonment, and rented it out, receiving one-third of the crop. Two hundred acres were roughly cultivated, and the corn and oats raised brought \$1600.

Tanks are easily constructed in the Panhandle, and the sub-soil will hold the water. There are many sources of water supply, by artesian wells, surface wells, springs, creeks, rivers, tanks and cisterns. The water supply is a local question. The country is well supplied.

At the Mill Iron ranch in Childress county, at the proposed county seat,



BOWIE, MONTAGUE COUNTY.

bushels per acre, and in many instances oats yielded 75 bushels per acre. Experiments prove that this section is well adapted to wheat, oats, sorghum, barley, rye and all small grains, as well as Indian corn. No cotton has been planted but it is thought that it will do well. Grapes and plums of excellent quality grow wild.

The county was organized in 1874 and Margaret selected as the county seat. Quanah, the terminus of the Fort Worth & Denver city railroad, is the most important town in the county, and lies between Red and Pease rivers, about 6 miles from the former. The town is beautifully situated, and although no passenger trains have commenced running to that point, the town is building up rapidly, and strong hopes are entertained that it will be a point of division, hence a place of considerable importance. Business lots sell at from \$200 to \$500, while residence lots can be had for from \$50 to \$150.

Lands of good quality can be purchased a \$1.50 per acre, while the best quality is held at \$2.50 per acre.

**Hall County.**

Reference to the map appearing in this issue of the JOURNAL shows Hall county to be one of the many Panhandle counties possessing numerous water courses. Directly across the county, east and west, flows the Prairie Dog-town fork of Red river, and into this empty the principal creeks, Mulberry, Morgan's and Berkeley. These

almost at any spot, excellent water can be had. As yet this county is unorganized, but it is understood that by May next organization will have been effected.

The prices of such portions of land as are readily obtainable range according to location, from \$2 per acre to \$5 for unimproved lands, and it is gratifying and indicative of a bright future for this portion of the state that so many transactions in the way of purchase and location of land are occurring almost daily in Hall county. The valuation of cattle in this county is \$438,150, and the total valuation of all wealth in the county amounts to the handsome sum of \$650,186. This is being rapidly augmented by the new-comers, and their products will quickly bring to the front this promising county.

**Texas Land Measure.**

All lands in Texas are measured by varas and not by yards and rods. A vara is 2 7/8 inches less than a yard, being 33 1/2 inches. An acre of land contains 4646 square varas. One labor of land contains 178 acres; 8 1/2 labors 1476 acres, and 25 labors a league. A league and labor contain 4605 acres. To find the number of acres in a tract of land divided the number of square varas by 5646, the number of square varas in one acre.

Mr. Rice Maxey of Kopperl, Texas, purchased an \$85 Jersey cow from R. E. Maddox & Co., of this city.

Burlingame, Kansas, are owners of a magnificent farm and pasture in the Panhandle of Texas, consisting of 25,000 acres. It is under the management of Mr. O. H. Nelson, and upon the tract there is not a scrub animal of any kind. The firm has Herefords and Shorthorns. This twenty-five-thousand-acre property is nearly all good agricultural lands, and in the future settlement of the country it will be one of the best estates in it. Mr. Nelson is successfully raising good crops and increases his farm acreage annually. The property is in Hall and Donley counties, with postoffice at Deep Lake.

The Matador Land and Cattle company, having pastures in the Southern tier of the Panhandle counties, finding the use of considerable winter feed a necessity, have opened up large farms and raise the feed necessary. We learn from Mr. W. F. Sommerville, manager of the company, that the agricultural experiments are very satisfactory and will be continued and increased. The company raise corn, oats, Johnson grass, sorghum and millet.

Captain G. W. Arrington, sheriff of Wheeler county, formerly in command of a company of rangers, has several sections of land in different Panhandle counties. He is now sinking a well on the plains, and expects to get water at less than 100 feet. A man in the same vicinity found water at 87 feet in Wheeler county on the lower bench. He has wells furnishing an abundance of water at 45 feet. Captain Ar-

TOWARD THE NORTHWEST.

Work of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

The original purpose of the projectors of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway company was to construct a trunk line connecting the Southern and Northwestern railroad system by a direct route. The city of Fort Worth was the recognized Southern center, and Denver City was recognized as giving the most advantageous connections as the Northwestern center. The secondary consideration causing the original purpose to be put quickly under way, was that a magnificent stretch of good farming country could be selected for the route. The first month's operation of the road was in May, 1882, so that at the date of the last October

Walters, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Chas. L. Frost is superintendent.

The territory of the Fort Worth & Denver, in common with the entire Western country of the United States, suffered from a severe and protracted drouth, and yet the passenger and freight traffic over the road, as shown by the earnings, was only a fraction less than that of the year previous.

The length of the road is now 191 miles, the last 43 miles having been completed during the past year.

The live stock shipments of this road are extensive, consisting mostly of beef shipments from the ranges to the markets, and from the Southern maturing grounds to the fattening ranges of the Panhandle and upper ranges. Since May 1st, 1882, when the track was but

The next advance will be into the TEXAS PANHANDLE.

Men and trains are now hard at work on the first one hundred and twenty-five miles from Quanah. The route and connections will be best understood by the following extract from the annual report of the road:

"The building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from Kiowa southwest along the Canadian river, crossing in the vicinity of Carson county, and of the Missouri Pacific through Kingman and Iuka, Kansas, thence Southwesterly toward the Beaver, and connecting near our crossing of the Canadian river, the extension of the Rock Island to the Southwest in the direction of Topeka and Hutchinson, indicating a crossing of our line near

and products of that country at least a thousand miles nearer than their way of seeking tide-water at present." \* \* \*

Quanah and Chillicothe are in Hardeman county. The road then enters Childress county in the lower tier of Panhandle counties and passes on in a Northwesternly direction to the corner of the Panhandle. It is generally conceded that no finer country could be selected for development, and settlers of a substantial character are fast absorbing every section of state land. Childress, Hall, Donley, Armstrong and Carson counties are rapidly settling up, through the influence of railroad extension. The Fort Worth & Denver is the pioneer and is opening up a country in every way superior to Western Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado or Dakota.

The products and purchases of a country are shown by the freights handled by the railroads. Here are the goods handled by the Fort Worth & Denver during the year from November 1st, 1885, to November 1st, 1886:

- Brick, 163 tons.
- Lumber, shingles, laths, etc., 21,925,535 pounds.
- Bones, 3277 tons.
- Wood, 9659 tons.
- Stone, 740 tons.
- Wheat, 2,746,248 pounds.
- Corn and wheat, 11,507,999 pounds.
- Horses and mules, 250 cars.
- Cattle, 2928 cars.
- Sheep, 310 cars.
- Hogs, 157 cars.
- Salt, 1010 tons.
- Fence wire, 2,039,533 pounds.
- Fence posts, 459 tons.
- Agricultural implements, 2,845,200 pounds.
- Coal, 1,913,278 pounds.
- Miscellaneous goods, 21,962,364 pounds.
- Cotton, 7,412,793 pounds.
- Cotton seed, 339,540 pounds.
- Hides, 444,263 pounds.
- Wool, 315,500 pounds.
- Flour, 4,387,341 pounds.
- Emigrant moveables, etc., 1,570,494 pounds.

Construction freights, 25,527 tons.

Of the above the brick, stone, wheat, corn and oats, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, cotton, cotton-seed, hides and wool are local products, the surplus of the country tributary to the road as operated during the greater portion of the year, only 128 miles. A vast amount of country produce is classed as miscellaneous. Great quantities of local products are consumed by non-producing cattle ranches and railroad construction outfits, and incoming settlers. Such a statement would make a good appearance on the railroad report of older countries, and the showing is a very good one for a partially settled country in a drouthy year.

The influence of the Fort Worth & Denver road is good. The management is liberal towards patrons. The freight charges are reasonable. There are no cut rates, rebates, pools or other complications. The road is a safe steel rail ballasted track, with good work throughout. Powerful engines, first-class coaches, no sharp curves and no steep grades, and therefore no accidents. The last annual report contained the following:

CASUALTIES.

"There has not been a single accident of any consequence to engines, cars or employes during the year."



COTTON DAY AT DECATUR, WISE COUNTY.

report four years and a half was the life of the road. The gross earnings of the road in that period amount to over one and three-quarter millions of dollars. Does the road pay? will be asked. Here is the answer from the last annual report:

Gross earnings per mile operated.....	\$2,839.32
Operating expenses per mile.....	1,676.40
Net earnings per mile operated.....	\$1,162.92

The annual statements of the road show that it is not likely to fall into the hands of a receiver, as with all fixed charges paid, the financial statement shows \$174,836.04 in the treasurer's hands, sufficient to leave a surplus after paying a dividend of six per cent. The officers of the road are:

- President, Morgan Jones;
- Vice-President, T. W. Pearsall;
- Treasurer, J. T. Granger;
- Secretary, W. A. Ross.

The directors are: Morgan Jones, Fort Worth; J. P. Smith, Fort Worth; Wm. H. Harrison, Fort Worth; J. M. Brown, Fort Worth; Isaac Dahlgren, Fort Worth; T. W. Pearsall, New York; J. T. Granger, New York; A. J. Mayer, New York; and W. T.

forty miles long, to the date of the last October statement, the road has hauled 22,000 cars or 636,082 head of live stock. The through line to Denver will completely dispose of the cattle trail and permit shipments from the gulf to all the beef maturing territory.

The general route of the road is indicated by the accompanying map. Commencing at Fort Worth the stations are as follows:

Stations.	From Ft. W.
Fort Worth.....	0.
Hodge.....	3.9
Galif.....	14.3
Rhome.....	25.
Herman.....	34.3
Decatur.....	39.7
Coven.....	45.4
Alvord.....	51.2
Sunset.....	59.1
Bowie.....	68.
Bellevue.....	78.9
Alma.....	89.
Henrietta.....	95.3
Carlyle.....	104.4
Stock Yards.....	112.4
Wichita Falls.....	113.7
Dargrett.....	124.3
Eurk.....	129.9
Beaver.....	139.8
South Harrold.....	146.2
Harrold.....	147.2
Vernon.....	162.9
Chillicothe.....	178.1
Quanah.....	191.2

our crossing of the Canadian, en route to El Paso, and the development of the Northern portion of the Panhandle due to great influx of immigration, following the progress of the lines from Kansas, has made it necessary for us to extend our line to the Canadian. The company has therefore made a contract with the Panhandle Construction company for the building of this portion of the road. The tendencies of the railroads in Texas throughout the settled counties to push out feeders, no doubt will force them into our country south of Wichita; this makes it necessary that we should extend our line north to a connection in the Northwest, via the Denver & New Orleans, now the Denver, Texas & Gulf railway, which, we are informed, will be extended to a connection with us at the Canadian river during the coming year. With this and the Kansas connection complete, it makes the Fort Worth & Denver City a trunk line to Denver and the East, and gives all the country West of the longitude of Denver a direct outlet to the gulf at Galveston and New Orleans for the transportation of the ores

**GALVESTON'S ADVANTAGES.**

**Texas Stockmen Should Build up a Market at Home.**

GALVESTON, TEX., }  
Feb. 16, 1887. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:  
I have just noticed that our subscription to your valuable paper has expired, and hasten to renew "before you find it out," and stop the paper on us. We are by the JOURNAL as we are by dinner, we can't do without it, so just send it right along and if we forget to send you P. O. order in a day or so just jog us up about it, and it will come.

We desire to say a few words in regard to this place as a market for live stock, which we hope you will kindly give a place in the JOURNAL. Galveston is really the best market in the United States for Texas stock, when not abused by overcrowding and shipping in unadvisedly. Freight rates are reasonable. Charges are very moderate, only 5 per cent. commission and actual cost of food consumed. No pen charges; no stable charges; no receiving charges from railroad to river and from river across a lane to pens, and from stable to pasture, and back to stables, one way each day; and to cap the climax, buyers at other places, when they have got in every other charge that they can possibly think of, and when their toughened consciences begin to "quicken" a little, tack on a labor charge of so much per car, and turn the poor devil of a shipper loose, a sadder, wiser and a poorer man. All Texas shippers will "N. O." the place we have reference to, and will know there is more truth than poetry in what we have said; so enough on this point.

Now as to Galveston, we have the finest little market in the country, but it is too little; it is only a "gem" as yet, and needs careful nursing and hearty co-operation of all Texas and Texans. We need, and must have, and will have deep water. That is one thing we want. But there is another thing that will help the live stock cause amazingly. We want the hearty co-operation of stockmen, and competition among buyers, right here on our market. If stockmen (or other men) who have spare capital to invest and who want to buy cattle of every description, whether for "ranches" or feeders, will take a position here at the yards, or combine and place a reliable agent here to buy for them, they can make fine trades on thin stock, or "tailings" as they are called, suitable for ranching or feeding, thereby forcing up prices on fat cattle, put "good" money in their own pockets, help out their poor brother stockmen, who are forced to put such cattle on the market, and stimulate the butcher to buy up and pay fair prices for good stock. Competition is what we need, and stockmen should have seen and worked this thing to their own advantage years ago. This thing is worked right along at St. Louis and Chicago. Farmers and feeders are represented there all the time and bring out cheap stock which they mature and put on the market in fine condition at a big profit, and take on a new supply of tailings. It can be done here just as well or better, and buyer and seller both be benefited

by it. Depend upon it, stockmen, this plan, and this only, will clear up and give tone to glutted markets. Make better prices for "tailings" (for the butcher won't have them unless you nearly give them to him, and they are as valuable for their purpose on the range, or as feeders, to the ranchman or feeder as any cattle) and you will make fair prices for choice stock, thus helping up and equalizing things all round. This will be a paying investment.

Stockmen! It is for you to see your interest.  
Z. T. WINFREY  
of Winfrey & Co.

**The Clearing Out.**

Many of the stockmen at the Northern markets judge Texas stock by what they see in the yards for sale. They never were more mistaken in their lives. The fact is that ever since the very low prices set in nearly all the stock sent from Southwest Texas has been what is known as scalawags, or the leavings of former years' cuts. Texas stockmen are fully convinced that it will not pay to fence and feed common stock, and for the past few years have spent millions in the aggregate towards the better care and improvement of their stock. Knowing that a scrub will eat as much as a thoroughbred, they are now engaged in ridding themselves of this unprofitable stock, and so long as there is a margin in their favor in the Northern market over the price of hide and tallow on the ranch, all the old bulls, stags and cows are sent to market to make room for the better class of stock that has been secured. As a proof of this you will occasionally see a shipment of improved steers made by the pioneer importers of fine stock, and top prices realized. Only a few days ago Mr. W. A. Pettus of Goliad county, one of the first importers of fine stock, sold a car-load of steers of improved blood in New Orleans for \$65 per head. Does that look as if nothing but scrub stock could be raised in Southern Texas? A year hence, when the pastures are relieved of the worthless incumbrance, the world will be astonished to see the train loads of sleek, red Shorthorns and white-face Herefords that this section of country will send into the markets. The very fact that these ragged animals are now being sent off is a proof that our ranchmen are fully alive to the inevitable change from breeding to maturing that is upon them, and are meeting it in a practical and business-like manner. When these scrubs will not bring the price of hide and tallow in the market they will be slaughtered on the ranch, but they will go all the same to make room for their more aristocratic brothers and sisters. The scrub must go.

Those who have put up hay or fodder and have kept their beeves in marketable condition to the present and till grass is again good can reap the harvest to be had in the beef markets from now on till first of June. Those who have not, but amused themselves at the expense of their "cranky" neighbor, and made fun of the newspapers that advocate winter feeding in Southwest Texas, can bottle up their chagrin and keep it for another season.

**Evidence of Merit.**

The best evidence of the merit of any article offered for sale to the people is its

I Guarantee the Finest Cabinets Made in the Southwest for \$5

**SWARTZ,**

**The Champion Photographer**

**OF THE SOUTHWEST,**

Is making pictures so true to life that his fame has reached many distant cities, where in many instances his work follows.

**PHOTOGRAPHS AND OIL PORTRAITS**

Rival the finest artists of any age or country. Babies are photographed in all their smiling beauty and innocent sweetness. Work superior to any, and prices within the reach of all.

**COTTAGE GALLERY,**

**Main St., Cor. Fifth, FORT WORTH, TEX.**

**REFERENCES.**

As to our reliability, we refer you to the City National Bank, Traders National Bank, and First National Bank. As to our permanent, life-size oil portraits, we refer you to those who have the work in their homes, among whom are the following:

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| J. P. Smith, cattleman.                 | Burk Burnett, cattleman.        |
| E. B. Harrold, banker.                  | W. F. Lake, hardware.           |
| Col. R. M. Wynne, lawyer.               | Capt. E. F. Ikard, cattleman.   |
| Texas Wesleyan College.                 | Capt. J. D. Reed, cattleman.    |
| A. B. Smith, cash'r Merchants Nat'l Bk. | Col. W. C. Young, cattleman.    |
| H. Tully, wholesale jeweler.            | Capt. Julien Field, postmaster. |

W. W. McILHANY. THOS. KELLY. T. B. LEE. CHAS. KELLY.

**W. W. McILHANY & CO.,**

**Live Stock Commission,**  
96 EXCHANGE BUILDING,  
Union Stock Yards, - - Chicago, Illinois.

All stock consigned to us will be met at trains, promptly yarded, fed and watered.  
CHAS. C. FRENCH, State Agent, Fort Worth.

THEO. LAMBERTSON & Co., agts., San Antonio. FRANK GLENN, local agt., Austin.

**CALL ON OR WRITE TO**

**JOS. W. MADDOX,**  
**SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,**  
**FOR LAND OR CATTLE.**

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. No body has ever complained about Silver Leaf Baking Powder because it is full strength, absolutely pure chemically, and makes the most wholesome bread of any powder on the market. The guarantee of J. H. Brown is in itself sufficient to make it go like hot cakes.

Figs are the most easily raised of all the fruits in all Southwest Texas, and yet there are not nearly enough raised to supply the home market. A cutting stuck into the ground anywhere near a spring, tank or running stream of water will make a fig tree without further care. It is useless to speak of the deliciousness of the fruit. The scarcity of figs in this country is almost criminal. There ought to be enough to feed hogs on.

**Don't Waste Time.**

With poorly manufactured or impure baking powder. Buy a package of Silver Leaf 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 Leaf. J. H. Brown guarantees its purity, strength and efficiency.

Mr. G. C. Rhine, the well-known photographer, has made arrangements for taking a very large photograph of the cattlemen while in session at the convention.

Col. Malone of Bee county says that in the 37 years that he has been in Texas he has never seen so dry a winter nor cattle go through it in better condition.

## ROUND-UPS.

Owing to the very dry winter so far no rescue grass has yet made its appearance.

Near Baird, on the night of the 13th, about a mile of wire fence around Roddin's pasture was cut. Fence-cutters unknown.

The San Saba News reports that heel-flies are troubling cattle in that part of the state, but the greater part of stock are in good condition.

D. C. Rachal of San Patricio county says that he has 100 acres of corn over two inches high, and Borden has over 200 acres. How is this for January?

It is said that Kokernot and Guthrie of Presidio county will probably make a drive of stock this season, and probably Mr. Walker of the same county.

At the Maddox stock yards and stables they have one barn filled with 16 fine jacks, ranging in price from \$200 to \$800. The sum of \$750 was refused for the best one.

Messrs. J. S. Andrews & Co. have in their yards fourteen stallions, Clydes, Normans and Hambletonians; also 2 cars Hereford bulls, 1 car heifers, a good lot of driving horses, cowponies, mules and jacks.

Capt. Sam Hatcher says there are several parties here from the Indian Territory wanting to buy three-year-old steers. They think \$15 per head too high for North Texas three-year-old steers for spring delivery.

H. L. and E. S. Newman of the Niborata Cattle company purchased a year or so ago from the Mexican government, two strips of land 6 miles by 100 miles, adjacent to the Rio Grande, for 80 cents per acre. They have just sold the tract to a syndicate and cleaned up in the transaction \$500,000.

Graham Leader.—Mr. J. C. Loving of Jack county says that it has been ten years since range cattle were in as good condition at this season of the year. He says that this is not attributable to the forest leaves alone, for cattle on the prairie look equally as well as those in the timber.

H. B. Allen & Bro. of Hill county have filed suit in the district court here against H. G. Bedford, et al. of Knox county for \$110,000, the amount due on notes for the purchase of a large herd of cattle. The plaintiffs ask for a foreclosure of a lien on 8000 head of cattle in Scurry and adjoining counties.

T. N. Devine of Cable & Devine, Bexar county, who four weeks ago brought in thirty head of Polled Angus and Galloway stock, says that there has not yet been a case of sickness among them. They are fed prickly pear and sorghum and will be kept on that feed till all danger of the acclimation fever has passed.

R. E. Maddox & Co. have at their barn the imported Clydesdale stallion "Red Cross." He is pedigreed and recorded in the stud books of the old country, was imported at two years old, and is now in his sixth year. He shows all the good points of his breed, and all lovers of horse flesh should call and see him. The stallion is valued at \$1,500.

El Paso Inter-Republics.—Messrs. Sam Cutbirth and Tandy, large cattle owners, have returned from a trip to Mexico. They made explorations in the state of Chihuahua and say the water and grass is splendid. Also that it is a splendid country in which to handle stock. They did not make any investments at this time, but may do so in the near future.

In the U. S. circuit court at Dallas Scaling & Tamblin of St. Louis obtained a verdict for \$1500 damages against Ed Emerson of Sherman. Readers of the Stock Journal remember the cause of the suit. Emerson charged Scaling & Tamblin with

dishonest conduct in selling stock consigned to their care, and a reporter of the Fort Worth Gazette had his language published, which led to the suit for slander and the verdict as reported above.

Tascoosa Pioneer.—The indications that numerous "small cattlemen" and prospective settlers will swarm into the Panhandle during the coming spring and summer are multiplying. And while this is going on, there is one thing which we may as well keep in mind: The completion of our bridge over the Canadian, the rapid extension towards this point of the Ft. Worth & Denver railway, and our well-known "natural advantages" are going to bring lots of the gentlemen thronging into and about Tascoosa. This is official.

THE REFRIGERATOR.—There are some influential Dallas cattlemen working in a sub-rosa way to capture the refrigerator which the North Texas cattlemen are expected to support by supplying the cattle to be slaughtered. Some bright morning in the near future the people of Fort Worth will awake and find the Dallas refrigerator scheme alive, never to die, while their own refrigerator still lies idle. When Dallas wants anything she generally gets it, and our merchants are all alive to the benefits of a large refrigerator establishment here.

Hi Millett of Millett Bros. is just back from Kansas. He says that he got a report from the ranch to the effect that all the fine stock, 154 head, received at their ranch in La Salle county were alive and kicking. When had been there a month and passed through the acclimation fever. Also those received by Col. E. R. Lane and Wm. Irvin. All this stock was treated by the prickly pear remedy, which simply consists in feeding them nothing but prickly pear for the first month, and is the most successful treatment ever tried in the Southwest.

Taylor Texan.—The arrival of Mr. John R. Hoxie, late of Chicago, in our city last Sunday, adds another man of wealth to the citizenship of Williamson county. Mr. Hoxie will take up his residence at his country home of 10,000 acres, near Taylor, where he has just completed a residence costing \$15,000. The place is well stocked with fine improved cattle, and is one of the best stock farms of the county. A large portion of his land is in cultivation, and the rest of it will be plowed up as fast as convenient. He says other capitalists of Chicago will soon follow him to Williamson county to engage in putting up factories and other big improvements.

THE FAIRS CONSOLIDATED.—The consolidation of the two fairs at Dallas has at last been consummated, and the Stock Journal congratulates the stockholders upon the happy ending of what at one time seemed might lead to dissensions in future enterprises calculated to build up Dallas interests. The man who engineered the split seems to have lost caste with the promoters of both associations.

Mr. James Arbuckle, breeder of Holstein and Jersey cattle, has purchased a fine tract of land near the fair grounds, east of Dallas, and will improve the same for a fine stock-breeding farm.

Dallas News.—The jury in the case of L. V. F. Randolph vs. W. T. Hudson et al., announced that they had arrived at a decision. The outlines of this case are familiar to many, but a brief summary of the facts will add interest to the verdict. Mr. Randolph, a Northern capitalist, contracted with Hudson Bros. to furnish him a certain amount of cattle by a given date, for which Mr. Randolph was to pay \$30,000, \$16,000 of which was to be paid at the time. The Hudsons then entered into a bond for \$24,000 for their full and faithful compliance with their contract. Mr. Randolph subsequently paid the draft of Hudson Bros. for

\$14,000, upon their statement that they had completed their contract and were ready to deliver the cattle. This, however, they failed to do, alleging that the elements had conspired against them and that on account of sundry visitations of providence they had been unable to make the delivery by the specified time. The cattle were driven into the Nation, where they were seized by Mr. Randolph's agents and returned to this state, and then attacked by Randolph's attorneys. Thereupon Mr. Randolph brought suit for the purchase money advanced, with interest, and the amount of the bond. The jury found for the plaintiff as follows: Cash advanced \$30,000, amount of bond \$24,000, interest on \$16,000 \$106.66, interest on \$30,000 \$382.00, total \$57,926.66. And for the defendants for damages for the illegal seizure of the cattle, \$5000.

Presidio County News.—Green Valley is a strip of country about thirty miles square, and about forty miles south of Marfa and Murphysville. It is a plain, with soil of great fertility. Recently on the Green Valley ranch, owned by Messrs. Chas. Kellogg and E. L. Gage, three wells were sunk at distances of four to five miles apart, and an abundance of water found, in one well at 9 feet, in a second at 13, and in another, on Mr. Kellogg's homestead, at 37 feet. This valley forms an important part of Brewster county, and the water obtained thus easily makes certain its rapid development. A gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with this county, and who has been all over this valley tells us that the soil can be cultivated by irrigation from the wells, and that in ten years time he has no doubt it will be well populated and thoroughly utilized for farming purposes. We enjoy putting well ascertained facts like the above on record, with all that they imply as to the growth and prosperity of West Texas.

Correspondent in the Corpus Christi Caller.—In passing Herefordview I could not withstand the temptation to spend an hour in looking at those white-faced beauties (the Herefords), whose home it is. Mr. T. P. McCampbell was with evident pleasure mingling with and superintending the feeding of about 16 or 20 Hereford cattle. Well may he take pleasure in their company, having, I believe, the prettiest herd in West Texas. It would be folly to attempt a description without more time at my disposal. To be appreciated they must be seen. Mr. McCampbell states that he has wire ordered and will soon sub-divide his pastures into smaller tracts of 450 acres each. In these small inclosures he will place 45 cows and one male, having found by a test that his calf crop will be surer and that his bulls will come out in better flesh in the spring. This decision of this pioneer in fine stock argues conclusively against the pasture system as now conducted and in favor of smaller acreage, fewer cattle and finer blood, and a more free use of agricultural implements. Cattle as Mr. McC. possesses readily find purchasers at \$50 each, yearlings. Compare that price with the average yearling, begging a market at \$8 to \$10. Mr. McCampbell has an order, I think he said, for 70 bulls now. He will dispense with all common bulls the coming season, replacing them with pure Herefords and Hereford-Durham grades.

## A Texas Ration for Butter.

Editors Country Gentlemen:—I have a few Jersey cattle, and should like advice as to the best butter ration out of the material at hand. I use corn, at 50c. per bushel, which I crush in a mill made for that purpose, grinding the corn, cob and shucks (husks) all together; decorticated cottonseed meal, at \$1.25 per cwt.; whole bran, at \$1.25 per cwt.; and for hay I use sheaf-oats or Johnson grass hay, worth in this market about \$10 per ton. Cottonseed is cheap—25c. per cwt.—and I am anxious to use that, either raw or cooked, if I can do so without injuring the quality of my butter.

Marlin, Texas. J. A. M.

J. A. M.'s corn meal, if to be so

called, is what in other places is called "corn chop," and it would have helped to get at the chemical composition of the combined food had he given the weight of husk to the bushel. The weight of cob is well known, but the husk is seldom ground in with the rest. Johnson grass (sorghum halapense) is far preferable as fodder in the ration to sheaf oats. His corn I suppose to be well cured, and to weigh 77 lbs. to the bushel (56 lbs. cob, 14 lbs. cob, 7 lbs. husk).

I will make up a ration of 12 lbs. Johnson grass, 12 lbs. corn chop, 4 lbs. wheat bran, 3 lbs. decorticated cottonseed meal, analyzed as follows;

	Albu- minoids, lbs.	Carbo- hydrates, lbs.	Fat, lbs.
12 lbs. Johnson grass.....	0.80	4.92	0.14
12 lbs. corn chop.....	0.75	6.50	0.42
4 lbs. wheat bran.....	0.40	2.00	0.12
3 lbs. cottonseed meal.....	0.99	0.63	0.36
Total.....	2.94	13.95	1.04

Or this, if cheaper:

12 lbs. Johnson grass.....	0.80	4.92	0.14
4 lbs. corn chop.....	1.33	0.70	0.48
4 lbs. cottonseed meal.....	0.99	0.63	0.36
Total.....	3.00	13.21	1.12

The nutritive ratio of each of these combinations is about 1.5—just a fair butter ration. The last ration will be slightly cheaper than the first, and both will work practically alike when properly fed.

M. can see just what qualities each food brings to the ration. He can also see how he can vary the ration, and the effect of it.

I suppose M. has facilities for cutting the fodder, so that it may be moistened and the ground feed thoroughly mixed with it. Cottonseed meal is a very strongly concentrated food, and the corn chop, bran and cottonseed meal should first be mixed together dry. This will divide and separate the cottonseed meal so as to render it harmless. Then this mixture should be well mixed with the hay or other fodder. The preparation of the ration has much to do with its success.

I do not see what M. can do with raw or even cooked cottonseed, as that very tough husk is still left after cooking, although not so hard as before. A simple hulling machine, that takes off the husk, would prepare the seed for grinding with oats and corn, and then it might profitably be used to a limited extent. One bushel of decorticated seed could be ground with nine bushels of oats or oats and corn. There is too much oil in it to feed, except in small quantity. Decorticated cottonseed meal is obtainable in many parts of the cotton states for about \$18 per ton, and at that price is cheaper than the seed, for it may be used to balance all sorts of poor fodder.

E. W. S.

## The Star Windmill.

The Flint & Walling Manufacturing company, makers of the Star windmill, finding their business in this state sufficiently large to justify them in opening an office and store-house in Texas and to establish a permanent branch, selected Fort Worth as the location. Since the arrival of Mr. Charles E. Eynard, 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.

## Sifter Loaf.

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



**THE HOME SEEKER.****WHAT HE SEEKS AND WHERE TO FIND IT.****Northwest Texas and the Panhandle—The Line of the Fort Worth & Denver.**

The thinking man who contemplates moving from an old to a new country to improve his condition, in pursuit of the means of subsistence and support for himself and family, cannot afford to make a false movement. To travel extensively is an expensive luxury, consequently as a man cannot afford to waste the value of a farm in the fruitless search for an ideal property, it is

Good native grasses;  
Altitude above malarious influences;  
Transportation facilities;  
Educational advantages;  
Good government;  
Secure titles;  
Low taxation.

Very few of the new countries afford all these advantages. In some the water is lacking; in others the timber is not within reach; some sections have neither educational or transportation facilities; while the climate in others is simply unbearable. The arid regions are undesirable for farming purposes, and the new lands available for settlement under the United

mense field then open for the first railroad enterprise. The route was selected because the country was healthy, diversified and productive, capable of supporting a numerous population without the entire dependence being upon only one branch of agricultural industry. The projectors of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad are well satisfied with their choice of route. The road developed the country and relied upon the transportation of the products of the country for its successful operation. It is now conceded that the prosperity of the railroad is a guarantee of the productions of the country tributary to it, and of itself a

The climate is favorable, the winters seldom cold, and no oppressive heat in summer.

The soil is productive,—will raise grain, cotton, corn, sorghum, millet and other forage crops. Small fruits, including grapes, are easily cultivated. Peaches yield abundantly; also apples and pears in suitable soils.

Pure water is found in living streams and springs. In localities shallow wells furnish ample water. In other sections exhaustless supplies of artesian water are obtained.

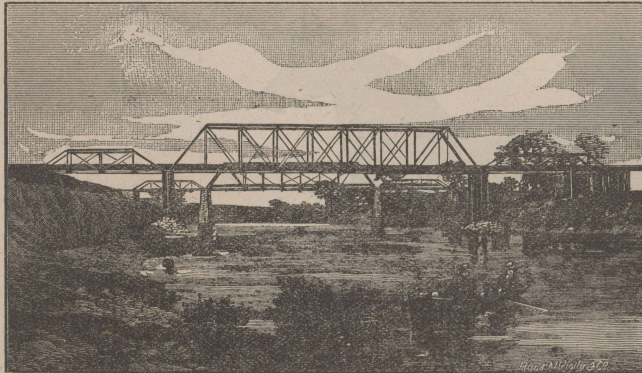
With some exceptions the country is well timbered.

All the lands are cheap, ranging according to quality of soil and proximity to cities from \$2 to \$20 per acre.

In the country we speak of the home seeker can find the foundation of whatever he may require, be it—

- A truck patch;
- A vineyard;
- A nursery;
- A farm;
- A stock farm;
- A pasture;
- An estate.

Homes or investments are to be had on reasonable terms at fair legal rates of interest. The purchaser can buy of the state or individuals. The Fort Worth & Denver road has no lands to sell and is only interested in the continued settlement of the country by industrious and substantial farmers.



RAILWAY AND COUNTY BRIDGES OVER BIG WICHITA RIVER, WICHITA COUNTY.

best to carefully study the information obtained from reliable sources and act only after the information is fixed in mind and is of practical value in determining the selection of a homestead.

It is not necessary to visit a section of the Western country to learn its general characteristics; newspapers and pamphlets will always be obtained containing the general information and including many of the minor details, so that for a few cents, and sometimes without any outlay, the prospecting can be done at home. He can then move intelligently without fear of making a serious error.

Horace Greeley gave the rising generation the advice to "go West," but did not particularize so much as to say due West, Northwest, or Southwest. Mr. Orange Judd, once of the American Agriculturist, now editor of the Prairie Farmer, went so far as to particularize the locations by several lengthy trips into the boundless West. He was searching for farmer's homes, where farmers and farmers sons could settle down and at nominal prices obtain an eighth or quarter section of land and place it in cultivation—the whole investment not to exceed a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Judd found that in Texas a section of good land could be bought at \$2 per acre, in thirty annual payments with 5 per cent interest on deferred payments, and at low rates of state and county taxation.

The home seeker is generally in search of a combination to consist of:

- Cheap lands;
- Pure water;
- Timber for fuel;
- Productive soil;
- Equable climate;
- Sufficient average rainfall;

States laws are very nearly all beyond the reach of educational facilities.

The state of Texas did not cede her lands to the United States on being received into the Union and has the disposition of an immense domain. Nine-tenths of what remains belongs to the schools, universities and asylums and is subject to settlement. The revenue and purchase money is not absorbed by current expenditures of the state, but is rolling up towards an immense fund for educational and beneficent purposes. In Texas as population increases the educational institutions increase also, but the school taxes diminish.

This paper will describe somewhat minutely the strips of country immediately North and South of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad as now operated, and some of the counties through which the road will pass on the route now determined and in the hands of a construction company to build. The line now operated is one hundred and ninety-one miles long, between Fort Worth and Quanah, and the proposed route directly leads to Denver, Colorado, and will leave Texas very near the Northwest corner of the Panhandle. The line as now operated is in Northwest Texas. The extension is in the country properly called the Texas Panhandle. The length of the line in Texas will be about 500 miles.

The entire country in Texas to be traversed by the Fort Worth & Denver railroad will come as near filling the requirements of home seekers as any strip of country in the United States. It was not an accidental location of a route, because it was between some place and some other place, but was the deliberate and careful selection of the most desirable ground in an im-

portant point in the proof of favorable statements about the Panhandle and Northwest Texas.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL cannot be charged with inviting settlement into districts in Western Texas as where strictly farming operations would be precarious. This paper has been accused of trying to keep the settler out, because of continually advocating the raising of stock upon the rich grasses of the country as being the most profitable business in the state; and we now do advocate the same policy, that the true adaptability of Texas is found in the farm and pasture. Between the two, Texas can produce all kinds of stock thirty to forty per cent. cheaper than in any of the other states.

That part of the state specially described in this paper as directly tributary to the Fort Worth & Denver railroad is a good farming country, a good stock farming country, and the best beef producing district in the United States. It is a country in which a man can bring his wife and family and live in peace and security.

There are no Indians here or in any part of Texas, nor roving bands to scare settlers.

The wild animals have disappeared. The wild men—the desperadoes, have gone still further to the west. The laws are enforced. The taxation is low. The children are educated at public schools. The railroad facilities are here. The markets are good. The altitude is high enough for health and not too high for cold. The native grasses are remarkably good. Tame grasses are successfully cultivated. The rainfall is ample and evenly distributed in spring, summer and fall. Land titles are perfect and secure.

**WISE COUNTY.****A Comparatively Old County With Good Lands for Sale.**

Wise county joins Tarrant on the Northwest and is similar in character of soil and climate to Tarrant county, until Decatur, the county seat, is reached. It is a pretty country and diversified, giving up to the settler any variety of soil he may set his heart upon. Lands are at least one-half cheaper than in Tarrant but in no wise inferior. It is location that makes the difference in price. The Western part of Wise and along the railroad runs to timber and sandy land. It is very productive and easily worked, as the soil is very light.

The county is thirty miles square, containing 900 square miles or 576,000 acres. The population is estimated at 30,000.

The average yield per acre is variously estimated. Corn averages 30 bushels; wheat, 15 to 20; oats, 40 to 70; cotton  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  bale. These figures are strictly correct so far as they go but do not convey much information. Crops vary year by year, according to manner of cultivation, character of soil, rainfall, etc. Statistics of a new county must be largely estimated. The best guarantee of the productivity of Wise county is the continued increase in population and in acreage cultivated. Rhyme in Wise county is reported by agricultural implement dealers to be the delivery point of immense farming implement purchases. At this time within sight of the railroad Wise county shows an activity in the cultivation of the soil not exceeded in the older states, as far as the settlements go.

The general elevation of the county is 1850 feet above the sea level—a moderate elevation, but sufficient for health and to insure the county against ex-

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

A Decidedly Hopeful Tone in all Markets. Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, }  
CHICAGO, LL., Feb. 21, '87.

Let the Texas cowmen rejoice. For some time past your correspondent has been harping more or less about the good time coming, but, Mr. Editor, you and your readers may just make up your minds that it is coming this year—always barring labor upheavals.

Last week Chicago received 13,000 more cattle than during the corresponding week last year, but the prospects point to diminished supplies as the season advances. The immense decrease in receipts of hogs has resulted in a remarkable advance, not very choice hogs selling to-day at \$5.75.

Sheep are coming more freely than last year but are holding their own fairly well.

A lot of 20 1002-lb corn-fed Texas steers from Nebraska sold at \$4.05.

Some 120 Wyoming meal-fed cows, 1056-lbs., sold at \$3.70. Union Cattle company.

Last week one car of fancy cattle sold at \$5.50 and two car-loads of steers, averaging 2052 lbs. (think of it!) twice as heavy as No. 1 Texas steers!) sold at \$5.25. These exceptionally heavy cattle, however, are not in very thick demand and do not sell as well as one that is half as old and average-third less in weight.

A lot of corn-fed Texas sheep from Nebraska averaged 88 lbs and sold at \$4.20.

Mr. S. S. Maddox was among the recent visitors; so was Maj. L. N. Fairnes.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange has not yet adopted the rule of the national organization by which commission men are prohibited from employing live stock agents and drummers, and may never do so.

Notwithstanding the presence of Lent, the market for the kinds of cattle in which Texas is chiefly interested continues good. Not many cattle are coming from Texas, but we are getting large numbers of native 800 to 1000 lb cows and they are in very good demand at \$2.75@3.50 for fair to choice "canners." The Lenten season does not in any way affect the canned goods trade.

The fact is, that while the nations of the old world may not go so far as to "loose the dogs of war," they are very busy getting the "dogs" ready and a part of the program is to store up large supplies of timed meats where they can be had when needed. This demand in Europe has completely denuded the Liverpool market of canned meats, and numerous foreign orders are being filled now by Chicago canners.

The supplies of native cows so far this year have been very heavy but prices have been gradually advancing, as the demand from canners is strong and steadily increasing. This makes a very excellent outlook for Texas stock.

The heavy marketing of cows during the past twelve months (largely breeding stock) and now the distressing reports that come from the Montana ranges are all in favor of the Texas cowmen.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

Johnson Grass.

A subscriber and reader of the STOCK JOURNAL writes from Harris county, giving some particulars as to Johnson grass and its cultivation. He mentions the name of Mr. S. Hurd of Bexar county as a gentleman who cultivated 600 acres of the grass and mowed nine tons of hay to the acre. This must have been in a favoring season and under the very best conditions. A letter addressed to him at San Antonio would probably elicit some information.

Johnson grass is perennial and has cane-like roots, or, more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose-quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in the winter. The roots literally fill the ground near the surface, and every joint is capable of developing a bud. One bushel of extra cleaned seed is sufficient for one acre of land. The leaf, stalk and panicles of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms attain a size of one-half inch in diameter and a height upwards of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, for then all live stock are found of it. A few weeks are sufficient to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it, or eat it sparingly.

The following letter from an old Texas cattleman will be of value to everybody seeking information on this subject:

LOST VALLEY, TEX., }  
Feb. 15, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In your issue of the 5th instant you desire information from cattlemen of Texas who have experimented in growing and feeding Johnson grass. I have for the last four years been growing and feeding that kind of hay, and am well pleased with it. It makes more hay to the acre per annum than any other I have ever seen grown in this country. It is the best hay in this country for any animal that eats hay. After the first year with good seasons it will give four crops each year.

When once sown it's there to stay. The ground on which it grows should be broken up with a plow once every two years. I broke mine with a two-horse turning plow. Broke it four to five inches deep and then run a two-horse harrow over it so as to smooth the ground for the mower. For first sowing prepare the ground well and sow from one to one and a half bushels of seed per acre and harrow them in. It grows on any soil, but the stonger the land the more hay.

J. C. LOVING.

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.

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

A. C. HALLIWELL.

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Wholesale Dealers in Whiskies, Wines, and all kinds of Liquors and Cigars. 400 and 402 Houston, Cor. 3d Street. Fort Worth, Texas.

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513 and 515 Houston St. AGENTS—Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors, Lath & Road Powder Co., Glidden Steel Barb 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, &c.

Undertakers.

FLENNER BROTHERS,

Open day and night. Orders by telegraph receive prompt attention. 602 Houston Street. Ft. Worth, Texas.

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Warranted not to slow down of the lower, and that our Gearred Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence. Mrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders. Send for Catalogue and Prices. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.




CLYDESDALE -AND- ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

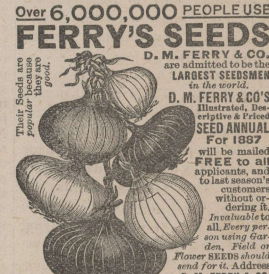
We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world.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



THE BLYAZER IRON WORKS CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO. SOLE MAKERS OF THE VICTOR, NILES & WESTERN MILLS & GENUINE COOK EVAPORATOR THE SORGHUM HAND BOOK FOR 1887 CONCERNING THE CULTURE OF SORGHUM AND ITS MANUFACTURE INTO SYRUP & SUGAR FREE ON APPLICATION.



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\$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN to any person that can furnish an Automatic Swinging Straw Stacker that can do better work than the IMPERIAL STACKER that we are building. Send for circular and price list which will be mailed free. All arc warranted to do good work or no sale. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.



SMALL'S CALF FEEDER. This new animal is appreciated and approved by all progressive farmers and stock raisers. The calf feeds its food slowly, in a perfectly natural way, drinking as well as when fed on its own mother. Circulars free. SMALL & MATTHEWS, 21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.



HOME CIRCLE on trial three months, only one dime. Address, S. L. CARSON, Snow Hill, Tennessee.

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

OPIMUM. Handwritten recipes for curing all eye troubles. Book of particulars sent free. S. M. WOODLEY, N. D., Atlanta, Ga.

## BEEF CATTLE BREEDING.

**Improved Breeds, Grading Up, Etc.**  
Prize Essay by Mr. R. C. Auld in Western Agriculturalist.

Breeding in the sense herein understood may be defined as "the art of multiplying and improving domestic animals," and disseminating the same. Though undoubtedly the principle, or certain principles, of breeding were understood and inculcated by the patriarchs of the earliest times, as also by the philosophers of the countries of earliest civilization, it is not the lights of those times that we follow or pay homage to. The march of evolution has, like the nations themselves, outstripped the vitality of those ancient principles and patterns. With the wending of the peoples and breeds westward an intermingling of the mass took place under new conditions of environment and treatment, which resulted in the foundations of, in our own dark times, the present races as we now have them. Inquiry into the subject of the merging of these various races, out of the chaos of the past into the fixed types we see around us, would be fruitless and needless, when there is so little certainty and so much speculation among the highest scientific authorities. That is another theme altogether. The consideration of "breeding" takes up a more definite area and time—just about one hundred and twenty years.

Within this period, from the native foundations above alluded to, have been "evolved" or "created" the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and the other lesser or fancy live stock that we now possess. It may be said the limit is now reached. While new breeds may be from time to time introduced, yet these new breeds are not new in the sense of never having previously existed, but new in the sense of novelty. They have long existed, but have only come under notice or trial for the properties noticed by particular observers and introduced on that account. For instance, the Swiss Brown cattle are "the latest thing out," though really they are one of the very oldest and purest there is—tracing to the "brown peat cow" of the Swiss pile dwellers or Bos longifrons. The Devons and Shorthorns principally were long the only known breeds here, though Moolies, Longhorns and Herefords had also certainly been introduced. Herefords are regarded, however, in comparison with Shorthorns, a new breed; so are Aberdeen-Angus, Sussex, etc., all of which had existed in longer previous purity. Locality, dissemination of knowledge, and means of advertising made the Shorthorns first famous, and they eventually cut out their old rivals, the Longhorns. Then it was made believe that there was "nothing good" in anything else but the "red, white and roan," so that all other native breeds were ignored, and were, like the prophets, without honor in their own country. The foreign article was preferred because it had a fame abroad.

But this only lasted a short time. It was discovered that it was not to be the only improvable race, but that simply certain principles had been used in the improving that were quite well known, but had not been systematically applied to the native breeds.

As indicated, the Long-horns were

the first breed that received attention from a born innovator. This was Robert Bakewell of Dishley fame, who conceived the idea of abandoning the good old thumb rule of indiscriminate and chance mating that had satisfied his progenitors, and who was struck with the idea of applying certain principles in a certain manner, and to keep doing this till results could be noted. These principles were the simple result of his own close observation since he had been able to use his powers. That constituted the mainspring of the genius of this man—the father of breeders. It is not really known what these principles were that must have guided Bakewell—such men were rarely communicative by speech or pen. But enough is known to guide us to the safe conclusion that they were but the principles that could be read by him whose genius permitted, from the book of nature around, and that only required appreciators of the stocks of their own native places to apply. And applied they were in various degrees of ability and persistence. Bakewell's name is alone associated as the great name of the breeds of horses, cattle and sheep he took in hand—and which have almost become extinct since his magic touch was removed. It may be said that his aim was to increase the fat producing capabilities of the breeds, and that he succeeded beyond expectations is undoubted, to such an extent, indeed, that from this source probably might be traced the failure in the race to propagate itself after he was removed from the control. As any race he carried the "fat laying on" to such a degree that "he entailed on his successors the necessity of producing a machine that could produce lean flesh." And this has gradually come to be the real aim of breeders, till the world possesses a breed that perhaps will never in the future be excelled in that respect, for lean flesh, which means most meat and soundest constitution.

Contemporaneous with Bakewell's latter days were two brothers named Robert and Charlie Colling, who lived in the North of England in the locality out of which first emerged the Shorthorns that soon eclipsed the Longhorns. The Collings seemed to have been disciples of Bakewell and have instinctively discovered his methods. They soon raised the character of their breed to a high pitch of fame that reached all over the civilized world. They were followed up—something they did not happen with the Longhorns—by men or even more determined aim and inclination towards the same end—the Booths and Bateses. Thus the Long-horn died out and the Short-horn lived triumphant.

In the improving of the other breeds I think the initiation of the application of principles was native to the breeders themselves, except perhaps in one case.

In the Herefords, Tomkins, Price and others followed the teachings of their own observant experience. So in the Devons did Davy, Smalley, etc., and in the Sussex the Stanfords, while in the Aberdeen-Angus Watson and McCombie were the fathers of the breed. These breeds have been brought to a high state of perfection, the Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus being (and far away) ahead of the rest, while the other breeds in Britain, though useful in their way, have yet never had their Bakewell, Bates or McCombie.

A comparative inquiry into the improving of these various breeds would form an interesting illustration of the breeding. But the above must suffice, and we must proceed to the consideration of the subject.

It is the principles on which good breeding and improvement of stock are conducted that I have to map out—principles that, hardly known or formulated definitely in the minds of the great breeders themselves, but which their genius instinctively had before them during their operations, and guided the development of improved from common stock; and that must

have been of a highly difficult nature to follow and make subservient to their desires and wishes. The principles that, applied to a race, soon made such a difference that the portion so treated came to be easy feeders, or great milkers, etc., while the other not so treated showed comparatively a retrograde movement. A cow of the one stock and one of the new put side by side on the same keep—one would get fat rapidly, while the other would only get older; one would give much milk, the other none.

Here then is one principle at the start. At the start obtain the best, for whatever purpose, milk, meat, wool, mutton, draft, etc., the animals with the best points indicative of excellence in these respects. The points indicating these cannot be here gone into—they are broadly understood by the generality.

The object in view: If you wish to breed for beef or milk, the breeder must be guided by his tastes, adaptability of his farm and locality, and the prevailing tendency of his district. It would be foolish in the old country to begin a dairy herd where all around him were breeding for beef, or to breed Herefords among the Ayrshires, etc. The old breeder having one aim in view, which we will assume was for beef, had his district to select from and would, the more enterprising and determined he were, ransack its every corner. He would visit every farm or croft where he heard of a good stock being bred, or every roadside old-wife's cow that was famed for the richness of her milk and flesh, or a good calf setter. He would hear of all such at the markets, which are so numerous in the old country districts, which he would attend for the same purpose—of picking up what suited him. The market place was the first great source of the improved breeds—from whence the foundation stock in all cases originally came. The tendency (in Britain) was for movement of droves from North to the South from the earliest times.

[CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.]

**Hogs for Texas.**

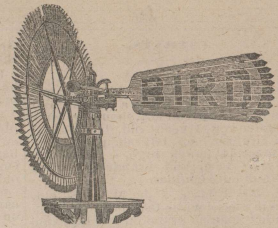
Kansas City Journal.

Messrs. James H. Campbell & Co., the widely known live stock merchants of Kansas City, have at last succeeded in inducing some of the merchants of the southwestern portion of Texas to purchase some of the fine hogs raised in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska and shipped to the Kansas City market for sale. To-day they will make a shipment of extra fine fat hogs to a firm of dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is something like 1,800 miles from Kansas City. These hogs are purchased for their hard producing qualities, and their product will be marketed in Old Mexico.

Messrs. Campbell & Co. deserve a great deal of praise for their enterprise and business sagacity in this matter. With fine facilities for handling live stock, they are always able to bring buyers and sellers together under favorable advantages for both.

Those having cattle, hogs or sheep for sale will do well to put themselves in communication with this firm. They are at all times in correspondence with buyers from all parts of the East and South, and are, therefore, never at a loss to find a favorable market for all stock introduced to their care.

With such enterprising firms as Jas. H. Campbell & Co. in her midst, and working in her interest, it is no wonder that our city has attained her present greatness. Let us have more such men. All the friends of Messrs. James H. Campbell & Co. will be proud to know of their undertakings. Enterprise, a thorough knowledge of their business and of the wants of their customers, and a strict regard for integrity and fair dealings with all whom they come in contact with, have given Messrs. James H. Campbell & Co. the first place in the live stock trade of the whole country. We wish them the greatest success.



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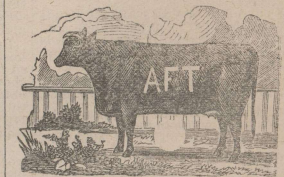
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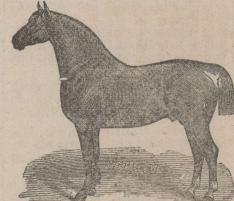
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**FRENCH COACH HORSES.**

WINNER FIRST PRIZE, World's Fair, Antwerp, 1885.

A Breed, combining size, beauty, action and endurance established and reared under the patronage and direction of the French Government.

**THIRTY JUST IMPORTED**

All approved by the Inspector General of the National Studs of France, and the get of Stallions owned by the French Government.

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M. W. L. VINNIE,  
Wayne, DePue Co., Illinois

THE ONLY BREAD  
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**\$50 REWARD**

will be paid for any Grain Fan of same size that can clean and bag as much Grain as ours in one day at our Patent MORGAN Grain and Seed Separator and Bugger or our Improved Warehouse Mill which we offer cheap. Price List mailed free.

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**379 FRUIT TREES**

VARIETIES Vines, Plants, etc.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for Catalogue  
J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold six Jersey heifers for \$225 to parties in this county.

Messrs. Yeater, Burcham & Naylor bought some 100 head more of feeders for from \$1.70 to \$2 per hundred.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold one yearling registered Holstein bull to Mr. W. G. Tubb of Ranger, Texas, for \$100.

A. P. Rachal sold 150 steers to Burcham of Missouri, delivering them at Corpus Christi for \$2 per 100, to go to the fattening pens.

It is reported that Mose McLane, the colored ranchman of Atascosa county, recently bought about 350 head of stock cattle at \$10 a head.

Jack Pomeroy bought 100 head of cow ponies in San Antonio for Bill Cody's (Buffalo Bill) Wild West show that is organizing in New York.

J. M. Kuhlen of the firm of Jno. S. Andrews & Co. sold to Mr. H. A. Hammond of Morgan, Texas, a five-year-old Clydesdale and Morgan stallion for \$250.

A Missouri stockman has just purchased several train loads of grown steers in the southern district at \$13 per head, and shipped them northward.

Mat Murphy of Buffalo, Mont., is at San Antonio to buy a few thousand head of young steers, but seems not to be in a hurry, believing that there is yet plenty of time.

Col. John A. White of the Balcones ranch, this county, the horseman, recently sold his fine black English shire stallion to Poindexter & Fitzpatrick of Kendall county for \$1000.

Jno. S. Powell sold to J. J. Giddings of Ennis a grade Polled-Angus bull at \$90. Mr. Giddings purchased 11 head from Mr. Powell last year and lost only one by acclimation fever.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co. sold one fine jack, to go to Brown county, for \$600; two horses to Mr. A. S. McKinney, to go to Mobeetie, for \$250; and 20 Hereford heifers to W. F. Patterson of Fort Worth.

Letts, Sons & Walters bought about 250 head of stockers from B. L. Crouch of Frio county, for \$2.10 per 100. They have a large lot of their own on the ranch, all of which will be shipped to Iowa for feeding.

John T. Lytle, who was at Denver, says he found but one man there who wanted cattle, and he offered \$12.50 a head for two-year-old steers delivered in Dakota. It is useless to add that no contract was made.

A. Mills of the Cherokee Nation bought about 1200 steers, three years old and upwards, from M. Half on his Pecos county ranch, for \$15 a head. They will be driven to the Texas & Pacific and shipped in a few days.

Messrs. Curtis & Atkinson have sold 6000 heifer cattle for \$90,000, or \$15 per head. The purchasers are Clark & Plumb of Montreal, Canada. The cattle are said to be delivered by the sellers at Camp Supply, but are destined for a Canadian ranch.

James H. Davis's ear-load of improved steers, weighing 980 pounds, 22 head, brought \$3,125 in Chicago. They were grass steers. Adams Bros. of Nueces county sold 50 head the same day, not so good, averaging \$80, at \$2.50.

Jno. S. Powell sold to H. J. Wilson 10 head of high-grade Shorthorn heifer yearlings at \$25 per head. Mr. Wilson has purchased a choice tract of land five miles north of this city and will make a fine stock farm of his purchase.

Tom Davis of Waco was in Dallas this week. He sold to Mr. S. H. Oxshear of Colorado City his four and five-year-old steers at \$25 per head, delivered where the cattle have been

ranging, in the Jumbo pasture, on the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river.

J. A. Dewees of San Antonio has bought out his partner in the Western ranch, Mr. Strickland, the purchase amounting to about 7000 head of stock cattle, for \$10 round. The range is situated on both sides of the Rio Grande about the mouth of Devil's river.

Corpus Christi Caller:—A large purchase of land was made by the Adams Bros. of this county during the week. The property, which is located near the town of Collins in this county and known as the Stillman tract, consists of two leagues (8856 acres) of fine land with several water holes. The amount paid was \$3 an acre, a total for the property of \$26,568.

Victoria Advocate:—Last week we reported the sale of Mr. H. G. Austin to Mr. Simon Foltz of a car load of corn-fed beefs for \$31. The account sales rendered for these cattle by Messrs. DeGroat & Co., show that they netted, after paying all expenses, the sum of \$35.98 per head. The profit on this transaction for the shipper is nearly \$5 per head on these cattle. Who will say it does not pay to try corn-fed cattle?

J. M. Hall, an extensive ranchman of Texas and New Mexico, formerly of this state but now residing in Los Angeles, Cal., was in the city. Mr. Hall has just purchased the interest of Mr. John Flood in the Shorthorn Cattle company of New Mexico for \$75,000, and a portion of Mr. R. J. Bishop's interest for \$33,750. Mr. Flood bought an interest in the San Simon Cattle company for \$26,000 from Mr. Hall, located in Arizona.

Montrose (Col.) Messenger:—Mostyn Bros. of Brown purchased the cattle and range of Messrs. Armstrong & Heard of this place, last week. The price paid was \$34.25 per head, including ranch and summer range. The cattle are a fine lot of young stock, one hundred in number, all bred to thoroughbred bulls. The purchasers of the plant have two fine bottom land ranches, seven miles below town, all fenced and under ditch. It is their intention to seed the same down in grasses to feed through next winter.

Messrs. Yeater, Burcham & Co. have secured all the feeders they need and have left for Kansas and Missouri with them. They got 1200 head down the country, bringing them up the S. A. & A. P. railway, and 750 head at San Antonio. Those bought here were bought by weight, bringing from \$1.60 to \$2.00 per hundred and netting the owners about \$16, which is much better than many of the beefs have netted them in Chicago of late. This is a strong argument in favor of selling by weight, and should convince ranchmen that it is the only way to sell their cattle. Those bought below were from Judge McAllen and Young, who would not sell by weight, but now acknowledge that they must have lost fully from \$750 to \$800 by not doing so. A pair of scales can be put at any ranch in Southwest Texas for from \$150 to \$200.

THE CLIP.

Wool sacks are rising in price. Take care of your old ones if you have any.

A Tarrant county sheep-raiser refused \$1.75 around for a bunch of sheep. He wanted more money and will get it.

The Second National convention of wool growers, dealers and manufacturers will be held at St. Louis on May 11th, 12th and 13th, 1887, inclusive.

The sheep should be looked over to see if they are even in wool. The rough and hairy ones should be turned into mutton. A nice even clip of wool

is desirable. It sells better. We should have standard in everything. The man who has no ideal body to breed to, or type, is always a failure.

Sam J. Jordan, the sheepman of Encinal county, reports his sheep doing finely, and lambing to begin soon. Many in his section have already lambed and had good luck.

On the Chicago market Texas wools are quoted as follows: Fine, 17¢2c; fine medium 4-blood, 19¢24c; medium 4-blood, 20¢27c; low medium 4-blood, 20¢23c; coarse and carpet, 16¢21.

Sheep raisers who will take sheep to St. Louis to be shorn at the National shearing should address Capt. H. C. West, secretary of the Wool Growers' convention, custom house, St. Louis, Mo.

So far lambing in Southwest Texas has been unusually successful. If we have no long wet spells or sleet for the next month, this year's crop will be greater than that of several years past.

Mr. F. G. Oxshear of Colorado City was in Dallas on Thursday. He sold to Miller Bros. & Lewis of Colorado City 1800 graded sheep at \$1.65 per head. They were a good lot and will shear about six pounds.

The Chicago Live Stock Review:—The stocks of refrigerator mutton in London are absolutely amazing in point of magnitude. A good authority states that there have recently been as many as 150,000 carcasses there, in steamers and elsewhere, at one time. The least sign of a rise in the market is followed by a glut of mutton on sale.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer gives a very simple remedy for tape worm in sheep. Take squash or pumpkin seeds, crush them and boil them in sufficient water to make a strong tea. Give each lamb two or three teaspoonful in a cup of water. If preferred, the seeds may be crushed and mixed with ground grain, allowing a handful to fifty lambs.

Cotulla Ledger:—Wool growers in this section report their flocks of sheep in fine condition and if they have as favorable weather two more months as they have had for the past two, the largest crop of lambs will be raised that was ever known to be raised before. There is some scab in one or two flocks, but not enough to amount to anything, besides the flocks that have it are being dipped now.

POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

Price, 50 Cents. (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 vermin, 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 one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 52 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

ECLIPSE POST HOLE DIGGER

The Greatest LABOR-SAVING tool ever invented for digging holes in the ground. This machine works on a NEW PRINCIPLE, and it unlike any thing in the market. We claim for this tool, that one can dig from TWO to THREE HUNDRED holes two feet deep in one day. That it will dig holes any SIZE or DEPTH required, and is exceedingly profitable, also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 52 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, DENVER, COLORADO.

THE COOLEY CREAMER

The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, Which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 100 Lake St., CHICAGO.

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

TO—

NORTHWEST TEXAS,

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

LAND IS CHEAP,

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

COME NOW,

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

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

FARM LANDS.

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

CRAZING LANDS.

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

FENCED PASTURES.

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

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

MILLER & CO.,

P. O. Box 22, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

# SOMMERVILLE & CHASE,

508 Main Street, - - - - - Fort Worth, Texas,

## OFFER FOR SALE:

### BAYLOR COUNTY.

**50,000 Acres Arable Land in the Wichita Valley.**

This land is of the same description as that offered in Archer county, which it adjoins, and is for sale on the same terms. There are three new railroads now pointing towards Seymour, the county seat of Baylor county, which is distant 15 miles from this land. Two of these roads will intersect this property.

### HARDEN COUNTY.

**68,000 Acres in Solid Body Under Fence.**

Within a few miles of the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad; 62,000 acres deeded land, 6000 acres leased. This is one of the best improved ranches in the state, containing all the necessary buildings, corrals, etc., and is now stocked with 5300 head of high-grade cattle and about 100 head of saddle horses. The property is abundantly watered by spring streams and creeks, affording water the year round. This ranch will be sold at a great bargain and on easy terms if applied for quickly.

### SWISHER COUNTY.

**22,000 Acres of Arable Land.**

On both sides of the Tule canon, in which there is good permanent water. This is all fine, smooth land, ready for cultivation. The neighborhood is already comfortably settled. For sale in whole or in part.

### TOM GREEN COUNTY.

**31,000 Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, Under Fence.**

A complete ranch, in fine running order; fine shelter, everlasting water, best improvements in the state; dwelling house of 12 rooms, office and kitchens; garden, 5 acres under stone fence; farm of 50 acres; stabling for 8 horses, with ample lofts; covered feeding sheds for 60 head of cattle, windmill, cistern, etc.; two separate houses for overseers—well equipped; two separate horse pastures of 1000 and 2000 acres, respectively. The fencing is of the best description and in good repair. For sale as a going concern, with the stock now on it.

### WICHITA COUNTY.

**10,000 Acres Arable Land in the Wichita Valley.**

This land is also of the same description as that offered in Archer county, which it adjoins on the north, and is for sale on same terms. It is almost all bottom land, not surpassed anywhere. It is about 5 miles from the Fort Worth & Denver City railway.

### WHEELER AND HEMPHILL COUNTIES.

**45,000 Acres Arable Land in a Solid Body.**

About 10 miles from Mobeetie, the county seat of Wheeler county, and 12 miles from the line of the Southern Kansas railway. All fine valley land with unsurpassed springs of water; part fenced and part now in cultivation. For sale in block or in tracts of 160 acres and upwards, to suit purchasers.

**15,000 Acres Arable and Pasture Land in a Solid Body.**

This is a very desirable body of land, 10 miles from Mobeetie, the county seat of Wheeler county, and is for sale in a body, cheap. There are permanent springs of water, good shelter for stock, and the block can be easily fenced. Three-fourths of the land is fine black loam, readily tillable, there being no timber to be cleared off.

### LUBBOCK COUNTY.

**3200 Acres of Arable Land.**

In alternate sections, near the line of the proposed extension of the Fort Worth Western railroad. All suitable for cultivation. For sale in quantity to suit purchasers.

### HAMILTON COUNTY.

**Fine Sheep Farm.**

2000 acres 10 miles from Hico; part under cultivation, all under fence. There are extensive sheep sheds, a good house, and a complete equipment for sheep-raising. Water is abundant, of first-rate quality and everlasting. For sale in whole or in part.

### CARSON COUNTY.

**5500 Acres of Arable Land Close to Panhandle City.**

In alternate sections, all smooth prairie land, ready for cultivation. Two railroads will be in operation to Panhandle City by 1st Sept., and no better opportunity is offered for safe investment than is now offered in this land.

### CALLAHAN COUNTY.

**Small Ranch, Complete.**

4500 acres arable land, under fence with everlasting springs of water, buildings, corrals, etc.; everything ready for the reception of stock. Fine grazing, and all suitable for cultivation, two miles from the town of Baird on the Texas & Pacific railroad, and only 125 miles west of Fort Worth. This is a very choice property and would make a first-class blooded-stock ranch.

### TARRANT COUNTY.

**Fine Stock Farm.**

2000 acres of land under fence, 14 miles from Fort Worth, 5 miles from Texas & Pacific railroad, and 4 miles from Fort Worth Western railroad. Part in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa, permanent water, wells, houses, sheds, complete and ready for entry. Very suitable for horse or mule raising.

### ARCHER COUNTY.

**80,000 Acres of Arable Land.**

This land is on the Big and Little Wichita rivers; it is a red, sandy loam of great depth and richness, practically inexhaustible. Cotton, corn and all light grains grow and yield good returns; it is also very suitable for alfalfa. Water is abundant and good. There is no clearing to be done, but there is sufficient timber to afford a good supply of fire-wood. It is about 1500 feet above sea level, and extremely healthy. It lies 15 miles from the Fort Worth & Denver City railroad, and a railroad is now being built which will pass through the property. For sale in block or in tracts of 160 acres and upwards, to suit purchasers.

*All of the above Lands are For Sale For Cash, or on Long Time with a Reasonable Rate of Interest. We will give Prompt Attention to all Inquiries, and shall Supply Prices, Terms and all Particulars on Application.*

**SOMMERVILLE & CHASE, Fort Worth, Texas.**

## FORT WORTH'S PRIDE.

## A Brief Description of the Biggest Wholesale Grocery House in the Country.

The visiting stranger in Fort Worth has several objects of interest pointed out to him as worthy of his admiration, and chief among them is Joseph H. Brown's big grocery house. The proud Fort Worthian, conscious of his city's superiority, boasts of our artesian water, which no other city in Texas has the equal of; our thirteen miles of macadamized streets, more than all other cities of the state can claim; our railroads that connect us with every quarter of the country;—and, rising to the climax, he points to the finest and largest wholesale grocery house in the United States, west of the Mississippi river.

There is nothing extravagant or overrated in this boast. An inspection of the interior of the enormous building impresses one with such a sense of its magnitude that he is willing enough to believe anything that is said in its approval. That the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL may gain some idea of the completeness and equipment of this house, we have prepared the diagram on the opposite page, which shows in a rude way the interior arrangement of its contents.

Entering the arched doorway of the main street entrance, passing along the wide hallway, over a tile floor of ornamental design, turning to the right one enters the business offices. The reception room is fenced off from the offices of the heads of departments and book-keepers. Everything is in full view. The exact situation of each desk is shown in the diagram, and a study of it will convey a better idea of the arrangement than can be given in words. It is almost a vain undertaking to attempt to give a word picture of the richness of decoration and taste of design in the furniture of this room. The interior of the building itself is finished in hard-wood, oiled and varnished, and guiltless of paint. The walls and ceiling (22 feet from the floor) are elaborate models of the joiner's art, every piece of wood harmonizing with its fellow, and nothing discordant, intrusive or *outré* is anywhere discoverable. The furniture itself is in keeping with the splendor of everything around. The railings are of carved mahogany; the desks, the most elegant works of the cabinet maker, of mahogany and rosewood. And yet, there is nothing gaudy in style, nor is there anything to show a sacrifice of substantiality and reliability to mere ornamentation. Everything was put up to last, but with a thought of pleasing the eye by grace and beauty of form as well as of satisfying the demand for durability. The private apartment of Mr. Brown is the *chef d'oeuvre* of it all. It is a little recess, fenced off from the main office, the interior hung with curtains of pongee silk; carpeted with the productions of Persian looms, and in all its upholstery and furnishing in unison with perfect elegance. One could not but be struck with another thing, outside of all these trappings; that was the excellent order maintained among all the men in the room, showing the most perfect discipline at the head.

This office is lighted with the incandescent electric light, as is all of the building. A dynamo machine on the place supplies the light to all parts of the main building and to the building in the rear, the "Silver Loaf Baking Powder" factory.

Having feasted one's eyes on the beauties of this apartment, it is time to cross the hall and look at the sample room and its contents. Here we do not find the appointments so costly and magnificent, but they are in fit keeping with the best equipped house in the country. Samples of everything kept for sale are to be found here, in neat cases or in bottles. To attempt to say what all these things are would require an enumeration of everything that man eats or uses, and the STOCK JOURNAL has neither space nor will to give a catalogue of all man's personal needs. It may be that "man wants but little here below," but one could hardly believe it after viewing this array of goods kept for his comfort and pleasure. The samples of cigars require a room to themselves—and it is a big room, and they require all of it.

The rest of the building is put up for hard usage, and for doing the biggest wholesale grocery business in the entire South or West. Beginning with the cellar, we find a space of room 218 feet long by 138 feet wide given up entirely to great piles of barrels of molasses, lard, meats and other products of the farm. The first floor—comprising 200 by 138 feet—is devoted to sugar, coffee, soap and plug tobacco, where great heaps of boxes, barrels and sacks are piled and packed up almost to the ceiling. Around the walls runs a tier of 20-foot shelving, upon which is carried the stock of woodenware and light articles. The second floor is given up to canned goods, flour, smoking tobaccos, etc., and at the top floor, in the third story, we still find canned goods and salt. Communication is facilitated from cellar to roof by means of three steam elevators, which hoist or lower the heaviest loads with almost instantaneous quickness. Every room is well ventilated and lighted. Convenience and comfort of employes have been consulted in every detail, and there seems to be nothing left to make this building, outside and inside, everything that is claimed for it—the largest and best equipped grocery house in the world—yes, in the world. An arithmetical calculation will show that the four floors, each 200x138 feet, contain an aggregate of 110,400 square feet of space to do business in—an area equal to almost three acres.

The house is situated adjoining the railroad reservation, where every railroad in Fort Worth sends its cars. Two switches bring cars to the southern front and the rear of the building, where goods are loaded in them directly by the porters, and all charges for drayage are saved to the customer. There seems to be nothing to add to the arrangements that could enable groceries to be handled more expeditiously, or at smaller cost for human service. If there is anything of that kind to be added it will be put there as soon as its existence is made known to Mr. Brown.

A single instance may be related to show how the magnitude of Mr.

Brown's business and his native enterprise and sagacity enable him to take advantage of favoring circumstances to lay in goods. There was lately a cut in rates of freight from New York to Texas of about fifty per cent. Immediately Mr. Brown ordered 123 car loads of groceries, and by this means saved several thousand dollars in freight, which his customers will get the benefit of.

The trade of this house is co-extensive with the state of Texas. Seven traveling men represent it in all parts of the state, always alert and enterprising to advance the interests of their house, and untiring in their zeal to extend its trade, seconding by their efforts the advantages that the firm possesses for selling goods lower than any competitors. The annual sales now go up among the millions, and every year shows an increase beyond the business of the preceding ones. It is no depreciation of other houses to say that Mr. Brown's sales are greater than those of any other two wholesale houses in the state.

## The Baking Powder Factory.

Immediately in the rear of the main building, which has just been described, is the baking-powder factory, where Silver Loaf baking powder is made. This building might with propriety be called an annex, as it is in reality a part of the other, though separated from it by Rusk street and the railroad switch. Standing alone, it would be an imposing structure of itself; but by the side of the immense mass of the wholesale grocery house it is dwarfed and cast almost into shadow. It is worthy of a special description, because it is a part of the system of Mr. Brown's business, and yet is devoted to a special purpose.

The baking-powder factory is a solid stone structure, three stories in height, the first story 75x100 feet, the others 50x100 feet. An "ell" for boiler house makes the additional 25 feet on the ground floor. The boilers, two 50-horsepower monsters, run the machinery of both buildings—the dynamo machine and elevators.

Though this is called the baking-powder factory, it is not limited to the manufacture of that article alone. The business of roasting and grinding coffee and putting it up in packages, of making candy, chewing gum, flavoring extracts, vinegar, bluing and ink, in wholesale quantities, is carried on here, and indeed the whole place is a bee-hive of workers and a chemical laboratory combined. Each department of the business has a room devoted to it alone, where skilled artisans and chemists are engaged in the production of the various qualities of goods. Everything is provided for doing the work in the most skillful and expeditious manner, and on a large scale. The machine for roasting and grinding coffee disposes of 3 to 5 sackfuls at a time, and everything else is carried on on a scale of equal magnitude.

Silver Loaf Baking-Powder has won its way to the shelves of nearly every grocery in Texas, and the pantries of nearly every house-wife. Entering the field so late, when it was fully occupied, it

has won its way against the fiercest competition by pure force of merit, and where it has once obtained a footing it has maintained its place against everything. Its yearly increasing sale testifies to this fact.

This article would be incomplete without a brief chapter devoted to the man whose energy, foresight, and wide grasp have, within a few years, built up the largest wholesale business in the whole Southwest, in a frontier town. It is scarcely a dozen years since Joseph H. Brown began business in a modest way in the humble frontier village of Fort Worth—a village without a railroad, and on the very confines of civilization. His entire stock of groceries then was less than his sales of a single day now. His means were small, but they were so wisely employed that every month beheld an increase, and he was not long in winning those essentials to successful business—the confidence of the commercial world, and credit. His advance has been without a check, until he now stands, confessedly, without a rival and his field is still enlarging.

Nor is Mr. Brown so wrapped up in his private affairs as to be indifferent to the general interests of Fort Worth. In public spirit he is as tireless and liberal as in his own business. Any enterprise designed to promote the welfare of his adopted city finds in him a ready backer, and his purse and time are both liberally devoted to building up everything that advances the public prosperity. Such a man is Joseph H. Brown, and that is why Fort Worth is proud of him.

A BELATED subscriber, W. C. Rogers of Vineyard, writes: "Either a local or a general herd law will be a curse to any grazing country. Fence pastures or farms, one or the other." This is only one more vote against the herd law, but it is a superfluous one. The letters received at this office from about 900 cattlemen and sheepmen show that about 600 or more are opposed to a herd law, either local or general. A large majority ask only that the land system shall be simplified so that the user of public lands may know what is expected of him and what to expect of the state. We believe that the legislature will give them this boon.

DEHORNING cattle is coming into use very rapidly. Dehorning stock has its great advantages in the fattening pens and in the cars, but by far the most practical and effective dehorning in the long run is to breed on the several polled breeds. One cross with a muley will do away with the horns and at the same time increase the weight and worth of the animal a large per cent.

This dry spell proves the oft-repeated assertion of the STOCK JOURNAL that wells properly distributed at least doubles the grazing capacity of a range. Where they have been sunk no complaint is heard, and where they are not, little sympathy is wasted.

Those wanting bulls should be getting them very soon, before warm weather sets in. Last spring calves are by all odds the best age for imported stock.

R. B. GODLEY,  
Sec. and Treas. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

JOHN FLOOD,  
Vice-Pres. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

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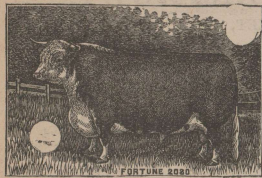
Do an exclusive commission business for the purchase, sale and delivery of stock cattle and any class of steers.

**Unsurpassed Facilities, Reasonable Charges.**

Write to us when you want to buy or sell cattle or ranches in New Mexico, Arizona or Texas. Mr. Flood, having practical experience of 25 years in the cattle business, will have charge of the live stock department. References given when desired.

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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, (2080), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blackest family of the breed. SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4027).

GROVE 4TH. (18733), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (2390).

DUNSBURY 2D, (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4957). To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at any salestable, 1,604 and 1,606 Bell St., Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

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## DAVID BOAZ,

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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.

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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

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## TO THE AFFLICTED.



## The Blind Restored to Sight.

We, the undersigned, of Terrell, Kaufman county, Texas, having personally known Dr. J. H. Payne for some length of time as an expert Oculist, and having observed the extraordinary success which has resulted in his practice in Ophthalmic Diseases, it is with pleasure that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly commend him to the confidence of the people as a trustworthy and skillful Oculist, and his success in many seemingly intractable cases has been really marvelous.

We are cognizant of the fact that many patients have come to Dr. Payne for treatment who 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.

In the treatment of Granular Conjunctivitis, Pannus, Films, Opacities of the Cornea, diseases of the Fibrous Tunic and Pterygium he is without a peer. And his method of treatment in Exophthalmia is really novel, without enucleation, an operation new and painless.

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

We can not, without 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.

J. D. Harrington, M. D. M. H. Neely, Pastor  
G. W. Gray, M. D. M. E. Church,  
Dr. A. H. Hardin, Frank Houston,  
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Inquire for the "GENUINE GLIDDEN" for sale through some appointed reliable merchant in nearly every town in Texas. This wire is so generally called for and preferred that it has come to our notice that very many unscrupulous dealers in inferior grades and styles of wire represent to their customers they are furnished Glidden wire by them, and when put to use, and 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 the "GENUINE GLIDDEN BARB WIRE" to be certain to get it, which is always FULL WEIGHTS, and will withstand a uniform tensile strain of 1500 pounds. We doubt if dealers handling the various styles and grades of other wire will call your especial attention to the full weights and uniform strength of their wire. Ask or send for one of our Glidden Barb Wire Pocket Compendiums, fully descriptive of this superior Wire containing calendar for 1887, tables of general information, and latest complete map of Texas. All letters of inquiry will receive our best attention.

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A Large Number of Grade Percheron Stallions,

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I also offer for sale my trotting stallion Chevalier, seal brown, 16½ hands high, fine style, five years old; got by Chevalier, he by Kersage, he by Volunteer, he by Ivesdyke's Hambletonian, dam by Green's Bashaw. Has had but very little training, but will show a "chirry" gait.

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

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