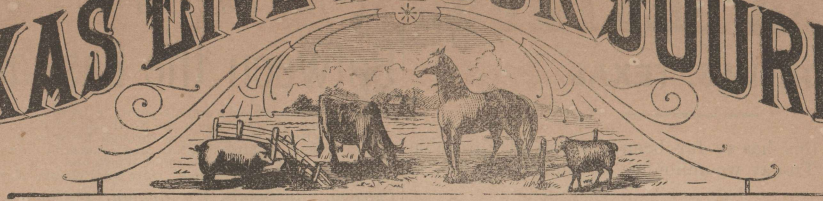


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, MAY, 1887.

NUMBER 9.

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Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, which thus afford the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of

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SEPTEMBER 13, 1884.

ISSUED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY

—BY—

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Monthly Edition, 75 cents a Year

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There is more wool grown on each sheep than formerly, the average having doubled in twenty-five years. In 1860 the average product was 2½ pounds per sheep, while last year it had risen to 5 pounds. This is due to the grading up of the common flocks, and improving by the use of Merino rams.

Gov. HUGHES of Arkansas has telegraphed the commissioner of agriculture, asking that an inspector be sent to that state to examine some herds of cattle that are suspected of having pleuro-pneumonia. We trust it will turn out to be a false alarm. If there is pleuro-pneumonia in Arkansas, it is getting dangerously close to Texas, and without a quarantine law we have no way to protect ourselves, except through the bureau of animal industry.

"PONY CATTLE" are the favorites in the live stock markets just now. It is not the 1800-lb. or upwards coarse six and seven-year-old steer that tops the market, but the round, butter-ball two and three-year-old 1000 to 1200-pounder. Stock growers should keep this in mind and breed accordingly. The round little fellow will bring as much money, and it can be turned twice while the big fellow is once, this being itself recommendation enough to decide the matter in the mind of any practical man.

The stockmen of Texas are under a big load of debt to Col. Ike T. Pryor for the work he is doing in behalf of the refrigerator at Houston. At a meeting held in the town of Mason last week he so fired the people with enthusiasm that they subscribed a thousand and beeves to the refrigerator, and passed resolutions pledging their support to the enterprise. A few more such workers as Col. Pryor will make the refrigerator an assured fact and provide a home market for Texas beeves. Long may he wave!

THERE are 22 cotton-seed oil mills in Texas, and two recently burned which will probably soon be rebuilt,—the largest number in any state. If these turn out five tons of cotton-seed meal

per day, each, 110 tons, they could fatten 330 beeves per day, or 120,450 a year. To fatten these beeves would require 4,818,000 bushels of corn, equal at 50 cents per bushel, the ruling price in Southwest Texas, to \$2,409,000. To feed this to the steers, together with prickly pear, a saving could be made of \$1,084,050 over that of corn. This is a lesson in economy worthy of careful study.

A WRITER of experience in a Northern agricultural journal puts feeding of a steer to increase 300 pounds at \$37. This is on the most approved economical plan, estimating corn at 50 cents per bushel, bran at 75 cents per hundred, the rough feed cut, and all damped and mixed together. Putting the price of steers at \$18, at which Dr. Carothers figured his prickly pear and cotton-seed meal-fed steers, you must sell at \$55 to come out even. Dr. Carothers fed prickly pear and cotton-seed meal, and put on over 300 pounds in 100 days, for a total cost of \$7.80, and selling at \$4.25 per 100 he made a net profit of over \$8.08. Had he sold at \$5, as calculated by said writer, he would have realized a profit of \$15.28.

Mr. Brooks' Plan.

The plan of Mr. G. L. Brooks, to organize the meat producers of the country in a mutual protective association for defense and advantage, is, we believe, the most practical solution of that problem that has been presented, and it is one that can easily be carried out. Mr. McGillin's plan might be practicable, but it will be impossible to bring any large number of stockmen to accept it, and for that reason we do not look for success in that direction. But Mr. Brooks' plan will command favor, and it can soon be carried out, and very little money is needed. Organization and association are the chief requisites, and there is nothing in the way of them.

The main thing to be looked at is cheap railway transportation. There is a way being prepared for this relief which should be noticed in connection with Mr. Brooks' mutual association. Upon the completion of the Fort Worth & Denver railroad to Pueblo, the whole Northwest will have access to water transportation at Galveston. From Denver to New York is over 2000 miles. To Galveston it is but half that distance, and beef can be sent from there to New York at a small fraction of the cost of shipping by railway. If the stockmen will organize and make arrangements to ship their stock over one line, they can get the nearest and best outlet to the seaboard over the Fort Worth & Denver; and with a knowledge that the traffic will be sufficient to justify the outlay, the steamship companies can be prevailed upon to put vessels in the trade between Galveston and the Eastern cities that can carry all the beef that the West can furnish, at rates that no railroad can approximate to.

Let us have a discussion of this matter, and do something very soon. We are burning daylight.

The Cattle Drive.

The movement of Texas cattle northward is very sluggish and backward. At this time last year there were contracts

for 160,000 cattle to drive to the Northwest. Now we do not estimate the number above 50,000.

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

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

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

Chicago's Braggings.

Diffidence is not one of Chicago's sins. It is certainly a great city, and now the dictator in the beef market, but when it comes to claim for itself the great horse market, it will yet find some opposition to its cheeky pretension. The horse trade of that city for 1886 amounted to 26,388 head. San Antonio, with only 40,000 inhabitants, and away down in the Southwestern corner of the great American world, shipped 46,365 head out by rail to the North in 1886, and some 15,000 more were sold by the commission men here and delivered at the nearest station to the ranch, making an aggregate of 61,365 head, which is \$4,977 more than bragging Chicago handled. This season, owing to the prevailing drouth, the aggregate will fall a little short of last year, but still it will lead Chicago. Horses are bought here by the carload as one would buy single heads in that little village by the lake. Don't go to blowing on horses, or you will draw out some stories from this section that will astound the world.

The Interstate Commerce Law.

There seems much uneasiness among the ranchmen of the West as to the effect of the interstate commerce law on live stock rates. In reality it should not affect us in the least, except by putting every one on an equal footing. The intention of the framers of the law

was that, because a man shipped 100 carloads he could have no better rate than the man who has only one load, and to prevent discrimination in favor of one town as against another. For example, the rate on live stock on the Southern Pacific railway is the same to New Orleans, or St. Louis via New Orleans, from Marfa to Rosenberg, a distance of nearly 600 miles. The law does not affect this rate, but it will not allow a lower or higher charge at any of the intermediate points. Flour is the same rate on the Missouri Pacific at all points in Texas, but it does not allow a lower rate at Waco because there is a competing line there. If Waco is given a low rate, all the other stations must have the same. A rate cannot be changed until ten days public notice is given. Practically the railroads, or rather the stockholders, will be largely the beneficiaries of this law, but not so the officers. Heretofore a railroad officer could engage in a private enterprise and by making the concern special rates and rebates, crowd out competition. It is reasonable to believe that officials were personally benefited by the great majority of special rates that they made, to the detriment of the stockholders of the road and rival institutions. Hence the bitter opposition of such officials to this bill that aims to correct one of the most grievous evils that has cursed the business of this country for many years. Some of the orders and new regulations made by them are more in spite to make the law obnoxious than to comply with the same. It lies with the commission to take these autocrats down a peg or two or force them to resign, and have the railroads run for the benefit of everyone alike.

How it Cuts Up.

Ever since the announcement of Dr. A. E. Carothers' experiment of fattening beeves on prickly pear and cotton-seed meal, the "old residents," "prominent ranchmen," and "practical hard sense men" have predicted all sorts of failures, and advanced inconceivable objections to the innovation. If it was a good thing, why did not their fathers do it before them? Among the senseless things said about cotton-seed meal and prickly-pear beef are that it was not sweet nor wholesome, and also that it dressed so low that butchers would never buy it the second time. For information on these points, the STOCK JOURNAL man called on Messrs. Carolan & Russell, the enterprising refrigerator meat market men of San Antonio, who recently bought a car-load of Dr. Carothers' beeves. Mr. Russell says that not one complaint has yet been heard as to the flavor, but quite to the contrary, Dr. Amos Graves, one of the leading physicians of this city, after giving it a fair trial, is now sending all his patients in need of beef tea to this market for this beef, believing it far preferable to the poverty-stricken blue beef that has always been a prominent feature in the San Antonio meat markets. Mr. Russell says that he does not believe that the most fastidious can tell the difference between this meat and the corn-fed.

As to the dressing, Mr. Russell, as a butcher, is fully satisfied. The first and largest of the car-load weighed

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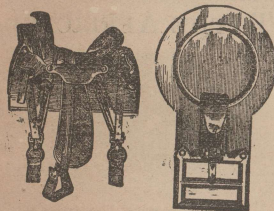
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And all who ride a Saddle.

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Girth Fastening!

Patented by a practical stockman and endorsed by all who use them. Any one purchasing a pair of these Lightning Girth Fasteners from any dealer will receive a ticket entitling him to a chance in the drawing for a

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All Saddle Dealers

Will sell this girth fastening. If your local dealer don't keep them, send your orders to

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THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

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The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it liberal supply aboard and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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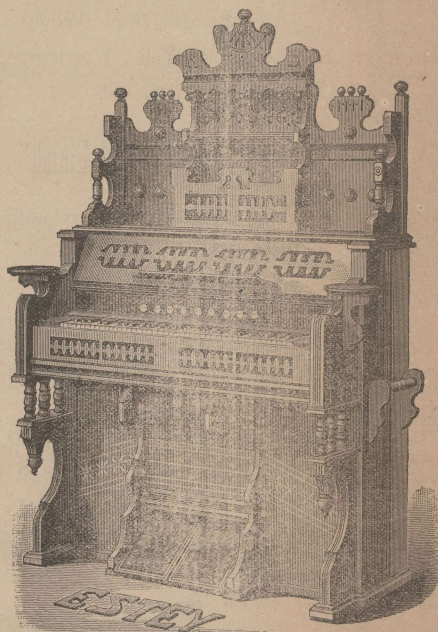
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WEEKLY OR MONTHLY

Texas Live Stock Journal.

By the First Day of June, 1887,



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This style, 52 Parlor Estey Organ, is really a most desirable instrument, and can but commend itself most effectively to everyone. By a comparison of its dimensions with others it will readily be seen that this organ is in no sense diminutive, and we assure the reader that the material and workmanship is first-class. The case is not as expensive as some, but it is certainly very attractive. One 2½-octave set of Diapason reeds; one 2½-octave set of Vox Jubilante reeds; one 2½-octave set of Melodia reeds; one 2½-octave set of Viola reeds; with Vox Humana, Grand Organ, etc. Eleven stops; Tremble Coupler, Bass Coupler, Diapason, Vox Jubilante, Melodia, Viola, Dulciana, Dolce, Vox Humana, I. Forte, II. Forte. Height, 6 ft. 2 in.; length, 4 ft. 4½ in.; depth, 1 ft. 11 in.; weight, boxed, 380 lbs.

It is a source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of the Estey organ that such a large number of the instruments made by them during the last 40 years (more than 175,000) are to-day rendering most excellent service.

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The Stock Journal Publishing Company,

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Fort Worth, - - - Texas.

New Quarantine Rules.

The bureau of animal industry has issued new rules for the government of that department which are much more stringent than those hitherto in force, and can be made effective in confining pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases. Texas cattlemen, in the absence of any state quarantine law, will welcome this new effort of the commissioner of agriculture as a proper move in their favor. The new rules, which supersede those now in force, may be briefly summarized as follows:

The chief of the bureau of animal industry is required to send inspectors to points where he has reason to believe any contagious disease of cattle exists. The inspector is required, in case he finds the disease actually exists, to impose temporary quarantine, notifying the owners and warning them not to remove the quarantined animals, under the penalties imposed by congress. The chief of the bureau of animal industry is required to report to the commissioner whenever he is satisfied that contagious disease exists in a locality, and that there is danger of its spreading to other states and territories, whereupon the commissioner will quarantine that locality, cause the diseased animals to be slaughtered and the infected premises to be disinfected. Should any animal be permitted to go into such premises before the disinfection is officially declared complete, a second disinfection will be ordered at the expense of the owner. All quarantined animals will be regarded as affected with contagious disease and any person moving them from the infected district will be prosecuted.

The chief of the bureau may cause exposed animals to be slaughtered whenever it is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disorder from one state or territory to another. Provision is made for the appraisal of and payment for the slaughtering of animals. Whenever it is deemed necessary by the chief of the bureau to supervise and inspect any lines of transportation doing business in more than one state, and the boats, cars and stock yards in connection therewith, he is required to designate suitable inspectors and make necessary regulations for the quarantine and disinfection of such boats, cars and stock yards as are suspected of being affected with disease. Whenever any inspector is prevented or obstructed or interfered with in the performance of his duty, he is required to call upon the police authorities for aid and protection, and, if this is denied, he is then to call on the United States marshal for force and to file information with the district attorney. Should it be found impossible to enforce these rules in any state, the commissioner, if he thinks the exigency requires it, will declare the state in quarantine, and any person removing animals therefrom except upon certificate of an inspector of the bureau, will be prosecuted.

Condition and Prospects of the Cattle Interests.

The rains have put a new face on the range cattle business in Texas. Two weeks ago, when cattlemen were confronted with the probability of a drouth and no feed or water for their herds, they either had to sell at what

was offered, in order to save anything, or send their cattle to the Indian Territory or elsewhere to graze, which few were in position to do. Between the upper and nether millstones of necessity and shrewd buyers, some were likely to be crushed. But now a new face is put on their prospects. The rains have supplied them with water and grass, and they can hold their herds on the accustomed ranges until buyers are ready to pay fair prices, or they can, in a short while, with good grazing, ship to market a fair lot of grassers, which are now bringing enough to pay for the transportation and a fair profit. The effect of the rains has been, therefore, to put the cattlemen of Texas in a more independent position, and to enable them, in a measure, to ask prices.

There have also been good rains in the Northwestern states and territories. This, too, will help Texas stockmen. The Denver Range Journal says: "Should the expected spring rains not come, very few Colorado cowmen will care to increase their holdings. On the other hand, a rain that would insure an abundance of grass would decide many cattlemen to buy." This means that they will want Texas cattle to fill their ranges if the rains come to provide grass. Well, the rains came, and Texas has the cattle. They can be had at decent prices, in any quantity, but they are not to be given away.

The mortality amongst cattle in Montana and the far Northwest was so great last winter that some of the ranges are comparatively vacant. They must be filled up, and if the cattle companies who suffered the losses are able to buy, they will want thousands of Texas cattle to take the place of those whose bones are bleaching on the plains. But it must not be thought that Texas will sell an animal to take the place of every one that died. In some cases the proprietors are so crippled by their losses that they can't buy, and in other cases the range was overcrowded, and there is no desire to stock it up again by fresh purchases and importations.

But, looking at the situation fairly, considering everything for and against, the STOCK JOURNAL can congratulate its readers that they are fully fifty per cent. better off now than they have been for a long time, and we believe the signs favor them still more.

Shipments of Live Stock.

For the past thirty days there has been considerable movement in live stock shipments from points out on the Texas & Pacific railway west, and the Missouri Pacific, and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railways from the south. The Missouri Pacific company here have received about 1500 cars from Texas & Pacific western points and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Southern points. These went to Gibson, Vinita, and Russell Creek, stations in the Indian Territory, and are being driven to the ranches from these points. The Missouri Pacific also hauled to these points about 1500 cars from points on their line south of here.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe report 274 cars which went to Ardmore station on their new line in the Indian Territory. One hundred and ninety-four of these cars were from points

south of here on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and 80 cars were from Southern points on the Missouri Pacific.

The Fort Worth & Denver hauled 360 cars which were unloaded at Henrietta, Harrold and Vernon. These were from points south on the Missouri Pacific and Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and were shipped by the following parties: J. T. Hale, 13 cars; Sam Lazarus, 17 cars; J. H. Stephens, 190 cars; S. B. Serack, 17 cars; A. P. Rachal, 67 cars; H. D. Rogers, 48 cars; A. H. Pierce, 78 cars.

The movement is confined chiefly to yearling and two-year-old steer cattle, but there have been some stock cattle shipped from western points on the Texas & Pacific. The shipments above enumerated for the past thirty days will aggregate about 90,000 head, and evidences the fact that Texas will keep up her record this year in the way of turning the Northern ranches with young cattle to mature into beef.

ONE good feature of the interstate commerce law is that making railroads liable for losses by delays in transportation of stock. Heretofore it has been a common occurrence, when a shipper was ready to ship, having been promised cars at a certain time, to find that his cars had not yet arrived, and he has been put to the expense of holding the stock sometimes for days. Under the present law, the company is liable for all such expenses after the time promised. Shippers should make a note of this, and save themselves many a dollar by the carelessness of the railroad officials.

WE ARE getting there. The Houston scheme has scared up the Chicago men, and they propose to make a move towards the range by putting up packeries in Kansas City. This makes a shorter haul, and more competition for Texas beef. When it is found that it is yet too far off, and that the Houston men can afford to outbid them, they will come in and also put up establishments on the coast and use the sea, the cheapest commercial highway, attracting hives from Kansas and Colorado, in place of sending to that country, as we do now.

THE STOCK JOURNAL commends the proposition to the cattlemen of Texas to raise a fund to erect a simple monument to the memory of the late Col. Cunningham. He was zealous in his devotion to their interests, and they cannot show their consideration for him in a more appropriate manner. The STOCK JOURNAL will receive subscriptions from any source for this purpose, and from week to week publish the names of the donors, and will head the list with a subscription of \$5. Who will follow?

THE English agricultural journals teem with correspondence advocating protective duties on wheat. The English farmers cannot compete with our farmers, and they demand protection, or declare they will be ruined.

OWING to the practice now of using benzene to extract every possible particle of oil from linseed, that product is almost valueless as a stock feed, and

cottonseed meal is growing in demand for feed all over the Eastern states and England.

THE time is near at hand when a land purchaser for ranch purposes will require the presence of prickly pear alongside of water and grass.

Important Action of the Colorado Sanitary Board.

The following telegram was received and handed the STOCK JOURNAL by Harry Taylor, agent for the bureau of animal industry, to publish for the information of drovers now on the trail for Colorado points, and those of our readers who contemplate driving their cattle to or through Colorado this season. Mr. Taylor has gone to Denver to confer with the sanitary board, and will return to Texas in a few days.

DENVER, COLO., April 19, 1887.

Col. H. M. Taylor, Agent, Dallas, Tex.:

The Colorado Sanitary board established the following rule: All cattle south of the 37th parallel north latitude, and east of the 100th meridian west longitude, and all cattle south of the 34th parallel of north latitude and east of Pecos river in the state of Texas, which have been shipped any portion of the way to this state from south and east of the definite lines hereinbefore named, be required to consume not less than 75 days in quarantine or en route upon the trail before they will be allowed to enter this state. All native cattle which shall have been six months north of said parallel 37 north latitude and west of said 100th meridian west longitude, and all native cattle, or cattle which have been six months north of latitude 34 and west of the Pecos river, shall be entitled to certificate of health on inspection if found free from disease and proof is made that the regulations of this rule have been complied with. All cattle admitted or to be admitted into this state from points south of said lines, which are being driven by trail, and which are intended for points north of the Arkansas river in this state, or points beyond, are hereby required to strictly confine themselves to the defined and established trail on range 41. This revokes and supersedes all previous agreements and regulations.

OLNEY NEWELL,

Editor Colorado Range Journal.

A Tribute to Col. Cunningham.

ABILENE, TEX., April 18, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

The stock interest of Texas has sustained in the death of Col. S. P. Cunningham a loss that will long be felt. No man worked more faithfully than he, as the agent of the bureau of animal industry, to subserve the interest of the range cattlemen of Texas.

We who have lived in West Texas and are now engaged in the cattle business, know only too well the effect of a quarantine law and its twin sister, the lease law. They have affected the cattle business, but amid all our adversities we ever had a true friend in Col. Cunningham.

As a tribute to the memory of the man I would suggest to the members of the Colorado and Brazos Stock association that we all, each and every one of us, subscribe the modest sum of \$5

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Refrigeration and Shipping of Meat.

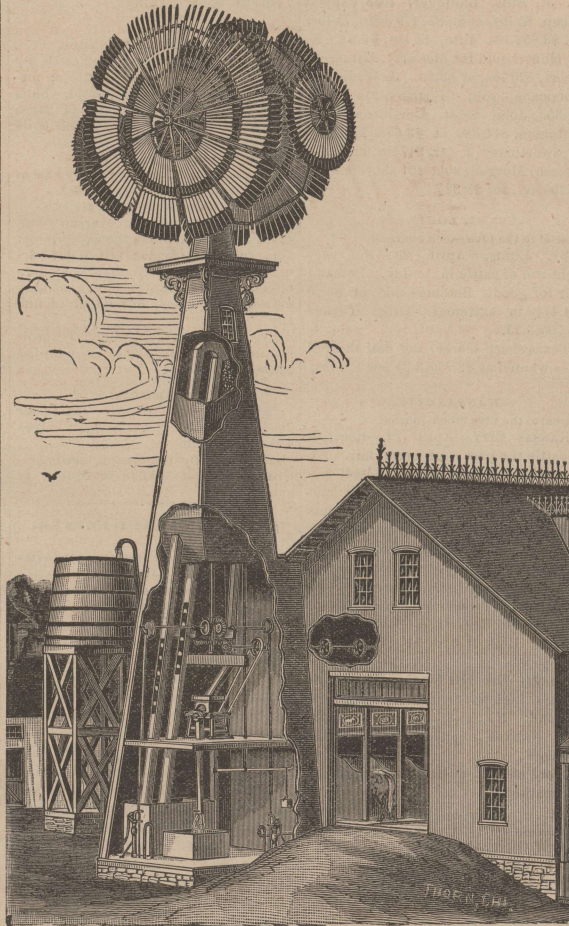
American Agriculturist.

The supplying of large cities with fresh meats is a problem at present very far indeed from being solved. In the first and experimental days of slaughtering cattle and sheep at the great Western centers, the belief prevailed that the carcasses should be frozen hard, to insure the safe keeping of the flesh. Little by little this belief is losing ground, and the largest and most successful shippers now chill, but never freeze their meats. Recently a cargo of beef was shipped to England by a Texas meat and ice company; the success of the enterprise was sufficiently satisfactory to the managers of the company to encourage them in making further shipments, but when the meat was offered for sale, it was objected to as having been frozen hard, and a lower price had to be accepted. Experts differ as to the proper degree of cold required to preserve meats in their best condition. Some English shippers consider thirty-four degrees, Fahrenheit, the proper temperature for the refrigerator containing carcasses of beefs and sheep; this temperature does not freeze the meat solid, it only chills, and when meats preserved thus are exposed to the outside air, they do not sweat nearly so much as if the temperature of the refrigerator had been noticeably lower. Other acknowledged authorities on the subject contend that thirty degrees is the best temperature, but there is no doubt that this degree of cold causes, on exposure to common air, a heavier deposit of moisture on the surface of the meats thus treated. Meats have been held for eight weeks in perfect condition, and with very slight discoloration of the surface. The degree of discoloration in meats varies considerably, according as the animal has been fed during life. Still-fed cattle deteriorate more quickly, and far more seriously, than do beeves which shall have been grass-fed, and the flesh of corn-fed beeves remains in the refrigerating process longer, without deterioration, than either of the former.

The most frequent cause of injury to meats held in the cooling room, is allowing the temperature to vary. If by oversight, accident or neglect, the temperature has been allowed to vary considerably, irreparable injury is the result. The chilling and thawing, incident to frequent and sudden changes of temperature, destroys fruits and injures meats to such a degree, that their relative value as food is seriously decreased, the appearance damaged, the delicacy of the flavor lost, and much difficulty experienced in cooking.

The meats from Australia, which compete on the British markets with American meats, are less liked than ours, solely because they are frozen hard, and ours are preferred because they are only properly chilled.

Many of the ranchmen and stock farmers about Taylor will spay extensively this season.



The accompanying illustration represents a Challenge double-header wind mill erected at the end of a barn, and running a Challenge feed mill, sheller, pumps, etc., and to which could also be attached the Challenge stalk cutter, wood saw, or a threshing machine; or in fact any kind of machinery that can be run by water or steam power.

The celebrated Challenge Feed Mills have been manufactured since 1860, and Mr. Nelson Burr, the inventor, who is a thorough mechanic and who has charge of that department in the works, has from time to time made valuable improvements which still keeps the old reliable Challenge abreast of all competitors. There are

over 15,000 of these mills in use, and they are so well and favorably known that they speak for themselves. They were the first successful iron mill put on the market, and, we believe, generally so acknowledged. We can recommend this company as perfectly reliable, and the goods manufactured A No. 1. For further information and prices we advise you to write the CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., BATAVIA, ILL.

Considerable stock is being shipped to the Houston, Galveston and New Orleans markets from Gouzales, all of which is fattened principally on cottonseed and coarse fodder.

Cattle in the Territory.

Dallas News.

L. B. Collins and A. P. Belcher, agents for James H. Campbell & Co., the former having his office at Fort Worth and the latter at Henrietta, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Belcher was direct from the Indian Territory, where he says there has been an abundance of rain and the grass is almost high enough to be cut with a reap hook and the cattle are in clover. More beeves will be shipped from the territory this year than ever before, simply from the fact that more aged Texans have been taken there to mature. Mr. Belcher says that E. B. Harold and S. B. Burnett have a herd of 10,000 head of 4 and 5-year-old steers; E. F. & W. S. Ikard have 4000 head, and Belcher (himself) & Bibb have 2000 head. There are only a few of the larger herds ranging in the Comanche and Kiowa country. The shipment of Indian beeves will begin about July 1. Mr. Collins says the grass is four or five inches high in the Panhandle, and beeves will be ready to ship by June 15. He says his company expect to handle 2000 car-loads from that section. In regard to the report of the killing of Mr. Sinson and one of his herders by the Kiowa Indians Mr. Belcher said there was no truth in it. The Indians did quit (whip) two of Sinson's men, but did not kill or even seriously hurt anyone. He says the Comanches are satisfied with what they are getting for their grass, and the Kiowas would also be satisfied were it not for Lone Wolf, who has a small following and is always bent on some mischief. It was he that instigated the whipping of the cowboys. Mr. Collins says that a mathematical calculation will show that it would be much cheaper, and infinitely better for the country, especially for those who would like to develop the Indian Territory, if the government would take all the Indians to Washington City and board them at Willard's hotel at the regular rate of \$3 per capita per day, it cheaper rates for regular boarders could not be had. This would be the quickest way to civilize the noble red man, and by having him right under the eye of the government there would be no more going on the war-path.

Fort Gaines (Ga.) Star:—As a curious freak of nature we chronicle this week a fact given us by Mr. John Holmes and several other gentlemen who vouch for its truthfulness. For years the Holmes mark for their cattle has been a "swallow-fork" in one ear. Whenever an acquisition was made to the herd the first duty was to give them this family mark. During the present winter and spring five or six calves have been born into this herd, and each one of them came ready marked. Upon their first appearance the "swallow-fork" was plainly and perfectly visible and is so exact in its dimensions as to avoid the necessity of marking these late arrivals. This is quite a convenient and labor-saving freak in cattle.

BEEF CATTLE BREEDING.

Improved Breeds—Grading Up, &c.
Mr. R. C. Auld, Dexter, Mich., in Western Agriculturist.

[Continued from last number.]

The consideration of this subject depends on the principles of breeding, as sketched before, and also a consideration of the various breeds of beef cattle. We shall not discuss the comparative merits of the beef breeds here, or recommend one above another. The breeder must determine from the value of his farm, situation, soil, climate, exposure, his own choice, etc., what breed he will patronize. We shall, however, give a short view of the methods by which the leading beef breeds have been made to assume definite modern beef form out of indefinite shape.

The Shorthorn is the most disseminated breed. One writer says: "We, like others, talk of the pure-bred Shorthorn, although it is well-known that the Shorthorn is a mixture of breeds, and the perfection to which it has now been brought proves to a demonstration what judicious and skillful crossing will accomplish. We know that the present improved Shorthorn is originally from the large Teeswater or Durham breed, sometimes also termed Shorthorns, but is no more like the original than it is like the Hereford, unless in the length of the horn itself. The old Teeswater was an extravagantly large, loosely made, disproportionate, and otherwise coarse looking animal, much more famed for its milking than for its beef producing qualities. By dint of feeding they sometimes arrived at enormous weights, as high as 20 cwt. (2240 lbs) of beef, but the quality of which was dark and otherwise inferior. However, from such sprung our improved race of Shorthorns."

It is pretty well acknowledged that Scotch Follied, West Highland, Longhorn, and other blood was incorporated by the early improvers with their first selections. This was doubtless to get their machine out of the rut, run only towards improvement, by judiciously incorporating the good qualities of other breeds which did not exist in the original with that. This was a "spirited foreign policy" of selection. By this means the legs were shortened, the coat, constitution, symmetry, fattening and flesh forming were improved. Undoubtedly it is from these sources that we must trace all the varieties of type still found within the breed.

Having raised the standard, got something to select from, the improvement was rapid—when all the principles of good breeding and feeding were carried on contemporaneously—and led to the breed's beefy stamp.

Herefords—Marshall, writing in 1788, said of the Herefords that "in general appearance they resembled very much the Sussex, except in their superior size. Their frame is altogether athletic, with limbs in most cases sufficiently clean for purposes of traveling. The form of many of them as beasts of draft is nearly complete." Their chief point was "their superiority as beasts of draft." Garrard (1800) noted as "a mark of beauty" of the Herefords "a light fore-end." Another, writing in 1804, says: "Nearly half the plowing was performed by them, and they take an equal share in the labors of the harvest," and speaks of "their exertions on hard roads and grazing is not generally pursued." Parkinson, 1814, wrote: "They are not a showy kind of cattle, having little of the gentleman about them." Bangley, 1809: "Their fore-end is light," and "are generally very tractable and active, and being powerful for draft they are in great repute for the purposes of husbandry." Youatt, 1830, after giving a meager description, concludes "Whatever may be thought of the change of color, the present breed is certainly far superior to the old one." Messrs. Macdonald and Sinclair in their History of Hereford Cattle, p. 32, say that during last

century "the production of beef or milk was not then the sole aim in cattle breeding. Usefulness for the purposes of labor in the field was generally regarded as being of more importance than either." And as a proof of this as regards the Herefords I have come across an interesting fact: "The late Mr. Forbes of Echt, Aberdeenshire, while improving large tracts of his estate, about 1840, used Hereford oxen in teams of six. They were yoked in the ordinary way, drawing immense trench plows. These teams turned up whins, broom, heather, and stones to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches, never breaking their step. Horses at such work would have broken implements and harness to ribbons." The Field, in criticizing Macdonald and Sinclair's history, says: "They find that great size and fitness for the yoke were the first characteristics ascribed to the local breeds, and then, as it seems to us, they pass rather gingerly over the problem, i. e. how a race of huge work-oxen have become the somewhat undersized, fine-boned, thick-fleshed breed which now evokes so much admiration." But as the authors point out, improvement began on the Herefords as early as we have any description of stock, and as they had good grazing and fattening qualities, and as beef came in demand and the labor of the field (the rough inclosing having been done by oxen) being now done with heavier draft horses, gradually attention and aims were devoted to beef, with the result that in the hands of the Tonkins, Tully, Skryme, Haywoods, followed up by Price, &c., the breed assumed the shape now produced. Though it will be seen, as in the Shorthorns, great modifications took place.

Aberdeen-Angus.—While Aberdeenshire has from the earliest time been famed for its beef breed, modern improvement may be said to trace directly to the middle of last century. They were "smaller" than another breed, the "Large"-horned breed. But in Aberdeenshire beef (or milk) seems to have been the chief point always looked to by the breeder there, for it is recorded that oxen from Fifeshire and even some of the famed Herefords have latterly been introduced.

The Buchan cattle were famous also as milkers, equal to the Ayrshires, and as beef cattle they were equal to the Kyles. Now, as we have seen, both could not be perpetuated in equal excellence in this age of specialty. One had to kill out the other—there must be a survival of the fittest characteristics. Now milk and its products require a large and easily accessible market. The breed had not then easy access to these—so this, perhaps, with the choice of the breeders, determined the selection of the beef idea. And now we have that been developed to a high degree of perfection. In those early days the type was varied and mixed, i. e. each district has its own type as to markings and color. Dark brown, brindle, red, and dun were common colors with the black, which as soon as the breeder went in for pattern, was adopted as the standard. Selection did the rest, and this has been brought about by better feeding—the breed improved with the agriculture of the country, which has been in a very backward state.

Let the Next Man Speak.

HEREFORD RANCH,
WISE COUNTY, April 10, 1887.
(Which is in the drought-stricken region.)
Editor Live Stock Journal:
I have on my place six half-bred Hereford steer calves, weighing respectively:
One 7 mos. and 27 days old, 710 lbs.
One 7 mos. and 21 days old, 640 lbs.
One 7 mos. and 10 days old, 630 lbs.
One 6 mos. and 25 days old, 570 lbs.
Two 9 mos., twins, 1310 lbs.
Who can beat this, and where does he live?
F. M. HOUTS.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

Stock Growing in Agriculture.

E. F. Cowley in Western Agriculturist.

Despite all our finely elaborated theories of "how to make the farm pay," and the loud mouthed assurances of would-be flatterers that we are the happiest and most prosperous class of people on earth, farming per se does not pay and has not for years. It is vain that our farmers manure their fields, rotate their crops and tile their low lands; with adverse seasons, low prices, high railroad rates, taxes and interest on debts, our farmers have barely been able to keep the wolf from the door, abandoning all thought of making any thing.

What can farmers make selling wheat at 70 cents per bushel, 60 lbs. per bushel, with 2 cents deducted for every pound less than this, as exacted by buyers? It has been estimated to cost well nigh this, estimating labor, seed, rent of ground, etc., to say nothing of likely losses; in short, careful statisticians have figured about \$200 clear profit out of \$1000 worth of wheat! And how much better can he do at raising oats at 224 cts. per bu., costing just as much as wheat and seldom averaging more than twice the yield, per acre? or in corn at 25 cts. a bu., which has been carefully figured to cost just that to raise? And this too for farmers who own, or pay no rent on their land; what of the poor renter who in the teeth of these prices gives on an average one-half of all he raises? If any mathematician can make out of these figures and facts anything but utter destitution for the farmer in the outcome, I should like to see his solution. I would assure him a fortune greater than a corner on wheat or corn, or the discovery of the long sought for perpetual motion.

Such being the indisputable facts, what can a farmer do? He cannot abandon the business for some other, as, besides being unqualified, all other professions are overcrowded and almost equally depressed. His only recourse, in my opinion, is to

STOCK GROWING

Turning the products of his fields into stock instead of putting it upon the market in the crude state it comes to him. Will this save him? Let facts and figures—in gross, not universally, mathematically exact, but derived from actual experience—tell their own story.

Standing at the head of the farmer's stock, both in volume and usefulness, is man's nearest and best friend, the noble horse. Of these, owing to accidents and press of work at certain seasons, a farmer cannot have too many, if they are good blood, which we will consider them to be. And yet nine-tenths of our farmers are wanting in this very respect, those having numbers having them lacking in size and weight; and a great share of our ill-tended fields, short crops and overpress of work at times is owing to this cause alone. But over and above their great utility, is their money value and the large returns given back for the feed and care given.

To come at a sort of rough estimate, let us consider that a farmer has but four horses and that they are all good and tested brood mares as they should always be. These, besides making him full teams when most needed, which they always can do if bred so as to have their colts late in the season, will each raise a fine colt every year without impairing their usefulness in any way. These colts, with almost no feed but their mother's milk, which, in the winter, her usual feed will amply supply, at weaning time will be ready sale at from \$50 to \$75, the greater part of which, after deducting season of mare, will be clear gain. From this age up to a three-year-old, it can be "roughed" through winters almost exclusively on hay, as many of our best farmers do, when it will sell readily for \$150, 75 per cent. of which, counting pasture during summer, may be counted as net profit. At three years of age it can be made to pay for its feed with work while still growing in value, until four or five years of age,

when \$250 and \$400 will not be an unusual price for it. Thus at the end of four years, deducting 25 per cent. for loss (an unusually large loss), a farmer will have from his four mares, three four-year-olds, three three-year-olds, three two-year-olds, and three yearlings, making in all twelve colts, six of which can pay their way in harness; the whole being worth \$1500 at a rough estimate. When it is remembered that nearly or quite three-fourths of this amount can be reckoned clear gain, besides having the four old mares yet to breed from, barring accidents which should seldom occur, any one can satisfy himself whether or not it pays to raise horses.

Next to a farmer's horses in importance are his cattle; indeed, owing to their much greater numbers, these on most farms rank above the horses. Here, as in horses, a farmer can count on almost perfect immunity from diseases, with quicker and almost equally great returns for a little outlay. And here too, as in horses, we will consider his cattle as well graded, at least half-bloods—an easy height for any live farmer to attain, it costing no more to raise good cattle than poor ones, with much greater profit on outlay. Although it is a much mooted question whether it best pays to buy calves at weaning time or raise them one's self, I am inclined to favor the latter method, unless the farmer wishes to feed a large bunch, when he will have to buy a few. She is a very poor cow indeed that will not more than pay for her keep in butter and milk, and raise a fine calf besides. This calf, which will be clear profit, will bring, if a steer, from \$15 to \$18 at weaning time. At a cost of perhaps half a ton of hay and from 8 to 9 bushels of corn, amounting in all to perhaps \$6, and pasturing during the summer at two cents per day, or about \$3, making a total of between \$9 and \$10, the steer can be readily sold at from \$30 to \$35, or double his worth at weaning time. This would give the feeder double market value for his feed, besides leaving a margin sufficient for his care. To carry him over another year will cost double what it did the first year, but the farmer will have a three-year-old, short, which, if unfattened, will be worth from \$50 to \$60; if fattened, considerably more, still paying him most liberally for his further outlay. By a further outlay of perhaps 40 or 50 bushels of corn with plenty of "roughness" for winter, and sufficient good pasture during the grazing season, he can be brought to a four-year-old, when he will bring about \$85; or, if quite fat, as much as \$100, when it generally pays to carry him no longer. To sum up, counting corn, hay and pasture at customary rates, a farmer can realize from 80 to 100 per cent. upon every dollar of feed he thus puts into a steer, with a handsome balance for labor and incidentals. And it pays equally well to raise heifer calves, for while they are not such profitable feeders for a term of years, a fat heifer is always in demand by the butcher at a good cash figure, while if kept longer, she will grow into a cow that will pay her way with her milk and give her owner a thrifty calf gratis every year. While these figures on cattle are for the Western states and for straight Western feed, it has been demonstrated that there is a good profit in feeding cattle in the Eastern states where feed is much higher and has for the most part to be bought.

But the farmer's quickest, if not his largest profit is in good blooded hogs. It is true that, owing to epidemics, they are often his quickest and greatest loss as well, but if he will observe common sense hygienic rules in feeding and sheltering, this to a very great extent may be prevented. Thus guarding against disease, the farmer may count on every bushel of sound corn fed his hogs making him about ten pounds of solid weight. This, estimating pork at 34c. per hundred (a very low average estimate) will give him 35 cents per bushel for his corn, which after twice handling, hauling to town and taking

F. Butler of Massachusetts, the owner of the Mora grant, situated in Northwestern New Mexico, will fence the property, comprising nearly 650,000 acres, and stock the same with cattle this summer. The outlook was never brighter throughout New Mexico and most of the Arizonas for a prosperous year for cattlemen and the live stock interest. It is freely predicted that shipping steers will be worth from 34 to 4 cents per pound on the range before the year closes.

After repeated efforts by the managers of the Wool Growers' International Sheep Shearing association, whose annual convention is to be held in St. Louis commencing May 9, to obtain reduced rates from the railroads, dispatches have been received stating that the roads in the West and South and very likely in the East would give delegates one-third fare. The convention promises to be the most important one ever held by the wool-growing interest. Delegates are to be there from the woolen manufacturers and dealers, who, for the first time, will exchange views with the producers.

The San Angelo Standard.—Commodore Foote brought in on Thursday the steer he has been experimentally feeding, and sold it to Bob Fairbanks for \$40. The steer has been fed 100 days on sorghum stalks, the seed having been cut off, and has used in that time a little over half a ton, which the commodore estimates cost him about \$6. Unfortunately the steer was not weighed when the experiment began, but he gained very rapidly, and on Thursday he tipped the scales at 1300 pounds. The commodore says that he has made \$20 on an outlay of \$7, and is very enthusiastic about the result and says there is far more profit in the business than he at first anticipated.

The late legislature of New Mexico decreed that when trains kill cattle the railroad company shall pay the damages on the following basis of values: Texas yearlings, \$7; Texas two-year-olds, \$12; Texas three-year-olds and over, \$15; American yearlings, \$10; American two-year-olds, \$14; American three-year-olds and over, \$18; American work cattle, \$25; American sheep, each, \$2.50; Mexican sheep, \$1.50. All half-blood Texas, Mexican and American cattle shall be counted as Texas cattle, and all three-quarter blood American cattle shall be considered American cattle. Thoroughbred cattle, sheep, horses, mules, jacks, jennies and hogs shall be paid for at their cash value.

Dallas News.—N. P. Turner, who formerly had charge of the affairs of the Columbus refrigerator, but who is now in Chicago in the interest of the Houston enterprise, writes to a cattleman of Dallas that he thinks if the refrigerator were started on a capital of \$150,000, and run for six months, the profits would be found to be so large that there would be no trouble in raising a million of dollars. The Houston project, he says, is being watched with keen interest by the packing people of Chicago. Mr. Turner says that grass Texans from the coast country are beginning to put in an appearance on the Chicago market. They are in thin order and fetching very low prices, and the outlook for prices from July to January is extremely gloomy.

Uvalde News.—Mr. J. V. Abrams left on the trail last week with 3000 fine shearing mutton goats and about 20 horses, bound for Nebraska, his family accompanying him. He says it costs him no more to drive than it does to hold his flocks, and is equally safe and convenient. The goats grow and fatten and furnish their own transportation to market, leaving Gould and his gonging cohorts out in the cold. The pelts will almost pay for the goats and he expects to run them through the refrigerator and sell the meat to consumers at good prices. Mr. Abrams drove mutton sheep in the same way several years ago with grand success. We

wish him the same good luck on this trip and many successful trips.

A correspondent from Pecos City says that "there will be a good many cattle driven from this section of the country the coming season to Colorado and Montana. Frank Nelson ships 725 head of beeves from this place tomorrow, and on the 15th will ship an equal number. The beeves were purchased from Messrs. Robbins, Hudson, Havens and others of Toyah creek. They are in good shape and a smooth lot of steers. Stock of every description is in much better shape than last year. The stock in the mountain ranges south of here are fat, and the majority of the beeves and dry cows will do to go to the block. The Aztec Cattle company commenced work day before yesterday gathering for shipment to their Arizona ranch.

Denver Range Journal.—Colonel S. P. Cunningham of Fort Worth, Texas, spent a few days in the city last week in consultation with H. M. Taylor in regard to the traffic of cattle destined for the range country. The bureau of animal industry is deeply interested in this question, and, through these agents, is arranging the necessary regulations with Western sanitary boards and railway lines to prevent the transit of cattle that may be infected with contagious diseases. We are glad to hear from Colonel Cunningham that Texas cattle have wintered well, and that their owners are determined in moving them to Northern ranges to strictly comply with the rulings of states and territorial sanitary boards, to the end that no contagious or infectious diseases may be chargeable to Texas.

Pearsall News.—None of the stockmen of Frio county seem to have taken hold of the scheme of fattening cattle on prickly pear and cotton seed, as yet. We think it would be a paying investment, as others have tried it to a great advantage. The cost of preparing to feed this way is comparatively nothing. All that is necessary is to have some long troughs built, and have a machine for chopping the pear, which will cost \$50. It is made so that you hitch a horse to it, and start him to going around, and in an hour you have plenty of pear chopped up very fine, (which stock eat readily with cottonseed) to feed 400 or 500 head of cattle. The machine is simple in construction and seldom gets out of gear. Any one contemplating this mode of feeding can get an idea as to how the machine is made by calling at the office.

The receivers of the Texas & Pacific have let more contracts for artesian wells in the arid regions of the West. It is their intention to thoroughly demonstrate whether water can be procured by this means in sufficient quantities for irrigating purposes. Failing in this, they will try pumps, such as are used for a precisely similar purpose, and, it is said, with great success in the equally dry sections of California. The receivers have sent experts to California to examine the construction and modus operandi of the pumps there in use. In the event of the failure of both artesian wells and pumps to supply water in the West, a very improbable contingency, by the way, agriculture will have to be abandoned in that quarter of the earth, because the farmers cannot endure to remain out there and stir the ground for three or four centuries, waiting until the rain belt reaches them.

Abilene Reporter.—Col. A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, one of the most successful cattlemen in West Texas, has a pasture of 40,000 acres, all inclosed, on the waters of Silver Creek, in Nolan county; and is the only cattleman in that country who regulates the breeding of cattle so that he has no calves earlier than the middle of March or later than the 15th of August. Silver Creek runs through his pasture from east to west, and is a never-failing stream of water. He has

about 100 acres in cultivation on his ranch, and a beautiful and comfortable residence, in a stately grove on the banks of Silver Creek, with all other necessary out-houses to make complete one of the finest and best arranged ranches in all West Texas. Mr. Robertson says rain is badly needed in his section, and that stock are not looking as well as they ought to at this season of the year, on account of the continued drouth.

Denver Range Journal.—From D. H. Jennings, range manager, we learn that last week the Continental Cattle company of Denver paid to D. S. Green \$170,000 for about 4500 cattle, count delivery, now under fence in the Osage Nation, Indian Territory. The purchase also included about 50 horses, and the necessary wagons, etc., usual to a cow outfit. This addition makes the number of cattle now owned by the company over 6000 head. Last fall over 500 steers were cut back, and these with the steers in the recent purchase should enable the company to turn off about 1700 beeves this fall. They now own 500 pure-bred Short-horn cows, 30 two-year-old pure-bred Angus and Galloway bulls, 50 yearling pure-bred black polled bulls, 70 Durham bulls, 10 pure-bred Hereford bulls, 20 grade Hereford bulls, and 14 two-year-old Galloway grade bulls. It is intended to mature all steers on alfalfa and corn.

Lampasas Jake, the cowboy evangelist, appeals to his compatriots in this luminous style:—"Down in Wyoming, just before Christmas, there came up a cold rain that froze as it fell, and the grazing was mighty hard. Some of the sheep-herders got worried about the flocks, and the boys were ordered out to look after the sheep. I went along. There were Bicker's boys, and Jewett's boys, and Boliver's boys, and Thompson's boys, and Leggett's boys, and they all knew their brands. When they saw one of their own sheep disabled or suffering, they just took him up and piled him into a wagon and carried him back to the ranch. But there was once in a while a sheep didn't have any brand on him, and what became of him? I know and you know. Everyone thought that he belonged to somebody else, and he was left to rustle for himself. No shepherd for him, you bet. He just lay out in the rain and shivered, and when he croaked no one cared for him. What brand are you fellows wearing this season? Have you got the cross on you, or are you roaming around without a brand? You'll run into a cold rain yourselves some of these night when the clouds will be dark and threatening and the ground cold and icy, and who'll you belong to then?"

Silver City, N. M., Enterprise.—From James Nimick, secretary and treasurer of the Oak Grove Land and Cattle company, an Enterprise reporter learns that the company has recently increased its capital stock to \$1,000,000. The general manager, Col. P. R. Smith, has consummated the purchase of the Lake Palomas grant, consisting of 300,000 acres of fine grazing land, 7000 head of cattle and 5000 head of horses. The grant is in Old Mexico and adjoins Grant county on the south. The lake is several miles in extent and is the source of the Rio Janos, several miles of which is also in the grant purchased. The company has also purchased several water-holes on this side of the Mexican line, and will keep its stock in both countries. It is the intention of the company to stock its new range soon by the addition of 20,000 head of cattle, about 5000 of which will be placed on the Oak Grove range, south of this city, which in future will be used as a beef range and for fine stock only. Mr. Smith recently purchased 1100 head of Texas brood mares, which are now being driven to the Oak Grove ranch, where they will be held for breeding. The company is now running about 5000 head of horses and cattle on its Oak Grove range, and with the addition of the new purchase,

when it has been fully stocked, will have one of the finest and most extensive ranch properties in New Mexico. Col. Smith and Mr. Nimick will make their headquarters in Denning.

ESTRAYS.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Before S. Loyd, J. P., one black mare, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, branded three half circles on left shoulder, half circle on right shoulder. One brown mare, 11 years old. Also, one sorrel mare, bald face, 10 years old, 14 hands high, had on a dumb bell, branded JT forming one letter on left thigh, and two half circles on right thigh, has a sorrel yearling colt, branded JQP connected on left thigh. Also, one brown mare, about 9 or 10 years old, spot in face, white hind feet, branded IC on left shoulder and ICX on left thigh. Also, one sorrel mare, about 13½ hands high, 6 or 7 years old and branded 21 on left

shoulder. Also, one sorrel mare, 8 or 9 years old, branded HL on left thigh. Also, one sorrel horse colt, 1-year-old, branded HL on left thigh. Also, one black mare, about 7 or 8 years old, branded bar Z on left shoulder and 7HL connected with X above on left thigh. Also, one yearling colt, branded 7HL connected on left thigh.

Before R. F. McKeage, J. P., one dark brown horse mule, 14 hands high, 9 years old, no brand, saddle and collar marked.

Before P. H. Montague, J. P., one gray mare 13 hands high, 5 years old, branded E with bar above on left thigh. One gray mare 13 hands high, 4 years old, branded E with bar above on left shoulder.

Before S. Loyd, J. P., one bay mare 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded 25 on left thigh. Also, one brown horse mule, 3 years old, branded DS on left thigh, blotch brand on left shoulder. Also, one iron-gray horse about 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded PIP on left thigh, also one bay mare 5 years old, 14 hands high, branded DIC on left thigh, also one red-roan horse 3 years old, no brand. Also, one brown horse 2 years old, 10 hands high, no brand.

Feeding Young Pigs.

It does not take long for a good litter of young pigs to outgrow the capacity of the sow to furnish enough milk to keep them thrifty. This milk from its dam is the best possible nourishment for young pigs as for all other young animals; but with eight to twelve or fifteen hungry stomachs to be filled the sow cannot possibly give enough milk to fully satisfy them, however well fed she may be. By the time the pigs are ten days to two weeks old they will begin to eat, and they should be helped to all they can devour. A handful of oats or cracked wheat is excellent for the young pigs, and scarcely anything better for the old sow. Corn should not be given at this tender age, nor, in fact, in any quantity until their growth is pretty well made. It is a great loss to fail to feed young pigs well, as they make more growth from the same amount of nutriment than at any subsequent time in their lives. And yet, relying wholly upon what they can get from the sow, many pigs in large litters become stunted even before they are weaned, and their growth is so checked that it costs nearly all they are worth to get them started in growing again. Unless the owner is willing to take some extra pains in feeding the weaklings a large litter of pigs may prove less profitable than a small one.

Sam Lazarus is in Lampasas county receiving 3500 yearlings and twos, which he will drive.

Evidence of Merit.

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

Mohair.

New York, March 24, 1887.
Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

We note with interest the article signed "Parker" in the February issue of the JOURNAL. We note particularly your remark that says you see no reason why you should not get as much for your fall mohair, even though it is shorter staple than the spring.

From our connection with the mohair consumer we are able to answer you. An essential feature of mohair is its length of staple, and it is either combing or carding stock; the former is for worsted purposes and makes worsted yarns; the latter can only be used for carding purposes, and no matter how fine, silky or lustrous it may be, is never worth more than about 20 cents per pound. The reason of this is that other stock can be bought at this figure or less to fill its place.

The length of staple is the distinction between Cape and Turkey mohair. The Cape clip has been very good the past year and sold well, but its weak point is still the short staple of the finest fleeces to be found even in the best clips.

In length of staple Turkey mohair is still unrivaled. For this reason we think growers of this country make a mistake in importing their goats from the Cape. We believe the best animals can be secured from their own native country.

Our little annual pamphlet, now going to press, on the mohair industry, will contain a short article regarding importations, which we believe will interest you.

In a recent letter to mohair growers in commenting upon the domestic fall clip we said, "A much shorter staple and clips yield a large proportion of fine lustrous hair, but so short in staple as to be unfit for combing purposes."

We should be much pleased to exchange further ideas with you on this subject, and believe that we can be of mutual benefit to each other.

WM. MACNAUGHTAN'S SONS.

Shearing Angoras.

CHARMING DALE, AR.,
March 22, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Accept my thanks for a marked copy of your paper containing the article on Angora goats by "Parker," and allow me for the benefit of Angora goat raisers to differ with "Parker."

I am often styled "Old Goat Rogers," and if twenty years in the business of raising goats and fourteen of those years in breeding from the common goat to Angoras is a justification for the sobriquet, I am surely entitled to it, and when I see my herd leaving the corral in the morning, or coming in over the hills in the evening, I feel proud of the name. I have robbed many other sources of income to make my herd what it now is, and I have just now finished clipping the crop of mohair that cannot fail to repay much of my former outlay. I have stemmed the tide of adversity in the business until it is now a paying investment. Texas is not all the world, nor is all the world like Texas. "Parker" in his essay exposes a grave error, that of allowing his bucks to run with the ewes at all times of the year. If such was not the case his goats would not shed their mohair until the proper time. Goats will commence shedding at

about their birth-time every year. Kids dropped in April or May will never shed till that time. My goats have not been sheared since last spring till now, and over one thousand have not shed one pound of mohair, and I shall ship to Macnaughtans in a few days as fine a lot of mohair as was ever marketed in the United States.

In this part of Arizona the bucks should be kept apart from the ewes till the last of November. Shearing twice a year is simply cutting the mohair in two in the middle and admitting of no first-class or combing mohair, thus depreciating its value and gaining nothing in weight, but incurring double the expense, which in this country of high wages is a very important item.

S. C. ROGERS.

Wool in Montana.

The Montana Wool Grower summarizes the losses of sheep in that territory. The prospects concerning the coming clip, and its probable condition, as follows:

"The season has been a remarkable one in the matter of losses among sheep. The widest difference has existed in this matter among flocks upon ranges but a few miles apart. In some cases the loss from severe weather has been scarcely 1 per cent, while in others it has gone as high as 80 per cent."

"Let us take an outside figure and assume that 20 per cent. of the sheep of the territory have died since last shearing season from all causes. Last year the river and railroads took out over 7,000,000 pounds of wool. This represents at least a shearing of 1,150,000 sheep in the territory last year. Our sheep are largely breeding stock, and this 1,150,000 sheep took into winter with them at least a number of lambs equal to 30 per cent. of their own number or about 350,000. Of this 1,150,000 sheep, allow that we lose 20 per cent. this year, and we will still have 50,000 more to shear than we had a year ago. We shall have had on to 8,000,000 lbs. of wool this year, and 300,000 pelts to ship East. In this northern country we lose in winter more lambs than sheep of any other class. The old breeding ewes that have died this winter will be more than replaced by the young ewes coming in this spring for the first time; hence we should expect more lambs this spring than last, in spite of our recent losses, and we shall doubtless go into the next winter with considerably over 1,500,000 of sheep. The sheep left are the best and strongest, and we expect a clip of strong, healthy wool fully up to the average."

Sheep Fertilize the Soil.

If we paid no attention to the great work performed by sheep in fertilizing and renovating the soil we would carelessly attribute no value to them in that respect, but mutton and wool-growing gradually enrich the soil, as is shown by the following:

"Sheep raising is more effective in renovating a worn-out soil, or in keeping up the fertility of one in good condition than dairying is. But the popular idea is that keeping cows and selling dairy products is the one great way of enriching a farm and securing a big crops. Nevertheless, sheep raising is even better adapted to renovating and sustaining the fertility of the soil than keeping cows for dairy purposes. One reason why our people have not done more with sheep, we suspect, is because they have kept only the one idea of wool-growing in view, and ignored the mutton question. The coupling of the two objects with judicious management, it would seem, ought to yield a handsome profit, where either alone might be a losing business."

Hence, when the wool, mutton and lambs have given their shares of profit we should also take in consideration the value imparted to the soil. The farmer whose soil is made more fertile every year will gradually become wealthy, even if he only makes expenses and receipts balance otherwise.

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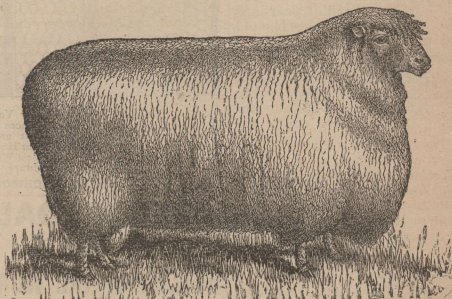
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Send for their Market Reports. REFERENCES: The Martin-Brown Co., Jos. H. Brown, Fort Worth, Tex.; Atlas National Bank of Chicago; C. F. Grey, Pres. of Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago.

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Carbolcrystal Sheep Dip.

This celebrated Dip is manufactured from the newly discovered product of coal-tar, which resembles carbolic acid, but with the remarkable distinction that it is neither poisonous nor corrosive, making it perfectly safe for general use. It is in every way superior to sulphur, lime or tobacco for curing scab and for killing all parasites that infest sheep. Soluble in cold water. Safe, cheap and convenient. For prices and terms address

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ATTENTION, SHEEPMEN!
C. C. DALY & CO.,
Live Stock Commission Merchants.

Office National Stock Yards, East St. Louis Ill. Respectfully call attention of sheepmen to their facilities for the sale of sheep in the St. Louis market. All members of the firm are practical sheepmen and attend personally to sales.

Pasture Capacity.

The drouth has demonstrated one thing in Southwest Texas, beyond cavil, and that is that the capacity is not so much tested by the amount of grass growing as by the amount and proper distribution of stock water. In nearly all the pastures of this section of country there grow many plants and bushes, as well as prickly pear, on which stock does very well, but there is no substitute for water. This is as much a necessary of life as is food, and should be as accessible. Many pastures have running streams or living springs, but in time of drouth, when the water holes and small streams dry up, the stock has to go so far to water and back to grass, continually tramping out more of it and increasing the distance, that the water becomes useless for practical stock purposes. To get the full benefit of a pasture even on brush and prickly pear, good permanent water should be found at least every five miles, so as to enable stock to get a drink inside of two and one-half miles. Experience has proved that this water should be furnished in troughs to guard against bogging and insure purity. While sinking wells and erecting windmills is a heavy tax, it is found to be indispensable in getting at the full capacity of pasture lands.

Missouri College Cattle Test.

Prof. Sanborn of the Missouri Agricultural college is one of the most practical of our agricultural college professors. In a late bulletin of the college he makes the following proposition to settle a point of great value to cattle breeders:

The earlier experiments of the writer convinced him that food may have more influence on the character of the meat in its marbling, and otherwise, than is manifested in breeds of different cattle. For this reason he has held that the slaughter rings of our fat stock shows, which are regarded as the supreme test of the relative merit of the breeds in the production of good meat, are of but little importance for the purpose in question, and likely to teach errors. The experiments by him for the last four years have shown such to be the case beyond question.

To eradicate the influence of food and thus to leave standing out clearly, breed influence; to ascertain the amount of food required to grow a steer, and the amount required to grow a steer of each breed; to ascertain the relative rapidity of maturing; to ascertain the period of life at which each breed grows best, and the season of each year it does best; to learn the cost of growth of each succeeding month of life, the weight of the various parts of each of the breeds, the character of the marbling of each of the breeds, the influence of food on that marbling, the relative value of foods for good meat and for other purposes, I appealed to the four national cattle breeders' organizations which met during the Chicago Fat Stock show, and which represented the Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Galloway breeds, to give to the state agricultural college of Missouri ten thoroughbreds of each breed, to be selected by experts named by each of these associations, for their own breed. This request was granted by every association, with a generosity and public spirit that is worthy of admiration, for these animals are come to us from the best stock of the country, and represent thousands of dollars capital necessarily sacrificed by castration. I should say that the Holstein Friesian association are contemplating adding ten of their breed. This trial brings together 40 of the best animals ever fed for experiment, and the best of the world, and in such numbers as to make

the result representative. I need not enlarge upon details in this direction.

The conditions upon which the cattle will be received are as follows: First, they are to be selected by a committee appointed by these national organizations. Second, they are to be castrated before being received, and I recommend that it be done at about two or three months of age. Third, I recommend that no extra forced feeding be resorted to before shipping, as the result would be deleterious, if the ration should prove superior to the one fed by us. At the season in which the owners will retain them, the mother's milk will be the chief diet. During the latter part of the period grass or early cut clover and timothy hay may be eaten, with linseed meal, oat meal, bran or middlings, and a little corn meal. However, I will not assume to dictate the feed, and have not yet fully laid out my own rations. It will be the best to have them fed alike before coming here, but not necessarily so. I shall be pleased to receive suggestions from the owners as to feed while still in their hands, upon which a subsequent circular may be issued.

The cattle will be received about Sept. 1, and may be from four to six months old. The age will not be exactly adhered to, but the ages must approximate four to six months. Doubtless ten of each breed will average nearly alike, if some latitude is given, although the nearer alike the better. These animals must be males, and all be eligible to registry.

On the part of the college no expense will be spared in securing impartial and exhaustive work. The microscope, the chemical laboratory, the veterinarian, the scales, the butcher, and the meat consumer, and any other aid needed, will be brought into requisition, to secure full and impartial work. Especially in the weighing of food and of the beasts, throughout, will the conditions be painstaking and guarded. I need not recount all the conditions. Probably some animals of each breed will be slaughtered before maturity, for study. Some, or perhaps most, will be retained, at least until weighing 1500 pounds. A section may be fed in barns, in summer, to obtain the exact food eaten, while others may graze to note results. In winter a few of each breed may be fed in the open air. Not everything involved can be tested well in one trial, but the most important points can, and will be considered.

Horses Detained for Duty.

Victoria Advocate.

Wednesday morning a ripple of excitement was caused among our stockmen, by the detention of forty-eight mares by United States special agent Wortham, who claimed that they had been imported into the United States from Mexico, in violation of the customs laws. The mares belong to Messrs. Stafford & Murphy, and were purchased by them a short time since from Mr. Sam de Leon. Mr. De Leon brought them from Mexico about four months ago for breeding purposes, but owing to the scarcity of grass, caused by the drouth, was compelled to sell. He first applied to Messrs. Stafford & Murphy for pasturage, but these gentlemen being in the stock business themselves, declined pasturing stock for others, and failing to secure pasturage from other quarters, Mr. De Leon found it necessary to dispose of a part of his stock and subsequently sold. The sale of stock, imported for breeding purposes, on which customs duties are remitted, has been construed by the custom officials to be in violation of the law, and hence the detention of these animals by the deputy inspector. On Wednesday, Collector Threlkeld was telegraphed for and arrived on yesterday. Up to the hour of going to press, the collector has not finally disposed of this case.

The Texas wool sales in Boston the past week were 132,000 pounds on private terms.

David Hilger on Scab.

Montana Wool Grower.

Among the remedies that are extensively used—all of which I have given a thorough and practical test,—and which I shall discontinue as unfit to be used in the eradication of scab, are lime, lye, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, arsenic, coal oil, and spirits of turpentine; while the only remedies are tobacco and sulphur. In tobacco and sulphur I recognize the only safe, effective, and reliable specifics. In five years of arduous struggling to rid a band of this troublesome pest, I used Kennedy's hemlock, Moore's sulphur, the Australian dips, also lime, lye, sulphur, and corrosive sublimate, and they all failed in producing a cure. Then I used Ladd's tobacco, and succeeded in entirely curing 3000 sheep in three dippings, one before and two after shearing, using sixty pounds of tobacco to one hundred gallons of water, the temperature of the dip being kept at 115 degrees Fahrenheit, and the sheep were submerged for five minutes. Sulphur is employed with the tobacco, and will promote the dislodgment of the mites.

I wish to be understood in stating that the remedies, the use of which we discourage, do not fail to kill scab. All the articles named will kill scab, but they will kill sheep also—and are injurious to the wool and to the men handling the sheep while dipping. I can positively assert that tobacco and sulphur are non-injurious, and I should recommend sixty pounds of Ladd's tobacco to one hundred gallons of water.

Wool Production and Consumption.

The following is from a recent circular of the London firm of Helmut, Schwartz & Co.

Ten years ago we made the attempt in our annual report to give comparative statistics of the total quantities of wool left at the disposal of the European and North American industries in each year from 1850 to 1875. In the accompanying table we now repeat these figures, corrected in some instances, and add approximate estimates for the year 1880, and the statistics from 1860 to 1865 and from 1876 to 1886. The difficulty of giving fairly reliable figures of the production of the European continent has not diminished, the returns of the number of sheep in several important countries being only made at long intervals, while the figures of other countries are either antiquated or do not afford any reliable comparison. The rough estimates inserted will, however, to the best of our belief, give a fair illustration of the course of the continental production and of its importance in relation to other countries. The principal results are shown in the following table:

Total raw	Clean wool, after washing	Wool, lbs. Product'n	Imports
1850.....	790,000,000	425,000,000	35,000,000
1860.....	955,000,000	497,000,000	113,000,000
1861-65*.....	1,053,000,000	502,000,000	152,000,000
1866-70*.....	1,202,000,000	534,000,000	232,000,000
1871-75*.....	1,414,000,000	525,000,000	297,000,000
1876-80*.....	1,532,000,000	530,000,000	335,000,000
1881-85*.....	1,745,000,000	560,000,000	392,000,000
1886.....	1,911,000,000	564,000,000	477,000,000

*Average Production in Europe and North America.

The total production and exports of clean wool, the average yield of clean wool from raw, and the consumption, in pounds and decimals, are shown in the following:

Total clean wool	Yield, per Consum'n
pounds	cent per capita.
1850.....	514,000,000 65.1 1.35
1860.....	610,000,000 63.9 2.03
1861-65*.....	654,000,000 62.1 2.15
1866-70*.....	766,000,000 59.2 2.38
1871-75*.....	822,000,000 58.1 2.44
1876-80*.....	865,000,000 56.5 2.45
1881-85*.....	1,024,000,000 54.5 2.52
1886.....	1,041,000,000 54.5 2.66

It will be seen that the average yield in pure wool after washing has greatly diminished, which is due to the stationary character of the European production, estimated in fleece-washed wool in the United States, Australia and the River Plate. Of the Australian clip only 30 per cent. was shorn in the grease in 1869, while last year the proportion amounted to 70 per cent. The imports, which in 1850 were only 11 per cent. and in 1860 18 per cent. of

the total consumption, have now risen to 46 per cent. of the whole supply. Making allowance for the increase of population, we find that the principal development in the supply of wool took place from 1860 to 1865, in which period the consumption rose from 2.03 lbs. of clean wool per head to 2.47 lbs., or about 22 per cent. From 1865 to 1879 the consumption remained practically unchanged, amounting on the average to 2.41 lbs. clean wool per head. It rose to 2.49 lbs. for the average of the next four years, and was 2.58 in 1884, and 2.66 lbs. in 1886. This last figure is only 10 per cent. above the former normal level; but it must be remembered that owing to the temporary rise of prices last summer the supply was unusually heavy, colonial wools having been shipped much more quickly, while of other sorts, mostly low wools, very large quantities were received, as is usual at times of rising prices (1866, 1872 and 1880). The imports of the present year will probably be smaller. Considering that for clothing purposes wool has for some time been and is still eminently favored as compared with competing textile fibres, we find nothing in the above figures to justify the theory of overproduction. Production has but slightly exceeded the ordinary growth of population, and other influences must, therefore, have been at work to cause the great decline in prices which has characterized the course of events during late years.

Location of Prairie Farm Buildings.

R. G. Newton, Faulkton, D. T., writes to the American Agriculturist: In locating the buildings on a prairie farm, the position of the barn should be so that the entrance may be from the west. The prevailing winds coming from the northwest, the snow is drifted badly on the south and east sides, and, of course, the north side should be closed tight during winter. A shed large enough to drive a team under, protecting the entrance to the barn, and the doorway wide enough that the team can go through it without being unharnessed, will pay many times the cost of building, and the benefit will be keenly appreciated some wintry day when you come home late with a frolicsome blizzard making things lively. If a windbreak is planted, it should not be less than fifty feet from the path between the house and barn, or the drifts will accumulate very deep in a bad season. The shed and barn doors should be hung on rollers, if possible, and run inside of the building.

\$60 Reward!

STOLEN.—One brown mare and saddle, by a young man named Jim Stokes, about twenty years old, smooth face, medium light hair, about five feet ten inches high, slow motioned, instep of boots cut full of holes; had a suit of gray check or striped, and one suit of brown clothes, and a large white hat. Mare, when stolen, had running collar sown on point of right shoulder; branded P on right shoulder. A on left thigh, and dim brand on left shoulder; about fifteen hands high, ten years old. New California saddle, yellow leather, with black goat skin on pockets; same colored bridle, with large ringed snaffle bit; using a new home-made comfort for saddle blanket. I will give \$60 reward for the recovery of the animal and saddle and arrest of the thief.

Address A. G. ANDERSON, Colorado, Texas.

The Western railroads have changed the classification of wool in sacks from first to second class, and machine-pressed to third class. This change was brought about by the efforts of the Wool Merchants' association of Chicago and the co-operation of the merchants of other cities and growers of the West who signed the petition for the change. The Eastern roads changed the classification from second to first class.

MUTUAL PROTECTION.

A Method of Relief for Oppressed Cattlemen.

Mr. Geo. L. Brooks of Socorro, N. M., has turned his attention to remedying the evils of which stock-growers now complain, and we present his plan herewith, as presented in a letter written by him:

In giving this subject thought, as no doubt all men who have our cattle interests at heart have done, I have been brought to the conclusion that nothing in the way of relief can be expected from private or personal sources, or, for the present at least, from national or state legislation, and that the remedy (if remedy there be) must come from and lie within the energy and control of the more progressive of the rangemen of the plains country. With this view, the plan has suggested itself that a Rangeman's Mutual Benefit Association be formed, whose membership shall consist of such cattle owners only as are willing that their beef shipments shall be handled by such an association; that it be modeled some thing after the mutual benefit societies of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and other secret orders, differing in that instead of giving protection and assistance to the families and fortunes of the membership, it shall in a similar manner seek to give protection to the values of beef cattle after they leave the ranches of the membership and until they are disposed of; that its office shall be to convey beef cattle directly to the consumer, or rather to the butcher or feeder who represents the consumer, seeking by every honorable method to incur the lightest possible expense between the ranch and abattoir; that while it may be an incorporated organization with regularly appointed officers and board of directors and with a working force of employees, according to the amount of business to be transacted, yet it shall have no capital nor issue any stock, consequently there will be no dividends to declare as there will be no profits; officers and employees to receive stated salaries, which, with other expenses, will be paid with membership fees, annual dues and by assessments upon the cattle shipped. Assessments will be regulated by the number of members and by the number of cattle handled, and in any event should be less than the ruling commission charge of fifty cents per head. It would be idle to undertake to enumerate at this time the benefits that might accrue to those who become members of such an organization. Some may be mentioned, but others would naturally follow in the course of operation and experience. Of first importance would be the fact of the beef cattle of certain producers in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, Colorado and the Northern territories all moving through one and the same channel; that the organization would soon be in a position to name its own freight rate (so that it should be within reason) to one or more railways that might become the exclusive carriers of the cattle of the association goes without the saying, thus reducing the distance of shipment to the East by leaving Chicago out of the line, and saving at least fifty dollars per car upon all shipments to the seaboard that is now exacted upon all "through" Western cattle by the Chicago "eveners." It is fair to presume if this system was put in practice, that through the agency of the Mutual Association arrangements would be perfected with some of the companies now manufacturing improved stock cars by which beef cattle could be carried directly through to the seaboard, or to any point of destination, without delay and without employing the use of stock yards or submitting to the extortionate charges of the companies controlling them. Another feature of importance would be the influence such an organization would have should it reach a position to command the attention of railways, in doing away

with the discrimination now existing against the carrying of dressed beef; that is to say, in so far as the beef of this organization would be concerned. There can be no question that the day is not far distant when the barbarism of subjecting live animals intended for the slaughterer's knife to the suffering incident to a long shipment, including the ruinous tax imposed upon the producer by way of shrinkage and freight upon the official, will be a thing of the past. Perhaps in no branch of science has there been such rapid advancement as in artificial refrigerating and improved apparatus for natural refrigerating. With stationary refrigerating plants located in various Western points, and the many improved refrigerating cars in use, there is nothing now to prevent the movement of all fat beef in a dressed condition but the unjust discrimination in freight rates as exercised by the railroad management in favor of live beef. Under the plan suggested it is not improbable that this discrimination could be eliminated, and through earnest effort in behalf of the producer by a management composed of producers, the beef for the populous centers of the East could be dressed in abattoirs of the West, and while costing consumers less, leave a material difference to the credit of the producer.

Word has gone out from unadvised sources that cattle raising by the range system is no longer a paying business. This is wholly untrue. To continue to give currency to such a statement is both unjust and unwise. It may be, and no doubt it is, true that as compared with the old days of free range, free taxes and free branding, and in contrast to the more recent days of excited and phenomenal flow of money seeking investment in the industry, there has been a marked decrease in profits, but that it has ceased to be profitable or less profitable than any legitimate business, is not true. There was a time when the levying of two or three dollars upon a steer in tribute to railroad pools, stock yard companies and other corporations did not materially signify, but that day is past, and the business must now be conducted upon a different and more conservative basis. At this time the money can no longer be afforded than can the reckless and extravagant management of the past. It is necessary that some of the leakage between the cattle raiser and the beef consumer be saved. That some action is called for the following illustration of discrimination against the individual shipper in favor of the great monopolies is given in a recent issue of the Chicago Drivers' Journal: "On the first of last March the east-bound pool increased the freight on live stock forty per cent. from Chicago to the seaboard; and by this act alone they have taken from the pockets of producers of live stock not thousands but millions of dollars, which have been divided between the six trunk lines comprising the east-bound pool."

Is it a matter of wonder that the cattle business is not what it formerly was? When Armour, Swift and associates call for the turning on of another screw or two will not the profits of the cattle business be gone as a matter of fact? But at the present time, whatever may be said to the contrary, there is a profit to the raiser upon every steer that leaves the West to-day. If, therefore, by mutual and organized effort and by the employment of improved methods the net value of a steer can be increased one or more dollars, just so many dollars will it add to the profit realized upon that steer by the man who placed his brand upon its hide.

As I have said, I am not one of those who believe the great range cattle business to be in an insolvent condition or in any way approaching that state, nor is the plan here considered offered from any such standpoint, but rather that as the business is now passing through a crisis in its history and assuming legitimate proportions, the

more progressive of those engaged in it may consider whether or not this plan offers through combined action, intelligent direction and practical methods, relief in whole or in part from evils that are known to exist, from the grasping demands of powerful monopolies, and at the same time increase in some degree the profits to be realized from the raising of cattle.

That the ideas as presented here are crude and the subject not fully discussed in all its bearings, I am well aware. It is quite possible that objections exist that have not occurred to the writer which would make the plan as here suggested wholly impracticable, but I believe it to be worthy of some thought and consideration, and while within itself it may not be what is wanted, it may be one of the means to lead up to the desired end.

Respectfully, G. L. Brooks.

Cattle Trail in the Territory.

The secretary of the interior upon the consideration of a request presented by cattle owners in Texas for the establishment of a new cattle trail through the Chickasaw territory, has decided that there is no law which empowers the interior department to make an appropriation of such a portion of the Chickasaw Nation as would be required for the establishment of such a trail. Cattle owners in Texas have complained to the secretary of the interior against the action of the Chickasaws in the Indian Territory in levying a tax of 15 cents per head on all cattle passing through and have inquired whether there exists any means whereby they may be relieved from the payment thereof. The governor of the Chickasaw Nation has informed the interior department that the law complained of was passed by the Chickasaw national council. He disclaims any wish or purpose on the part of the Chickasaws to regulate or interfere with commerce, but says: "We are simply regulating the price of our grass, which is valuable property, costing in Texas pastures from 15 to 25 cents per month; that there is no objection or hindrance by tax or otherwise to driving on the regularly established cattle trail in the western part of their territory, open to all genuine drivers of through herds, and that he fails to see where the constitution gives a right to intruders to saunter along their country roads and graze their cattle on adjacent fields. The secretary of the interior in his decision in the case says: "If the country roads to which the governor of the Chickasaw Nation refers are public highways through this territory, this department can not recognize any interference on the part of the Chickasaws with the free and uninterrupted passage of cattle thereupon, as long as said cattle are kept within the prescribed or recognized limits of the established cattle trails and public highways, and are not allowed to trespass upon grazing or other lands of the Chickasaws, and if complaint of such trespass is made by the Chickasaws to the proper officer of the department, it will be bound to take such action as will fulfill the guarantees contained in the treaties with these Indians, and enforce the law against trespassers and intruders in the Indian Territory."

Origin of the "Sherry Cobbler."

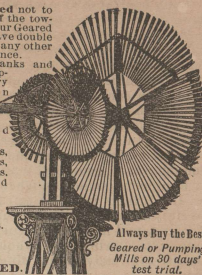
Philadelphia American.

Mr. William E. Burton, on a very hot and sweltering day came into Dicky Harbut's saloon, formerly of Decatur street, and asked him to make some kind of cooling draught. Harbut squeezed a lemon into a large glass, adding to it various other fruits, and was about pouring in ice-water when Burton stopped him, telling him to use something stronger. Harbut then filled it with sherry. The next time Burton was in the place he called for a "cobbler's sherry," and from this has come the familiar "sherry cobbler."

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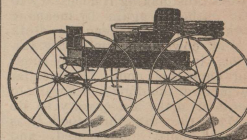


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nearly every section can be crated. Many of the cases in use have to be used inside the hive cover to protect them from the weather, and more than one or two cases cannot be used at a time and have them so protected.

The cover raises with this case as fast as tiered up, setting on the case the same as on the main hive, it being made of the same material as the hive, thereby protecting the sections the same as the brood chamber.

It admits of tiering up to the best possible advantage, there being but one bee space between each tier. The sections are protected from brace combs on the bottom by the slats, the same as in a wide frame, without the use of a skeleton honey board, with a bee space above and below it, which takes up a valuable space, besides separating the sections too widely from the brood chamber. The movable or hinged side loosens the sections all at once, making it easy to remove them, and also allows the removal of sections if desired on the hive.

There are important points of construction that do not show in an illustration. The case embraces all the advantages of single tier, wide frames and a regular open case combined, as it allows the use of separators or not, as desired. With wide frames an outer case is necessary to hold them. With this all that is used is the outer case and the bottom bar of the wide frames combined, doing away with the top and end bars, thereby admitting of taking hold of the top of the section instead of working the sections out of a wide frame, as it is usually done.

Linseed Meal.

The difference between new and old process linseed meal at present is that the new process contains about 2 1/2 per cent. less of the oil. The new process, some years ago, contained 10 per cent. of oil when pressed in thick cakes, but of late it is pressed in very thin cakes, and with the perfection of machinery they press out all but 4 or 5 per cent. of oil. This is all the practical difference between them, and they may be considered, practically, of the same value—the difference in the value of the oil would not, under any circumstances, amount to more than six or eight cents per 100 pounds.—Rural New Yorker.

Horse Points.

Take care not to overwork horses that are shedding their coats, and feed them well; also groom the animals thoroughly. Horses that have not been worked regularly during the winter require good care now.

In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size, by sight, see to it that he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers are liable to stand a horse, if undersized, on higher ground, or if oversized, on lower ground than the intended purchaser.

Reject a horse with a big coarse head; do not look a second time at a horse with either a long, slack back or with a hollow back.

In many cases horses can go without shoes during the summer with advantage.

Movable Horse Stall.

A plan of a movable division for double horse stalls is shown in the illustration.



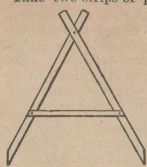
HORSE STALL.

It is simply composed of two planks a foot or less in width, attached to each other by closed iron hooks. They are hung at the front end to the middle of the manger, and at the other they are swung to a joist overhead, by means of a rod or strong rope. The attachment should be so made that the back end can be let down, should a horse get his leg over the flexible partition. Being movable, and a foot or more above the floor, it is much less in the way while caring for the team than is the common stationary division.—Prairie Farmer.

The California raisin industry is only about ten years old, yet it has already progressed so far that the Spanish packers are seriously alarmed.

Measuring Device.

Numbered with farm conveniences that can readily be constructed at home is a land measure. The cut shows one that is exceedingly simple in construction. The Indiana Farmer tells how to make and use it.



Take two strips of pine or some other light wood about seven feet long by two inches thick. Fasten the strips together at the top, spread them at the bottom so that the points will be exactly five and a half feet apart. Then nail on a cross piece in such manner that the side pieces will be held firm so they cannot spread. The strips should be sanded to a sharp point, or if iron points are fastened on they would be better, as they slip on hard ground if you are not careful. When you want to measure you take the implement, set one of its feet on the ground, then bring it in line with the side of the field. Then turn it so the other foot will touch the ground, continue turning it so as to make it step, as a mechanic does with a pair of compasses, until you have measured the side of the field. Then divide the number of steps you have made with it by three and you will have the number of rods you have passed over, as three steps makes a rod.

Another convenience for the farm described by The Indiana Farmer is a set of stakes. These are often required to start the first row with the corn planter or worker and dozens of other places. If you have the socket of an old hoe that is worn out or an old socket chisel, take it to the blacksmith and have him straighten and sharpen it. Then get good straight grained timber, that will not break if a horse steps on it, and fit the sockets on to it. You will have a stake that can be set in any ground that is not too hard to plow, and will seldom blow down. A convenient length is the width of two corn rows, which is from seven to eight feet. When not in use keep them in the tool house and you will always have them convenient for use.

Sugar by the Diffusion Process.

Commissioner of Agriculture Colman has recently made a visit to Louisiana to investigate the field for experiments in cane sugar making by the diffusion process. He speaks highly of the mammoth plantation of Governor Warmoth, which has been selected for the work, and says that, if the experiments in Louisiana are successful, the planters will be enabled to compete successfully with the beet sugar interests beyond a doubt. Cane which would ordinarily yield eighty pounds to the ton will yield 140 pounds under the new process.

Rustic Houses.

Rustic or summer houses, as the decorative little houses on country grounds are variously termed, afford an agreeable place to repose from the fatigue of a walk, or to read a book, or, in a word, to enjoy the out door air with protection from the sun and a comfortable seat on which to rest.

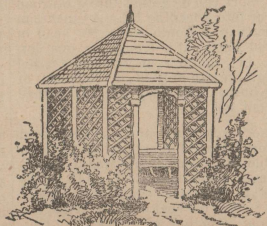


FIG. 1. RUSTIC HOUSE.

One of the cheapest and most simple, says The Country Gentleman, is made by setting round and moderately slender posts into the ground at the points indicated in the cut. Saw the upper ends off to a level, nailing them on narrow strips of plank for plates, setting rafters to a converging point, and covering with boards or shingles, or with lightly battened boards. The floor may be fine, smooth gravel or of boards. The seat is attached to the inner sides of the posts

and supported by brackets. The whole woodwork, and especially the lattice-work between the posts, should be rendered durable with a heavy coat of crude petroleum applied with a coarse brush. Posts and lattice work thus treated may then become supports for the light trailing and climbing ornamental plants.

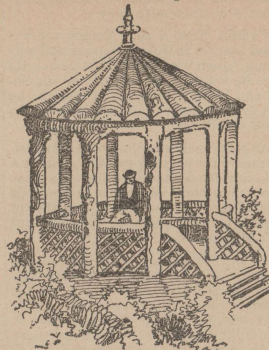


FIG. 2. RUSTIC HOUSE.

Fig. 2 represents a summer house mostly of rustic work, placed on a rise of ground for obtaining an extended view of the country. The posts may be set in the ground, as in the structure shown in Fig. 1 if the soil will admit it; or they may be secured in position by timber framework. It may be borne in mind that the posts in such structures need not be set much depth, as they are retained in position by the rest of the framework when it is finished.

The serious mistake is sometimes made of placing too many arbors and covered seats on limited grounds. These should never be put where they do not appear to be really needed for the purpose intended, and care should be taken to adapt the peculiar structure to its proper place.

Perches for Fowls.

There is no advantage in placing perches one above another, stair fashion, in the hypothesis of a triangle. If they be thus arranged the distance of the perches from each other must be measured on the base of the triangle, from the fact that the droppings fall perpendicularly. They should be far enough apart to avoid soiling of plumage.

If there is no economy of space in this arrangement, there is no argument for it. Fowls will jump from the lowest perch to the next, and so on to the highest, and then quarrel. They all want the highest place. It is preferable to have the perches placed on a level, and the platform to catch the droppings. It may be just high enough to be handy in cleaning, and the perches about one foot above it. All perches should be movable, so as to facilitate the application of kerosene, when necessary, to every part.

Perches should be at least two inches wide and rest firmly in a slot or mortise. Fowls will cling to one edge of a wide perch, and the width will give opportunity to rest the weight on the shanks. A very narrow perch makes it necessary to bear the weight on the breast bone, mainly in one spot, and thus it becomes bent to one side. This deformity is caused, in many instances, by housing on the chins of a barrel, or on the small limbs of trees. Old fowls have their bones hardened so that they will stand the pressure without bending, but all should have wide perches.—Poultry Yard.

Things Farmers Ought to Know.

A California vineyardist claims that he keeps his premises clear of rabbits and gophers with the assistance of cats.

Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth and is best met with animal food and tonics. A little meat or worms should be added to the food every day and a little tincture of iron dropped in the drinking water.

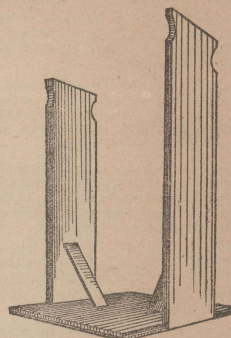
Corn is a much more certain crop than wheat, one year with another, over a large part of the country.

Dampness means sickness and death to young chicks and turkeys.

The change from dry to green foods is a delicate matter with sheep. Just here is where the value of roots is most noticeable.

A Bag Holder.

Bag holders are of great convenience, and every farmer should have one or more. With the assistance of a holder, grain or other substance can be emptied into a bag by one person. A Rural New Yorker correspondent thinks his bag holder is deserving of repetition. The cut illustrates it, and we give directions for making one like it.



BAG HOLDER.

Any kind of inch lumber will serve for the bottom, which should be 18 inches square and two thicknesses of boards, one across the grain of the other, to prevent splitting. The standards are made of hard wood, 7 inches wide and 3 feet 2 inches high. The braces at the bottom are 4 inches wide and 10 inches long. The back standard is 1 1/2 inches higher than the other. The ends of the standards are hollowed, as shown in the cut. To use this holder turn the top of the bag down about two inches and place this over the standards. The spring from both sides will hold the bag open in place. Try it.

The Potato Beetle.

The Colorado potato beetle is no longer considered as an impossible barrier to a good field of potatoes. Paris green leads as a certain and efficient remedy for this pest, and, when properly applied, early, when the potatoes and the bugs make their start, will do its perfect work. But Paris green must be carefully handled, not only because it is a poison likely to injure both man and beast, but because when applied to the plants too strong it injures the foliage almost, if not quite, as much as do the beetles. Whether applied in water through a sprinkler or in plaster through a sifter or bellows, be sure and not have too great a proportion of the poison.

While it is easier to apply Paris green, diluted in water, to the vines, it may be more uniformly applied, and with less danger to the foliage, by mixing it with plaster. One part of pure Paris green to 100 parts of plaster, thoroughly mixed together, so that the plaster will be slightly tinted throughout with the poison, will be found a satisfactory mixture. Sifters and bellows for dusting the vines are now sold at most hardware stores at a small cost compared with their usefulness and convenience.

The Silk Growing Industry.

It is believed by many that the department of agriculture's new departure in setting up machinery in Washington for winding the silk from cocoons will result in considerable extension of the silk growing industry in this country. Great interest is manifested in the experiments, and the demand for copies of the bulletin on silkworm culture has made it necessary to issue seven or eight editions. Officials of the department say that the requests for silkworm eggs greatly exceed those received in any previous year since the department began its distribution. As a consequence it is expected that large quantities of American grown silk will be placed on the market this year.

Look Out for Codling Moths.

The codling moth or apple worm may be prevented at a nominal expense, and much fruit saved, by spraying the trees with Paris green. Apply the poison at the rate of about one ounce to every three gallons of water. Spray the trees twice, early in the spring as soon as the fruit has set and again before the growing apple turns downward on the stem.

factories for the extraction of an oil from cottonseed which is used in our cooking and for medicinal purposes. The cockle-burr needs to be utilized as did the cottonseed, indeed more."

But it does not follow that because cottonseed oil is valuable, cockle-burr oil would be equally as valuable. Still, it would be worth the while of somebody to experiment with the burr, and see what good can come out of Nazareth.

Live Stock Freight Reform.

Brought about probably by the interstate commerce bill or because the railroads think that it can be made of advantage to them, the Northern railroads have adopted a fixed figure to the weight of a car-load of live stock, and all going over must pay a pro rata of excess, and all under are allowed the pro rata discount. This is meeting with strong opposition in some quarters, but if the mean weight is properly determined we confess to discovering no valid objection to this system, but see in it strong elements of justice to all parties concerned. Especially would this be the case in the Southwest, where size of stock cars vary so greatly. For example, the S. A. & A. P. railway has 33-foot stock cars and every one shipping on that road naturally expects to get cars of that dimension, but for months the road has done so great a stock business that its own rolling-stock has been altogether inadequate to the demand, and it has been obliged to use the cars of other roads, many of which are only 28 feet long, thus depriving the shipper of five feet of space in the length of the car. The Missouri Pacific uses cars from 28 to 34 feet in length, but charges as much for a 28-foot car as for a 34-foot car. With the new system of shipping by weight, it would not matter to the shipper what sized car was forced on him. The shipping of live stock by weight is, in our opinion, just and practical, and we believe that a united effort should be made by the stockmen and ranchmen generally throughout the entire Southwest to secure this live stock freight reform, making the railroads responsible for losses from over-crowding. We invite a general discussion of this question by ranchmen and live stock journals throughout the Southwest.

Injurious Exaggeration.

It is not infrequent that correspondents of foreign newspapers send matters that they would not dare to publish at home. These correspondents are usually local newspaper men. Under any circumstance is this reprehensible, but much more so when it works to the injury of entire business interests and communities. Especially has this class of correspondents been busy circulating reports of distressing drouths in Texas, until nearly all business enterprises are checked from lack of confidence. As to the truth of these stories we simply ask their authors to go to the stock pens and see the condition of the stock. Much of it is going to the beef market fat from the natural grasses. The facts of the case are that for the past few months the country generally has been dry, and in some places very dry; that in almost every other section of the world

the loss of stock would have been very great under like circumstances; but here, while wells and streams last, stock can and does maintain itself without a spear of grass, subsisting well on prickly pear, guajilla and other plants and shrubs that abound. Southwest Texas is almost exclusively devoted to stock raising, farming being very rare, therefore there is very little if any actual suffering. There is a section of about twenty miles square in the Southwestern portion of Bexar and Atascosa counties, where lives a community of farmers. It is of them that a San Antonio correspondent of the Globe-Democrat says that they are starving. A pastureman a few days ago went to Benton to hire help for fence building, thus hoping to afford relief to their necessities, offering a dollar a day, but was told that they were not used to that kind of work.

In Atascosa, Frio, Medina, LaSalle, Dimmit, Zavala, Maverick and Uvalde counties the drouth has been severest, but still the loss to stock is generally not heavier than usual, owing to the mildness of the winter; and taking the losses in Southwest Texas as a whole, they fall far below the average. This is a fact, and the newspapers that have been so prompt in publishing injurious reports should hasten to correct their mistake.

San Antonio Horse Market.

The past week has witnessed some increased activity in the general trade, especially in mares and potros, brought about by a more active demand. A commission man said, "I am worried to death by buyers, but can not find suitable stock for them." Under the pressure of demand prices have stiffened some for good fat mares, and smooth potros (young unbroken horses), while saddle-horses and mules are slow and prices nominal. The continued dry weather keeps much stock from good pastures away, and commission men are continually taking buyers to the pastures below, where it is in fair condition. The stock yards on Flores street are continually crowded, and local retail trade is fair. The shipments for the week amounted to 1034 head, an increase over last week of 163 head. Nearly all of them went north. Through shipments from points south and southwest were also large, but figures are unattainable as they are billed through. Prices for scrub stock continue low, while fat medium and good stock is fully up to last year's figures and in some cases higher.

Quotations are as follows:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands, \$9@12
Scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands, \$12@15
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat, 15@17
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin, 15@16
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands, 25@31
American carriage horses, 13½ to 16½, 75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands, 25@30
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands, 15@22
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands, 16@25
Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13½ hands, 25@35
Mules improved, 13½ to 14 hands, 40@60

San Antonio Wool Market.

The sale of the Carr clip, 227 bags, 6 months clip, has practically opened the market. The price is "p. t." but as is usual in all such cases, madame Rumor "noses" around sharply, and says that it brought not far from 17½c. Should this be the case it would be just a little better than last spring as an indication, and it is to be hoped that at least no decline will take place.

Using the Carr clip as a basis, 12 months wool should be worth from 19½ to 22c., which would no doubt satisfy the most exacting wool grower. Of course it is impossible to say whether these prices will be maintained, but the usual history of this market is that it advances rather than declines towards the end, although last fall was a notable exception. The buyers are now pretty well all in, and seem to be business. This is also a fair indication. The benefit of the reduction in the freight should accrue to the grower, who must keep his weather eye open on the 20 cents per hundred pounds. He needs every cent of it.

Altogether the prospects at this writing for the spring wool trade of San Antonio are rather encouraging than otherwise. The aggregate receipts so far are put at 3000 bags with prospects of at least 1000 bags more to arrive the coming week.

Fenced Pastures.

Generally throughout the range stock country the pasture question is an important one. The greater portion of the stock ranges yet open, and free grass practically exists, limited to the water supply. The question as to whether this system or the fencing of the lands and holding of exclusive rights, is most profitable and tends to get the most out of the lands is often under discussion. The drouth that has just ended in Southwest Texas, we think, fully puts to rest this question. All intelligent and honest-minded men admit that the pasture system is by far the most economical. It is estimated that the losses from drouth are at least fifty per cent. less than they would have been had there been open range. Almost the entire Southwestern portion of this state is now under fence and many of the large ranches are subdivided. Only a few years ago it was all open. We can therefore note the difference in the effect of the drouth in open and fenced country. It is said that the losses in the drouth just past have not been nearly so heavy as they have been in years past during dry spells not nearly so severe. Had the country been open the stock would have drifted to watered localities and crowded the range much more than now and died by thousands where not hundreds succumbed in the pastures. Also on open ranges no one is going to spend much money sinking wells and building tanks, which becomes private property so soon as the land is inclosed. The water supply has been more than quadrupled during the past five years in Southwest Texas, and it is still rapidly going on, and will continue till it is abundant everywhere. The aggregate amount of stock has also largely increased and is probably now double what it was four years ago. It is also largely conducive to law and good order, the business requiring less labor and less temptations to appropriate other men's stock. All these are arguments in favor of fences, against the single item of expense, which is believed to be fully met by the increased capacity of the lands and the decreased losses from drouth. If the cost of fences could be returned to the ranchmen, they would not be willing to return to the old system of open ranging. We are irrevocably committed to fenced pastures.

THE ALIEN LAND ACT.

An act to Restrict the Ownership of Real Estate in the Territories to American Citizens, and so Forth.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States or of some state or territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold, or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created: Provided, That the prohibition of this section shall not apply to cases in which the right to hold or dispose of lands in the United States is secured by existing treaties to the citizens or subjects of foreign countries, which rights, so far as they may exist by force of any such treaty, shall continue to exist so long as such treaties are in force, and no longer.

SEC. 2. That no corporation or association more than twenty per centum of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire or hold or own any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That no corporation other than those organized for the construction or operation of railways, canals, or turnpikes shall acquire, hold, or own more than five thousand acres of land in any of the territories of the United States; and no railroad, canal, or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any territory, other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal, or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of congress. But the prohibition of this section shall not affect the title to any lands now lawfully held by any such corporation.

SEC. 4. That all property acquired, held, or owned in violation of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited to the United States, and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to enforce every such forfeiture by bill in equity or other proper process. And in any suit or proceeding that may be commenced to enforce the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter without regard to matters of form, joinder or parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights either of the United States or of the parties concerned in any such proceeding arising out of the matters in this act mentioned.

Approved, March 3, 1887.

Messrs. Alney & Stout of Denton have sold their cattle ranches in Jones county, Texas, and in New Mexico, about 3000 cattle, 65 horses and ranch privileges in New Mexico, to Jno. T. Baldwin of Iowa for \$58,000.

Dairy Farming Around Atlanta, Georgia.

Editor Live Stock Journal:

Your correspondent visited the "Cox farm," originally the home of the first imported Jersey into this section. The pilgrimage magnified into an honor when I found that I was under the roof of the descendants of the immortal advocate of state sovereignty, John C. Calhoun. Mr. Patrick Calhoun, one of the directors of the Georgia Central railroad—(I believe it reads "Central of Georgia") is a lawyer of note. Miss Margery Calhoun is the only granddaughter of the old statesman, as she told me with that inimitable modesty and "Vere de Vere" which characterizes the high-born Southern lady. This farm contains 200 acres and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country. Nature made one of her fairest pictures when she tossed hills and valley, trees and water, in one harmonious melange, to make this charming landscape. And the present owner has brought and is constantly bringing science and art to its greater development. The dwelling presents a most unpretentious exterior, on an eminence, easy of approach. Deep porches and wide halls and an old fashioned air of home that hangs around the interior, reminds one of "before the war;" and the groups of smiling, polite darkeys at different points of vantage did not dissipate the illusion. Miss Calhoun, a graceful dignified lady, intelligence beaming from every lineament of her clear-cut feature, with a brisk elastic step, and a running fire of questions and explanation, showed us over the farm.

The barn claimed my first attention. Having timed my visit, I saw the milkers in their stalls, ready to donate their second generous draft for the day. There were seven pure-bred Jerseys, large raw-boned animals with liquid brown eyes, almost speaking with intelligence, and frowzy coats of long, fine hair. Two imported Ayrshires, with all the distinctive points of the breed, called the "Mayflowers," were the center of attraction. The record of the Ayrshires is five gallons daily; but in the next stall to them was an ornery Georgia cow, a reddish brown, loose-jointed creature, tallying gallon for gallon with her aristocratic neighbors. I am told that it is an ordinary occurrence for the native cow to give three gallons per day, and a lady who would not exaggerate in the simplest particulars told me the history of a native cow owned by her for six years, and ten years old when purchased. This cow gave seventeen quarts, one day with another, and brought her calves every eighteen months. The lady assured me that her income from the sale of this cow's milk was thirty dollars a month, and that she reserved a bountiful supply for the family besides making butter for the table, and all cooking purposes. The keep of the cow averaged ten dollars per month, which left a handsome margin in the lady's favor. This valuable cow, at the age of sixteen years, brought twin calves, and one year later died when with calf. Through life she was stalled and groomed as regularly as a fine horse would have been—all evidence in my mind in favor of more humane treatment of this most useful

animal. A proper regard to the diet and bodily comfort of the cow is always repaid by rich returns. I shall be exclaimed against, I know, by the majority of Texas dairymen. I shall be reminded of the expense of providing these civilized comforts for beasts, when they cannot even afford them for their families. I shall be informed that it is all the greater number of them can do to make both ends meet, and let the cows take care of themselves. This is and will be so as long as these cow-keepers depend entirely for the full support of a growing family on the milk obtained from a dozen or so half-fed brutes, herded together in an open pen, where they sink hock deep in the disgusting slime of the cow-pen in winter, and are turned on the common to hunt their own living in the summer.

I have seen dairymen, on Galveston island at that, living in absolute squalor, a ruinous shed doing duty for barn, and the fences of such delicate tenure, that you marveled at those places that did hold together. The soil of these farms shows the richest adaptability for market gardening and strawberry culture; yet not an inch of it in cultivation. The hot sun beamed down on unprotected inclosures, where trees would grow by cuttings accidentally strown on the generous soil. They milked the cows twice daily, obtained a few gallons of thin blue milk, added a little water to that for luck, and crept into town behind a skeleton steed to dispose of this only means of a livelihood.

This is not exaggerated and even has its advantages over the dairymen of some localities in the interior for when it rains on the island, it has only to stand long enough for the sand to absorb it, when it is dry and firm under foot again. But in the black, rich soil of some of the middle and north-western counties the squalor is augmented to filth, that "sticks like a brother" during rainy seasons.

Like a garrulous woman, I have flown the thread of my narrative and done a little "preachment." Forgive me and be benefited.

To begin where I left off. I must tell of three baby Ayrshires I saw in a cozy nook, as playful and thrifty as young kittens. Twenty-four cows were in the dairy, and a herd of young heifers to come in in the spring. There was a large herd of dry cattle in a lowly timbered pasture. I must not fail to speak of the exquisite cleanliness of the barn floor, which was white and dry as a dwelling floor, and not the least unpleasant odor was to be detected. The eye of the master was visible everywhere, and system, thrift and economy met you at every point.

I was expressly forbidden to mention Miss Calhoun, but was to ascribe to Mr. Pat Calhoun all that I saw of suggestive interest to your readers. But I am confident that charity must be one of the distinguishing traits of a character so full of womanly dignity, generous hospitality, and the executive ability peculiar to Miss Calhoun, and I shall trust to her indulgence, and go counter to her commands for sake of other capable women only waiting for prominent example and successful ex-

periment to try their "prentice hands" at this most health-giving and body-sustaining occupation.

When Miss Calhoun elected to take upon herself the management of the dairy on her brother's farm, she did so in the hope of recuperating her health, which was delicate to a suggestion of consumption. In this self-cure she has been triumphant, and finding by experiment her genius for greater undertakings, she assumed full control in all departments. Her success and evident adaptability for the work moved her brother to cast about in his mind for some worthy manner of rewarding her industry, and he decided that the full gift of the farm and all thereon was the most fitting tribute to the lady's merits. She therefore is proprietor and manager, and one of the most practical farmers I ever had the pleasure of meeting. She informed me that she made the dairy support the place and in that case the crops outside of provender are clear profit. I saw turkeys in droves, and great troops of downy chickens, which the anxious mother had just brought off the nest, attracted my glance. Miss Calhoun told me, laughingly, the chickens took care of themselves.

Here I heard most enthusiastic recommendation of Bermuda, with which the pastures were soddied. Great mounds of compost were protected from the weather under a rough shedding, which was sown to play a valuable part in enriching the soil.

Under a natural plateau that bluffed abruptly five hundred yards from the creek, Miss Calhoun pointed out fifteen acres as level as a floor, which she proposes to irrigate. It can in this instance be easily accomplished, for on the plateau, just back of the barn, are three immense fish ponds, fed by natural fountains, and I shall add, filled with three and four-pound carp. By constructing a flume or laying large pipes from the pond down a gradual incline to the base of the plateau, and with a few trifling ditches in the land to be watered, irrigation, simple and perfect, is a result. I marvel to think of the possibilities of this plat in cabbages alone. And evidently, I am not far out of my reckonings when I tell you that a gentleman who is now one of the leading capitalists of Atlanta, made his fortune by the cultivation of the cabbage. You see it is a "Georgia delicacy" and the public appreciate a benefactor.

I did not inquire specially if any other fertilizer was used on the farm than the home production, but I am inclined to remember that I was told that the piles of compost I was shown were sufficient for all purposes.

Thanking the lady for her courtesy, I took my leave, and it is unnecessary to assure you that I was pleased with my visit, and proud of my sex.

Mrs. M. M. MURDOCK.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Nelson Story tells the Bozeman Chronicle that his losses will reach \$200,000. Out of 14,000 head he expects to save only about 5000. Lack of feed on the range caused this, more than the severity of the weather. East of Clark's fork the cattle losses will not be over 5 or 10 per cent. Mr. Story says the entire lower country stock have suffered greatly, and the loss will be from 50 to 75 per cent.

A Few Hints on Castrating.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Having been repeatedly asked to give instructions on castrating horses, I have decided to give a few brief remarks for the benefit of the young and inexperienced operators, which may be of some service to them, and I hope will work good in alleviating to some extent the sufferings of my favorite animal, the horse.

First, lay the animal down and tie him securely, as I regard it in many cases unsafe to attempt the operation in any other position.

Take the smaller seed first, unless both are sufficiently large to enable you to hold them easily, in which case I take the lower one first. Grasp the seed firmly and with a sharp knife split the skin and inner scrotum, or, strifling, the length of the testicle, but be careful not to cut the seed, as this sometimes bleeds freely, causing only momentary trouble. If the horse struggles or draws the testicle, hold carefully till the cord is relaxed. Next, separate the strifling from the smaller cord by passing the knife through between the two and upward, cutting neither, but passing the knife all the way between them. This being done, you are now ready for the ecraseur, which should be the "O'Dell patent, roller process." Slip the instrument over the cord, just as the "old fogey" does his wooden clamp, with the handles towards your left hand; slip it well down toward the horse and give it a firm grip with the left hand. If the horse struggles at this, hold your left hand and the instrument flat to the horse till he is again quiet, which is a short time. Now grasp the short lever with the right hand, and at two or three strokes back and forth the cord is entirely severed and goes back to its place.

The other seed being removed in the same manner, the animal should be immediately released and allowed to get on his feet, but in case he prefers let him lie and rest till he chooses to arise.

I would not recommend the use of any medicine save oiling the parts with some clean oil. Pure lard is good as any, which, where there is danger of flies, may be slightly carbolized. If you have a number of horses to castrate, drop your instrument into a pail of clean water, to remain till you are ready for the next operation. When through clean it well, allowing no blood to dry on it.

Now, in conclusion, to the inexperienced, and it is all for them I write: Keep your hands and instruments clean.

Do not allow yourself to become excited.

Be mild, but do not have too much sympathy for the animal.

Perform the operation the same, whether the horse be worth ten dollars or one thousand.

Never help to handle or throw the horse, for the operator must have a steady nerve.

If you have not the instrument named above, send ten dollars immediately to O'Dell & Sons, New Market, Iowa, and they will send you one.

WARREN O'DELL.

Fort Worth, April 18.

A Model Stock Ranch.

Colorado Clipper.

We hunted up Jos. D. Bell at the Rendrebrook hotel last week and interviewed him about the Bell & Miller range stock raising pasture or ranch situated on Silver creek, fifteen miles from Colorado, in Mitchell county. These enterprising, methodical stock-raisers have 18,000 acres of land fenced in and divided up into three pastures of equal sizes, cross fenced. In one pasture they have a large spring and two wells with wind-mills, watered troughs and tanks. In each of the other pastures they have two wells and all other things mentioned above. They are raising graded cattle, commencing some five years ago, using first native cow and blooded bulls, and are

Cholera is raging atⁿ Guaymas and Mazatlan, Mexico.

The Washington avenue street car line in St. Louis is now run by electricity.

Jack Dempsey and Reddy Gallagher have signed articles to fight for \$1,000 a side.

J. L. Williams, a cistern digger, shot and killed Frank Blocker at Abbott yesterday.

The next session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias is to be held at Fort Worth.

Mrs. Sarah Howe, the crooked president of the Women's bank at Boston, has been located in Canada.

Edward A. Mosely, of Boston, has been selected as secretary of the interstate commerce commission.

A cyclone struck the town of Blossom Prairie doing considerable damage to the property, but no lives were lost.

At the San Antonio competitive drill the Sam Houston Uniform Division No. 3, of Paris, carried off the first prize.

Seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty emigrants have left Bremen, Germany, so far this year, all bound for America.

The business men of Lewisville have organized for the purpose of putting a flouring mill in operation at that place. It's a good move.

The citizens of Mount Pleasant are jubilant over the discovery of coal near that place. The vein is 90 feet deep and 5 feet 9 inches thick.

An accident occurred on the Northern Pacific railroad near Chelum, Wyoming Territory in which five men were killed and eighteen were injured.

Sunday morning at Bells, James Jones and Jno. Young fought with knives, and Jones had his cheek bone laid bare and his mouth made considerably larger.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce has petitioned the United States navy department to keep the old war ship Hartford on account of her historical character.

W. B. Corger, a well known cotton factor of New Orleans, has suddenly disappeared. He has never accounted for an estate of which he was made executor in 1873.

The farmers around Whitewright now say that they will make good crops this year. Wheat was never known to look so well. Oats and corn are also much improved since the rain.

Uncle Jarnett Addington, of Whitesboro, while putting up his team a few days ago, was kicked down and tramped upon by one of his horses. His injuries, while very painful, are not serious.

Two men attempting to cross the Brazos in a boat near Waco during the recent freshet, were thrown from the boat and drowned. Several people on the bank saw them but could offer no assistance.

Miss Annie M. Lesley, of Philadelphia shot herself in the head in Brooklyn last Saturday producing instant death. She had just arrived the day previous with the intention of paying a visit to friends.

A suit which involves the title of two large bodies of land in Presidio and Tom Green counties and styled Geo. P. Zimpleman vs. Frank Howard et. al., has been on trial at Waco and is now in the hands of the jury.

A boy eighteen years of age, named Jake Williams, has been arrested at Belton for horse theft. He stole five or six horses from that place. He being a stranger there it is thought that Williams is an assumed name.

The stove moulders at Detroit have been contemplating a strike, owing to dissatisfaction at Detroit being as they claim, made a 'dumping ground' for St. Louis patterns. They have concluded to remain at work until a conference is held with Mr. Powderly.

Capt. Abraham P. Lufkin, of Galveston, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. He was a native of Maine and moved to Galveston in 1845, and has been engaged in the cotton compressing business until a short time since. The funeral takes place to-day.

P. H. Hennessy, of Galveston was convicted of forgery in the district court at Austin before Judge Walker, and given two years in the penitentiary. This created quite a sensation in society circles as Hennessy was sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and is alleged to have forged certain vouchers for money.

A cyclone struck the town of Ozark, Ark., and completely demolished the whole town and killing five children and seriously injuring several persons. This same tornado struck the town of Nevada, Mo. and it was also destroyed, there several people were fatally injured and some killed. The storm originated in the Indian Territory.

At Menasha, Wis., all the girls in the carding department of the Menasha woolen mills went on a strike. The proprietors of the mills ordered all the windows facing the street painted recently, so that the girls employed would attend strictly to business and not be tempted to watch passers by. The girls refused to return unless the paint was removed.

Joe Shelton, a negro, confined in jail at Nicholasville, Ky., for choking his aged mother to death about a year ago, yesterday morning killed another prisoner Sam Millean. Millean had been chiding Shelton, and the latter stepping up behind dealt him a terrible blow, killing him instantly. Millean was imprisoned for murder committed last summer.

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Harold Washington, boss in the
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profits on *small orders*. From
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business rolling without
waiting around
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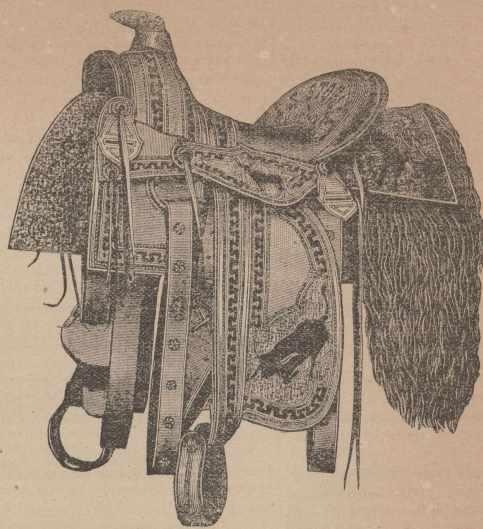
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Tokology, by Alice B. Stockham, M.D., is a noble book for a noble purpose. Sample pages **FREE**. 60,000 sold. Mor. \$2.75. **SANITARY PUB. CO., CHICAGO.**



THE TEXAS STATE FAIR GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. J. S. Stovall McKinney some months ago announced through the columns of the News that he proposed to take the gold medal offered by the Texas State Fair for the best man's saddle; that he wanted it to keep company with the like premium which he had taken at the New Orleans exposition and Louisville exposition; that he had been successful in his quest for the gold medal at the exposition, and he got the medal, too, over the best makers in the state. He says he commenced to compete at the various fairs 30 years ago, and has never been beaten. One feature worth mentioning is an embossed picture of James Elder, on horseback, on the side of the saddle, made of thread, as shown on the housing and fender on both sides.—Dallas News.

Orders solicited. Nothing but best leather and Colorado trees used. Address,

J. S. STOVALL,
McKINNEY, TEXAS.

THE UNION STOCK YARDS,
Chicago, Ills.

The Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

The entire system of the Railways of the West centers here, making the Union Stock Yards the most accessible point in the country. The capacity of the yards, the facilities for unloading, feeding, reshipping, or for the sale of stock are unlimited. There is no point in the United States where stock will find as satisfactory market and sale to the shipper as the Union Stock Yards.

The quality of feed and accommodations given cannot be surpassed at any point in the country. The great city of packing houses that are located here, the large bank capital and the large number of buyers for the Eastern market constitute a market for the products of the West. The demand for the products from the North, West and Southwest should reach this market without fail, in order to procure the best prices. There is now established a direct Cattle, Hog, Sheep and Horse trade between these yards and the most important markets in Europe. The general public are enabled to obtain the best prices for their products. The daily shipments from these yards to Europe are from one to two steamer loads. THIS IS STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

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G. TUTT WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt.,
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Salesmen have had more than 17 years' experience in this market, are both members of the firm and give their personal attention to all stock received by the firm.

Candies

CAPERA & BROTHER.

Manufacturers and jobbers of Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic
Fruits a Speciality. FORT WORTH, - - - TEXAS.

What Pluck Can Do.

As you go west from San Antonio on the Castrovilla road, on a small creek, two and three-quarter miles from the main plaza, you find a two-story white frame house, sitting back in the yard, about 100 yards from the road. The more you have traveled in Texas the more will this house attract your attention. It is the Northern farm house transplanted in strange surroundings. Back of it are long sheds, barns and feeding lots, with troughs and feed racks, covering several acres. To the right is a neat white carriage-house, not less tasty than the dwelling, with the up-stairs devoted to a billiard hall. In front and a little to the left of the house is a pond with boat-house and boat, on which are to be seen the contented ducks of several choice breeds, fishing, and in the water might be found plenty of ten to twelve-pound German carp. The grounds adjacent are fenced into several lots, in some of which the natural growths are trimmed into symmetrical trees, while in others men are grubbing and plowing. Everything and everywhere you see thrift and taste, although yet new and fresh. To inquire as to the owner would be the most natural. This is the home of Capt. N. Mackey, who furnishes a striking example of what perseverance and economy can do in Texas as well as in other states. And in these times of much complaining his experience may serve as an encouragement to the faint-hearted, and an incentive to the ambitious.

Ten years ago there came to this city, with the tide of immigration with the first railroad, a man past the meridian of life, but full of vigor and hope. He was a Northern man, hailing from Illinois, and in one of the turns of the wheels of fortune found himself bankrupt. Although past fifty years, he did not sit around in whining tones complain of his bad luck, but went forth to a new country to begin life anew, with the gray hairs thickening on his head. This man, who was none other than Capt. N. Mackey, found no fat offices with plenty of money and no work waiting for him, but on the contrary, there was plenty of work with small pay, which he tackled manfully. Without a dollar in the world, and with only an honest face and manly speech, he applied here for credit for team, harness and old wagon, and went to hauling sand. He soon had the contract for furnishing sand for a large building in course of construction, and showed his business tact by buying four yokes of oxen and a wagon, for \$200, on three months' credit, and hiring the owner at \$15 per month. At the end of the three months the man had earned enough for his employer to pay for his own team and wages besides. The profits of the contract enabled the leasing of a farm, and for two years Mr. Mackey tilled the soil, but the drouth of 1879 cleaned him out again without a dollar. Again the stranger applied for a loan of a stranger, Judge I. P. Simpson, who loaned him \$70 to pay for a pony team, and Collector J. S. Ramsey trusted him for a set of harness. Capt. Mackey hauled sand, rock and other building material and made a small stake. Then he bought

2450 acres of land on the Leon, eight miles west of the city, and turned farmer once more. There were no idlers on that place, from the boss to the commonest sheep-herder, but their pay was prompt and the hired men were contented. Some 400 acres were grubbed and plowed, fences built, crops put in and stock raised. Three years afterwards the place sold at a profit of \$16,000, principally on account of the improvements made thereon. Capt. Mackey then moved within the limits of the city and built the place described at the beginning of this article. Here he has 162 acres, half in the corporate limits of San Antonio. He served as alderman with great credit to himself, and made a reputation as a staunch champion of the people against the grasping corporations feeding at the public crib. He was advocated very strongly by a large element of the very best citizens as a candidate for mayor at the recent city election, but positively refused to run, as his private business would not permit it. Besides the property in this city Mr. Mackey last fall bought a beautiful seaside place fronting on Nueces bay, two miles from Corpus Christi, comprising 137 acres, on which he is planting 25 acres in grapes and 40 acres in garden. On the water front, with a grand view of Nueces and Corpus Christi bays, he has a large oyster bed. Here he contemplates erecting an elegant seaside residence, where part of his time will be spent in recreation and the cultivation of grapes, fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Mackey is now 62 years of age, the very ideal of a hale, hearty and vigorous man, in full possession of his mental and physical faculties, liberal and generous to a fault, but with cool and fearless business tact. Many phenomenal fortunes have been made and lost by speculation in much less time, but few instances can be found in this section where a man has built himself up to a comfortable competency by the labor of his hands, and attained a higher place in the appreciation of all classes of men than are furnished by the career of Capt. N. Mackey in this city.

To the Afflicted.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. J. R. Pollock in this issue of the JOURNAL. To those who are afflicted with rectal troubles we can recommend the doctor as a specialist in that particular; he having effected some remarkable cures in cases which had become chronic. Dr. Pollock successfully treats consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, dyspepsia and all other chronic diseases with oxygen and electricity. Correspond with the doctor if you need the services of a reliable physician who can give the best of references.

Don't Waste Time.

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

Good Wages Ahead.

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

CHAS. H. FRY.

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

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

JOSEPH H. BROWN.**Wholesale Grocer,**

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An Effusion From Slade.

MILES CITY, MON., March 26.

W. A. Garner, Esq., Manager Texas Live Stock Journal.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 16th inst with check supplement for \$112.50 received by due course of mail. Contents noted and spent. This little literary effusion of yours, though no doubt dashed off hurriedly between interviews with congressmen and cowboys, afforded me a great deal of pleasure—and groceries for another week. The fact that the supplement bore the signature of your cashier does not at all detract from your literary fame, for the idea was doubtless your own. I consider it an able effort and shall be pleased to hear from you often in the same strain. I do not care to criticise your style of composition harshly, but it appears to me if you were to make the figures immediately following the dollar mark a few sizes larger it would be a great improvement. I merely throw this out as a suggestion. You can act on it or not, just as you see fit, but I am not the man to withhold wholesome advice from a struggling young journalist like yourself.

I was very sorry to learn that the drouth interfered seriously with the pecuniary condition of some of the citizens of the great Lone Star state, but the fact is, you have so much state, and have it arranged in such an awkward shape that it is a hard matter to fit it with a climate exactly suitable to all interests. With you moisture is an essential element in the climatic conditions, and if you don't have rain occasionally you are liable to fall into the bad habit of consuming other liquids which do not tend to your spiritual or temporal benefit. Up here, where beer is two bits a drink, and it rains only once in two years, the effect is different. We stay right with alkali water, rain or no rain. Another idiosyncrasy of your country is that it needs rain continually during the year, while in this country we store up our moisture during the winter and let the sun melt it out for use as occasion demands. This winter we have had stored all over the earth from two to three feet of this moisture—rather overdoing the thing, as you must readily see, and interfering seriously with our grazing facilities. As a consequence very few beeves on Montana ranges are now ready for the butcher. In fact, it is by no means uncommon to see a big bony four-year-old steer wearing that weary, hectic, careworn look which tells plainer than words that he has ceased to take an active interest in the affairs of this life. A friend of mine who has punched more cows than he ever went to school informed me seriously to-day that the loss this winter among trail cattle and especially among the bulls will amount to a hundred and twenty per cent. He may have exaggerated, however.

I hope your sheep editor has returned from his visit to St. Louis, for as I understand the interstate commerce law it operates along the line of the Missouri Pacific road just the same as elsewhere, and Hale is too pony-built to make much progress in counting ties down through the Beautiful Indian Territory and the other landscape which intervenes between St. Louis

and the end of the street-car track in Fort Worth.

I had contemplated a visit to Texas, as I wrote you in the letter dunning you for that cash, but your reply obviates the absolute necessity of my calling on you, and then there are a great many—I might say a very great many—railroad ties between Miles City and Fort Worth, and you have doubtless realized ere this that the usefulness of passes has been greatly impaired by a recent act of congress. So I have decided to postpone my visit until congress meets again and legislates for our relief. Distantly thine,

SLADE.

Phil Thrifton.

The winter is over and the fall pig comes from his winter quarters, looking about him for the first bites of grass and clover. Usually a fall pig is not much of a favorite on the farm, but this year he is particularly well thought of. Through him the farmers and feeders think they see a means of reaching an early and high-priced market for their otherwise low-priced corn.

Reports from nearly every part of the country show a great scarcity of stock hogs at this time. There is no question but that hog-raising will be a good paying business for a while to come.

The heavy losses from disease in many parts of the country have led to a withdrawing of most of the capital formerly invested in the breeding and feeding of hogs.

Neither swine plague nor shippers can any longer find fat porkers so plentiful as to pick them up on their own terms. The farmer who now has a less number of hogs to care for gives them better treatment than formerly, and thus in a measure insures them against disease. Yet no system of management or measures of protection can give security against what has become known as swine plague, as long as we are without national laws for the regulation of the traffic in the sale and transportation of diseased hogs and those dying of disease.

The coming pig, that is, the spring pig of 1887, will receive better attention this season than usual. Though breeding stock nearly everywhere is scarce, it is pretty generally above the average in quality, and the promise is for full litters of good strong pigs. Such at least have been those already farrowed.

The improvement in hogs and other farm animals throughout the country within the last ten years is no less marked than the progress made during the same time by the agricultural live stock papers. That the teachings of the papers have not been in vain is shown by the increased desire of farmers and breeders to know and adopt the best methods of management, and the willingness with which they support good papers devoted to their interests.

PHIL THRIFTON.

Springfield, Ill., April 2, 1887.

The Pistol Law.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Please let me say a few words through your worthy paper in regard to the late pistol law passed by our Texas legislature.

This law may be a good one for the old settled portions of the state, but on the frontier and border counties of the state it is a hard law on many of the best men of the country—men who were the early settlers and pioneers of the

frontier and who through the purest motives have from time to time assisted the authorities in putting down crime of all description on the frontier.

In doing this noble service these honest pioneers have incurred the displeasure and condemnation of outlaws and high-way robbers in general, who swear vengeance against them and are ready to take advantage of any opportunity that may offer to take their lives.

While these good and brave men were permitted to carry arms they felt that they were equal to any emergency, and a revolver was in reality the safeguard to the frontier country.

This late pistol law will only prevent honest, law-abiding men from carrying pistols and will have no terrors for the thief and high-way robbers. Should they be detected in carrying arms (which is not likely to occur) what do they care for lying in jail?

This law places the lives of many of the best men in Texas completely at the mercy of thieves, outlaws and high-way robbers, which is an outrage at the hands of our legislature, and deserves the condemnation of every true Texan. The alternative is, will we lay down our arms and be ruthlessly murdered by these outlaws, or be guilty of violating the pistol law and subject to fine in each case of from twenty-five to two hundred dollars and be sent to jail from twenty to fifty days? We must take one or the other, and the writer feels inclined to the latter, as he might possibly live longer in jail than he would in a defenseless condition among thieves that seek his life.

FORTY-TWO YEARS ON THE FRONTIER OF TEXAS.

No Suffering in Presidio County.

FORT DAVIS, April 7, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I note in your issue of April 2, first page, weekly edition, an item headed "Dispatch from San Antonio," which certainly does our portion of the state a very great injury, and is calculated to mislead those who have never been in this part of the state, to prevent settlers from coming in and occupying the vast areas of state school land which we have here, and to decrease the value of individual property here. Your informant says that "all the streams in Presidio county are dry." Now, [Presidio county covered about thirteen thousand square miles of territory before the Twentieth legislature divided it, making four new counties. Of the streams in old Presidio county we may mention San Francisco, Maravillar, Calamity, Goat, Alamo, and Cibolo creeks, all of which empty into the Rio Grande, excepting Calamity creek, which is a tributary of Maravillar creek. None of them are running streams their entire length, the water sinking into the gravelly beds of the creeks before it reaches the river. So, of the portion from where the water sinks to the river, one may truthfully say "it is dry," yet each of the streams named is now a good running stream, in some cases for a distance of forty miles. Of the many springs out from these creeks I have learned of but few that have failed to supply water this season, and where a little work and time are expended in developing these springs they afford an abundance of water. On my ranch I have a spring that four years ago did not furnish enough water for twenty head of cattle, while it now furnishes enough to irrigate fifty acres of farm land and about

two thousand fruit trees and vines.

In one of the streams referred to, in the year 1882 there was about seven miles of running water, near the source. Now it is a fine flowing stream for a distance of thirty miles, running through a fine rich valley. This is the result of the labor of a few energetic stockmen who ditched the water around a few gravel beds where it was sinking.

Your informant says, "the water-holes are all dry." I suppose he refers to rain water-tanks, which is true. We have had no rains here for months; yet, notwithstanding that fact, we have good grass, our cattle are in good condition and have been strong enough to take the trail any time since February first. Gano Bros. have just marketed a train-load of beeves. The Presidio Live Stock company are shipping fat beeves to the El Paso market. San Antonio market is being furnished with fat beef from the ranges of Brown, Kincaid and others of old Presidio county, and these fat cattle have not been fed on cactus, either.

The fact that Mr. Kincaid has been successful enough on his fine Presidio county ranch to now have, as your dispatch states, three or four thousand marketable steers to move, surely does not prove that we have no grass here and are going to the dogs generally.

There are large herds of cattle leaving our county, but they are steer cattle. Instead of stockmen leaving generally there are many ranchmen who will not sell a yearling this spring.

As to the cattle living on cactus, with the exception of a few miles back from the Rio Grande and some canons in the Chinati and Chisos mountains, we have but little of it. I do not think there is, on fifty thousand acres of our company's range, enough to feed fifty head of cattle if needed.

Our flockmasters are all happy, having fat sheep, raising full crops of lambs and expecting a good crop. This, again, is not the result of "cactus" and scarcity of water, but of our splendid gramma grass and good streams. Our company has suffered no loss from death of cattle the past winter, and I can not learn of any one here who has cattle dying. In fact, as near as I can learn, our ranges are in better condition than many in other parts of the state.

S. C. THOMPSON,

President Santiago Cattle Company.

They Don't Like to Walk.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9.—The officials of the Kansas City stock yards have felt the blow which the Interstate Commerce bill has struck at free passes. All of their annual passes have been called in and they will have to pay for the transportation of themselves over the country. It is doubted in some circles, however, whether this will be permanent. In a sense the stock yards occupy the same position relative to the railroads that the railroads occupy to each other. That is to say they are connecting links between the various lines doing business here. The transfer of stock that is billed through here, from one railroad to the stock yards and thence to another railroad, is identical and similar in all respects to the transfer from one railroad to a connecting line and thence to a third road. It is thought that the commission will interpret the law so as to place stock yard companies on the same level with railroads in this respect and that the passes will be re-issued to the stock yards company's officers.

Pure Ingredients.

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

The Southdown.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

As well might we attempt having one general-purpose farm animal, combining horse, cow, sheep and hog, as to be forever trying to find in any class all the desirable qualities now had separately in the leading breeds. However, to the breeders of Southdown sheep it must be gratifying to observe how those who persist in trying to produce an all-purpose sheep, seem to think no plan complete that does not include the use of Southdown rams. Doubtless they are right, and they might go further than this, as did the man who declared corn meal and sawdust the best feed known for fattening pigs, and when asked in what proportion it should be mixed said, "The more meal the better." So we may say to those seeking to improve their sheep, "The more Southdown the better."

A cold rain here on the 17th and the ground well covered with snow on the 18th. The first warm rain of the season on the 22d inst. PHIL THURFOTON.
Springfield, Ills., April 23.

Pleuro-Pneumonia in Illinois.

Farmers' Review.

Prof. James Law of Cornell university is now in Chicago as representative of the United States government, with full authority to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois. When seen on Monday he was busy gathering up the many tangled ends of the knotty problem before him and studying the map of the quarantine district in order to become thoroughly conversant with the requirements of his difficult task. He expressed himself as being hopeful of a speedy termination to the business of stamping out the disease. He is pushing the work of appraising and tagging every animal in the infected district. As soon as disease is noticed the animal is slaughtered. Inducements are held out to all owners of exposed cattle to have them killed at once. When the meat, after inspection, is pronounced wholesome it is sold by the owners. If it does not bring the appraised value of the animal the deficit is made up by the government. As fast as a shed or stable is cleaned out, thorough disinfection follows. No animals are allowed to be moved without an order from the live-stock commissioners. The government is working now in perfect harmony with the state authorities, and Prof. Law, while convinced of the magnitude of the task before him, is using every effort and means in his power to deal with the outbreak as it requires. As we go to press he has about got things into working order, but says, as yet, he does not wish to "show his hand." Next week we expect to be able to give full particulars as to what is being done. At present there is no new feature in the matter except the appointment of Prof. Law by the government to take charge of the stamping-out operations. Every beast in the infected district will have to be slaughtered before the disease is got rid of. The live-stock commissioners begin to see the matter in this light, and will probably act accordingly, but nothing definite can be stated until Prof. Law makes public his course of procedure.

Miller & Lux.
Reno (Nev.) Stockman.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in by the cattlemen and others interested in beef as to what effect the death of Charles Lux, of the firm of Miller & Lux, would have on the stock raising industry of the Pacific coast. The agreement made by Henry Miller and Charles Lux, that in the event of the death of either the surviving partner should continue to carry on the business for a period of seven years, the partnership property not to be sold, or appraised until the expira-

tion of that time, has also been a source of speculation to those not conversant with the shrewd business policy of the celebrated firm. The value of the co-partnership property has been estimated at \$10,000,000, which is probably the valuation at which it has been assessed, but men who have long been posted as to its various interests say that \$40,000,000 would not buy its landed property alone. One ranch, probably the largest and most valuable in the world, consists of 120,000 acres of the finest land in California, is situated in Kern and Tulare counties, and could easily be disposed of for \$100 an acre. On this ranch the firm has continually thousands of head of cattle, and from 10,000 to 15,000 sheep, all of which can be prepared and shipped to market at short notice. This, together with numerous other ranches in California, Oregon and this state, undoubtedly makes this firm the largest landed proprietor in the United States. It will thus be seen at a glance what a powerful influence such a firm could and does exert on the cattle industry of the Pacific coast. Until the expiration of the seven years, it is probable the query will continue to excite those of a speculative mind.

A Few Hints on Castrating.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Having been repeatedly asked to give instructions on castrating horses, I have decided to give a few brief remarks for the benefit of the young and inexperienced operators, which may be of some service to them, and I hope will work good in alleviating to some extent the sufferings of my favorite animal, the horse.

First, lay the animal down and tie him securely, as I regard it in many cases unsafe to attempt the operation in any other position.

Take the smaller seed first, unless both are sufficiently large to enable you to hold them easily, in which case I take the lower one first. Grasp the seed firmly and with a sharp knife split the skin and inner scrotum, or, striffling, the length of the testicle, but be careful not to cut the seed, as this sometimes bleeds freely, causing only momentary trouble. If the horse struggles or draws the testicle, hold carefully till the cord is relaxed. Next, separate the striffling from the smaller cord by passing the knife through between the two and upward, cutting neither, but passing the knife all the way between them. This being done, you are now ready for the ecraseur, which should be the "O'Dell patent, roller process." Slip the instrument over the cord, just as the "old fogey" does his wooden clamp, with the handles towards your left hand; slip it well down toward the horse and give it a firm grip with the left hand. If the horse struggles at this, hold your left hand and the instrument flat to the horse's side. Now grasp the short lever with the right hand, and at two or three strokes back and forth the cord is entirely severed and goes back to its place.

The other seed being removed in the same manner, the animal should be immediately released and allowed to get on his feet, but in case he prefers let him lie and rest till he chooses to arise.

I would not recommend the use of any medicine save oiling the parts with some clean oil. Pure lard is good as any, which, where there is danger of flies, may be slightly carbolicized. If you have a number of horses to castrate, drop your instrument into a pail of clean water, to remain till you are ready for the next operation. When through clean it well, allowing no blood to dry on it.

Now, in conclusion, to the inexperienced, and it is all for them I write: Keep your hands and instruments clean.

Do not allow yourself to become excited.

Be mild, but do not have too much sympathy for the animal.

Perform the operation the same, whether the horse be worth ten dollars or one thousand.

Never help to handle or throw the horse, for the operator must have a steady nerve.

WARREN O'DELL.

Fort Worth, April 18.

Bad Points in Horses.

Rules are given for the guidance of those who select horses for use of the cavalry in the army in Great Britain, and quite a number of these are applicable in choosing a horse for any kind of work. They are as follows:

1. Size.—Four-year-olds, i. e., three off after October 1st, should not be less than 15 hands 0½ inch nor exceed 15.1½ for light cavalry.

For medium they should not be less than 15.1 nor over 15.2. For heavy cavalry not less than 15.2 nor over 15.3½.

N. B.—In measuring a horse or judging of his height and size by sight, take care he stands on a level with yourself. Dealers generally stand a horse, if undersized, on higher ground, or if oversize, on lower ground than the intending purchaser.

2. Want of a fair amount of breeding should be an absolute bar.

3. Reject a horse with a big coarse head.

4. Reject a horse with a small sunk-in eye. They are generally obstinate and sulky.

5. Reject a horse of a color light of the sort.

6. Reject a horse with a long slack back. It will not carry weight.

7. Reject a horse with a hollow back. The formation is weak.

8. Reject a horse with flat sides. They will not do work with a slack loin.

9. Reject a horse with a slack loin, i. e., undue length between the last ribs and the hind quarters (sacrum). They are often bad feeders, and will run up light with work.

10. Reject a horse with light loin, i. e., want of breadth over the loins. They run up light with work.

11. Reject a horse with scraggy hips. They never do credit to feeding, particularly if also slack in the loins.

12. Reject a horse with a bad birth, i. e., "light through the heart." This formation will always cause trouble in saddling.

13. Reject a horse with a thick or short neck.

14. Reject a horse unless it has a good rein. With a clumsy neck the head is in consequence badly set on. Without a good rein a horse will never break well.

15. Reject a horse with very low withers. The saddle will be apt to work forwards, and the "rein" will probably be deficient, and the leverage for muscles of the forehead is defective.

16. Reject a horse if very short. There is not room enough for the kit.

N. B.—To see the above points (1 to 16) stand on the side and form your opinion before the horse moves off.

17. Reject a horse with a narrow or shallow chest. There is not sufficient capacity for the lungs.

18. Reject a horse with fore-legs very close together. This and the former defect generally go together. To see these points stand in front.

19. Reject a horse whose fore-legs are not straight. They will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as he walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

20. Reject a horse which is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee. The conformation is essentially weak.

21. Reject a horse with long, or with short, or with upright pasterns. Long pasterns are subject to sprains. Short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussion, are apt to cause ossified deposits.

22. Reject a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned "out" are

more objectionable than toes turned "in." When toes are turned out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

23. Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind. Good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks.

24. Reject a horse which goes either wide or very close behind.

25. Reject a horse with very straight or very bent hocks. The former cause undue concussion, the latter are apt to give way.

26. Reject a horse which is "split up"—i. e., shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

27. Reject a horse with flat feet or over-large feet, also with very small feet. Medium size are the best.

28. Reject a horse with one foot smaller than another.

Action must be light, easy, free and straight. Reject a horse that crosses his legs in walking or trotting. He will be unsafe. Freedom, power to move easily along, is the great point in a young horse. Knee action is not essential; it will come with the bit and breaking.

A good walk is absolutely essential. Reject a horse that does not walk well; he is never pleasant to ride. If a horse walks well he will probably trot well; but a horse may trot well without walking well.

To ascertain whether the action is true and straight, stand behind the horse as he walks and trots away from you. You cannot ascertain this important point by standing on the side.

Never omit to stand ^{behind} a horse as he walks away.

A good sloping shoulder is an important item in a riding horse, but bad action may co-exist with a good; and, vice versa, good free action may co-exist with a somewhat straight shoulder.

Reject a horse which is straight in the shoulder and long from the point of the shoulder to the upper part of the forearm. This formation places the fore legs too much under the horse, and makes him unsafe to ride.

You may have a plain horse even if all the above very apparent defects are absent, but you will at least have a serviceable one.

A horse should be rejected for any one really bad fault. The greatest strength of a horse is limited by his worst point. Horses are often bought because they possess one or more very good points. This is a wrong principle in buying. The selection of horses should begin by rejection for bad points. Bad points are of course in a great measure a question of degree. Discretion is needed in rejecting as well as buying.

Having first of all kept clear of all absolute defects such as those above, then select your horses for the presence of good, serviceable and handsome points, and easy, free, graceful carriage.

Colorado Clipper.—Mr. J. W. Butler, living six miles west of town, has a curiosity on his ranch in the way of a half-breed buffalo calf. Mr. Butler raised a young buffalo bull to the age of three years, it dying last fall. The half breed calf is now several months old, and is as big and strong as an ordinary yearling. The cow died after giving it birth, and the calf has been raised entirely by hand. This is the first instance of the kind we have ever heard of.

A. S. Nicholson sold in the past ten days 2500 ones and twos, steers, for the Llano Cattle company, to John Hollcott, manager of the American Pastoral company. Also, to the same parties, for Montgomery & Co. of Fort Worth, 1000 head of ones and twos, steers.

bear twins to be fed on bottles by hand, a laborious undertaking, which would be too arduous in the management of a large flock.

The wool growers in LaSalle, Encinal, Webb and Dimmitt counties are erecting a brick wool warehouse at Encinal, a station on the I. & G. N., 50x100 feet, with tin roof for the storing and sale of their wool, instead of sending the same to San Antonio. The disposition of wool growers everywhere to provide facilities for selling their wool nearer home is spreading.

The crossing of breeds should be done carefully. Attempts have often been made to establish permanent flocks of sheep which possessed the qualities of both races, but without success. The results of those who have had experience in sheep breeding by crossing any mutton breed on the Merino, with but few exceptions, have failed to realize their expectations, and have sacrificed their flocks or bred back to extirpate the foreign blood infused into their Merino flocks.

The wool men of Ballinger are raising a fund to build a wool warehouse, and the following sums have been subscribed: A. Mathews, \$100; W. S. Davis, \$100; D. P. Gay, \$100; Davis, Parks & Co., \$100; Guion & Blanchard, \$100; Searcy Baker, \$50; Jno. R. Day & Co., \$50; Wm. Cameron & Co., \$50; Hurlbut & Semple, \$50; W. J. Wingate, \$25; McAlpine & Co., \$25; Helm & Olive, \$25; Walker & Beakley, \$25; J. W. Rose, \$25; Stinnett & Greene, \$10; W. A. Rives, \$10; J. C. Wiley & Co., \$10; W. J. Miller \$10.

Uvalde News.—Mr. W. Broderick Cloete, general manager of an English syndicate located about Monclova, Mexico, said to be capitalized at \$60,000,000 and in which the Prince of Wales and Hon. Victor A. Nelson Hood are said to be interested, has been scattering a good deal of loose cash in this section lately, having purchased \$500 Angora goats from Mr. F. A. Piper through Mr. W. M. Landrum and which Mr. Lee Landrum will manage for him; also, 8000 or 10,000 cattle from Shiner Bros. That's the kind of hairpin Sir Broderick is—very welcome in these parts. This lets Mr. Piper out of the goat business, "lock stock and barrel;" not that he thinks it a poor business but because he had a good chance to sell. The News reiterates its faith in the staying qualities of the william goat and his many other noble traits of character as the class of stock for this country. We would like to see goat men hold on to their herds and put in more Angora blood.

Alkali and Irrigation.

A pamphlet recently issued by Prof. E. W. Hilgard brings out a point which has hitherto received little attention, but may prove to have an important bearing on the question of profitable cultivation of soils by means of artificial irrigation. It is that the supplying of water to the land without corresponding arrangements for drainage brings to the surface the neutral salts, which manifest themselves by a peculiar efflorescence, and injure or destroy the crop by corrosive action on the root crown. Of course the effect is cumulative, and after the lapse of several years may become so great as to render it impossible to obtain from the soil an adequate return for the labor of cultivating it.

This matter is all the more important, as it is precisely those lands requiring artificial irrigation to render them fruitful which contain the greatest amount of alkali. And in most cases the water available for supply is also strongly alkaline. As it rises through the soil it carries with it the objectionable salts from beneath, and they are left by evaporation on the surface, being concentrated there in a more or less shallow layer. The material not only acts by corrosion on the plants, but it also prevents what is now as the flocculation of the clay

contained in the soil. The most thorough cultivation only succeeds in breaking up the clay into clods, a condition which is entirely unsuited to nourishing the cereals during the period in which they grow when circumstances favor it.

The alkali soils are very abundant in California, and notably so in the famous San Joaquin Valley, where is raised a large part of all the wheat that is grown on the Pacific slope. The characteristics above referred to have been known for years, but it has been noted within a short time that not only is the area of these soils increasing under the irrigative process, but that they are actually developing in places where they did not exist before. A similar state of things is reported to exist in Northern India, but it would appear to have become more pronounced there than on the western shore of our continent. The government of that country finds itself confronted by the very grave necessity of carrying out difficult and costly remedies or of abandoning in large part its system of irrigation. In both cases the required remedy is twofold. It is not only required to provide drainage which will carry off the water from below without allowing it to rise again to the surface, but the water itself must be purified or a supply obtained from other than present sources. It is found, for instance, that the waters of the Tulare, Kern, and Buena Vista Lakes contain so much alkali as to be absolutely unfit for the purposes of irrigation.

These facts have an especial bearing upon the question of the wheat supply of the world. They indicate that the problem is one the conditions of which are far from being all solved as yet. And particularly it may be noted that they tend to show the unwisdom of the claim that the wheat-growing areas of the Mississippi valley will soon be limited to the supply of home wants because of the vast increase in production of India and our Pacific slope. It may be laid down as an incontrovertible fact that wheat culture is the very worst adapted to an alkaline soil, and cannot long be continued profitably where that is the prevailing feature. Theroots, cotton, fruits, and especially grapes, are far better suited to such areas, and will probably have to be depended upon in the not far distant future as the chief support of the agriculturist over a large part of our Western coast, as well as in what have been talked of as the inexhaustible wheat lands of the British Empire. Meanwhile it is matter for thankfulness that no such limiting facts have cropped out with regard to the wheat areas east of the Rocky Mountains, and it may even prove that they are destined to be of much greater consequence as bread-producers for the Old World than has hitherto been conceded to them.

Foreign Cattle Companies.

Following is a list of the foreign cattle companies doing business in this country, with their holdings and valuation.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock.	No. acres.	No. Cattle
Prairie Cattle Co.	\$5,000,000	138,345	92,437
Texas Land & Cattle Co.	1,300,000	288,174	82,250
Swan Land & Cattle Co.	4,500,000	571,494	113,625
Western Ranches (Lim.)	500,000	50,000	17,887
Cedar Valley L. & C. Co.	750,000	74,797	25,122
Ark Valley L. & C. Co.	625,000	10,023	25,352
Western L. & Cattle Co.	1,000,000	20,000	32,538
Hansford L. & C. Co.	1,000,000	77,286	27,019
Mastador L. & Cattle Co.	1,500,000	43,335	35,406
Espuela L. & Cattle Co.	2,500,000	300,000	35,000
American Pastoral Co.	806,125	304,532	45,453

Stock Yard Charges.

The following are the charges of the Union stock yards, Chicago:

Yardage.—Cattle, 25c; hogs and sheep, 8c per head.

Feed.—Corn, \$1 per bu; timothy hay, \$30; prairie hay, \$20 per ton.

Commissions.—Cattle, 50c per head; calves and yearlings, \$10 per car.

Hogs and sheep, single decks, \$6; double decks, \$10 per car.

Public inspection of hogs, 15c per car.

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

JOHN FLOOD,
Vice-Pres. Shorthorn Cattle Co.

CODLEY & FLOOD, Cattle, Land and Ranch Brokers.

No 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.

712 1-2 Main Street, Next to St. George Hotel.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

—Of St. Louis.—

The St. Louis National Stock Yards,

Located at East St. Louis, Illinois, directly opposite the City of St. Louis.

Shippers should see that their stock is billed directly to the

"National Stock Yards,"

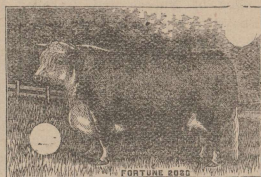
ISAAC H. KNOX,

PRESIDENT.

CHAS. T. JONES,

SUPERINTENDENT.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM.



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

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

FORTUNE, (2880), the most celebrated bull of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d. (970)—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed.

SIR EVELYN, (9650), one of the best sons of Lord Wilton (4037).

GROVE 4TH, (17333), an illustrious son of Grove 3rd. (2490).

DEWSBURY 2D, (18977), by the celebrated Dolly (4905).

To parties wishing to start a herd I will give very low prices. Cattle constantly on exhibition at any sale at \$1.00 and 1.25 Bell St. Kansas City, Mo. Send for catalogue.

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



John A. Carter & Son, Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yards, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MARES AND HORSES

J. P. WATIES COMPANY,

506 Main St., Fort Worth, Texas,

Have for sale at Fort Worth the first consignment of

One Train-Load Mexican Mares

In ages from 3 to 7 years old, and 12½ to 15 hands high.

For particulars and prices, write to or call on

J. P. WATIES COMPANY. Fort Worth, Texas.

Casey & Swasey,

Wholesale Dealers in

Whiskies, Wines, and all kinds of Liquors and Cigars. 400 and 402 Houston, Cor. 3d Street.

Fort Worth, - - - Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Early Potatoes.

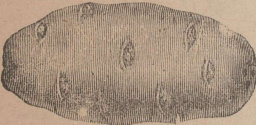
Among the early varieties of potatoes that have proven generally acceptable one stood higher in esteem than the Beauty of Hebron. It is recommended by all our leading seedsmen as an excellent variety for either market growers or private gardeners. It is not only early and productive, but being a good keeper may also be employed for the main crop.



BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

This potato resembles the Early Rose in shape, but is of a lighter red. The Beauty of Hebron resembles the early sort and excels most potatoes as a cropper.

Our second cut gives an idea of the form of the Empire State, a wonderfully productive potato for a main crop and highly recommended for general purposes.



EMPIRE STATE.

In shape it resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but is somewhat more oblong. The flesh is white and flummy skin white and smooth, eyes shallow but strong, a single eye being fully sufficient for a hill. The vines grow rank and vigorous; the roots are strong and extend deeply into the soil, although the tubers lie compactly in the hill at the proper depth. Its strong penetrating roots cause Empire State to stand brought exceedingly well. It is medium late.

A Silo on Top of the Ground.

Every year adds to the advocates of ensilage, especially in such sections of the country as are liable to long winters. Ensilage is, however, by no means confined to the east and northeast. Even in the southern states it is being more or less used. Southern Cultivator tells how to build a silo above ground:

Bed sills a little in the ground and use studding six inches wide eight would be better) and plank up tight both on inside and outside. Fill space in wall with dirt, packing it in tightly. Have silo eight feet wide, eight feet high and any length desired. Sixteen feet is good length, having a partition wall in the middle so as to give two compartments eight feet square. It has to be noted, of course, and such an arrangement allows the filling to be easily done at each end through the open gable. Likewise it can be taken out from the top through the gables when it is to be fed. Always feed from the top instead of cutting down through a side. No matter how large a silo is built it should be divided into small compartments, so that the feeding may go on from one of these only at a time.

Marker for Checking Ground.

The annexed illustration shows what The American Agriculturist claims to be an excellent marker for checking corn ground. The runners are of hard wood plank, 2x6 inches and 4 feet long. They are usually placed 3 feet 10 inches apart. The cross pieces, of 2x4 inch stuff, are laid on top of the runners and fastened in place with square pieces; or, better, are let into the runners. Pieces of 2x4 inch stuff run diagonally from the rear corners and meet in front, forming bases of attachment for the pole tongue. Bows of pieces of hoop pole are fastened in these, through which the rear end of the tongue passes.



SERVICEABLE MARKER.

This, it is claimed, is much superior to bolting the tongue across the top of the marker, for then every irregularity in the walk of the horses is communicated to the

marker, making short crooks in the checks; and where the marker dips in a depression its weight is thrown on the horses' necks. When the tongue is attached, as shown in the cut, no short crooks are made in the checks, there is neither lateral nor horizontal strain on the horses' shoulders, while the hoops make the marker manageable in crossing deep furrows, etc. The tongue is held in place by a round iron bolt passing through it and the end of the diagonals. The double trees are fastened just in front of this point of attachment. The driver stands on the two boards on the rear center of the marker.

Nitrate of Soda.

We have found nitrate of soda to be a most excellent thing in its place. In combination with complete fertilizers it has given astonishing results, even on poor, sandy soil. Its effect on certain garden crops is often magical. But our friends should not be deceived to suppose that it answers all the purposes of a complete fertilizer. Its proper place is on already rich garden soils, and for early vegetables, especially such as are grown for their leafy stalks, like lettuce, cabbages, asparagus, or for their succulent bulbs like radishes, beets, onions, etc. Nitrate of soda, however, seems to have but little effect on potatoes (except, perhaps, to help in pushing them for earliness), on peas and beans.

Nitrate of soda may be purchased from almost any dealer in fertilizers at perhaps less than \$50 per ton, and at this rate it is one of the cheapest fertilizing materials obtainable for the purposes mentioned. Market gardeners should not fail to test its virtues.—Orchard and Garden.

Root Crops.

All root crops contain a large amount both of nitrogen and ash constituents; among the latter potash greatly predominates. Turnips contain more sulphur than any other farm crop.

The turnip and mangrel crop differ in several respects. Turnips and swedes draw their food chiefly from the surface soil. Their power of taking up nitrogen from the soil is distinctly greater than that of the cereal crops. Turnips are also well able to supply themselves with potash when growing in a fertile soil, but they have singularly little power of appropriating the combined phosphoric acid of the soil; fresh applications of phosphoric manures thus always produce a marked effect on this crop.

Mangels have much deeper roots than turnips, and also a longer period of growth. They have a greater capacity for drawing food from the soil, including both nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. When carted off the land they are probably the most exhaustive crop that a farmer can grow. As mangels have not the same difficulty that turnips have of attacking the combined phosphoric acid of the soil, phosphoric manures are in fact of much less importance. Purely nitrogenous manures, as nitrate of soda, when applied alone to mangels generally produce a great effect on the crop; this is not the case with turnips, which require phosphates as well as nitrogen in their manures.

As both turnips and mangels consume extremely large amounts of plant food, a liberal manuring with farm yard manure is in most cases essential for the production of a full crop; but the special characteristics of the manure for turnips should be phosphoric, and of that for mangels nitrogenous.

Potatoes are surface feeders and require a liberal general manuring to insure an abundant crop.

Agricultural News.

There is a steady decline of French vineyards owing to the increase of phylloxera.

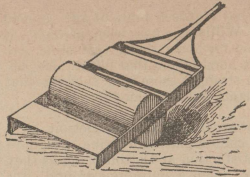
It is claimed that Orchard Hill, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the world. It comprises 790 acres and contains 84,000 trees.

Many of the Texas peach growers admit serious injury to the peach crops by late frosts.

The New York dairy and cattle show, May 10-14, offers \$10,000 in premiums for Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys, \$2500 here, prize each breed and liberal cash prizes.

The banana crop promises to be a flourishing California industry.

When economy is a necessity the farmer must use many home made contrivances in way of labor saving machines. Our cut illustrates a field roller that may be easily made and with almost no expense.



HOME MADE ROLLER.

For this purpose use a butt log of an oak tree if practicable. The log need not of necessity be a very large one, because the frame in which it is mounted enables it to be loaded to any reasonable extent, and the driver may ride upon it and thus add to its weight.

Cows from the Channel Islands.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of many farmers in regard to the terms "Alderney," "Jersey" and "Guernsey" as applied to cows from the Channel Islands or their descendants bred in this country. In a word, they don't quite know the distinguishing traits between a so called Jersey cow and an Alderney, for instance. Properly speaking, an Alderney cow is one from the island of Alderney or its direct descendant, just as a Jersey is, properly speaking, a cow from the island of Jersey. The fact, however, that the cattle imported from these several Channel Islands are substantially the same—the islands having a similar appearance and belonging to the same geological formation—renders it of small importance which name is applied.

The fact that but few other than Jerseys are imported to this country from the Channel Islands has naturally encouraged the use of the term Jersey for the Channel Islands cows and their descendants.

Thin Shelled Eggs.

If the egg shells are thin it is a sign that lime is lacking in the food, or often, if this occurs in winter, that fowls cannot get to the ground to fill their gizzards with gravel needed to digest food properly. Leghorn hens and other persistent layers generally have very thin shelled eggs despite all precautions in feeding. Many losses of eggs while undergoing incubation occur from this cause. To prevent eggs from being thin shelled it is better to give milk and wheat middlings mixed rather than rely on fowls eating a sufficiency of lime in any form. If egg shells are fed they should be pounded so fine that all appearance of the egg will be destroyed. More fowls learn to eat eggs from having nearly whole shells thrown to them to peck at, than from any other cause.

Watering Cows.

Some people seem to think if cows get water once a day it is all they need; but that is not enough, unless they are living on succulent food, such as roots or ensilage. Cattle are their own best judges of their need of water, and they do best when they have their option about using it. When they drink but once a day they overload with it, to their injury. Taking in an oversupply of cold water chills the stomach and occasions discomfort and pain, and, what is worse, stops digestion till the contents of the stomach, by slow degrees, warm up again.

Fertilizers for Strawberries.

Many market gardeners contend that strawberry plants designed for shipment and long keeping ought to be treated to a dressing of some chemical fertilizer which has plenty of potash in it. One of the best combinations to apply to a patch now is muriate of potash and bone dust. Light dressings of nitrate of soda are also beneficial. Mr. E. P. Roe reports good results where these fertilizers have been applied along the rows close to the plants. He also uses wood ashes with advantage.

Common Sense in House Building.

In planning a house do not think of the exterior at first, but agree on the size of the needed room, and arrange those of the main floor on a sheet of paper, drawn to a scale, so that they are most convenient

ently clustered. Shift them about as you do the castles on a chess board until they group well. Put the porch with the main door on the east or south side, also the living room. Place the dining room to the north or west and the parlor facing the road. Add the kitchen on the north or west if possible, and next to the dining room. Put the stairs where you can reach them conveniently from the living room. Then consider the position of the needed chimneys. Not until all this has been well laid out do you consider the exterior. The fact is you build a house to live in it. If the interior is well planned the outside will take care of itself. In architecture, as well as elsewhere, the natural is the beautiful.

Cucumbers for Pickle.

"Green prolific" is an excellent variety of cucumber for pickling. "Short green" or "gherkin" is also good. "Early frame" is another good kind for pickling, especially when young. Then there is the "Boston pickling" cucumber, bred about Boston for pickles. The West India gherkin or burr is used only for pickles. Cucumbers for pickles may be grown as a second crop. The cucumbers are preserved for winter and spring use by salting. Make a brine strong enough to float a potato; place in a barrel or keg and keep the pickles under this brine; pour off the brine occasionally and scald; then cool and put on the pickles again. When wanted for use scoop out the pickles, place in fresh water and keep changing the water until the pickles are fresh; then put them in vinegar, spiced to suit the taste.

Watering Horses.

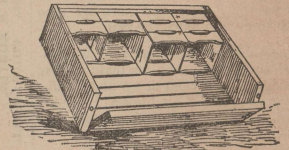
All horses are liable to drink more after eating than is required to replenish the waste, and besides, explains The American Cultivator, it has been ascertained that when water is drank by horses a large share of it passes directly through the stomach and on into the large intestines, where no digestion takes place; and that, if a horse is allowed to drink directly after eating, a portion of the food is carried along with it, which of course can then do no good, but is liable to do some injury. Therefore we say, always water horses before feeding and you will find they will do better, drive better, sweat less, etc., and will drink all that nature demands, as soon as they become accustomed to this habit.

Coloring Butter.

Much of the gilt edged, high priced butter from leading creameries is colored in the churn. Various kinds of butter coloring are used. These are, for the most part, prepared from annatto, a vegetable substance that is quite harmless, and while imparting a golden hue to the butter, does not in the least affect its flavor. There remains, of course, with many a preference for butter that owes its rich color to the food partaken of by the cow. But cows refuse at some seasons of the year, even with the most judicious addition of carrots, corn meal, etc., to their rations, to produce the uniformly high color demanded by the trade.

Among the Bees.

A correspondent in The American Bee Journal, who uses an eight frame Langstroth hive for comb honey, tells how he makes a section case of the same material, and of the size of the hive for surplus honey.



SECTION CASE FOR SURPLUS HONEY.

The crates are painted, and when set on the hive they form a part of it. If separators are desired, these may be used in this case by slipping a one-half inch strip of tin between the two end rows of sections, so as to prevent the separators from going down between the slats; then, as you put in a row of sections, place a separator in. There is, however, no need of separators; by using sections seven to the foot, without separators, they hold, says the authority quoted, as near one pound as it is practical to obtain, and

breeding from graded stock altogeth-her. About May 1st they turn all their cattle into one of these pastures and continue them there until October. In the meantime the grass in the second pasture being undisturbed and left to grow, is in fine condition. Then the cattle are put in the second pasture, where they remain until the latter part of December. In the meantime the grass in the third pasture, having had eight or nine months to grow and mature, is in a magnificent condition, when the cattle are turned into this third and last pasture where they graze until April and May, and new grass comes, haying kept fat during the whole twelve months and ready at any time during this period to be sold for choice fat beef. Mr. Bell tells us he furnishes our local butchers with clean graded fat beaves the year around whenever they want them from his model ranch.

Loss of Cud.

Southern Live Stock Journal.

Joe W. Lee, Cook county, Ill., asks us "What is an animal's cud? Can they lose it, thus making it necessary to have it gathered again by means of salt-pork or any other agency?" Both sheep and cows are ruminating animals, or, in other words, they ruminate or chew their cud. The peculiar arrangement of the digestive organs of these animals make it necessary to do this. When they take their food it is very indifferently masticated, and taken in this condition at once to the so-called first stomach, where it remains awhile to soften, the water which the animal drinks passing directly to the second stomach. When the first stomach is done with the food, it passes to the second stomach, after which it is brought up in moderate quantities from time to time, to be reduced by mastication. The constant motion of the second stomach rolls up the food into balls at the same time it is softening it, and these are the balls or "cud" which the animal brings up to chew. When the food has been thus reduced, it is swallowed and passes directly into the third stomach, remaining there a short time, and then goes into the fourth, where it is digested. If a cow loses her cud the stomach is out of order, and the proper way to restore it is to restore the cow to healthfulness, not by applying mechanical or other means to help her regain it.

"Marbled" or Decayed?

"The world do move." It formed the habit a good while ago and does not seem to get over it. We have all been led to believe that beef is only tender and juicy when the lean is properly "marbled" or filled with particles of fat. That this marbling of beef is perfectly healthy has never been questioned until recently, and it will require more than the following iconoclastic pen-strokes from J. W. Clarke in the Farmers' Review to convince us that these fatty bits in the choicest roasts are only spots of decayed meat. Listen:

"The composition of the marbled spots is dead decayed muscle; muscle being about the color of fat when not colored by contained blood. The dead places that present a marbled appearance contain no blood, and therefore are not blood or flesh color, because the blood has ceased to flow into these dead parts of the lean flesh. The blood ceases to flow into or color these marbled spots, because they are dead from not being naturally used or exercised—stall-fed cattle having the natural use of the muscle by free natural exercise prevented. The muscles not being used naturally but kept in a state of inaction, lose their constructive power and die, the dead decayed spots, constituting the 'nicely marbled' fat beef we read about."

Notable Fine Stock Sale.

Mr. J. B. Bowne of Weatherford is the purchaser of a fine lot of thorough-

breeds from the Warrenton stock farm. The purchase includes such stock as Lady Lorne, by the high-bred Duke-topped imported Miss Hopper, bull Tom Brown, Mabel, Texas Belle, also by Tom Brown, and Eveline and Lady Warrenton by Mayflower King, a high-topped imported multiflora; also the 11-year-old cow Mary, a Martha Thompson. Mary was one of the original importation from Kentucky to Texas made by Henry Warren, Esq., when his Shorthorn herd was established here in 1876. The acquisition of the Mary family of acclimated Shorthorns to the Hillside stock farm will add an attractive feature and place Mr. Bowne, the proprietor, in the front rank of the Shorthorn breeders of Texas. They go to keep company with the beautiful 2-year-old premium heifer, Lady Holyfield, and imported Mrs. Motte, a member of that grand beef-producing family that was imported by Lewis Sanders into Kentucky in 1817. Warrenton stock farm is devoted exclusively to the breeding of recorded stock, especially pure-bred Shorthorn cattle.

A Historian Loose.

A writer in the San Francisco Overland Monthly relates what he knows about old-times among the Texas cattlemen as follows: "Stock raising in the West began to be a business about the close of the civil war, when meat as well as other kinds of food rose in the Northern states to hitherto unknown prices. Texas at that time was almost a wilderness, known to the outer world chiefly as a refuge for outlaws, who, flying from justice and disguised by aliases, false beards, and quaint costumes, wandered hither and thither over the unsettled country. The Mexican ranchers owned immense herds of semi-wild cattle of inferior breed, whose wild eyes and cruel horns were in keeping with their forboding, raw-boned aspect and fierce tempers. These, roaming over the prairies in herds from fifty to one hundred thousand, were of little value to their owners in the absence of any market. When beef began to be scarce at the North a few government contractors drove small "bunches" of cattle from Texas over the weary trail, which has since become historic, for the use of the Northern armies. In those days steers could be bought for six dollars, and sold at the end of their two or three months' journey for thirty-five. The profits were enormous; the secret leaked out; men with large capital and unfettered by government contracts 'started in,' and until the easy-going Texas rancheros discovered the experiment that was being made, and 'cut things finer,' capital was doubled and quadrupled in two to four months. Great numbers of Eastern speculators engaged in stock driving; competition decreased the profits—first to one hundred per cent., then even lower, until in the eyes of the men who first started, the business was played out."

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Feb. 24, 1887.
Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Fort Worth, Texas:
Gentlemen—After using three of your Star windmills sufficient to give them a fair test, we want twelve more mills; two fourteen-foot mills and ten twelve-foot mills. Nine of those twelve-foot mills we want to supply the place of Bird mills taken down. Yours truly,
D. H. & J. W. SNYDER.

Worth Your Attention.

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

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

EVERY DAY

Brings forth something novel, unique and beautiful. It is truly wonderful how the designer's subtle brain can conceive so many quaint and dainty conceits every season. When it comes to

FINE, ARTISTIC FURNITURE

—AND—

HOUSEHOLD NOVELTIES,

It takes great beauty and novelty to surprise us—we are used to it, so to speak; but we had to throw up our hands and open our eyes in speechless admiration at the beauties we have just opened, comprising everything new in

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

RUGS, DRAPERIES and

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

—:O:—

THERE IS POSITIVELY

Nothing Like Them West of New York!

—:O:—

NORTH ORRISON & CO.,

SIXTH AND MAIN STREETS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHEROKEE LAND AND STOCK CO.

Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas,

BREEDERS of Thoroughbred HEREFORD CATTLE.

Choice young bulls, ready for service, at reasonable prices.

Correspondence solicited.



W. J. MONTRIEF

H. J. WILSON,

M. A. MAUPIN.

MONTRIEF, WILSON & CO.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Dealers in Live Stock

Cow ponies, work and saddle horses, stallions, jacks, jennets, thoroughbred and grade bulls can be had at our yards, corner Rusk and Eighth streets. Contracts for any class of live stock for future delivery solicited.

We have purchased Andrews Bros. & Co.'s Stock Yard.

Z. T. WINFREE & CO..

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Handle Live Stock of every description. Correspondence solicited. Send us nothing but good stock and get the best prices.

JOHN MUNFORD,

Successor to R. L. MAUPIN & CO.,

Commission Merchant for the Sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, STOCK LANDING
P. O. Box 8190. New Orleans, La.

ALBERT MONTCOMERY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF LIVE STOCK, STOCK LANDING

Postoffice Box 3006, New Orleans, La'

W. F. LAKE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES and TINWARE.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

CORNER SECOND AND HOUSTON STS. FORT WORTH, TEXAS

A NUMBER of the leading North-western railroads bill stock by weight, having scales at all shipping stations. Such a system would be a large saving on Texas stock, and measures should be taken to secure the change.

COTTONSEED meal is worth from \$27 to \$30 per ton in New York state to the farmers and dairymen, and from \$13 to \$16 in Texas. Who is getting this great profit on our Southern product?

IN ENGLAND as well as in this country, the number of sheep is decreasing, while the weight of the fleeces increases. All over the world the effort to make two blades of grass grow where now only one grows, seems to engage the best efforts of man.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Country Gentleman says that the relative value of cottonseed as a feed is from 50 to 75 per cent. greater than corn meal, and yet it has long been the practice in the South to throw it away and import corn from the North to fatten stock on.

MR. SIMPSON'S Indian contract of 7,650,000 pounds of beef will require 9563 head of Texas steers of 800 pounds each to fill the same, and D. R. Fant's contract will require 8125 head. All these will come directly from Texas, and the latter from Southern Texas. It will thus be seen that a market for 17,688 Texas steers has been secured.

ONE of the greatest needs of Texas is a live horticultural society. There is no branch of cultivation that we are so backward in as that of fruit raising, and many sections of the state are especially adapted to it, and all have some adaptations. Particularly is this so of the Southwestern portion of Texas.

THE argument of the San Antonio Times on the interstate commerce bill is sound and wholesome. Ultimately the enforcement of the long and short haul clause would redound to the benefit of the South and West, as it would break up the continuous hauling of the raw material to the east and the manufactured article back to us, and would break up the factories there and force them to come where the market is, as well as to where the raw material is to be had. It will build up the South and West, and by distributing the wealth of the country, destroy centralism.

KANSAS is kicking against the quarantine of Colorado. It makes a big difference as to whose ox is gored. Kansas was the pioneer in the quarantine business, and is now getting paid in her own coin. If it was Texas that was being hit, she would applaud the act to the sky. In our opinion the quarantine is only correct when it is used as a preventive of disease, but it is undeniable that in the great majority of cases of recent years it is the intention of the quarantiners to use it more as a trade protection than a disease protection, and thus it is prostituted to selfish ends, and soon counties will be found quarantining against their neighbors.

Texas cattlemen little by little are

"getting there" in good shape. Immediately after the war hundreds of thousands of cattle were killed in Texas for their hides and tallow. Then a demand came for them in Kansas and the Northwest and they were prepared for the beef market off the grass. Now they are not only grass fattened and shipped direct from even the Rio Grande to Chicago, but they are fattened on prickly pear and cottonseed meal, home products, and sold alongside of Iowa and Kansas corn-fed steers at a profit to the breeders of a good percent. over the corn-fed steers. Soon they will be killed on our coast and shipped direct to European markets. Texas against the world for beef raising, and she is always on top, notwithstanding all the laws and national vicissitudes of the business.

The New Railroad North.

The connection of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in the Indian Territory, making one continuous straight line from Kansas City to the Gulf, is an event of more than ordinary importance to the stock raisers of Texas. Not only does it provide additional facilities for the transportation of stock, which is very much needed during the shipping season, but it guarantees competition and consequently better rates and improved facilities for the hauling of stock. These are things that the cattle and sheep raisers of Texas have long felt the need of. We are justified in hoping for much better things now, and we think the outcome of the near future will bring this hope to fruition.

Practically, the two roads that have joined rails near the Canadian river are one. The Atchison-Santa Fe will probably control the operation of the new line from Fort Worth northward, and the policy of the Atchison has always been one of great liberality and justice to shippers. It has been announced that trains will begin running over the new line May 5th, and among the first shipments will be several train-loads of cattle. Let us hope that the relations between the Atchison-Gulf road and our stockmen will always be such as to make them profitable and gratifying to both.

The New Mexican Quarantine.

The Denver Range Journal has a word or two to say about the New Mexico quarantine law:

"Texas drovers are very much interested in the effect of the New Mexico law on the subject of Texas cattle. It has been held by the highest courts in the land that restrictions cannot be placed upon the movement of healthy cattle, and no matter what the wording of the New Mexico law may be, the Stock Grower doubtless places the proper construction on it when it says:

"The purpose of the law is only to keep contagious and infectious diseases away from our herds; it is not to interfere with the interstate tariff or to be the means of placing restrictions on a common industry, no matter what the opinion may be in the matter of our friends in Texas who desire to gain a little more room for their increasing herds."

"We think that this construction of the law is liberal enough to obviate any hardship to drovers whose cattle are from healthy districts. It is no doubt true that New Mexican cattlemen would prefer that no cattle from other states and territories would nip the grass on their ranges, but they will have to yield

to the demands of commerce and permit the right of transit, and they may as well smile and look pleasant."

That "construction" may be liberal enough, but how about the application? Of course the law "is not to interfere with interstate traffic!" Such an admission is superfluous, for the territory could not enact such a law. It is only to "protect" the cattle of the territory against Texas cattle with infectious diseases. But incidentally the law does have the same effect as if it were passed specially to keep Texas herds off the free range now monopolized by the New Mexican free graziers. For, New Mexican inspectors decide whether or not the cattle may come into that territory, and these inspectors may or may not be (who shall say!) subject to the frailties of the human race and the influences of self-interest. It is no excuse to say that the law does not intentionally do an injury to Texas cattle interests. The intention is a thing that cannot be judged; we can judge the result, and it is such that Texas cattlemen object to it as an act of injustice to them.

Texas Cattle Market.

Up to the present time, the prices of Texas cattle for the spring delivery have been hardly quotable, for the fact that there have been but few transactions, and buyers and sellers have been considerably apart in their views as to the worth of yearlings and twos. Lately, however, there have been several large transactions closed, and a great many lesser ones will, altogether, give some data to base a market item upon.

The following can be relied upon as very nearly correct:

Central Texas yearling heifers \$6 per head.

Central Texas yearling steers \$7 per head.

Central Texas two-year-old heifers \$10 per head.

Central Texas two-year-old steers \$11 per head.

West Texas yearling steers \$8.50 per head.

West Texas yearling heifers \$7.50 per head.

West Texas two-year-old heifers \$11.50 per head.

West Texas two-year-old steers \$12.50 per head.

Panhandle yearling steers \$10 to \$15, according to breeding.

Panhandle two-year-old steers, \$15 to \$20, according to breeding.

Timber-raised East Texas cattle not quotable; no demand whatever, but prairie-raised East Texas and Southern Texas raised yearlings are selling at as good figures as those raised in Central Texas.

These prices are based on actual transactions, and are for herds of one thousand head and over, delivered on the trails and at shipping points. While these figures seem unusually low, being fully \$2 per head less than the same cattle were selling for last year, we regret to say that the market does not justify any stronger quotations. Nevertheless, recent rains all over the Texas range country, and the generally bright prospects ahead of cattlemen, justify us in making the prediction that prices will go higher as the season advances.

The STOCK JOURNAL would advise those who desire to buy Texas cattle, to buy at once if they desire to get the benefit of the unusually low prices prevailing.

Williamson County Association.

The Williamson County Live Stock association will hold its second annual exhibit of live stock at Taylor, beginning next Tuesday and continuing three days. Williamson county is the center of the live-stock district of the state, and the quality of stock shown there cannot be surpassed anywhere. The object of the association, as set forth in the catalogue, is "to stimulate the interest in breeding good stock in our county and state, and bring together those who take an interest in developing this industry, and by these competitive exhibitions increase the interest and show what can and is being done in this direction. We also hope to make the sale feature of this organization a success. We will, however, promise all who favor us with their presence, and to all lovers of fine stock, that we will show them one of the best if not the best collection of fine stock that can be shown in this state, and we cordially invite the public generally to come, and those who have fine stock to bring them, as ample accommodations will be made for all." With such purposes in view, the stockman in Texas who does not give his support to the association is indifferent to his own interests.

Cockle-Burr Oil.

The Waco Alliance Standard wants somebody to turn the cockle-burr to account by making an oil from it, and pursues this line of argument: "There are few things created, and especially in the vegetable kingdom, but that is intended for some good. But the cockle-burr, the pest of the Southern farmer, has never yet been found of any use to either man or beast. Up to a few years back cottonseed was only used for manuring and feeding purposes, but modern science and ingenuity has produced from it an oil of the finest quality and which is fast taking the place of lard in our economic use. Millions of dollars are being invested in manufactories for its production. If any one will examine the seed inside the rough envelop of the cockle-burr they will find that it is very oily and contains a great deal of albuminous matter, and there is no question but a very fine quality of oil can be extracted from it. It is no more impossible or fanciful than was the extraction of oil from cottonseed; the seed of the cockle-burr contains more oil and albuminous matter than does the cottonseed. Now if this could be accomplished wouldn't it be a Godsend to the average farmer here in Texas! We know plenty of farms in this county that will produce a thousand bushels of cockle-burrs this year, in fact some of them will produce more to the acre and on the same ground than they will corn or oats. Would it not sound strange to hear one farmer ask another 'how his cockle-burr patch was getting along' and another say that he was 'saved last year by his cockle-burrs.' Stranger things have happened. What farmer fifteen years ago dreamed that ten million dollars would now be invested in manu-

Relative Cost of Mutton.

The National Live Stock Journal publishes an article on the relative cost of mutton, in which it states that it requires considerably more food to make a given live weight of mutton than it does for beef, but that the sheep makes more value from a given amount of food than does the steer, and cites the following in substantiation of the premises:

"Sir S. B. Lawes got 6.2 pounds of water-free beef out of one hundred pounds of water-free nutritive material, and eight pounds of water-free mutton out of the same amount of food—a difference of nearly one-third in favor of the sheep. In live weight the figures stood nine pounds of steer and eleven pounds of sheep out of 100 pounds of dry food eaten. The reason why more food per pound of live weight of sheep is required is not only because of the digestion and assimilation of a larger proportion of it, but because of a more radiating surface on the number of sheep, required to make the live weight of a 1,000 pound steer, thus calling for more food of respiration, or for the keeping up of the temperature of the animals. It also appears to be a fact that fine-blooded sheep require more food per pound of live weight than the coarse-wooled.

"Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri Agriculture college, estimates the demand of sheep for food, to exceed, for each 1,000 pounds of live weight, that of cattle by 25 to 35 per cent. But let it be remembered that the sheep not only produces mutton, but a fleece of wool at the same time, while the steer converts its food into meat only. In another way the sheep is more economical than the steer. It feeds largely on what is rejected by the steer, and would otherwise go to waste. Randall tells us that in trials as to the relative shrinkage from cooking between mutton and beef, the result was in favor of the mutton. Professor Sanborn makes other comparisons, thus: 'Given 100 pounds each of live steer and sheep at 4 cents a pound live weight, if we subtract eight pounds of wool, at 20 cents a pound, from cost of the sheep, at 60 per cent shrinkage, will cost 6.66 cents per pound; or the beef costs 42 per cent more than the mutton.' It would seem from all the evidence, that there can be no doubt of the greater economy in growing mutton than in growing beef."

Award of Beef Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—The awards of contracts for supplying beef to the various Indian agencies was made by the commissioner this afternoon. The bids range from 5 to 15 per cent. lower than those of last year, which will result in a saving of fully \$50,000 to the government. John N. Simpson of Texas gets the contracts for the Rose Bud agency, 6,500,000 pounds gross, also for the Lower Brule agency, 1,150,000 pounds; William A. Paxton, Pine Ridge agency, 4,500,000 pounds; Thomas C. Powers, Standing Rock agency, 45,000 pounds; D. K. Flint, Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, 3,000,000 pounds, and the same quantity for the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita agency; Joseph L. Smith, the Cheyenne River agency, 2,150,000 pounds.

The Largest Farm in the World.

St. Louis Republican.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south, and many miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of the gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalmirple farm in Dakota into the shade completely.

"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the state of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was a vast grazing land

for the cattle of a few dealers in the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land I found to be adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. The engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivation is done in a like manner; in fact there is not a single draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 15,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice house, a bank, a shipyard, and a rice mill."

The Pumpkin Crop.

A writer from Taylor, Tex., to the Dallas News says: "The largest acreage of pumpkins ever known in Texas has been planted this spring by some new farmers. If this proves to be a good pumpkin year there will be enough raised in the world to Willie county to supply every visitor to the Dallas fair this fall with a pumpkin pie and then have enough left for exhibition. An Illinois capitalist 'and farmer,' who has about 4000 acres of land in cultivation near here, and who has had considerable farming experience in the very heart of Chicago, has this spring planted several hundred acres in pumpkin seed with his corn crop—on the principle of there being no better fruit than the pumpkin for other people to eat. A prominent sheepman who has about as much farming experience as Horace Greeley when he commenced the business, broke up last fall about 500 acres of his ranch for farming purposes. He has been persuaded to plant about 250 acres of it in pumpkins. That the trees would make fine shade for his sheep during the hot summer months, and in the fall and winter he would have nothing to do but to shake off the fruit, which the sheep would readily devour and get fat on. There is nothing like practical experience and diversity of crops to make successful farmers, especially when they first commence the business."

The legislature of Missouri failed to pass the bill establishing the office of state veterinarian and providing for the appropriation of \$2000 for the support of same. Missouri has already had some trouble over disease but not enough to convince her law makers that stockmen need protection.

New York Tribune.—While the Marquis de Mores has been unable to induce the cattlemen of St. Louis, represented by Col. R. D. Hunter, to enter into the scheme for furnishing meat to consumers in New York directly from the ranches, I am told he has effected a considerable consolidation of interests with Texas cattlemen. John B. Perry, the wealthy capitalist of St. Louis, said to me: "It is my impression that the marquis will be able to carry through his project. He has made arrangements with the Texas cattlemen represented here by Colonel Alexander More and M. Barnes, which are satisfactory to the marquis and the Texas cattle growers. Colonel Hunter's failure to enter into the project was due to the fact that he has recently entered into large personal enterprises which prevented him from making any new engagements."

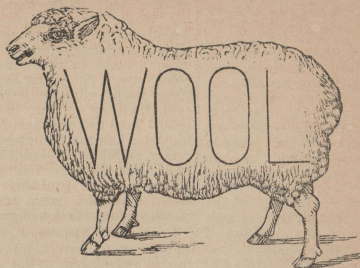
Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

TEXAS REFERENCES:—Waco National Bank, Burnham & Green, Waco; Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth; J. K. Patterson, Brownwood.

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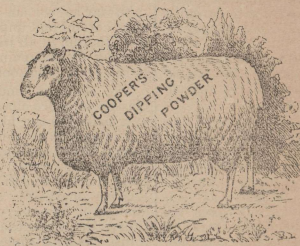
Will be on hand to buy North Texas Clip, Paying Highest Cash Price.

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By far the Cheapest, Safest, Handiest to Use, Most Effective and Lasting.



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

USED UPON 50,000,000 SHEEP A YEAR.

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

IN PACKETS OF CONVENIENT SIZES, PUT UP IN HANDY CASES.

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

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CHABOT & CRESSON, Agents, San Antonio; W. S. VECK, Agents, San Angelo; BURNS, WALKER & CO., Agents, Colorado City.

ROUND-UPS.

Tom O'Conner shipped a train-load of steers to Chicago on Wednesday, April 20. He will ship some 4000 head more during May and June.

Wm. Benton shipped eight cars of cows to Chicago from Corpus Christi. This is his first shipment, heretofore having always sold at home to drivers.

Cuero Bulletin:—Last Wednesday Mr. Doc Burnett of Gonzales county brought in a clip of wool amounting to 12½ bags and sold it to Buchel & Co. for 16½ cents a pound.

A ranchman who recently made a good sale of steers to Northern parties, has already contracted for 2000 head of yearlings to take their places, but says that the terms are private.

Mrs. Richard King is gathering the Henry Stevens cattle, mostly ones and twos, heifers and steers, to ship to the Indian Territory. There will probably be between 5,000 and 6,000 head.

The Texas Traffic association has reduced the rate on feeding stock cattle to \$2.50 per car. This applies to stock cattle only, and the usual charge of \$3 per car is in force on other stock.

The One-horse Farmer, correspondent of the San Antonio Express, says that Mason county has 75,000 head of cattle, 35,000 sheep, and 6000 horses, and an aggregate assessment of \$1,900,000.

If it will be any satisfaction, let it be known that Texas is not the only country suffering for want of rain. Generally throughout the United States there has been a scarcity of rain this spring.

Gonzales Gazette:—Jas. Muiyer and Silas Antibus brought in the first spring clip of wool on Monday, and sold it at 15½ cents per pound. It was a six month's clip and weighed 1500 pounds.

It looks now as if our prediction that at least last spring's prices would be realized will be more than verified. The wool growers can stand it, and hope the buyers will not be "left" either.

J. V. Inskeep of Gillispie county shipped 1200 head of sheep from Boerne to St. Louis. They are cottonseed and meal-fed, and the first shipment of sheep over the S. A. & A. P. since its arrival at said place.

The Victoria Advocate reports the Allen & Swartz sale of 5500 stock cattle to Cloete, mention of which was made in last week's STOCK JOURNAL, at \$6 per head, so that this must be very nearly the correct figure.

The shipping of Mexican jennets to Northern states for breeding has become an important industry. Already some 6 or 8 car-loads have gone this year from Southwest Texas. They can be bought for \$5 to \$8 per head.

An old Mexican teamster who has fed prickly pear to work cattle all his life, says that the young leaves should be thrown away at this time of year, as there is very little nutriment in them, and they will scour stock.

Mr. G. Wilgas of this city, who is somewhat an expert on grasses, and has a ranch in Frio county and on the lower Brazos, places Bermuda at the head of the list of ranch grasses, it being the most persistent and most productive.

Meyer Hallf has just returned after a two-months' absence west among his longhorns, during which time he delivered about 1000 head of steers to A. Mills of the Cherokee country, and shipped 1100 head to the Indian Territory himself.

M. A. Withers got \$4.35 for the six car-loads of cottonseed and sorghum-fed steers that he sold in St. Louis last week. They averaged 1080 pounds, and cost about \$7 to feed. Show us the Northern feeders that can make that profit in the business. Cost of the

steer is \$18, feed \$7, total cost, \$25; transportation \$7, total expense \$32; price of steers \$47; profit \$15.

John Sparks of Sparks & Tinnin, Rancho Grande, Nevada, without any previous experience, spayed 200 heifers this winter on his Texas ranch, not losing one, all which shows it pays to spay, and a cowman of sound judgment is competent to spay.

Uvalde News:—Mr. Peters reports good success in Johnson grass and sorghum (sown broad-cast) last year. He says he fed his cattle all winter on sorghum and burnt pear, both of which he has in abundance, and says they are in good condition.

An intelligent ranchman has experimented with burying prickly pear in a box, and from the result believes that good wholesome ensilage can be thus produced. This matter is worthy of thorough investigation. Who will put up a silo for prickly pear?

J. B. Wilson of Dallas sold to Nat Skinner of the Indian Territory 2500 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers off his Concho ranch this week. The cattle were shipped from Colorado City to Vinita, and will be ranch near there by Mr. Skinner. Terms private.

The lack of water is killing more stock than a scarcity of feed. If the water was plenty much subsistence could be gotten from young shoots of chaparral, but going so far for water kills off the weak ones. Wells are the crying need of the Southwestern ranchman.

Springer (N. M.) Stockman:—A big range fire, on Friday and Saturday last, east of the Jaritas, called forth the utmost energies of men from the H. T. A. L. and Triange Dot ranches to subdue it. They succeeded after the fire had burned over about 6 miles square of the range.

From gentlemen who are in from the Indian Territory tributary to the Fort Worth & Denver railway, the JOURNAL man is informed that there are in the neighborhood of 100,000 beef cattle in that section which will be ready for shipment to the markets between this time and July 1st.

The freight on wool from all points on the S. A. & A. P. railroad, including Boerne and the eastern branch as far as Yorktown, via San Antonio, is as follows: St. Louis, \$1 per 100 lbs; Chicago, \$1.30; and New York, via the gulf, \$1.45. Baled wool 25 cts. less per 100 lbs.

W. Broderick Cloete has purchased a flock of Angora goats of some thousands and 40 head of fine Angora billies to go to Mexico. With a few more men like Cloete, Mexico would make more advance in the stock business within the next five years than it has made in the past three hundred.

The Texas Tariff association has agreed on wool rates, as follows: From all points east of Fort Worth and north of Laredo to St. Louis \$1 per 100 pounds, to Chicago \$1.30, to New York \$1.45. Rates from points west of Fort Worth, where such wool is produced, have not been announced, if indeed agreed upon.

The Espuela Land and Cattle company of this city will drive 7500 two-year-old steers to Coolidge, Kansas, from their ranch in the Panhandle soon. The cattle will be driven on the open market, and in the absence of satisfactory prices will be ranched somewhere in the Northern territory.

Jno. S. Andrews & Co. are throwing together this week three herds of yearlings, which they are putting up for Northern parties, aggregating 7000 head. Two herds will be started from the Santa Ana mountain in Coleman county and another herd will leave this vicinity. They go to Montana and Colorado.

Nueces Canyon Notes in Uvalde News:—No yearling buyers have re-

ported to date. We need first a rain, then a buyer for cattle, and last, though not least, a gold mine; and some of our folks have determined to have one or another of the three. I hope the first obtained will hatch the other two.

San Antonio Times—Mr. A. P. Rachal, an extensive and well-known stockman of Nueces county, has instituted suit for \$50,000 damages against the Dun Mercantile agency. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant telegraphed the banks of Corpus Christi that he was on the verge of bankruptcy and not entitled to former credit.

A car-load of half-breed Polled Angus with grade Shorthorns, 20 months old, were recently sold for \$41.32 a head. They weighed 939 pounds and brought \$4.40 per 100. That is the coming stock, and the sooner the fact is accepted the better it will be for the general stockman. "Off with the horns" is heard east and west.

Wilcox, (N. M.) Stockman:—Mr. A. F. Bellamy, a stockman from the Panhandle of Texas, passed through here this week, by team, en route to Phenix. He has a drove of 700 head of cattle on the way to Phenix, but, owing to shortness of feed and water on the trail, had to stop them at Seven Rivers, N. M.

Cottulla Ledger:—Messrs. Carothers and Bell have made arrangements to ship 2500 of two and three-year-old steers to the Indian Territory, and pasture them there. One train-load of 550 left on Wednesday last, and the others will follow as fast as they can be gathered out of the pasture.

The next sales of East India wools will commence in Liverpool May 17, and the Egyptian, Persian and Oporto May 24, while in Havre the Merino wool sales will open May 11. The Antwerp sales of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo wools will open toward the end of April, after the close of the present series of colonial sales in London, about April 27.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Some of our sheepmen took over about 3100 sheep to Ballinger for shipment, but have been delayed for want of cars. As the grass is good, however, very little complaint is made now, but if in the future the San Angelo country cannot get cars enough at this station to ship her products, she must seek another station.

Fort Davis News:—About 70 head of blotched and burned cattle were driven into town last Monday and put in charge of Mr. Frank Duke. Several of the cattle are claimed already. Messrs. T. R. Kerr of Valentine and J. J. Jones, who were in charge of the herd, left town Tuesday to gather more. Both gentlemen deserve great credit for their action in this matter.

One of the strongest arguments in favor of hornless cattle, outside of their hardiness and good beef qualities, is that more can be gotten into a railroad car or into a feeding lot. A ranchman near San Antonio feeds 30 head of Polled Angus at a trough in one lot, and in another at the same sized trough he can only feed 15 head of long-horns, and they are all gashed and cut up.

There were but four bids submitted at Fort Bayard for supplying beef on the block for use of the troops there. Thomas Robb and E. L. Hall bid 64 cents; J. Bennett, 6 cents; John Brockman 6 cents for beef and 10 cents for mutton. The bid of Brockman, covering both beef and mutton, was recommended to headquarters for acceptance. Last year Colonel Carpenter had the beef contract at 9 cents.

Wool is beginning to come in to Colorado City and is bringing good prices. One clip sold for 17½ cents, and several others for 15 and 16 cents. Local dealers say that judging from advices they have received from all the

larger wool-growers, Colorado will handle fully 2,000,000 pounds of wool this season. The weather has been very favorable for lambing, and a large percentage have been saved.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Loomis and Ostrander have bought from Gulon & Blanchard, 1200 head of stock cattle at \$9 and from Smith Bros. 1500 head of sheep at \$3.50. J. Fred Schutt of the Malone Cattle company, blooded stock raisers and wool growers, whose ranch is near Eden, Concho county, brought 26 head of fat cattle to the San Angelo cattle market, and disposed of them to Sam Montgomery at \$14 for cows and \$17 for steers, per head.

Uvalde News:—But for the much-abused prickly pear and the sotol, guajilla and many other kinds of brush, the stockmen of this section would be in a bad fix. These plants feed largely upon the atmosphere and to a large extent supply stock both food and moisture. People who fail to appreciate our brushy ranges can do so now when they see fat beef and muttons shipped from them while prairie ranges can only afford a crop of hides.

A gentleman by the name of Abercrombie, who owns a stock farm near Archer City, purchased 65 Mexican mares in the fall of 1885 at \$10 per head. He bred 45 of them to a Norman stallion and will get 40 colts this season. He sold 6 of them at \$50 each, and is offered \$25 per head for the others on contract. For the information of doubting Thomases who argue that it is not profitable to breed to small Mexican mares we cite this transaction.

Uvalde News:—Mr. Wm. Manlove, a very level-headed ranchman and farmer above Vance, in Edwards county, sold in Uvalde a few days ago a wagon load of some 500 pounds of home cured bacon and lard, at about 10 cents per pound, and hams at about 12½ cents. The quality is said to have been superior and should silence croakers who delight in saying meat cannot be cured in this country. We hope to see many of our ranchmen and farmers adopt the sensible plan of Mr. Manlove.

Col. C. C. Slaughter is back from a trip to his Long S ranch on the head of the Colorado river. While there he inaugurated the work of spaying 2000 head of cows and heifers under the direction of Dr. Falseter of Dallas, and the spaying will be completed by his men, who readily "caught onto" the spaying racket under the direction of their able teacher. Col. Slaughter reports plenty of rain all over the plains country and brings good reports generally of the condition of the range and cattle.

Instances of mares breeding to old age are reported as follows: "The successful and splendid constitutioned huckney stallion Denmark 177 was foaled in the twenty-fifth year of his dam's age, and with Denmark at her feet she obtained first prize in 1862 at the great Yorkshire show. In Lord Rosslyn's stud the thoroughbred mares, Euphorbia, now in her twenty-second year, and Feronia, now in her nineteenth year, produced foals, the former in 1885 and the latter in 1886."

Vernon Guard:—Last Saturday D. A. Turner sold a tract of 1,476 acres of land seven miles east of Vernon to J. O. Stalley of Sidney, Ohio, for \$5,900. Mr. Sidney expects to move upon the land this fall and stock it with Ohio horses. Quite a number of Mr. Stalley's Ohio friends are waiting his return and report of our country, which will be most favorable. He is not afraid on account of the drought; has plenty of this world's goods and will cast his all with us and help develop our beautiful country.

A Las Vegas telegram says: Contracts are open for acceptance here for the purchase of 50,000 head of New Mexico stock cattle. Gen. Benjamin

THE WACO CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Central Texas Live Stock Association at that Place.

The Central Texas Live Stock association met in annual convention at Waco on the 5th, with the following members in attendance or represented: H. B. Allen, R. E. Burnham, R. O. Burnham, W. E. Riggins, M. A. Sullivan, Riley Bryant, L. B. Black, J. D. Bell, P. H. Burney, H. E. Conger, L. B. Daugherty, Wm. Davis, J. E. Egan, W. L. Gatlin, G. H. Gassaway, Harris & Holloway, Mike Hennessey, Hill, Moore & Co., Bart Moore, Frank McGregor, Jno. H. Onstott, W. L. Prather, R. G. Patton, J. B. Payne, W. A. Poage, E. W. Punchard, R. S. Porter & Son, W. M. Seeley, J. E. Stone, W. E. Stovall, J. D. Sheppard, S. C. Sheppard, M. L. Smith, W. P. Strange, C. M. Seley, W. T. Thompson, J. H. Thompson, Tullis & Ledbetter, Taylor, Riddle & Co., A. Wheeler, C. A. Westbrook, W. T. Harris, L. Sanger, B. H. Oates, J. J. Moore, R. D. Moore, O. H. Leland, W. A. Ish, W. E. Hall, Hill Bros., Hancock & Harper, S. W. Emery, C. C. Conger, J. B. Fisher and Captain J. P. Moore, live stock agents, respectively, of the Wabash and Missouri Pacific railroad systems; George H. Brigham of Mexico; Mr. Rose of Dakota; George Sealing and John H. Onstott, (the latter vice-president of the association) of Hubbard City, Col. S. P. Cunningham, George H. Gassaway, Captain Hunt of Dallas, live stock agent of the Cotton Belt route, and others.

C. C. Slaughter of Dallas delivered an address on "the Texas Packery" which, like all of his published addresses, was full of good ideas and suggestions for the benefit of his class.

Col. S. P. Cunningham presented some interesting points in his address on the changes and effects of the quarantine laws of the different states and territories on Texas cattle.

Representative Mills, who was in the hall, addressed the convention on the new land law. He stated that according to the law passed by the legislature which has just adjourned, and which takes effect on May 5, 1887, stockmen will be allowed to lease dry sections for the term of five years, and the allowance is to be one head of cattle to every ten acres, or four sheep to one acre. That at the end of the lease, if the land had not been sold to actual settlers, lessee would have the privilege of leasing for another five years, but no lease is to be for more than that term. In regard to the inspection law, Mr. Mills stated that at his own instigation he had gotten the legislature to pass a law relieving the stockmen of McLennan county from inspection of cattle and sheep. It seems that cattle and sheep, if they are driven to market or to the home of the purchaser, are subject to inspection in every county through which they pass, and the fees often amount to as much as the cattle are worth.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. W. Seely, president; George H. Gassaway, first vice-president; H. E. Conger, second vice-president; Seth P. Mills, third vice-president; Dr. W. E. Hall, secretary; W. A. Poage, marshal; Messrs. A. Wheeler, William I. Prather, J. W. Riggins, George H. Gassaway, H. B. Allen, Robert Moore, and Thomas Kirkland, were chosen as the executive committee.

After addresses on special topics by Dr. W. E. Hall, Messrs. A. Wheeler, S. W. Slayden and others, the convention adjourned to meet in Waco, in April, 1888.

A Lower Valuation Necessary.
New Mexico Stock Grower.

The cattlemen are beginning to agitate the question as to the proper valuation of cattle for purpose of taxation for the current year. The rate at which range cattle were assessed by many of the counties in New Mexico last year, namely, \$15 per head, was

generally considered to be excessive and as imposing an unjust burden on the range cattle industry. The assessors, however, thought that the cattlemen could stand the pressure and listed all common cattle at the aforementioned figure. This year a determined effort will be made throughout the various counties to have cattle assessed at a lower valuation, not thereby to evade a proper representation on the assessment rolls, but because it is not just or in harmony with the present values for the assessors to maintain a high rate.

Stock cattle are worth about thirty-three per cent. less than they were two years ago, or at least than the selling price at that time, and it does not stand to reason therefore that for taxable purposes they should now be listed at the high rate of that year.

It should also be considered by the assessors that the great increase in the number of cattle in New Mexico in the past two years will more than make good the amount of taxes necessary to be raised from this source at a greatly reduced valuation.

Wyoming, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue, lists her common cattle at \$13.50 per head, or \$1.50 less than last year. No one conversant with the quality of our herds will value them anywhere near as high as Wyoming range cattle. There the herds have been bred up for the past ten years and are worth head for head at least twenty-five per cent. more than our cattle. Taking the action of the territorial board of assessors there as a proper standard in regulating values, New Mexico cattle should not be listed at the highest possible figure to exceed \$10 per head. At this rate the range cattle interests for cattle alone will pay taxes on a valuation of \$10,000,000, besides a valuation of about \$3,000,000 on improved cattle.

Other taxable resources of the territory have increased in value while the value of cattle has declined. The amount necessary to be raised from taxation should be justly equalized on all classes of property and not be placed in excess on one class or kind to the favor of other interests.

The leading industry of New Mexico should not be taxed to death.

Grazing on the open range must remain for many years one of the important sources of wealth to this territory, and while the cattle interests will stand as much strain from taxation as any other industry and cheerfully submit to paying its just ratio, an unequal pressure upon it will be in the nature of a grievous burden to which it will not submit until the courts have declared it the arbitrary action of the assessors in establishing an unjust rate for cattle valuations must be complied with.

The intended action of the Socorro county stockmen in this matter is a move in the right direction.

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.

Evidence of Merit.

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

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

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

HEREFORDS

I have for sale

100 HEAD

—OF—

Selected Native Cows,

all young and all bred to

THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS

50 HEAD

—OF—

Half-Breed Hereford Heifers

out of the above cows.

100 HEAD

of high-grade

SHORTHORN COWS,

Shipped here from Missouri four years ago, thoroughly acclimated and in calf to Hereford bulls.

50 HEAD

of Cross-bred

Hereford Heifers,

out of the above Shorthorn cows, by my

Registered Hereford Bull.

All of these cattle can safely go anywhere in the state, without danger of Spanish fever. These cattle

WILL BE SOLD!

for immediate or spring delivery, as may best suit the purchaser. Will be sold on

EASY TERMS,

and time given on gilt-edge paper

I invite anyone to come and inspect the cattle. They are GOOD.

My place is on the Fort Worth and Denver, 33 miles from Fort Worth.

F. M. HOUTS,
Hereford Ranch,

Postoffice:

DECATUR, TEXAS.

Sample Rooms for Salesmen.

GRAND HOTEL,

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

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

COME AWAY!

FROM—

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

—TO—

NORTHWEST TEXAS,

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

LAND IS CHEAP,

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

COME NOW,

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

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

FARM LANDS.

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

GRAZING LANDS.

We have large and small ranches, in tracts of 200 to 50,000 acres, with lush 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. Prospective white 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.

LIST OF AGENTS.

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

Abbotts, S. A., Beaukers, Williamson county.
Arnecke, A. C. H., Arneckeville, De Witt county.
Adams, H. C., Fort Defiance, Texas.
Alexander, John, Washington, Tex.
Buckley, Miss K., Ka, Texas.
Burkett, W. E., Pine Mills, Texas.
Blackman, W. J., Eureka, Navarro county.
Box, Frank S., Nolansville, Bell county.
Bailey, Chas. W., Baileyville, Milam county.
Berryman, F., Brookland, Sabine county.
Buttolph, C. H., Arosa, Limestone county.
Baugh, J. L., Choteau, Indian Territory.
Crosby, Wm. J., Santa Anna, Coleman county.
Callahan, Chas. B., Pecos, Reeves county.
Cox, J. H., Rylie, Dallas county.
Chandler, F. M., Rodgers, Bell county.
Cheatham, H. J., Oak Grove, La. Cannon, J. R., Hunters' Retreat, Tex.
Duffy, A. A., Matagorda, Matagorda county.
Duncan, J. W., Bonham, Fannin county.
Decker, A. F., Sweetwater, Nolan county.
Davis, M. W., Devine, Medina county.
Downs, W. A., Gatesville, Coryell county.
Eakins, John A., Hico, Hamilton county.
Enloe, L. B., Unita, Delta county.
Evans, J. D., Mansfield, Tarrant county.
Ewing, Don, Alvarado, Johnson county.
Etheridge, T. A., Clifton, Bosque county.
Fore, Miss Mattie, Throckmorton, Throckmorton county.
Franks, Columbus, Koriths, Lavaca county.
Foosha, W. H., Stephenville, Erath county.
Farmer, Mrs. C. F., Hookerville, Tex.
Farquhar, W. A., Pin Oak, Texas.
Gray, John, St. Mary's, Texas.
Goodson, E. R., Copera Cove, Coryell county.
Griffins, B. L., Grifftown, Jack county.
Hobbes, M. C., Deport, Lamar county.
Hayworth, A. B., San Saba, San Saba county.
Heppenstall, J. E., Lockhart, Caldwell county.
Hayes, W. R., Aransas, Bee county.
Hastings, H. S., Nockent, Wilson county.
Hawkins, Pinckney, Darby, Grimes county.
Hopkins, Mrs. Kate, Pilot Grove, Grayson county.
Haley, M. P., Long Branch, Panola county.
Hendricks, W. H., Manard, Cherokee, Indian Territory.
Hurst, Jno. L., Hunt, Texas.
Jackson, Philip, Paluxy, Texas.
Jones, Peter, Clio, Brown county.
Jefferson, Ralph, Clarendon, Donley county.
Kendall, W. C., Palestine, Anderson county.
Keck, H. A., Cotulla, LaSalle county.
Kohler, Albert F., Greenock, Bosque county.
Lassiter, W. F., Peeds, Kaufman county.
Lay, A. M., Duncan, Arizona.
Myers, George P., Carrollton, Dallas county.
Mangum, R. W., Henrietta, Clay county.
McKee, Wesley, Cairo, Jasper county.
Miller, J. K. P., Village Mills, Hardin county.
Madden, F. M., Norton, Grayson county.
Martin, Max, Hewigshill, Mason county.
Mathews, John, Carney, Matagorda county.
Malcomb, John, Colbert, Panola county.
McConnell, E. J., Alamo, Parker county.
Marshall, J. A., Kaufman, Kaufman county.
Newman, S. L., Sunset, Wise county.
Price, J. S., Bee House, Coryell county.
Phillips, G. J., Oro Blanca, Pecos county, Arizona.
Quarles, W. B., Fairy, Hamilton county.
Ross, Wm., Hondo Canon, Texas.
Reed, M. L., Henly, Elys county.
Sheppard, T. J., Medina, Bandera county.
Spencer, H. C., Barclay, Falls county.
Simms, W. H., Boggy, Leon county.
Schaefer, Chas. F., Lorena, McLennan county.
Scarborough, Wm., Rio Pri, Bandera county.
Spiller, T. J., Voca, McCulloch county.
Sleadman, H., Lagarto, Live Oak county.
Taber, T. M., Putnam, Callahan county.
Trant, W. F., Keith, Texas.

Thompson, R. W., Victoria, Victoria county.
Wood, A. F., Corsicana, Navarro county.
Wilson, C. L., Milford, Ellis county.
Williams, Jno., Williamsburgh, Lavaca county.
Wiggs, A. F., Roanoke, Denton county.
Wingo, M. D., Kaufman, Kaufman county.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.
CHICAGO, April 29.—Cattle stronger. Sheep higher and demand good. Gateskill & Davis, Taylor, 39 steers, 948 lbs, \$4.12½. Hunter & Evans sold for O'Conner, Beeville, 343 grassers, 799 lbs, at \$3.35. McIlhenny sold for W. P. Lockhart, 44 steers, 1030 lbs, at \$3.75; 33 bulls, 1143 lbs, at \$2.25; for T. J. Ellis, Ballinger, 1033 clipped sheep, 85 lbs, at \$3.80; 479 ditto, 75 lbs, at \$3.65; 194 ditto, 86 lbs, \$3.85. E. R. Hunter sold for McCarty, Ennis, 48 steers, 820 lbs, at \$3.50. J. W. Edens, Corsicana, sold 66 steers, 914 lbs, at \$4.35. John Scott, Corsicana, 1 car cottoners, 844 lbs, at \$3.65. McElroy & Sweetman, 1 car, 917 lbs, at \$2.75. Notsen, Morgan, sold 401 short sheep, 71 lbs av., for \$3.32½.

ST. LOUIS.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.
ST. LOUIS, April 29.—But very light run of cattle in to-day. Demand fair for good. Butchers sold at \$3.20 @4.47½ in extremes. Grass Texans \$2.70@3.25.

Texas sheep scarce, and fat sheared ones wanted at \$2.75@3.25 per 100 lbs.

KANSAS CITY.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.
KANSAS CITY, April 29.—Receipts of cattle the past week were fair. No great changes in values are noted, being strong under light supply and weak with heavy run to-day. Receipts to-day, 1900. Market 5 to 10 cts. higher. Medium weight preferred. Good to choice \$4.25@4.75; common to medium, \$3.95@4.15. Cows \$2.75@4. Stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.25@4. Hogs—Receipts 8127. Market 5 cts higher. Bulk of sales at \$5.10@5.30; tops \$5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts for the week light. Market higher, owing to strong local demand. No Texas sheep on the market. Natives clipped, 80 to 116 lbs, \$3.60@4.

Wool market unsettled but little in the market.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.
NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The market is heavily glutted with calves and yearlings, and prices are lower. The outlook for next week is not encouraging. The beef cattle market is fully supplied and in an unsettled condition; prices weak. Hogs in fair supply and prices firm. Sheep market quiet and supplied.

QUOTATIONS.—Choice corn-fed beef, 34@44c; choice fat grassers, 3@3½c; fat to common, 24@2½c. Calves \$6 @8; yearlings 7@11 each. Fat sheep, \$2@3 each. Good fat hogs 5½@6c.

GALVESTON.

[Reported by Crocheron & Co.]

CATTLE—Beeves, corn-fed, choice, per lb. 3@3½c; beeves, grass-fed, choice, per lb. 2½@3c; beeves, grass-fed, common, per lb. 1½@2c; cows, grass-fed, choice, per lb. 2½@2¾c; cows, grass fed, common, per lb. 9@11; yearlings, per

head, \$6@9; spring calves, per lb. 4@5c; calves, common \$3@5.

SHEEP—Per lb., 3@3½c; common per head, 50c@\$1.

Hogs—Corn-fed, 4½@5c; hogs, mast fed, 3@3½c.

But few choice cattle on the market. Spring calves selling at quotations.

SAN ANTONIO.

The local market, under a rush, has been off a little for the past few days and several good lots of cattle are being held on expense with prices weakening. Several of the largest butchers are out of the open market, having contracted for stock for sometime ahead.

CATTLE—Steers, cottonseed meal and prickly pear, \$3.20; fat grass, \$2.25@2.50; feeders \$2@2.52. Cows, fat straight Texas, \$13@14; improved \$14@16.50.

Hogs—Demand light, at \$3.50@4. SHEEP—Slow at \$1.75@2.

DALLAS.

J. A. CARTER & SON'S YARDS.

CATTLE—Fat choice corn-fed cattle 3½ @4c; fat butcher cattle 2½@3½c; medium butcher cattle, 2¼@2½c; bulls slow sale at 1@1¼c; yearlings \$2@3; calves according to weight; milch cows in good demand at \$25@30.

Hogs—Firm at 4½c.

SHEEP—Choice fat sheep ready sale at 2½@3c; medium, per head \$1.50@2.

GOATS—In slow demand at \$1@1.50.

The market has been overrun with stock this week, with the exception of hogs and sheep, which are in good demand. There has been several Eastern buyers on the market this week, looking for hogs and sheep, but failed to find any.

Mr. Doman of McKinney, Texas, is looking after a few loads of fat corn-fed cattle.

FORT WORTH.

CATTLE—Steers, 2½@3½ cents for good fat steers; cows 2@2½c; calves sell at \$4@5 each.

Hogs—4 to 4½c per lb. and steady.

SHEEP—From 2@2½c according to quality.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

The Spring Trade Brisk and Satisfactory in All Branches.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, '87.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25, '87.

The receipts of cattle to-day were 8500, being heavier than on last Monday, but there were fewer Texas cattle; in fact, there was merely a sprinkling of longhorns here. Eighteen bulls, 955 lbs., sold at \$2. Paxson, Shattuck & Co. sold for J. D. Mitchell of Louise, 16 bulls, 1037 lbs, at \$2.25. McIlhenny sold for J. M. Stewart and B. Bridges of Mason, Texas, 44 corn-fed steers, 1030 lbs, at \$3.75, and 33 bulls, 1143 lbs, at \$2.25; also 16 head of steers, 1157 lbs, at \$3.80, sent from Brenham by Fisher & Weis.

Prices have lately ranged at \$4@5.25 for native beeves, \$2@4.10 for native cows, \$2.75@4.50 for stockers and feeders, \$18@45 per head for milkers.

Veal calves have been coming to market by the hundreds and the market for them has been glutted.

Smooth fat 1100 to 1200-lb steers have in many cases outsold ripe 1500 to 1600-lb beeves.

Distillery cattle have sold this week at \$4.40@4.95, with bulls at \$3.20@3.60.

Meal-fed cows from Nebraska—Gilmore and Ames—brought \$3.60@3.75, and steers \$4.25@4.50.

Best hogs have sold at \$5.65. The hog supply is just now fairly

large but receipts for the year so far are considerably behind.

Sheep are coming in much larger numbers than last year and are selling \$1 per cwt. lower. Present prices are: Texas shearing, \$2.25@3.25; Western shearings, \$3@3.80; choice 55-lb Wisconsin shearings \$3.90; fat Kansas woolled sheep, \$4.90.

The spring trade is brisk and satisfactory in all branches.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Diminished Cattle Receipts, Putting up Prices All Around.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.,

April 26, 1887.

Considerable of a falling off in the receipts of cattle is to be noted at all of the leading stock centers of the country the past four or five days, which has had the effect of putting up prices, say from 10 to 25c per 100 lbs. on all grades. There are occasional weeks when the run is light, and the past week was one of those occasional weeks.

As the days go by we are making important and startling discoveries concerning the workings of the interstate commerce law. It is pretty apparent to all interested that freight rates are higher, that is, there are no more rebates, and shippers of cattle are trying to make up this deficiency in their cattle purchases. In other words, they are taking it off of the cattle they are purchasing. This scheme was first hatched up in Chicago and now it is practiced here and at Kansas City. So much for the interstate commerce law and the cattle trade of the country.

There are many dealers here contending that the boom is on and good figures are to prevail for May. There is not the least doubt that the interstate commerce law interfered with prices, but it will not from this on.

Meal-fed and corn-fed Texas steers are coming in, in fair numbers, and are bringing from \$3.50@4.35 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

Through Texans scarce at \$2.75@3.25 per 100 lbs.

Mr. J. H. Campbell was down from Chicago yesterday and had a great deal of business to attend to. Mr. Campbell is of the opinion that a fair business will be done in Texas cattle this season. His firm will handle a great number. He is enterprising, that is certain.

Texas sheared and Kansas-Texas sheared sheep are coming in great numbers and pretty decent prices are being paid, say from \$2.50@3.50 per 100 lbs. The demand for good sheared is quite large.

The wool market is still slow and unchanged. Fine wools are dull in this and the Eastern markets. I called upon Funsten & Co., wool commission dealers on Main street, between Chestnut and Pine, and found them doing a fair business, but spring business had not fully set in. They are in correspondence with their Texas, Colorado and New Mexico customers and predict a large wool crop for 1887.

The executive committee of the National Wool Growers' association are holding meetings and the convention to be held in this city in May is to be a grand affair.

Wool is quoted as follows: Texas and Indian Territory, 12 months growth, medium, 23@24c; coarse, 18@20c, low sandy, 17@18c; ditto 6 to 8 months growth, medium, 21@22c; low sandy, 13@16. RATTLE.

to erect an humble monument to his memory. We can do this and not feel it. It is but just; it is right.

I suggest, also, that the contributions for this purpose be sent to the LIVE STOCK JOURNAL at Fort Worth, until the necessary amount is obtained.

Speak out, brother stockmen; what do you say? COWMAN.

SALEZ AND TRANSFERS.

L. B. Naylor of Baxter Springs, Kansas, bought 500 head of four-year-old steers of Lewis Bros.

Montrief, Wilson & Co. sold to Scarborough & Menter of Mansfield, La., 17 head of horses and 2 mules for \$625.

J. P. Waties Company sold to T. A. Harris, of Chicago, one car of mares at \$22.00 per head. They were shipped yesterday.

Thirty-three head of Panhandle steers, averaging 950 pounds, were sold in Pueblo, Colorado, last week, at \$3.50, or \$33.25 each.

Corpus Christi Caller:—A few days ago D. C. Rachal, of this country sold to D. R. Fant 1,000 steer yearlings at \$6 per head, it is said, also 250 cows at \$9 per head.

A. J. Moss of Kansas has purchased 500 head of two-year steers through A. S. Nicholson of this place, at \$11.50 per head. The steers are to come from Wise county.

D. R. Fant bought several thousand one and two-year-old steers of B. L. Crouch of Frio county. Terms not known, but it is understood that the two were sold at \$8.

D. & A. Oppenheimer sold 358 head of steers to L. B. Naylor of Baxter Springs, Kansas, for \$2.12½ per 100. They went North this week and will be held in the Indian Territory.

A. P. Rachal brought up three carloads of cows from his Nueces county ranch, two of which were sold on Thursday at \$17.50 a head. This is about top price this season.

J. W. Robbins of Toyah creek sold 500 yearlings to Clay Mann for \$8 per head. Mr. Robbins also sold 1,000 three-year-old steers to Indian Territory buyers for \$18 per head.

Capt. Simmonds says that he has contracted for 2000 head of yearlings to take the place of the steers he sold Turner of Muscogee, but did not tell from whom nor at what price.

At Montrief, Wilson & Co.'s stock yards Jno. S. Andrews & Co. sold to Capt. J. F. Day a fine draft stallion for \$400. Capt. Day will have use for the stallion on his horse ranch north of town.

Fort Davis News:—Jeff Davis county has a great many sheep, and all are in good condition. This is the lambing season, and it is safe to say a larger per cent. of lambs is being saved than last year.

Johnston & Docum sold recently 600 steers, two, three, and four-year-olds, from off their pasture in the western part of this county. We learn the price obtained was \$12, \$18, and \$20, respectively.

Henry Dugan of the J. P. Waties company sold to H. Smoot 25 head of mares, and to W. L. Hanna 40 head; also to W. T. Wells of Sherman 25 head of mares. The average price paid was \$22 per head.

Jake Guthrie of Kansas bought 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers from Kincaid & Combes of Presidio county, for about \$18 a head. They go to the Indian Territory to keep company with Mills' steers.

T. V. Smith sold at Alvarado to Weaver & Moorman 5 cars corn-fed cattle; 60 head three and four-year-olds, weight 1079 pounds, and 60 head of

yearlings, weight 699 pounds. The price paid was ¾ cts. per pound. These cattle were fed on cottonseed and shelled oats for eight weeks only.

R. E. Maddox & Co. sold to Robt. McCart a fine Norman stallion. The terms were private but the price was way up in the hundreds. Col. McCart sent the stallion to his fine stock farm three miles west of this city.

Dr. C. W. Littleton of Oswego bought 250 head of steers of Gatlin & Co. of Austin for \$2.25 per 100, and has taken them to the territory. This satisfies the doctor for this year, and it is hoped that he will be back next spring for many more.

A. Mills bought a car-load of saddle horses and returned to his home in the Cherokee country. This winds up his Texas purchases for the season, which consisted of some 2000 head of steers and 100 horses. May it prove profitable, so that he will come back next year.

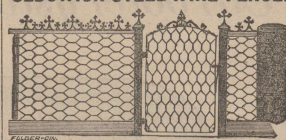
W. Brodric Cloete, of the English syndicate owning some 1,750,000 acres of land in Northern Coahuila, Mexico, has bought out the brand of Swartz & Allen, near Victoria, amounting to from 5000 to 6000 head, terms private. Altogether this gentleman has bought about 18,000 head of stock in southwest Texas during the past month.

Shiner Bros., J. V. and M. C., sold out their entire stock of cattle, amounting to from 8000 to 10,000 head in Frio county, to W. Brodric Cloete of Coahuila, Mexico. The price is private, but rumor has it at \$7 round, ranch delivery, to be driven to the depot free of cost. Messrs. Shiner were just on the eve of shipping it to the territory when the sale was made. This includes the O'Conner cattle that Messrs. Shiner received last year for their pasture in Frio county.

PENSIONS AND CLAIMS COLLECTED FOR MEXICAN WAR. Survivors for widows of the Mexican War entitled to pensions. Circular relative to pensions and claims free. **PATENTS** secured or **NO PAY.** Send **Sketch** Model or Rough Sketch of Invention and will report as to patent ability free. Best of references.

BELLUM MILLER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Pier. Ask dealer in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

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. We are the largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. All animals guaranteed. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue.

GALBRAITH BROS., JANEVILLE, WIS.

Geo. Achley. F. L. Stearns.

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Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters

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

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.,
Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.,
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We solicit for sale your cattle, hogs and sheep at the three leading markets in the country.

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Remember, we are prepared to meet, care for and sell your stock to best possible advantage. TEXAS AGENTS: Chas. C. French, Fort Worth; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; Theo. Lambertson & Co., San Antonio; Frank Glen, Austin.

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JOHN E. STAFFORD

E. R. HUNTER & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Refer to 1st Nat'l Bank, U. S. Y. Nat'l Bank, and Nels. Morris, Chicago; J. S. Hughes & Co., bankers, Richmond, Mo. Market reports by mail or wire.

JNO. S. ANDREWS & CO.
DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LIVE STOCK,
610 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas.

We have on our books 1,000 acres of fine grazing land located in Northern Texas. We have a desirable list of ranch properties stocked with cattle, horses or sheep, which we offer on reasonable terms and low prices. We keep on hand Hereford and Durham and thoroughbred bulls. We make a specialty of contracting for future delivery stock cattle and yearling of two-year-old steers and heifers.

Polk Stock Yards.
Situating 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 30x60 feet all under roof, with water in each. We keep constantly on hand for sale singly or by the car load, Herefords, Polled Angus, Galloways, Short Horn, Jersey, Holstein Cattle, Saddle and Harness Horses, Stallions, Brood Mares, Mules and Jacks.
POLK BROTHERS,
Fort Worth, Texas

R. E. MADDOX & CO.,
(Successors to MADDOX & POWELL,
Importers, Breeders, Feeders and Dealers
IN FINE HORSES AND JACKS, CATTLE AND HOGS.
We are well prepared to feed or pasture your stock at very reasonable rates. We can furnish anything that you may desire in the way of Stallions, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Saddle, Harness or Work Horses, Milch Cows or Hogs. STOCK YARDS and BARN centrally located Corner Rusk and Fourth Streets, Office at Yards, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAVID BOAZ,
(formerly of Boaz & Hatcher)
DEALER IN CATTLE AND LANDS,
Headquarters for anything in the line of ranch property, wild land, all classes of cattle, cow ponies and mules. Will make a specialty of
FORT WORTH CITY PROPERTY.
Office Under Ellis Hotel.
West Third Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

CALL ON OR WRITE TO
JOS. W. MADDOX,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
FOR LAND OR CATTLE.

THE FISH & KECK CO.,
(INCORPORATED.)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.
We have the experienced working force of the late firm of Andy J. Under & Co., as follows:
GEO. O. KECK, FRANK O. FISH, W. C. MURRAY, WM. SUMMERS,
Cattle Salesmen, Chicago, Stock Buyer, Yardsman,
HARRY HILL, LOUIS KURTZ, also W. J. CUMMINGS,
Solicitor, For Saleman.
We will be represented at Western shipping points during the range season.
Authorized agents for sale of strays of Pan Handle Stock Growers Association.

Scaling & Tamblvn,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Nat. Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

7040 Acres for \$7000 CASH.

For sale, Leon Springs Ranch, 10 miles west of Fort Stockton, in Pecos county, Texas. On this land 11,000 acres, 25 feet deep, 100 feet wide, furnishing an unlimited, never failing supply of splendid stock water. This spring is marked on almost any map of the state. The cheapest property of the kind in Texas. S. M. SMITH, 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.

608 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Mortgage Loans

We arrange Loans for a term of years on

GOOD PASTURES AND FARMS.

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Shattuck & Hoffman,
NEW ORLEANS,

Or to S. KERR, 21 Soledad Street, Up-Stairs,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Farm and Ranch Property

in sums to suit. Call on
Equitable Mortgage Co.

DALLAS 700 Main Street. TEXAS.

SHORTHORNS & HAMBLETONIANS

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

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

11,000 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

In Hardeman county, in solid body, 3 1/2 miles from Fort Worth & Denver R.R. railroad. Abundance of permanent water. Price, \$2.50 Per Acre, on favorable terms, or will lease. Address, R. H. KIEHL, Austin, Texas.

WANTED.

50,000 to 200,000 acres, with good water supply, to lease with privilege of purchase. Give description, terms of lease, price of land, etc. Address JAS. G. ROE, Care of Elliott & Roe, Fort Worth, Texas.

Houston County Stock Association,
Crockett, Texas.

All Kinds and Grades of Cattle
Delivered on board of train at Crockett. Correspondence solicited. Special-One-year olds, \$5 per head. J. C. WOOLTERS, President.

FOR SALE.

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

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN TARRANT COUNTY.

I offer for sale my farm, 7 miles south of Fort Worth, on reasonable terms and at low price. Solid body of 700 acres, all splendid agricultural land; 250 acres in wheat and oats. Good improvements, plenty living water on the place. The land lies level and in good shape to cultivate, and is one of the best farms in Tarrant county. Address or call on TOBE JOHNSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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. FORT & McWELL, Meridian, Texas.

BULLS FOR SALE.

20 Shorthorn bulls, 2 and 3 years old, Kentucky raised and thoroughly acclimated.
10 Hereford bulls, 2 years old, thoroughly acclimated.
100 full-blood and high-grade Shorthorn bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, Texas raised. Above stock can be seen at Blue Mount Blooded Stock Farm, 12 miles north of Fort Worth, Texas. BURGESS & ESTILL.

For Sale.

1000 head of three and four-year-old steer cattle, in fine condition, delivered at Toyah, or at Murphyville on the Southern Pacific railroad.

Address,
ESTADO LAND AND CATTLE CO.,
Dallas, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

We will sell 3000 head of yearling and two-year-old steers, heifers, and cows, at the market price. Will deliver in lots from 50 to 1000 head at shipping pens at Kilbuck, Prompt attention to inquiries. Address, T. B. WHITLEY or JOEL RAY, Youngsport, Bell County, Texas.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

A choice herd of highly improved young cattle, now in the "White Bear" brand, 10 miles west from Mobeetie, Texas, comprising:
1500 yearlings;
500 Kentucky-bred Shorthorn bulls;
A lot of beefs, stags, etc., and a remnant of ungraded cattle.
Offers may be made for the whole or by classes.

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

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

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

WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL,
Albany, Shackelford County, Texas.
N. B.—If prices suit, will also sell 3000 or 4000 ones and twos, steers.

Saddle Horses, Mares and Stock Horses.

We have been appointed agents of the well-known Northwest Texas Horse company's horses, and have for sale: 4000 to 5000 stock horses, 1200 to 2000 mares, 400 to 700 saddle horses, 200 to 250 broke saddle horses. This stock of horses have been located in Northwest Texas for from 10 to 15 years, and they are all natives of this section. There are no better horses raised in Texas, as they are free from Mexican or Spanish blood and combine all the qualities to be found in a stock that has been bred up for years. J. N. Simpson of Dallas, W. R. Moore, G. T. Reynolds and R. E. McNulty of Albany, as well as many others, have purchased from this stock, and they know their superior quality. Those desirous of buying can see this stock by coming to Albany, Texas, when we will be pleased to show them. We offer them at rock-bottom prices. Write or call on WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL, Albany, Texas.

FOR SALE. 500 Have for sale 500 choice and well-wintered two, three and four-year-old steers. Price low. W. A. SORELLE, Valley Mills, Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

BLACK Polled-Angus Bulls and Heifers,

We cordially invite the attention of those wishing to buy a first-class lot of

BLACK**Polled-Angus Bulls and Heifers,**

Thoroughbred or High-Grade, to our herds at

Mt. Leonard, Saline County, Missouri,

On C. & A. R. R., 72 miles east of Kansas City. Come, gentlemen, and see for yourselves that these cattle

HAVE NO SUPERIORS.

Will sell them individually, by the car-load lots, or by the hundred.

LEONARD BROS.

MY FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

2400 acres in a solid body, about four miles west of Fort Worth; 100 acres in cultivation, 1500 suitable for cultivation, balance of the tract fine grass land. Improvements: 3000, 3 houses, 3 wells, wind mill, fences, barns, corrals, etc. Water plentiful. For sale on easy terms and cheap. Write to or call on TOBE JOHNSON, Fort Worth, Texas.

YEARLING AND TWO-YEAR-OLD STEERS.

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

For Sale--Cattle Ranch.

One of the best in the United States; contains 300,000 acres of leased lands, and over 20,000 head of highly improved cattle. Range is isolated from others. Substantially fenced. No straying away. No winter losses. No amount of water. Plenty of winter feed. Ample protection. Cattle can always be seen and counted. No mystery and no book counts. Will pay from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per year net. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Reasonable price and liberal terms to the right parties. Principals only will please address the owners. E. M. MCGILLIN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PASTURE FOR RENT.

I have good pasture for 6000 head of cattle, and will take from 1000 to 6000 head at \$1.00 per head per month. The pasture is well watered, is on the Santa Fe road, adjoining the Kansas line, with pens for receiving and delivering cattle. Address, P. O. Box 123, Arkansas City, Kansas.

DURHAM BULLS.

I still have 5 or ten full-blood Durham bulls for sale, from 1 to 4 years old, all Texas bred and from the best full-blood bulls and full-blood cows. Will also sell some half-blood heifers and some 3-common cows with calf by full-blood bull. Terms easy. Come and see. J. L. GERMAN, Whitewright, Grayson County, Texas.

STOCK BREEDERS.**HEREFORD RANCH,**
Wise County, Texas.

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

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

STOCK BREEDERS.

Hereford Stock Farm.

GRADE Hereford Calves. for sale, sired by PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS

—And from GRADE HEREFORD, DURHAM AND SELECTED TEXAS COWS.

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

English Red Polled Cattle!

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

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

SOUTHWAYD STOCK FARM

TEXAS RAISED

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

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

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

consisting of choice females, headed by the STOKES POGIS-ROTER bull,

"ACE 18988."

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

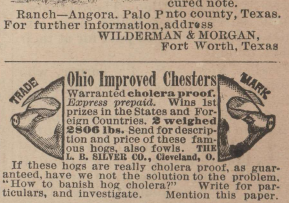
Jersey Red Hogs,

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

A. H. Peacock Fort Worth Texas.

ANGORA GOATS.

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

**Thoroughbred and Grade Herefords.**

H. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

ROCKFORD, - - ILLINOIS.

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

MARMATON VALLEY**POULTRY YARDS**

F. G. EATON,

Fort Scott, Kansas,
Breeder and shipper of thoroughbred

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Cochins, Black Javas, Brown Leghorns, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Imperial Pekin Ducks.

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

"jockey" weights, would bring him 25 cts. a bushel. If hogs are worth 4 or 4½, as they very often are, his corn is run up to 40 or 45 cts. a bushel, a fairly good living price of itself alone. Besides a great deal of this flesh is made more cheaply than with corn; grass, and clover especially, builds up pork very fast and cheaply, while the refuse of the place may enter in to cheapen his feed. Besides this, his stock hogs can glean most of their living from the droppings of his corn-fed cattle, thus utilizing the same food twice with little diminution of its value. Moreover, his profits are not only large but quick, his outlay in hogs paying him semi-annual dividends; in other words, by proper care and attention he can have a drove of pigs coming early in the spring, which may be made ready for market by Christmas, and another bunch coming in the fall which can be suitable for market by the June following.

Lastly, but not least in rapid growth, quick profits and large returns, comes a farmer's sheep. Indeed, for profits on quantity of food consumed, the sheep may be said to lead all other stock on the farm. Give a sheep a stack of oat straw to lie to, with perhaps an ear of corn to a feed, and he will come out in the spring in good condition, if not actually fat. Besides this he will live well in the summer upon pasture—rough, brushy hilllands, almost denuded of grass—where other stock will perish. Like the hog, he too pays semi-annual dividends upon the money invested upon him, yielding a good fleece in the spring, sufficient to pay for his keep, and an increase which will be ready for market by fall. To illustrate: a flock of one hundred sheep, ewes, can be wintered on one bushel of corn at a feed, giving them a little clover hay or oat straw for fodder, amounting per head to about \$1.00 for the winter, with say as much more for pasturage during summer, making a total of \$2 for keep. To reimburse, every sheep ought to shear 10 lbs. gross of wool, bringing at least 20 cts. per lb. in dirt, or the amount of his total keep. Besides this, each sheep will raise one lamb, counting twins and triplets to make up losses, which will be worth from \$2.50 to \$3, ready sale, the coming fall, making the flock give a clear profit of from \$250 to \$300 for care and interest invested in their worth. It will thus be seen that even at paying prices a farmer can never realize a profit on his grain equal to feeding it to sheep; indeed, many experienced farmers rank them in this respect above all other animals.

Thus it will be seen that by feeding the products of his farm, instead of hauling it off and selling it, a farmer may make not only a good living but even a little money besides, even with prices as ruinously low as they are. But his profit does not stop here; besides thus getting a better price for his feed, a great share of it is left with him in the form of manure to make further profits on. Many farmers, and our best, consider this of itself enough to pay them and more for all the trouble and expense of feeding, leaving all above cost of grain realized, clear profit. A farmer who saves and judiciously uses his manure seldom has short crops and worn out land to complain of; his farm may wear out, it is true, but it will be so long after he is dead and gone as to make no very material difference to him!

To sum up, successful agriculture and stock growing have become one and inseparable; in fact, stock growing has come to be agriculture in its broadest, most enlightened and most paying significance.

Waxahatche is bawling of a newly hatched chicken with one head, two beaks, three eyes, two throats or gullets, one body and two legs. One eye was in the middle of the head and much larger than the eyes on the side of the head.

Prickly Pear and Cotton-Seed Meal.

Cotulla Ledger.
Dr. Carothers' new departure for fattening beehives on cotton-seed meal should open up an avenue for labor heretofore never thought of by the small land owners whose means are limited. There is not an honest man in the country who owns a small tract of land, upon which grows plenty of prickly pear, but can get all the thin beehives to fatten on the shares that he can feed, and the party from whom he gets the beehives will cheerfully advance enough cash to purchase the cotton-seed meal upon a guarantee that when the beehives are sold the amount so advanced will be refunded. Grass beehives, four, five and six years old, that are marketed from this section every year, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds, could be made to weigh just double that amount by close attention and fed on prickly pear and cotton-seed meal, which can be done in three months' time, thus paying the laborer or small land owner, from 600 to 800 pounds of beef on each animal he fattens, less the actual cost of the cotton-seed meal, which would cut but a small figure in the transaction. This subject is worthy of much consideration at the hands of the small land owners, and if they will but give the matter a few hours' sound thought, there will be a move made in that direction that will bring about a general revolution in the method of marketing beehives from Southwestern Texas.

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

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

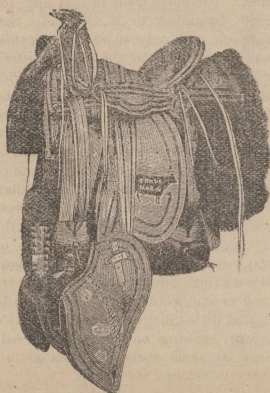
King & Voigt, 504 Main street, sell pure drugs, fancy toilet articles, etc. Prescriptions a specialty.

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

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

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

R. F. Tackabery,



The popular saddle and harness manufacturer of Fort Worth, Texas. Mail orders specialty. Received the first and only premium for Best Make of Texas Stock Saddle at the great Dallas State Fair.

BEST ROOFING Any one can apply it. Catalogue & samples free.
ESTAB. 1888. W. H. FAY & CO. Camden, N. J.
Also St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha. NO TAX



The Oldest Jewelry House in Kansas City.

We have as large a stock of

**Diamonds,
Watches &
Jewelry**

as is carried in the west. We want the trade of the stockmen and will give as low prices and as good goods as can be had in any city east or west.

M. B. WRIGHT.
Kansas City, - - Missouri.

DAIRY APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES

Engines, Boilers, Power and Hand Cream Separators, Churns, Thermometers, Cream Testers, Milk and Cream Preservative, Milk Cans, etc.

Send for beautifully illustrated Catalogue. Mailed Free.

H. MCK. WILSON & CO.,
112 North Second Street, St. Louis, MO.

MARTIN-BROWN COMPANY

Exclusively Wholesale Dealers in

Dry Goods. Notions. Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,
Fort Worth, Texas

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID DIP.

(NON POISONOUS.)

DRY POWDER DIP

(POISONOUS.)

CREW WORM LINIMENT In Pocket Flasks.
Soluble Phenyle Disinfectant and Preparations.

Agents for the State of Texas.

STAFFEL & KUHL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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FORT WORTH PRINTING HOUSE,

312 Houston St., Fort Worth, Texas,

Printers, Stationers and Blank Book Makers.

Address J. K. Millican, Manager.

Orders for ranch stationery promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

G. H. DASHWOOD.

E. D. OESCH.

Dashwood & Oesch,

DRUGGISTS,

Under Burt & Field's Office, 314 Main St., Ft. Worth.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

DAHLMAN BROTHERS,
CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.

Full Line of Stockmen's Goods Always on Hand.

Corner First and Houston Streets, - - FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

H. SCHEUBER & CO.,

Wholesale Liquors and Cigars,

Agents for Champagne, Schiltz and Anthony & Kuhn's Bottled Beer, and sole Agents for

"Waukena, Silurian Water." Cincinnati office, 129 Second Street.
404 Houston Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

SANGER BROTHERS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

To our patrons this has so far been a season of agreeable surprises. To-day we announce an immense and

MOST OPPORTUNE PURCHASE

Of Black Chantilly Lace Flounces, Black Spanish Guipure Lace Flounces, Oriental and Egyptian Lace Flounces, Platt Val. Lace Flounces, Swiss Flounces, with edges and trimming, widths to match.

Our Lace buyer, alive to our interests, closed out an importers' stock at a heavy discount from original cost. We shall give our customers the full benefit thereof by inaugurating at once a

Special Lace Sale,

Our intention being to close out all these extra lots in excess of our regular stock.

40-inch Black Chantilly Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.45 per yard, actual value \$2.75
40-inch Black Spanish Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.75 per yard, actual value \$3.15
40-inch Black Spanish Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.90 per yard, actual value \$3.50
40-inch Black Chantilly Lace Flounces,.....	\$2.10 per yard, actual value \$4.00
Splendid line of 40-inch Chantilly Flounces, special designs, \$3.35, worth \$5.50	
Edges and trimming, widths to match, at correspondingly low prices.	
Egyptian Lace Flounces, 45 inches wide,.....	At 95c, worth \$1.60
Egyptian Lace Flounces, 45 inches wide,.....	At \$1.20, worth \$2.00
Egyptian Lace Flounces, 45 inches wide,.....	At \$1.50, worth \$2.65
Egyptian Lace Flounces, 45 inches wide,.....	At \$1.75, worth \$3.25
Elegant designs; patterns worked nearly the full width of Flounce.	
40-inch Platt Val. Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.20 per yard, actual value \$1.90
40-inch Platt Val. Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.45 per yard, actual value \$2.50
40-inch Embroidered Val. Lace Flounces,.....	\$1.70 per yard, actual value \$3.00
Edges and trimming, widths to match, at correspondingly low prices.	

Among the Laces we advertise to-day there is not a single piece but was

Specially Imported for This Season's Trade,

And every pattern will be shown for the first time during this sale.

In Swiss Flounces we are showing the Very Latest Patterns in Cross Stripes, Panel Stripes and Large Open-Work Figures.

36-inch Swiss Cross Stripe Flounces,.....	.95c per yard, worth \$1.75
45-inch Panel Stripe Flounces,.....	\$1.35 per yard, worth \$2.25
45-inch All-Over Pattern Flounces,.....	\$1.25 per yard, worth \$2.10
45-inch Cross Stripe Flounces,.....	\$1.50 per yard, worth \$2.75
45-inch finer work and quality Flounces,.....	\$1.80 per yard, worth \$3.00
45-inch Panel Stripe Flounces,.....	\$2.65 per yard, worth \$4.00
A large assortment of narrow Flounces, edges and trimming, widths to match.	

In the same purchase we closed an immense quantity of Real Laces and Lace Goods, including

500 Real Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs,

Which we will positively sell at nearly one-half their value.

REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$1.25, usual price \$2.50
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$1.75, usual price \$3.00
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$2.00, usual price \$3.50
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$2.50, usual price \$4.00
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$4.00, usual price \$6.00
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,.....	At \$5.00, usual price \$7.50

In addition to the above lines we add from our regular stock Colored Embroidery Mull Flounces, in patterns of 4 1/2 yards wide and 4 1/2 yards of narrow, for \$6.50; Marabon Veilings in all colors at 12 1/2c a yard. These goods and prices cannot possibly be duplicated, even by

Sanger Brothers,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY, THE GREAT POPULAR ROUTE

Between the East and West.

Short line to New Orleans and all points in Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Favorite line to the North, East and Southeast. Elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars through between St. Louis (via Texarkana) and Deming, New Mexico; also Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Fort Worth and New Orleans without change. Only ONE change of cars to

Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other principal Cities.

Take the 7:40 a. m. or 9:35 p. m. train for the Southeast, via Little Rock, and for St. Louis and points east of St. Louis. Take 7:40 a. m. train for New Orleans and points beyond. Take 9:10 p. m. train for El Paso and all points west of El Paso. Passengers booked to and from all points in Europe via the American Steamship line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and the Red Star Steamship line between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp. For information or tickets call on J. H. MILLER, Pass. Agt., Dallas, Tex. JOHN A. GRANT, General Manager, Dallas, Tex.

B. W. McCULLOUGH, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Dallas, Texas.

AN OFFER WORTHY ATTENTION

—From every reader of the—

Texas Live Stock Journal

Your Choice of Four Good Paper Free.

SUNSHINE: For youth; also for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered, is a handsome, pure, useful and most interesting paper; it is published monthly by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine, at 50 cents per year; it is handsomely illustrated.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA. Lives full of usefulness and worthy of renown and imitation. "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," through its gentle, guiding influence. Emphatically a woman's paper in all branches of her work and exalted station in the world. "Eternal fitness" is the foundation from which to build. Handsomely illustrated. Published monthly by True & Co., Augusta, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

THE PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER AND LADIES' FRESIDE COMPANION. This practical, sensible paper will prove a boon to all housekeepers and ladies who read it. It has a boundless field of usefulness, and its ability appears equal to the occasion. It is strong and sound in its varied departments. Handsomely illustrated. Published monthly by H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

FARM AND HOUSEKEEPER. Good Farming, Good Housekeeping, Good Cheer. This handsomely illustrated paper is devoted to the two most important and noble industries in the world—farming in all its branches—housekeeping in every department. It is able and up to the progressive times. It will be found practical and of great general usefulness. Published monthly by George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

100 We will send FREE for one year whichever of the above named papers may be chosen, to any one subscribing for the Monthly Texas Live Stock Journal, 75 cents per year, or will send FREE any two of the above named papers desired, to any one subscribing for the Weekly Texas Live Stock Journal (\$1.50 per year).

100 The above described papers which we offer with ours, are among the best and most successful published. We specially recommend them to our subscribers, and believe all will find them of real usefulness and great interest.

Send \$1.50 for the Weekly or 75 cents for the Monthly Texas Live Stock Journal, by money order, postal note or in one or two-cent stamps.

Address

The Stock Journal Publishing Co.,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD TRAVEL

—VIA THE—

Missouri Pacific Railway

BECAUSE:

100 It is the great thoroughfare between Central Texas and all Points, North, East and West.

100 It is the only line passing through the Beautiful Indian Territory.

100 It runs a line of SUPERB PULLMAN HOTEL AND SLEEPING CARS between St. Louis (via Denison, Dallas and Fort Worth) and San Antonio.

100 It runs double daily trains, making close connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, St. Louis and Hannibal for all points.

100 Solid trains from San Antonio to St. Louis, via Fort Worth, Dallas and Denison.

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

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

For full information or tickets call on
C. D. LUSK, Ticket Agent, Fort Worth, Texas. H. P. HUGHES, Passenger Agent, Houston, Texas.
B. W. McCULLOUGH, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Dallas, Texas.

1255 pounds, and dressed in the market 709 pounds, or 56½ per cent. The average weight of the car-load was 880 pounds, and not a steer has yet been killed that dressed less than 500 pounds. Thus it will be seen that the story that they will not dress over 33 per cent., which has been in circulation, has no foundation in fact, as so far the net dressing is above the average, which is put at 50 per cent. It is clear that conflicting interests, old fogysm, and deep-root prejudice will make a fight on this new and home-made fattened beef, but in the end they will be vanquished, as they always are when they war against reason. Cottonseed meal and prickly pear beef have come to stay, and he who commences its production soonest will make the most money. It can be produced fifty per cent. cheaper than corn beef, and is as good and will sell for as much money.

Live Stock Inspections.

Missouri has passed the live stock inspection law, and bills of like character are pending in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Should these states enact such a law it will tear a hole in the hull of the dressed beef boat, below the water line. Let New York, Illinois and Iowa follow suit, and the fight will not be hard to make thereafter.—[Range Journal, Denver.]

Was there ever anything more amazing than a range live stock paper advocating the inspection of the animal in the city where it is offered for sale from the block? What is to become of the range stock if it must be shipped alive to the Eastern sea-board cities and Europe? It will eradicate the hated syndicate, and also wipe out the ranch cattle business. The true policy is to establish refrigerators nearer to the ranges, and save shrinkage and freight, and then range stock will have some showing in the beef markets of the world.

Wisdom at a Discount.

Somebody in New York has sent the STOCK JOURNAL a copy of the "American Analyst," which contains an article on the Marquis de Mores' dressed beef scheme, from which we quote:

"* * * The Eastern public were well enough satisfied with the dressed beef which came from the nearer slaughtering-houses of Chicago, and did not care for new-fangled notions. The branch abattoirs in the far West declined into innocuous desuetude, and the whole business was a fizzle. Then the enterprising marquis conceived the modest idea of "running out" all the retail butchers of New York by opening large meat stores in various parts of the city, where "Montana" beef, slaughtered on its native heath, should be sold for several cents a pound less than Chicago-killed beef. But the public speedily discovered that the meat they were buying at the new places was not Montana beef at all, but Texas beef, coarse, stringy and undesirable. That scheme likewise evaporated."

Etc., etc., and etc.

It does not require a man conversant with the minutiae of the slaughtering business to detect the gross absurdity of the arguments of this New York paper.

As to the actual facts in the case, they are widely mis-stated; but as all of our readers know this, we need not bother with showing that they are not true.

"But the public speedily discovered that the meat they were buying at the new places was not Montana beef at all, but Texas beef, coarse, stringy and undesirable." This discovery must have been a shocking revelation to the fastidious New York beef eater. It would be as shocking for him to learn that the Chicago dressed beef, which he prizes so highly, is chiefly Texas beef, "coarse, stringy and undesirable." He might, however, be reconciled to this coarse, stringy and undesirable beef if he knew that the butchers of London, who are pretty good judges of beef, declared that a ship-load of Texas beef, recently shipped, was as good as the average quality of American beef, and they had no difficulty in selling it at a fair price.

The funny part of the New York paper's article is hidden in the ignorance of its editor. Did the "Analyst" really suppose that Texas cattle were shipped a thousand or two thousand miles to Montana, slaughtered, and then sent to New York as dressed beef?

The object of establishing refrigerators in Montana was to get in the beef-producing country and save the expense of long hauls of live stock. And then, with a slaughter-house in the midst of the Montana beef region, would the Marquis de Mores be very likely to send away to Texas for his beeves?

Let the "Analyst" analyze this matter, and profit by it, so as to avoid future exhibitions of such tomfoolery.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A Blow at Foreign Capital.

ST. LOUIS, April 12, 1887.

The New York Times received a London cable last week in reference to the effect of the alien land act passed by the Washington government. It says that American land schemes are knocked upon the head, and that English and other foreign purchasers are out of the American markets. I had not seen the law but to-day sent to Washington for a copy of it. The effect of this law will be to reduce values all around. Take away foreign money from Western American enterprise and only the truck remains. The effect will be injurious to the development of the West. American money is not plentiful enough for investment or to go out on long loans. Cut off the foreign supply and people had best not calculate on loans until the cash is obtained.

Dressed Beef.

It is the announcement here by advertisement in the daily press that dressed beef has gained another victory by the establishment of a second refrigerator in the city of St. Louis for the sale and display of meat. The refrigerator belongs to the St. Louis Dressed Beef company, with Sam W. Allerton as president. The movement denotes that as the first refrigerator managed to pay a second was found to be desirable, and a third is said to follow. The works are at the National stock yards, and from there the supplies are drawn. The St. Louis butchers were always averse to the dressed beef business, and until recently dressed beef could not obtain a foothold here. It is the system of refrigeration that these

STAR WIND-MILLS

—AND—

Water Works Supplies.

Wind Mills, Derricks, 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

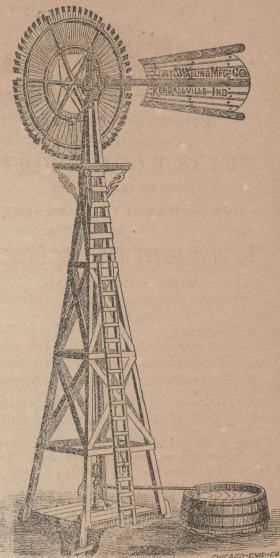
to supply water to large herds, and having furnished many of the largest ranches in Texas with the water works, and their duplicating and increasing their orders demonstrates that we have just what they need.

Address for prices, particulars, etc.

FLINT & WALLINGMAN & Co.

1607 Main St.,

FORT WORTH, - - TEXAS.



butchers objected to, they refused to use the process, or through their association they could have established a plant of their own and sold to their connections and association members in Eastern cities in competition with Swift, Armour, Morris and Allerton, and so held their own. As they refused to fight the devil with fire the monopoly, so-called, still grows, and is now invading St. Louis to make the butcher simply a retailer of meat. A butchers' association erecting a plant here, and selling to Eastern butchers, all being interested in the profits of the work, would come nearer meeting the wants of the butchers and do more good to the producers than anything else that can happen. But I fear the butchers will continue to fight the system, and not the monopoly, and the consequence will be that eventually St. Louis will only have one buyer.

Wool.

As is customary at this time of year, wool is going down. The top notch on Texas a few months ago in Eastern markets was 27 cts. The figure is now 24. The top notch is seldom reached. Buyers lost money last fall, and they are now very much disposed to be cautious. I am sorry to see that the fine wool—the beautiful, fine, long, healthy staple wool only grown in Australia and required for the clothes congressmen wear, and necessary to mix with American wool to form a perfect cloth—is really called tops, ring waste, garnetted waste, etc., and is smuggled in at a low duty, when it ought to pay a high one. The old saying "there's more ways of choking a dog than with butter" is well exemplified by the destruction of the tariff by hook or by crook. Three or four years ago the writer figured on foreign wools competing in the American markets with domestic wools of similar character, and the duty used to be figured in. The sum was always unsatisfactory, as the full duty dwindled down to almost nothing. There is very little duty on wool at any time, and about

one-half of it is nullified by the cleverness of the importers.

In the present condition of the wool market there need be no hurry to sell. Wool is in demand and the production of the country is one hundred million pounds less than the consumption. Foreign wools are strong in foreign markets and the world's supply is not so large as it was. Texas markets are now stronger than Boston, if sales in Texas cities and Boston quotations are compared.

PHILIP H. HALE.

Prairie Fires.

ATCHISON, Kas., April 13.—No less than fifteen persons have been burned to death by prairie fires which started near Nicodemus, Graham county. The fires have swept northwest on an air line into Norton county, destroying everything in their path. In places the track is from two and a half to seven miles wide, the great, roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed all day Saturday and night. Starting on the south fork of Solomon river in Graham county, the fire swept north to the north fork, which it crossed at Edmond, on the Central Branch railroad, in Norton county and at last accounts was sweeping towards the northwest, diagonally across Norton county, in the direction of Decatur, the adjoining county on the west, carrying destruction and death in its path. Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned and thousands of tons of hay, corn, wheat and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. The people living along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute.

Silver City, (N. M.) Enterprise:—Half Brothers, of Texas, have located about 1,000 head of stock cattle in the south end of the Burros, on the Weems ranch. It is said that they gave a half interest in the cattle for a similar interest in the ranch. The range is one of the finest in the county.

Wm. H. TAYLOR,

Successor to TAYLOR & BARR,

Two Doors From Pickwick Hotel,

Fort Worth, Texas.

Out of town trade visit and send their orders to Fort Worth with no other expectation but that of Paying Spot Cash for their purchases.



We are displaying in our Main street room full lines of gentlemen's and youths' cut-away suits, square-cut sack suits, in all the most approved cloths, viz: Fine Worsteds, Wide-Wail Worsteds, Fancy Cheviots, and

Guarantee Fit and Finish

equal to the finest merchant tailoring.



In our house only do you breathe a Spot-Cash atmosphere—uncontaminated with Credit Malaria. Our entire business is organized and conducted in the interest of the cash-buying public.

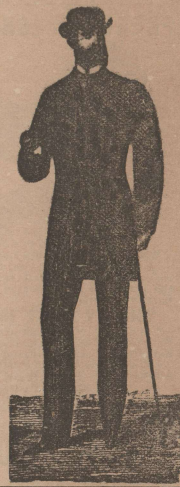
—WE PAY—

SPECIAL ATTENTION

To the class of

Ready-Made Clothing

that ladies buy: Children's and Boys' Suits, from 4 to 13 years, both long and short pants; separate knee pants, our hobby, price 50c. to \$1.50 per pair.



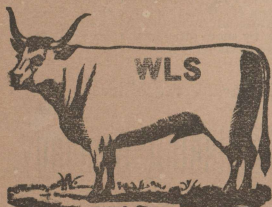
THE ESPUELA LAND & CATTLE CO. (Limited.)

S. W. Lomax, manager, Dockums, Texas. Pasture in Dickens, Kent, Garza and Crosby counties. Ranch brand on left side and left hip, marked under slope of left hip, also branded on left hip, also on left side and left hip.

Cattle also in following brands:

V left side	H left hip	H left side	K left hip
D left side	K left hip	K left side	K left hip
D left side	K left hip	H5 left side	H5 left hip
MOL left side	K left hip	K left side	K left hip
K left side	K left hip	7V left side	ZIP right side
EVA left side	747 left side	OEN left side	
COE left side	GED left side	ROP left side	
HX left side	DHL left side	DAL left side	
L-D left side	LAD left side	79 left side	
V left side	MY on right or both sides	ROX left side	

5 WELLS CATTLE CO.



With 5 on right hip, marked crop right and over slope left. Some are dewlapped. Some cattle in other marks and brands, but counter-branded 5, W. L. S. P. O., Midland, Midland county, Texas.

MATADOR LAND AND CATTLE CO (Limited.)

H. N. CAMPBELL, Superintendent. F. O. Teepe City, Motley county. Brand on left side, some of which have X on left jaw or T on each hip, marked under half-crop in each ear. Also same mark, branded on left side and left hip, or A on the right hip, 50 on left side, M in various marks. Also on left shoulder, side, hip, marked crop left ear. Also on left side, in various marks, or on left side, marked crop and two splits in left and swallowfork in right; or crop and two splits in left only, or swallowfork in left and underbit in right. Also on left side, in various marks.



Above have on right side



Horse brand 50 on left hip.

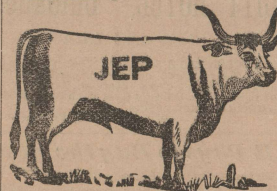


M. O. LYNN.

Postoffice, Palo Pinto, Texas, range Haskell and Stonewall counties, mouth Double Mountain Fork.



Main brand



Cattle also branded: ALL right side, marked crop under and overbit right, crop and split left.

IOX marked sharp each ear.

ZI marked crop left. Lynn & Jewell.

crop and under half crop left, under slope right. Lynn & Irvine.

Horse brand LIL on left hip.

J. S. & D. W. GODWIN.

Postoffice Ft. Worth, Tarrant county, Texas. Ranch, Call Corn is Creek, Jones county. Horse brand same on shoulder and hip. Cattle also branded: N on shoulder and X on side, marked swallowfork right and underbit left.

Use Silver Leaf Baking Powder.

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:

Y. D. Harrison, M. D. M. H. Neely, Pastor M. E. Church.
Frank Houston.
J. H. Hendrick, Pastor C. P. Church.
Bond & Carswell.
Boydston & Durham, merchants.
Shortridge & Houston.
H. W. Dodge, Pastor Baptist Church.