

TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL

MONTHLY STOCK FARMERS' EDITION.

VOL. VII.

FORT WORTH, JULY, 1887.

NUMBER 11.

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404 Houston Street, Fort Worth Texas.



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Texas, as second-class mail-matter.

AS AN evidence of the beneficial effect of the recent rains in the Southwest is the report of the barbed-wire dealers that trade is materially improving.

RAINS continue throughout Southwest Texas, and its wonderful recuperative powers are being fully displayed. No section of the world can recover from the effects of a protracted drouth so rapidly as this.

A QUARANTINE affects interstate commerce, it is a proper subject for congressional legislation and should be taken out of the hands of state authorities. It is only in that way that justice can be done to all parties.

AS VERY little kicking is heard nowadays about the state land law, it is proper to suppose that it is generally satisfactory. At least it must be so great a relief from the notorious land board that it is considered a blessing.

T. M. Coleman of Aransas county is the latest inventor of a prickly pear cutter. It is a hand-cutter and it is claimed that one man can cut enough for from 800 to 1000 cattle a day. A few months ago such a thing would have excited little comment, but now everyone is interested.

You will find it paying well, when marketing cattle, to grade them at least by ear-loads, if possible, getting smooth fat ones by themselves, and the ragged ones in a lot. Thus you will get a good price for at least a part of the lot, while if mixed they will be graded according to the poorest ones in the bunch.

THE horse trade of San Antonio for the month of May amounted to 10,475, of which 5925 head were shipped from the city, and 4550 head were sold at ranches and loaded at points on the S. A. & A. P. and I. & G. N. railroads south of the city. This is the largest horse market in America, and is rapidly increasing.

THE next folly of the Northwestern ranchmen in their envious effort to drown Southern Texas stock will be to

declare prickly pear beef unwholesome, but we have already loaded our gun to meet them on this field, and when once they charge us they will think something worse than an Arizona earthquake has struck them.

CONGRESSMAN MILLER of Gonzales feeds cottonseed to beef cattle, but finds it economical to steam it. It is generally conceded by practical experience that the results of steaming cottonseed more than repay the trouble and expense, and it may be more economical than to buy the meal which has the oil extracted, but is cooked by the process.

DURING the year 1886 there were 388 head of horses exported from New York, valued in the aggregate at some \$157,274, or \$410.50 per head. During the same period there were 61,365 head exported from San Antonio, valued at \$1,043,105, or \$17 per head. Were the per capita value of the Texas horses equal to those exported from New York they would have represented a value of \$25,170,322.

FROM the lack of interest displayed by Texas wool-growers in the state association it appears that being well satisfied with the price of wool this spring they delude themselves into the belief that it will be so always. This may prove a delusion, and some measure taken now in regard to the discriminating freights in favor of California might come in well in helping next fall's prices.

MR. H. J. DELAMAR of Duval county, who was raised as a practical English farmer, where turnips are considered the best possible basis for stock feeding, thinks prickly pear even superior to the turnip. The most important difference to a Southwest Texas rancher is that turnips require labor to raise, and the pear can be had with the trouble of gathering, which is not equal to that of gathering turnips.

TEXAS will "be there" the year around. Cottonseed meal or cooked cottonseed, raised on Texas cotton plantations, will be fed with green grass or green prickly pear thirteen months in the year, and the Texas steer that formerly went North to enrich the "maturer" will be kept at home and gorged till he weighs 1000 pounds, instead of 750, and sells alongside of the Northern corn-fed. He is an animal of destiny.

THE condition of the stock interests in Southwest Texas was never more flattering generally than at the present, as far as condition of range is concerned, except certain localities, principally in Refugio, the lower portion of Bee, Aransas, San Patricio and Nueces counties, where it is dry, but cattle are not yet suffering. In this same portion of country last year at this time a drouth prevailed which was broken about July 1, and a very fine season followed, providing abundant winter pasturage.

TO GIVE Texas readers of the STOCK JOURNAL an idea of the amazing ignorance that still prevails in England regarding this state, we republish an ar-

ticle taken from "Barker's Trade and Finance" of London headed, "Cattle Ranching in Texas." The article pretends to be made up from official data furnished by the English consul at Galveston, Mr. Lyall. We have not seen Mr. Lyall's report; but if it justifies the assertions made by Barker, we cheerfully confess that Mr. Lyall has not been misnamed.

THE Drovers' Journal is wroth over the Cattle Trust. Keep cool. It may be an attempt on the part of some ranchmen to secure a divide on the big cattle steal practiced for some time in Chicago, but it can't make matters worse for those not in the game than it has been, and those who are in are old and smart enough to take care of themselves. At least so they think, when they save yardage, feed, commission at Chicago, and share the fortunes of one of the largest and best established slaughter-houses in the world. "That's about the size of it."

COMMISSIONER COLMAN has addressed a circular letter to the managers of railroads, requesting them to thoroughly clean all cars that have been used for the transportation of cattle, after discharging their loads, and before leaving the stock yards. This is best done by removing all litter and manure, washing the cars thoroughly with water until clean, and saturating the walls and floors with a solution made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of lime in a gallon of water. By observing such precautions, it is hoped to prevent infection by shipping cattle in cars in which sick cattle have been.

THE live stock market reports show an almost daily decline, and the prices for grass beeves will soon be back to bed-rock, where they rested so long last year. Practically, the season for Texas stock is over, and owing to the winter drouth, it has been unusually short this year, and in order to realize anything like a fair price they must be carried over to next winter and early spring, or fed. The latter will be largely practiced, and the result of this year's work will fully prove its practicability. In Southwest Texas prickly pear will be the principal food, and many ranchmen will feed it without grain or cottonseed in any form. This promises to be an important year to the stock interests of the Southwest.

THE example of the "Cattle Trust" seems to be spreading. The Wyoming Stock association of Cheyenne is credited with organizing a movement to pool in one great corporation, with \$15,000,000 capital, all the cattle and grazing lands owned in Wyoming, Colorado, Eastern Utah, Western Nebraska, Southern Montana and Southern Dakota, each member of the corporation absolutely surrendering his individual herd and ranch and receiving a proportionate amount of stock in return. The success of the great capitalized concerns of Chicago has impressed cattlemen with the idea that the day of small enterprises is over, and that to compete with the syndicates they must enter into combinations among themselves and form like syndicates with adequate capital to meet

any competition. We shall see how it all turns out.

THE change from breeding to maturing in Southwest Texas is now considered a settled fact, as the sales of yearlings, except among ranchmen themselves, was almost unknown here this spring. This change has taken away all terrors from the quarantine measures of envious competitive sections, and put the stock business on an independent and solid basis. All practical ranchmen see a better and more permanent future before them under the new order of things, but one thing is evident, that our harvest will be during the late winter and early spring months, when, owing to our Southern climate, we will be able to put in grass beeves when prices are the highest of the year. It, therefore, behooves the ranchmen to hold over to winter and spring, even if it becomes necessary to supplement grass with feed to finish their beeves. If possible, do not sacrifice your beeves on a low market.

WHAT about the Houston refrigerator? is a common question now. Quien sabe? But in view of the fact that the prime movers on the part of the cattlemen in this matter are now in the American Cattle Trust and have one of the largest establishments of their own in full blast in Chicago, we would venture to say that the Houston refrigerator will fail to materialize. A large majority of ranchmen always hold back to let some more enterprising man go forward to take the initiative, and after it is a success they are willing to come in to share the benefits and tell how "we killed the bear." The said enterprising ranchman this time saw what they thought a good thing for them in a combination with the slaughterers, and have entered an "unholy league," as some profess to know it, to participate in the profits of the business till it is finally sold to the consumer. The Houston refrigerator may be established, but it will have to be done by other parties than those who first moved in the matter but were not supported.

Secretary Lamar and the Indian Territory.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

You will confer a favor on your many readers in this section by giving the correct version of Secretary Lamar's recent order pertaining to the removal of cattle out of the Indian Territory. Does his order take in the entire territory, or does it refer to certain sections? By investigating and giving us a proper solution of the question, which will interest all, you will greatly oblige,

WEBB, CAMPBELL & HILL,
Albany, Texas.

Secretary Lamar has made no recent order in regard to the removal of cattle from the territory. In a newspaper interview, printed two or three weeks ago, he declared that, under certain conditions, he would have intruding stockmen removed from the territory and from Indian reservations. These conditions are generally understood to refer to trouble between the cattlemen and Indians, in the event of which he would order the removal of the cattle in order to prevent trouble, as was done when the Cheyennes and cattlemen leasing their lands began quarreling.

The civilized tribes have control of

Fast Stock Trains.

The letter from Messrs. Holstein Bros. of Belvidere, N. J., treats of a grievance that has long demanded a remedy. That remedy is now, we are glad to say, in process of relieving the grievance, and we hope soon to see the time when stockmen will have a system of fast stock trains from all parts of the range country to the markets. Competition is coming to the relief of the long-suffering stockmen, and is giving them what justice and importunity could not get. The Missouri Pacific is now making an average time of more than 20 miles an hour with its stock trains. The Texas & Pacific is reported to have increased its actual running time between range points and Texarkana to 25 miles per hour. These concessions have been brought about since the coming of the Santa Fe to Fort Worth. The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas will soon be here, adding another to the roads contending for the carrying trade of Texas stockmen, when probably still further improvements will be granted to the stock trade.

But this is true only of Northern points in Texas. In the South and Southwest, where there is little or no competition, the time made by stock trains is distressingly slow. Whether congress has the power to regulate the speed of trains is a question that appears not to require much consideration, though we have no doubt that congress has such power; since it assumes to regulate the amount charged it surely has the right to regulate the elements of expense in shipping, and the time in transit is one of these elements. But that is not material. Another agency is at work in Texas that will get better time out of the railroads than congress can get. The building of so many roads into the state and through it will beget such competition that each will strive to give the best accommodation. Under the pooling arrangements there probably will be no cutting of rates, and all rates being the same, that road will get the trade that makes the best time with the best cars. With four roads now seeking to carry Texas stock to the Northern markets, and two more, the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Rock Island, soon to be here, the stockmen of this state can get any reasonable concession in the way of transportation.

The law of competition is better than an interstate commerce law. When the present system of railroads throughout the state is completed, which will be done before two years, there will be no stock-shipping point from which cattle may not be sent to market at reasonable rates and by the quickest time.

The Cattle Trust.

Two months ago, when announcement was made of the formation of the "American Cattle Trust," stockmen curiously inquired, "What is it?" Up to this time they are still making the same inquiry, and are more and more puzzled the more they read what is said for and against the new scheme.

The Chicago papers are particularly severe upon the new "trust" scheme, and denounce it as an attempt of a few cattlemen to "unload" upon others their unprofitable investments. Some

of the range papers condemn it, others speak of it as if they hardly knew what to say, and none, so far as we have seen, openly approve it.

No authoritative and detailed explanation of the working plans of the trust has yet been made, and until that is done, cattlemen will not put their stock in it and take trust certificates in return. Perhaps the fullest account of the aims and methods of the trust yet published was that given in the STOCK JOURNAL last week, and it lacked much of being full and explicit enough to attract adherents.

In the absence of a full understanding of the intended operation of the trust, it would be well to forbear harsh criticism, and it would also be well for stockmen to forbear making investments until they know more about it. A prospectus will probably be published, which will give the information that so far has been withheld. Until that information is attainable, the promoters of the trust cannot expect a sensible business man to put his property into their hands.

The New Cattle Disorder.

In reference to the somewhat mysterious cattle disease which has shown itself in several counties of this state, I would say that I, as a veterinary surgeon, have found a great reluctance on the part of owners to allow an investigation by post-mortem examination, fearing, as they assert, that the outcome may be detrimental to the cattle interest in general, which certainly is a serious delusion, and costly to the cattle owners. Besides, it does great injustice to the veterinary surgeon who, in the state of Texas more than in the majority of other states, is allowed to use his own discretion as to the way he shoots his mouth off; and since there is nothing to be gained but a little cheap but subsequently dear notoriety, it is not very likely to suppose that the best interests of both parties will be sacrificed when the same could be largely contributed to with good results. This apparent reticency and shyness, the result of misconceived ideas on the owner's part, I venture to say is uncalled for. There is no profession of higher standing, or based on more thoroughly business principles with assumed responsibility and confidence, practiced in the state of Texas to-day, than the veterinary science; and none better calculated to promote financially the best interests and enterprise of the great Southwestern country.

Wishing to be rightly understood, I would say that I have spent at least two full weeks in trying to find subjects for investigation. After visiting several districts in different directions, on information received, I invariably found it impossible to glean reliable information as to the true history of the case or otherwise. One matter-of-fact gentleman, to whom I tender my thanks, ventured after a short chat on the subject to divulge the secret, by saying, as I have before intimated, "They are afraid of you."

As it requires patience and work to inspire confidence, suffice it at present to say, the true veterinary surgeon is the cattle owner's best friend. What opportunities were offered me for investigating this unknown disease were

such as to warrant my arriving at the conclusion that the disease was non-contagious, the result of insanitary surroundings; in evidence of which, change of pasture with good grass and plenty of water seemed to be all that was necessary to bring about a radical change.

Breeding Cows.

Texas has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will yet pay hundreds of thousands for improving the range stock, and yet probably fully one-half of this has been lost in carelessness. To reach results in breeding it is as necessary to select the dams as the sire, yet it is of common practice in Texas to pay big prices for bulls and turn them loose among the cows, good, bad and indifferent. The result is often sad disappointment, as many of the calves fail to show the improvement expected. This is owing to the very inferior condition of the cow. This fault can in a large measure be remedied, and no time is more propitious for Texas than the present, when there is a general effort to reduce stock on the range. Before bulls are turned loose the female stock should be rounded up and all the ragged, old, decrepit and deformed should be cut out and sprayed or placed in a pasture by themselves and kept from breeding. Beef being the prime object of ranch breeding, select cows more with reference to smoothness than size, as "pony" stock is now in demand; great loins, rump and thighs, and round barrel ribs, well sprung out and ribbed close to the hips. The calves from such cows and improved bulls will average 50 per cent. better than if promiscuous breeding is allowed. The heifer calves of this cross should be cut out in the same way, and only the best bred to, and thus a high grade will be established in half the time it takes when no care is taken in the selection of the dams, which are half-partners in the breeding business.

Wool Scouring in Texas.

The movement begun in Fort Worth to establish a wool-scouring house is deserving of encouragement. The amount paid out yearly, for the transportation of the grease and dirt in Texas wools to the markets of the East, where those wools are finally sold and scoured, is enormous. The wool of North Texas and that grown in the country around Waco and Taylor is the best and cleanest in the state, and it will scour about 65 per cent. of clean fiber. But the South and West Texas wools will not scour more than 30 or 35 per cent. of clean fiber. On every hundred pounds of wool sent from this state, the seller pays freight on from 35 to 60 pounds of dirt. Of course the seller pays it, for it is deducted from the price by the purchaser. If the wool were scoured at home Texas flockmasters would save the cost of carrying this sand and oil to Boston and Philadelphia.

The clip of this state will amount to 30,000,000 pounds. The average, perhaps, is about 40 pounds of clean wool to every hundred pounds as it is taken from the sheep's back. The actual amount of wool sent out of the state is, therefore, about 12,000,000 pounds, and the remainder, 18,000,000 pounds,

is sand and other foreign articles. If the average freight rate to the place where this wool is scoured be \$1.50 per hundred pounds, we have a total expense for freight of \$450,000. Sixty per cent. of this is for dirt in the wool. We arrive at the conclusion, from these figures, that the sheepmen of Texas are paying \$300,000 a year to the railroads for carrying our soil to the East and turning it loose to fertilize the bottoms of the creeks.

These figures are enough to show the need of scouring mills in this state, and if the Fort Worth artesian water is, as is claimed, good for scouring, there is nothing in the way of successful scouring mills at this place.

J. C. Loving's Cattle Seized in the Territory.

The Wichita Herald says that "a large bunch of cattle belonging to J. C. Loving of Graham were stopped in the Nation recently by Deputy U. S. Marshall Irving, and turned over to Lee Hall, Indian agent, for failure upon Loving's part to pay an assessment of one dollar per head levied on the cattle by Hall. Hall will hold the cattle until after the trial of the case at Graham, which will take place soon."

The friends of Jim Loving, who has as many of them, and as sincere, as any man in Texas, will read of this misfortune with pain, and hope that he will be able to escape the penalty.

As we learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the territory, Mr. Loving was driving 1500 head of cattle through the Territory, and had permission to drive along a certain route. Probably by mistake the cattle were driven off the road which they had permission to pass over, and were thereupon seized by the Indian police and held for the fine of \$1 a head. As this will amount to \$1500 or more, it will fall with severity upon Mr. Loving, for at this time the addition or subtraction of a dollar a head on cattle means a gain or loss on the herd.

Southern Fever.

James Kirkland of East Dallas had a fine Jersey cow to die Monday of Southern fever—yes, Southern fever—as the local veterinarian, Dr. Smith, insists that it be called, instead of the usual, everyday term, "Texas fever." Others in the vicinity are similarly afflicted and the probabilities are that more will go in the same way.

The New Scheme.

Said a prominent stockman recently, "The American Cattle Trust, when thoroughly consummated and put into working order, will prove a blessing to most of the stockmen. It has in view the mutual interest of all who join it—it is purely a mutual trust. Any stockman who wishes to become a member must first make an exhibit of all his stock, of whatever kind, including lands and ranch equipments, to the committee on estimates. This committee determines the actual value of the showing and the company issues stock to the amount of one-fourth of said exhibit, and holds the other three-fourths in trust and loans to the applicant money at a fair rate of interest to operate with. The Trust company

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Important to Stockmen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, June 17, 1887.

J. W. Hill, Esq., County Attorney Tom Green County.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., you are informed that it is the ruling of this office that when cattle are being driven through your county, if called on by any person to do so, it is the duty of your inspector to inspect them. (Arts. 4634 and 4635 R. S.) When cattle are driven from some other county to your county for shipment out of the state, it is the inspector's duty, if he believes or is informed by any credible person that there are cattle in the herd not covered by original certificate of inspection or bills of sale duly attested, to inspect such herd. (Art. 4632 R. S.) Under Art. 4631 R. S., all animals and hides sold in, or going out of, or leaving the county for sale or shipment, are subject to inspection if the county is entitled to an inspector. This article refers to the county in and from which the stock originally start. In inspections under articles 4534 and 4652 if the cattle in the herd are covered by a certificate of original inspection or bills of sale duly attested according to law showing purchases since the inspection, the owner of the herd is not liable for the fees for such inspection, but the same must be paid by the person requesting such inspection, or if done at the instance of the inspector, he receives no fee. Under article 4631 if the cattle were raised by the person proposing to drive them and have on them his brand, which is duly recorded in the county from which they start, and he files with the inspector the certificate of the clerk—such as is mentioned in art. 4567—and pays the inspection fee, he is, under art. 4631, entitled to a certificate of inspection. In all cases the cattle are liable to inspection, but the fee as shown herein is not in every instance to be paid by the owner of the herd.

HENRY OLIVER,
Attorney General's Clerk.

Dakota Quarantine Proclamation.

The governor of Dakota has recently issued a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle from the states of Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Vermont, Texas, and from the District of Columbia. The proclamation reads as follows:

"I do hereby strictly forbid the importation into the territory of Dakota of any cattle whatsoever which have been brought from any portion of said localities, except upon certificate of the territorial veterinary surgeon that such cattle have been subject to a quarantine of ninety days, and except Texas cattle that have been driven overland all the way from Texas, and which are accompanied by a veterinarian's certificate of health. And I do hereby further forbid the importation into the territory of any and all cattle driven or shipped from any other state, territory or country, unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate

of health by the veterinary surgeon of said state, territory, or country, or his regularly appointed and authorized deputy, who shall have carefully examined all such cattle immediately prior to the giving of such certificate."

Profitable Stock Raising.

Journal of Agriculture.

Every farmer, whether he keeps a large or small number of stock, is directly interested in economical feeding of the stock for gain when they are growing and for fattening when preparing or finishing off for market.

An experiment made that determines to any extent [these questions is of more or less value to the farmer. I say more or less because some are, no doubt, of considerably more value than others. When materials are used as feeds in making these experiments that are not raised and cannot be readily or cheaply purchased by the farmer and used on the farm, they are of course of very little value to the farmer in a practical sense. They may add something to his stock of knowledge, but for practical benefit this value is very small as compared with experiments made by using the materials that are or can be economically raised upon the farm. The knowledge already acquired proves that there is a very considerable difference in the feeding value in the different crops raised for this purpose on the farm, and also that some are more valuable for one purpose than another. We have much yet to learn respecting the value of combinations. Here is an important field for experiment. From facts already obtained we know under ordinary circumstances stock will thrive much better if given a variety of food, but just what variety will secure the largest gain at the smallest expense—the most important question of all—is still very open.

Experiments, to be of any considerable value, must be made very carefully, and in many cases will need to be repeated, as conditions and circumstances often make a perceptible difference in the results. Farm crops for feeding is what the farmer is most interested in. Outside of wheat, bran, or shipstuf and oil cake, either cotton or linseed, there are few feeding materials that the average farmer considers it profitable to purchase, and these can, as a rule, only be used profitably when fed with materials that are raised on the farm. Circumstances may, of course, make some difference, but I am speaking generally of Western farmers. We all know that our profits are small in feeding stock.

San Angelo Standard.—J. W. Robbins of the firm of J. W. Robbins & Co. returned from Waco last week, where he sold his)—(cattle, horses, ranch, etc., on Toyah creek, Reeves county, to Pitts Bros., for \$35,000. This sale does not include the cattle that have been heretofore contracted to parties in the Nation. The Col. is now negotiating for a ranch in the vicinity of San Angelo.

Another Big Land Sale.

Colorado Clipper.

Capt Wm. Farnilton, a prominent capitalist of Omaha, Neb., was in the city last week, and went on a trip to Kent, Hale and Hookley counties on a search for a large body of land on which to colonize people from his section who are desirous of coming to Texas. He was so much pleased with the looks of the country that he traveled through that he bought 40,000 acres of rich land in Hale and Hookley counties for the syndicate which he represents. Captain Farnilton says he has been interested in land matters for many years in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, but never has seen such fine country as the counties which he visited. He has now returned to Omaha, and will at once put in shape his project to settle the land with prosperous stock farmers, and says he has not the least doubt that he can place a family on each section of the tract.

The Law of Oleomargarine.

The recent decision of the New York court of appeals in the case of The People against Arensberg, fully sustains the so-called oleomargarine law of 1885. The action was brought for an alleged violation of section 7 of the law of 1885. The defendant had been convicted of this charge in the lower court and fined \$100, and the case was carried to the court of appeals on the issue of the validity of the law. The decision of the same court which overthrew the act of 1884 as unconstitutional, was relied on as a precedent. In his decision sustaining the present law Judge Rapallo clearly pointed out the difference between its provisions and those which vitiated the former one. The act of 1884 prohibited the manufacture of artificial compounds designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from milk, or offering them for sale as articles of food. The prohibition was not confined to unwholesome or simulated substances. The present law, however, prohibits the manufacture or sale of any compound of animal fats or animal or vegetable oils in imitation or resemblance; or designed to take the place of natural butter produced from milk. In his decision Judge Rapallo remarks that if oleomargarine possessed all that is claimed for it by its makers, "yet it cannot be claimed that the producers of butter made from animal fats or oils have any constitutional right to resort to devices for the purpose of making their product resemble in appearance the more expensive article known as dairy butter, or that it is beyond the power of the legislature to enact such laws as they may deem necessary to prevent the simulated article being put upon the market in such a form and manner as to be calculated to deceive, if it possesses the merits which are claimed for it and is innocuous, those making and dealing in it should be protected in the enjoyment of liberty in those respects, but they may legally be required to sell it for and as what it actually is, and upon its own merits,

and are not entitled to the benefit of any additional market value which may be imparted to it by resorting to artificial means, to make it resemble dairy butter in appearance. It may be better, but it is not butter made from cream, and the difference in cost or market value, if no other, would make it a fraud to pass off one article for the other."

This covers the real tenable ground upon which the opponents of artificial butter have stood from the first. It was the manner in which the compounds were made, branded and sold as real butter, that gave the whole business the taint of fraud. It was against this that the law of 1885 was aimed. Since the decision was rendered in its favor by the court of last resort a large number of offenders in New York have confessed judgment and been fined from \$50 to \$350 each. This gives assurance that the law will be vigorously executed.

The future of wheat is thus discussed by the Cincinnati Price Current: It is not clear as yet as to what may happen, but it is evident that with prices of wheat now below any point of precedent in years within range of admissible comparison there must be a material reaction as soon as the affairs of the speculators have been adjusted. The supplies of this country, although now large in sight, are at a comparatively low point in the aggregate, and the accumulations in other countries have been depleted, so that with a prospect that admits of expectation of no larger a crop this year than last in this country, and probabilities favoring some reduction, with also an outlook from other countries implying no gain over an average year's production in the aggregate, the position certainly favors better prices than now prevail for wheat, with possibilities of a very decided advance in time, if there can be any means for grappling successfully or even partially so with the market wreckers. But it should not be overlooked that the commercial stocks of wheat are now large for this time in the year, and they may be available for hindering an advancing tendency.

Taylor Texan.—Mr. Phillip C. Lee, a large stock owner of San Angelo, was in our city last Friday, and purchased of J. A. Gano's Willow Springs stock farm herd, and of C. H. Booth and E. A. Robertson's herds, \$1,000 worth of Hereford-Shorthorn bulls and bull calves, eleven head in all. All this stock, except one head, was on exhibition at the late stock show. This shows that the reputation of our stockmen has extended far and wide, and the good effects of the fair are still being felt. Mr. Lee came here for the special purpose of buying their stock, and he did not hesitate ten minutes after seeing the cattle.

The total quantity of wheat on sea and land June 11 was 63,408,108 bushels, against 61,017,303 bushels a week before, and 58,318,681 bushels the same week in 1886.

ROUND-UPS.

Moebette Panhandle.—Ye cowman smilingly remarks: "The biggest calf crop in four years."

W. J. Davies of Dublin, Erath county, is putting up a herd of 4000 mixed cattle for Northern parties.

Tom Andrews is back from Montana, where he delivered 4 cars Texas saddle-horses to Neidringhaus & Co. for \$45 per head.

An Eastern stock journal advises breeders to give colts exercise. Texas colts most need rest from going miles to and from water and grass.

It is reported that **Ed Corkill** of Realitos, Duval county, will put at least 10,000 head of cattle on the range in the Indian Territory.

R. D. Benson of Palestine made a contract with **Joe Murray** for 500 head of yearlings to be delivered July 1, at Midland, on the Texas & Pacific railroad.

Maj. Burgess of Burgess & Estill purchased 50 head of mares in Palo Pinto county and will breed them on their fine stock farm in the Northern part of Tarrant county.

A correspondent from Doans, in Wilbarger county, says 45,659 head of cattle have crossed Red river at that place, on the drive. That is the smallest drive since 1877.

The **Nave-McCord Cattle company** of Fort Worth started a herd of beef cattle, numbering about 1000 head, to the Indian Territory from their ranch in Garza county.

S. A. Pawley, the ranchman of Trinidad, Colo., who has been buying yearlings in the lower country, is making arrangements for shipping them to the ranch in the upper country.

Joe V. Shiner left on Thursday for the ranch to start a herd of 3000 head of stock to deliver to the Cloete ranch in Mexico, being part of the stock sold the English syndicate last spring.

As an effect of the bettered condition of things, \$7.50 for ones and \$10 for two-year-old steers was refused a few days ago, by one who six weeks ago would have sold for \$5 and \$7.50.

Victoria Advocate.—**J. C. Taylor** sold Wednesday, through Messrs. Brownson & Sibley, to **Mr. B. Dunleavy**, of Richmond, 1000 steer yearlings, at \$5.50 per head, the cattle to be delivered on the cars at Edna.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.—The water in many of the springs on which cattle have been placed throughout this country is rapidly drying up. Particularly is this true in the Barrios where many cattle are suffering.

Taylor Texan.—We understand that **Mr. John K. Hoxie** has four teams hired for two years, to be constantly engaged in breaking up land for cultivation. This land is situated near Taylor, and will be rented out to tenants.

Pearsall Sun.—**Mr. T. J. Johnson** told us that he saved the lives of some of his weak cattle before the late rains by taking them from the boggy water-holes and putting them in a pasture where there was no water—only prickly pear.

San Diego correspondent in Corpus Christi Caller.—Our rancheros have just begun to wake up to the necessity of having wells dug, and more have been sunk in the county during the last year, than all the time before put together.

Victoria Advocate.—About 3000 head of yearling steers, recently purchased from **Mrs. Richard King's** Santa Gertrudes ranch by **Col. D. B. Creamy**, were driven through here Monday, bound for the latter's pastures in Wharton county.

Nelson Morris of Chicago purchased 706 head of beeves at Chenango on the

I. & G. N. railway, from **W. D. Hoskins**, **Jas. Jamison** and **H. M. Holt**. The price paid was \$15.25 per head. The cattle were shipped from Chenango this week.

Clarendon Northwest.—**D. L. Knox** of Jacksboro will in a few days deliver several hundred steers on the Padouco ranch for Messrs. Walsh, Heiser & Grady. Substantial gates have been put in every three miles round the ranch in accordance with the late act of the legislature.

The Texas & Pacific railway now proposes to run stock trains from Western points to Texarkana at the average speed of 25 miles per hour, running time. The stockmen can stand the fast runs brought about by competition among the railroads.

Tom Dewees has finished his prickly pear cutter, and it is pronounced a success by all who have seen it. It will be sent to the ranch in Wilson county to chew up the pear for several hundred head of steers, that are intended for the Northern market.

Uvalde News.—Grass is growing very rapidly now, and with more rain, prospects for which are good, we will soon have fat stock in abundance. Reports from all over Edwards and Zavalla counties also represent grass as growing very satisfactorily.

Two stock trains on the S. A. & A. P. railroad loaded with Mrs. **H. M. King's** cattle made the run from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, 152 miles, in 7 hours and 25 minutes, and a train from Beeville, 26 cars, to San Antonio, 96 miles, in 4 hours and 50 minutes.

The Iron Mountain railway has built feeding-pens at Baring Cross, Ark., to accommodate Texas shippers who desire to go to St. Louis with stock. Herefore the Poplar Bluff yards, 190 miles this side of St. Louis, was the only feeding point between Texas and St. Louis.

M. R. Hoxie of Taylor, Williamson county, writes that he has just returned from Montreal, where he purchased some select breeding mares which will be put on the San Gabriel ranch. Such breeding enterprises are worth thousands to Texas, and others should follow in the same track.

Callahan County Clarendon.—**Mr. W. M. Babb** of Coleman county paid the Clarendon a pleasant call this week. He reports he has the best corn crop he has had for years, and his cotton crop is just looking fine. His cattle in fine condition. **Mr. Babb** has a large cattle ranch and farm combined.

San Saba News.—Such a crop of grass as now covers the earth has not been seen in this section for many years. In consequence, stock of all kinds is fat and flourishing and the owners are looking forward to a season of prosperity such as they have not seen in a long time.

The Stock Journal can state by authority that the Union stock yards at Fort Worth are an assured fact. All the railroads except two have signified their approval of the yards, and practically these two also; the location has been selected and in a short time the promoters will organize the company.

The Capitol Syndicate ranch has purchased from the Malone Blooded Stock company of Concho county 2100 head of ones and twos, on the trail, at \$7 and \$10. The Chicago & Texas Cattle company are rounding up a herd of 2500 twos and threes of the O. L. brand, which will also be driven to the Capitol Syndicate ranch.

John Beall of the Jumbo Cattle company, ranching on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos river, was in town during the week. He lately sold 1500 head of steers, three and four years old, at \$22.50 per head, and 1000 cows with calves by their sides for \$20 per cow and calf. The Jumbo cattle are among the best in the West.

A. S. Nicholson is buying 750 head

of choice feeding 2-year-old steers for **M. C. Campbell** of Southern Kansas. He received 200 head from **Frio & Weathered** of Johnson county, and purchased 300 head from **Johnson & Leonard** of Strawn, Texas; also of **J. H. Dalton** of Cleburne 50 head, and is closing contracts for the balance.

J. B. Wilson shipped 18 cars of steers, 320 head, from Dallas to Chicago. There were two trains of the lot and they went by way of Texarkana and Cairo. The time made from Dallas to Texarkana was 13 hours, a distance of 222 miles, which is stated to be the fastest ever made by a stock train on this road.

Moebette Panhandle.—**Capt. Willingham** has been removing his individual stock from the Hansford ranges, of which he is the capable range manager, to his individual ranch on the Sweetwater. A herd of them passed here Saturday evening in charge of **Al Roberts**. They were graded cows and young cattle, and were an extra fine and smooth lot.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.—**G. H. Brigran** of Deming recently appealed to Washington in regard to duty being collected on cattle he brought from Mexico. He said that the cattle had been taken from his American ranch to Mexico over a year ago and were only being returned. The department sustained the collector as the appeal did not submit proof that the cattle were the same.

The famous cow **Electa**, for which her owner **J. A. Cowan** of Venango county, Pa., refused \$10,000, was sold by him to an Oil City butcher the other day for \$50, she having been ruined by overfeeding. Although this cow stood at the head of all milk producers in this country a few years ago, her pedigree was never known. She came to Cowan's farm as an estray. She was a famous prize winner.

San Saba News.—Such a crop of millet, sorghum, etc., as is now maturing was never before seen in this country. The experience of last year's drouth is beginning to show itself in an effort to make better provision for feeding stock during the fall, winter and spring. We are pupils in the school of experience, and would certainly be very foolish not to profit by the lessons of the past.

On the night of the 4th **Mr. P. W. Gay**, living four miles east of Hillsboro, had about a quarter of a mile of his fence cut. The cutters cut the wire close on each side of each post. **Mr. Byers**, adjoining **Mr. Gay**, had a considerable quantity of his fence cut in the same manner. Messrs. Rowland and Benton, near **Mr. Byers**, had two miles of their fence cut, completely destroying the wire. Messrs. Rowland and Benton have a large pasture enclosed.

Col. G. W. Fulton, Sr., one of the most prominent of the Texas coast ranchmen, recently celebrated his 77th birthday, at which he entertained many of the prominent residents of Southern Texas. The colonel came to Texas in 1836, and was an active participant in many of the stirring scenes of early Texas days. He is now president of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company, one of the most progressive ranch companies in Southern Texas.

Mr. J. G. Harris, live stock agent of the Texas & Pacific, calls the Stock Journal's attention to the extension of time for issuing return stock passes. Return passes will be given within twenty-five days from date of contract for shipment of horses, and within twenty days from date of contracts for shipment of cattle, sheep and other live stock. Heretofore only fifteen days were given a shipper in which to secure a return pass on any kind of stock shipments.

J. G. Moody, who was driving some 200 head of horse stock from Edinburg, Hidalgo county, to the San Antonio market, had 51 head stolen from him

near Las Palomas, in said county. They were turned loose to graze after night, and were missing the following morning, having been cut out and driven off. He has offered a large reward for their recovery. They had been brought over from Mexico and possibly were driven back, although **Moody** thinks not.

San Diego correspondence in Corpus Christi Caller.—Some of our enterprising, prosperous merchants are buying ranches regardless of hard times. **Toribio Guerra** bought Blas Ybanez' ranch lately and **Juan Plig** bought the Glover ranch near Benavides. Both of these ranches pass into the hands of two of the best citizens we have, and being progressive, the property will enhance in value, which of course will be a benefit to the country.

There have been a number of cases of Southern cattle fever among the Jersey cows in Dallas. **V. N. Robinson** had one of the gastro-intestinal type, as described by **Dr. Smith**, local veterinarian, who examined and treated her. **Mr. Edwards** of McKinney had one to die of the same disease. **Justice Kendall's** cow is similarly affected. There have been numerous cases of this kind, and when medical aid has been given in time results have not been disastrous. It is the neglecting of the animal until it is too late, that has caused the greatest grievance.

The Texas & Pacific Railway company hauled 1128 cars of stock over their line during the month of May. Following is a list of shipments from each station: Aledo, 15 cars; Baird, 18; Big Springs, 11; Cisco, 6; Clarksburg, 10; Colorado City, 164; Dallas, 24; Fordeok, 1; Fort Worth, 111; Honey Grove, 27; Lamarie, 7; Longview, 569; Midland, 87; Mesquite, 2; Paris, 2; Ranger, 9; Sherman, 8; Strawn, 1; Sweetwater, 3; Terrell, 7; Texarkana, 7; Toyah, 38; Weatherford, 1; Willis Point, 1.

Pueblo (Colo.) Review.—**Mr. T. R. Jones**, who went to Trail City Monday to turn over cattle on contract, writes under date June 7th that two herds have already crossed the river and gone north, namely: **R. Walker** 800 head, **Matador Cattle company** 3000. Cattle there to cross: **Matador** herd 6000; **Mill Iron** herd, 3000; **Continental Cattle company**, 2800; **Curtis & Adkins**, 2100, and about 10,000 head from 30 to 50 miles south, held to be delivered on contract, and several small bunches on the market.

Cheyenne Live Stock Journal.—**Sam Hartzel** of South Park, Colo., has hay-fed 100 of his 3 and 4-year-old steers the past winter on native mountain hay. Sixteen head in one lot, sold to the Leadville butchers, weighed an average of 1300 pounds. **Mr. Hartzel** says that one lot weighed 1350 pounds 12 hours off feed, and that on being slaughtered he dressed out 790 lbs. This is over sixty pounds to the hundred gross, and to be put on by hay alone shows, first, that the steer was a well-bred one, and second, that the mountain blue stem is a wonderfully rich food.

Capt. W. R. McIntire is recently in from his Western ranch. He has shipped no cattle as yet, and affirms that as a rule cattle are sent into market too soon—before they are properly fat. "The term 'grass cattle,' as you see quoted, has a rather wide range of meaning, and many cattle go into market called grass cattle that should by all means remain on the range from six weeks to two months longer. You can always get a good price for good cattle—I mean cattle that are fat and ready for beef. There is a too strong tendency to prematurely rush cattle on to the market before they are ready."

The Missouri Pacific railway is keeping up its record on live stock express trains, as shown by the following: 19 trains over the Denison division, distance 157 miles, average speed 18 miles per hour; 34 trains over the Cherokee

Predicting Higher Prices for Wool.

Fenno Bros. & Childs of Boston say in their last report:

There has been already a slight improvement in the price of woolen yarns in England, owing to the American demand, which have advanced just enough to place them above the low duty mark, and thus interfere with the importations. This is a great help in the situation to our American manufacturers and wool growers, to the latter more especially, as yarns are only one step away from raw material, and many manufacturers prefer to import them rather than wool.

While the future is especially difficult to forecast, we must say that our opinion continues to be very firm, that prices of all grades of wool will rule during the summer and autumn higher than they were a year ago, and that, as the year progresses, manufacturers will find that they will realize better figures for their goods than they had expected, and that the result of the year's business will be, to say the least, satisfactory.

From abroad, we learn that prices still continue very firm at the London auctions, and preclude the chance of any liberal importations in the United States. The indications are, that no break will occur, as the sales progress.

Sales for the past week foot up 2,500,000 lbs. against about 4,300,000 lbs for the corresponding week of last year, and about 4,000,000 lbs. for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan wools, about 600,000 lbs.; of pulled wool, 200,000 lbs.; of California and Oregon, 150,000 lbs.; and of foreign, about 175,000 lbs.

Fast Stock Trains.

The following letter, furnished us for publication by L. D. Voak, live stock agent of the Missouri Pacific, evidences the fact that the quick transportation of live stock over the Missouri Pacific is a fixed fact. Live stock express trains making passenger time is a boon to the stock raisers of North Texas:

PARSONS, KAN., June 29, 1887.

D. D. Voak, Esq., Live Stock Agent. Dear Sir—For your information I beg to advise that the stock trains moved over the M. K. & T. railway during the second week in June, 1887, averaged up as follows:

DENISON SECTION.—19 trains, distance 157 miles, average speed per hour, 18 miles.

CHEROKEE SECTION.—33 trains, distance 93 miles, average speed per hour, 23 miles.

PARSONS SECTION.—21 trains, distance 90 miles, average speed per hour, 18 miles.

HANNIBAL SECTION.—17 trains, distance 142 miles, average speed per hour, 19 miles.

Average speed over the entire division, 19.5 miles per hour.

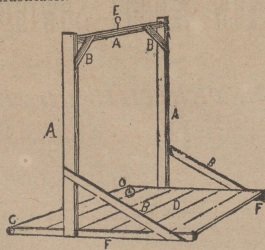
Yours truly, J. J. FREY, Superintendent.

The train-load of beeves which the JOURNAL reported shipped by S. B. Burnett of this city, last week, arrived in Chicago in four days and sold for \$3.55 per hundred, weighing 1089 lbs. each. Good judges, some of them reputed to be the best in the beef shipping business, guessed the cattle, when shipped, would weigh 1000 pounds in Chicago. The JOURNAL would advise shippers, hereafter, when judging weights of cattle, to take into their calculation the difference between a four-days' quick run and a six-days' slow run with many hours of side-tracking en route. The Missouri Pacific railway and the Texas & Pacific railway are both now making the run to Chicago, from points near Fort Worth, in four days with two feeds en route, and this increased speed and proper care saves from 25 to 50 pounds of fallow to each steer. It is a well known fact that fast running does not damage stock, only causing the loss of offal,

while slow running and side-tracking, sometimes consuming hours on a siding, causes the tallow and fat to shrink, not only losing actual weight, but depreciating the value of the whole steer. Texas shippers will never complain as long as the M. P. and T. & P. handle live stock as they have done this season.

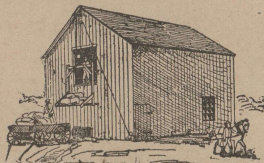
Grain Elevator.

Progressive farmers are learning the wisdom of letting the brain lead the hand; in a word, they find there are some forces greater than brute force, and that it does not pay to make three motions where one will answer. To save every useless expenditure of muscular strength, as well as every minute of time, these men investigate each labor saving device as it appears, and especially when it proves simple and practicable.



GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Exceedingly tiresome work in the busy days of threshing is that of hoisting grain in the granary, and help in this direction is therefore welcome. The first figure here given represents an elevator which a Rural New Yorker correspondent claims is simple to construct and effective in its operations. The diagram is explained as follows: AAA, 3x4 inch scantling; BBBB, 1x6 or 8 inch; CC, small wooden friction wheels to run against the side of building; DD, 2 inch flooring; E, screw hook; FF, sills, 2x4 or 6 inches.



UNLOADING THE GRAIN.

The second sketch shows the elevator in operation. The loaded wagon has been backed up to the elevator, which rested on a platform level with the wagon. The bags are placed on the elevator and the horse instantly raises it to the second floor, where men receive them and empty them into the bins. One hundred bushels can be quickly unloaded by this device, and without any straining or unnecessary lifting. This elevator may be made with saw, hammer and nails, or it may be mortised together.

Feeding for Milking Tests.

High priced cows that are fed for milking tests are induced to eat and drink all they will of sound, wholesome food and clean, pure water. Silage and roots are largely fed as supplemental food, the idea being that these keep the animal's system in good, healthy condition. Sliced carrots form one of the favorite foods for milch cows. In addition to rations of roots are given generous quantities of clover, hay and grain.

A Foot Disease in the Horse.

In the disease called laminitis, a foot founder in the horse, Professor E. A. Grange of the Agricultural college of Michigan, in a bulletin on the subject, compares the pain endured by the animal to that of an individual from the toothache, both arising from the same cause. In toothache we have a highly sensitive structure called the pulp enclosed in an unyielding case of bone, the root or fang. Now when from any cause swelling occurs from inflammation of the pulp, the nerve is pressed upon, but being imprisoned in the fang it can gain no more room for relief by expansion than it has in its normal condition of health. In the case of

the horse the seat of the disease is in the delicate and highly sensitive little plates called laminae surrounding the inside of the hoof, which being also an unyielding substance, it necessarily follows that when these sensitive little plates become inflamed and swollen within the unyielding hoof intense pain to the animal is the result. The disease is commonly found in the forefoot only, and when both are affected, as they usually are, the animal when standing will be generally found with its back arched and hind feet drawn forward toward the center of the body, causing many to think it is strained across the loins. The animal thus affected, when required to move, does so in an unwillful, stumbling way. The pulse has a full, throbbing feeling and is somewhat quickened and can be felt on the outside of the leg, near the fetlock, and the breathing is accelerated. The principal causes of the disease are immoderate drinking of cold water when the animal is overheated; overfeeding of grain, especially of corn, and overdriving on a hard road.

In cases where the disease is caused by spontaneous diarrhoea or excessive use of purgative medicines, as it is sometimes, the professor found benefit from the use of tincture of aconite in doses of ten to fifteen drops in a little water, every two hours until four or five doses have been taken, to be followed by two drachm doses of nitrate of potash dissolved in half a pint of water and given once in four hours until four or five doses as may be required. On the other hand, if the disease arises from a surfeit of grain, the bowels should be unloaded by laxatives, say twenty-five fluid ounces of raw linseed oil, and no solid food for twenty-four hours after that. When laxatives have done acting, nitrate of potash may follow as before. Where it is the result of overdriving on hot days, great benefit has been found from nitrate of potash. Local treatment is of great importance, and consists in the application of water to the feet in a manner the most convenient. Standing in water or in a puddle of blue clay and water are stated as having been useful. Exercise should be given from the first, from ten minutes to half an hour at a time.

An Excellent Pudding Recipe.

Mrs. Henderson thinks the following receipt a great success, because many kinds of pudding can be made by it by adding different flavorings, and it is very easily and quickly made. Ingredients: One pint rich milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, a scant half cupful sugar, whites of three or four eggs, a little salt, flavoring. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth; dissolve the corn starch in a little of the milk; stir the sugar into the remainder of the milk, which place on the fire; when it begins to boil add the dissolved corn starch, stir constantly for a few minutes, when it will become a smooth paste; now stir in the beaten whites of the eggs and let it remain a little longer to cook the eggs. It can be flavored with vanilla and put into a form.

Hanging Baskets.

The starting of hanging baskets of vines and flowers for piazzas and windows is now in order. There are many beautiful fancy baskets and vases provided, but the old fashioned, half round wire basket, lined with moss, the green side out, is as attractive as any. This same moss, from the woods, is very valuable for covering the surface of the basket after it is filled with plants; it is also useful in the same way for out door vases. The moss acts as a mulch and prevents the rapid drying of the soil that would otherwise take place.

Furniture Polish.

The subjoined simple preparation is recommended as desirable for cleaning and polishing old furniture: Over a moderate fire put a perfectly clean vessel. Into this drop two ounces of white or yellow wax. When melted, add four ounces pure turpentine; then stir mixture brings out the original color of the wood, adding a luster equal to that of varnish. By rubbing with a piece of fine cork, it may, when it fades, be removed.

Doylies of Various Styles.

Doylies are not over six inches square, as their only use is to prevent the fruit plate from being scratched by the finger bowl. Very fine ones are of sheer bolting cloth or pineapple silk, with a fringed edge three-quarters of an inch deep. Etching silk or cotton may be used for outlining the decoration on linen doilies and water color can be employed upon bolting cloth and silk.

Beauty of Complexion.

Wines and liquors of all kinds are to be severely let alone, advises W. Pitt Mayer, in pointing out how to acquire or preserve a beautiful complexion. There can be nothing more detrimental to the tint than this fluid fire that fills the blood with heat and drives its impurities to the surface, producing that copper complexion so commonly seen in the ladies who visit Wiesbaden, Carlsbad, Ems and other European watering places. No additions of sugar or other sweetening substances have the slightest effect in allaying this pernicious property in wine.

Furthermore, excessive quantities of heated drinks such as chocolate, coffee and tea, produce the same effect, according to Mr. Mayer. Tea both weakens the digestive organs and produces congestions in the face. If the tea is strong, its acidity soon indicates itself on the skin of the imbiber. If too weak, it is simply so much warm water acting on the stomach, when that organ is occupied with the preparation of food for absorption. The complexion may not be ruined immediately by tea, but sooner or later this will follow.

How to Make a Good Disinfectant.

In making a good disinfectant the preference is given by Dr. W. Domest Stone to chlorine. This may be evolved by mixing in a bottle two tablespoonfuls of red lead, two of common salt and half a wineglassful of strong oil of vitriol in a quart of water. The bottle should be kept cool and tightly corked and in a dark place. A little of this fluid exposed in a saucer, sprinkled on the floor or soaked in sheets of old linen and hung about the room, rapidly destroys effluvia.

Plants in Sleeping Rooms.

That plants in living or sleeping rooms are not in any way injurious unless their number is so great as to keep the air of the apartment damp, is the opinion of The Popular Science News. They decompose carbonic acid gas into carbon compounds and oxygen, and thus tend to purify the air. They may also be of indirect benefit by leading occupants to keep the air free from coal gas and other impurities in which plants will not flourish.

Splitting of the Finger Nails.

In not a few people the finger nails split and break very readily. This most annoying condition has been treated by Dr. Ingraham by simply anointing the nails daily with oleate of tin and at night enveloping them in the oleate spread on flannel bandages. In two months all the nails became sound and tough.

Remedies People Advise.

Hot water for a sprain or bruise.
Cranberry poultice for erysipelas.
Buttermilk for the removal of tan and freckles.

Taking cod liver oil in tomato catsup to make it palatable.

Snuffing powdered borax up the nostrils for catarrhal cold.

Good fresh buttermilk made from sweet cream as a serviceable drink in diabetes.

Bathing the affected parts, in inflammatory rheumatism, with half an ounce of saltpetre into half an ounce of sweet oil.
The white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth, whipped up with the juice of one lemon and taken half hourly, to relieve the hoarseness and soreness of the chest.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

When a wedding takes place at home, the space where the bridal party is to stand is usually marked off by a ribbon. In some districts remote from social centers it is a prevailing fashion for the bride pair to face the company. This, however pleasant for the company, is not in accordance with conventional etiquette. The proper arrangement is just the same as if the party were in a church. The clergyman comes down before the bridal pair; they face him and he faces the company. When the marriage ceremony is concluded the clergyman retires, the party turn in their places and face their friends, who wait to congratulate, the nearest and dearest first, in the order of their kinship.

Curious Contrasts in Manners.

Etiquette is a curious and arbitrary thing, and differs in every country. An American gentleman does not smoke when driving with his wife in the park, but an English gentleman does, and it is not considered bad manners. A Frenchman always lifts his hat on entering a railway carriage, if ladies are in it; he takes it off as he leaves them. An Englishman rarely takes his hat off unless the princess is passing or he meets an acquaintance.

Cattle Ranching in Texas.

From a London publication, called "Barker's Trade and Finance," we take this very rich and juicy article on the cattle industry of Texas: Texas has long had a very questionable reputation, and according to the report which has just been published from Mr. Lyall, the British consul at Galveston, it deserves its bad character to-day as much as ever it did. Cattle-raising is one of the principal occupations in the state, and doubtless it has its attractions for roving and adventurous spirits. But only those who are prepared to rough it, and can ride and shoot well, and do not object to having to deal promptly and severely with a desperado occasionally, should think of going in for ranching. The population of the state is about as mixed as it well can be, every European nation being numerously represented, in addition, of course, to a large muster of negroes and colored people. The main trouble, however, is the scarcity of police and troops, and the abundance of unscrupulous adventurers and fearless scoundrels.

Any number of cases of horse and cattle stealing, and of miles of fencing being destroyed, to facilitate the thefts, and of cattlemen being wounded and killed, find their way into the papers, but they are merely representative of cases which are never made public, because of the system of terrorizing and intimidation which prevails. So far as the authorities go the law is punctually a dead letter. It was estimated in a calculation which was published last year, apparently from official sources, that there are over 4000 convicted felons at large in the state, many of whom have been guilty of murder and homicide. These are escaped convicts, not a few of them from Texan prisons, and are additional to the small army of undetected or unarrested scoundrels who have practically taken possession of some districts. With a range of territory as extensive as France, a population of only 2,750,000, and only 300 police and 1700 militia in the whole state, it is no wonder that the place is a refuge for the outlaws and desperadoes of all neighboring states, and that the courts are inefficient and the jury system a failure. The people, especially farmers and cattle ranchers, have to like the matter into their own hands, and enforce some semblance of order by a vigorous resort to lynch law. Something of the kind seems to be absolutely essential unless the whole country is to be surrendered to law-breakers. That this is felt to be so may be gathered not only from Consul Lyall's defense of it, but also from the fact that lynching is on the increase. There were more cases than ever last year. Five or six ruffians have at times been lynched in a week.

Another difficulty with which cattle-ranchers have to contend is the blackmail which is levied upon them by gangs of predatory adventurers. The greater part of the land where cattle-ranchers have been established is absolutely useless for agricultural purposes, too barren to render it worth any one's while to cultivate, even if it were possible to do so. Nevertheless, it appears that these fellows will enter claims and take up land professedly to cultivate. After "entering," or "homesteading," as it is called, a small tract, they will build a hut or "dug-out" in the bank of some ravine, near a waterhole which the ranchman's cattle frequent to drink; they will then plow and sow an acre or two of maize or oats; they know this crop will never come, even if undisturbed, to maturity, and that the cattle, as soon as it has got three or four inches high, will get at it (or if they do not the fellows themselves will drive them in), thereby affording them an excellent grievance against cattle-men: they accordingly spend their time in riding from one ranch to another all the summer, and claiming damage for injuries inflicted on their "crops," underlying which demand is the unexpressed but implied threat that if their claims are refused they will on the first

opportunity burn the grass, and thereby entail great loss. These men are the betes noires of cattle owners; to detect them in the act of firing the grass, whereby the pastures may be destroyed for miles, is next to impossible; they are thoroughly acquainted with the country, well mounted and armed, and dangerous men to threaten or bully. Many of them have been employed all their lives in entering claims to government lands in half a dozen other states, selling them and squandering the proceeds. If one of these fellows takes up a section of land in the middle of a run, he must either be supported by the ranch owners or killed off.

Of course, cases are continually being brought before the courts, but to secure a conviction is by no means a simple matter. Mr. Lyall tells us that the marauding classes of the population usually permanently retain lawyers in the county towns to defend them when they get into difficulties. One able practitioner (the more impudent, of course, the better) will enable a whole community of rascals to carry on their malpractices with comparative impunity. It is understood that whenever any one of the "community" has ten or fifteen dollars to spare he is to hand it over to the lawyer, and that the latter, whenever a "client" is indicted for any atrocity up to murder, is to set to work to defend him. The first thing to be done is to get the culprit released on bail, for which responsible persons are required by the authorities. Honest, hard-working farmers, possessed of considerable means, but having the misfortune to live in the neighborhood of these bad characters, are often cajoled or intimidated into giving bond for men whom they are perfectly aware habitually live by cattle theft. At the trial the jury, themselves often ignorant and improvident petty land owners or squatters, are powerfully appealed to by the "counsel" for the accused, who holds up the prosecuting cattle-owners as "mean, grasping tyrants, actuated by the basest motives;" "men who do not want poor people to live," "who would like to depopulate the entire country in order to pasture their cattle," &c., and consequently if there is the least law in the evidence will acquit the prisoners.

Cattle-ranching in Texas is clearly not an attractive occupation from a social point of view. According to Consul Lyall the value of the land has also been put up to a fictitious value. In the early days of the republic most of the land in Texas was given away to the pioneers or sold at nominal prices, and the best lands, situated in Central and Eastern Texas, have all been expropriated. The price of vacant land in Western Texas, not worth in reality more than 1s. to 4s. per acre, has been run up by speculators and agencies to 10s. per acre, at which rate the state or public lands are usually quoted. This figure, though it may seem moderate to an immigrant from Europe, is actually, when the quality of the article is considered, dear enough, there being thousands of square miles for sale in those counties which will barely support a cow per forty acres, and are quite useless for agricultural purposes. This is the sort of land which is frequently purchased by the "unposted" immigrant. To sustain a small herd of 100 cattle will require 4000 acres of this sort of land, which at \$2.50 per acre will cost \$10,000, or £2000. Ten acres of the very best land in the country will not feed more than one cow, and that only during favorable seasons. Of tolerably good land fifteen acres per head of cattle will be required, but this, even at \$2 per acre, costs \$30, and the average market value of a cow is \$8 to \$10 only. Experienced local stockmen and cattle owners will never purchase these lands at present prices, knowing that they are not worth one-quarter of the figure demanded for them. They will file a pre-emption claim to them, or lease them for a nominal fig-

ure to secure the pasture, and when this is eaten up will move elsewhere. Western Texas, where alone large tracts of unappropriated land at present exists, is actually only fit for stock-raising purposes; farming does not pay there, on account not only of the poor quality of the land, but of the scarcity of water and the extremely limited rainfall. It is a stock-raising country and nothing more.

Nor do the disadvantages of the situation end there. The protective commercial policy of the United States is of course a serious tax upon the non-manufacturing localities, and an unmitigated disadvantage to the people in such states as Texas. They have to pay high prices for all they buy, and be content with the lowest that keen competition will allow them for all they have to sell. Consul Lyall dwells on this question with great force in his report, in the course of which he points out that the farmer gets starvation prices for his hides, but has to pay as much as ever for the machine-made harness, boots, shoes, &c., made from them at the factories "up North," and so with everything; while the rates of transport and commission are the same as when all farm produce was at double present figures. This is because the price of food staples in this country no longer regulates that of other articles, the farmer being compelled to take what he can get for his produce, while the manufacturers, thanks to the protected tariff which keeps away competition and gives them a monopoly, can combine to keep up prices and limit competition. The American food-staple product has to compete with food producers all over the world, but the American manufacturer, whose goods the food-staple must purchase to produce his staples, has no outside competitors to fear, and can keep up prices.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Among other cattlemen, the Enterprise reporter has interviewed Messrs. M. B. Pulliam, Joseph Funk and Dr. John A. Younger, who have been out on the round-ups and ranges, Mr. Pulliam having traversed the whole country from San Angelo to the Pecos, thence up to El Paso, back to San Antonio, via the I. & G. N. and G., C. & S. F. to San Angelo. The rains have been such as filled all the water holes, the crops are again running, the grass doing better than could have been dreamed of, good winter pasturage is assured, and the calf crop the largest it has ever, or at least for many years, been. Other items, which will insure a good market and top prices for Texas cattle, are that in Montana, the Indian Territory and other feeding grounds the only cattle left are mostly old steers, which must be marketed without delay, which will cause an unusually healthy demand for Texas ones and twos. Texas cattle have passed through the darkest hour, but, thanks to the Lord for the timely rains, the bright sun of better days is now emerging above the dark horizon.

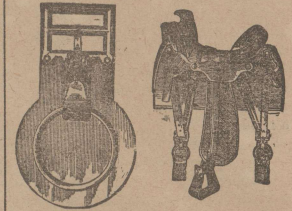
Marfa New Era:—Otho Durant started his herd of 1350 beeves on the trail yesterday to Yellow House canyon, on the head of the Colorado river, in Mitchell county, where he will deliver them under contract. D. J. Knight left in charge of the herd, considering the prevailing drouth the stock are looking well, and the supposition is that they will be greatly improved by the time they reach their destination.

Silver Loaf.

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

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And all who ride a Saddle.



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ST. LOUIS MARKET LETTER.

Cattle Weak and Dull—Sheep Active.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLS.,
June 28, 1887.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

The past week has been a tough one on the owners and shippers of cattle, that is certain. They all lost big money. The run was excessive and cattle had to sell for what they would bring, which meant ruinously low figures. In fact prices had got down so low that a year of lower prices had to be sought for back into the distant past. Some say prices were the lowest since the war; some said fifteen and others twenty years.

Texas cattle did not suffer as much of a decline as Nation cattle. The receipts were the largest in years, and the larger the decline the bigger the receipts. Buyers had plenty to pick from and from the best kind.

Of course Texas shippers lost money, no matter if they sent to market grass or corn-fed cattle, or fat or thin cattle. It was all the same, they had to be sold at a great sacrifice. But where Texas shippers lost one dollar, feeders and shippers of native cattle lost three dollars. There is that much consolation to the Texas shippers, if that is consolation.

This knocks the prophets all silly. "Well," as one of them remarked to the undersigned, "who would have dreamed of this? The signs were all the other way. From this on," continued he, "I will keep my mouth shut and not be sure of a thing, no matter how certain the outlook is, until it takes place."

I must say the prophets were badly left.

Yesterday and to-day the market, although still weak, yet that dullness and demoralization was not apparent as on the two or three days before. The run, however, continues large, the average being some 2800 per day, the bulk of which consists of range and grass steers. Buyers were on hand and made fair purchases, but sellers had to do a great deal of coaxing in order to effect transfers, as Chicago and other points are still glutted. Yesterday and to-day there were some good Indian steers of 950 to 1180 lbs. offered which brought from \$3.25@3.62½ per 100 lbs. Texas and Indian steers of less than 900 lbs. fell inside of the \$3 per 100 lbs. mark. Even some good 1050 lb Texas steers only brought \$3 per 100 lbs. Texas steers of 770 to 900 lbs. brought from \$2.30@2.90 per 100 lbs. Mixed stuff, \$2.20@2.50; Texas cows \$2@2.40; Texas bulls \$1.90@2.12½.

Texas calves in plentiful supply and slow at from \$4.50@6 per head, with the bulk of sales going at \$5 per head. The market is crowded with them.

The sheep market continues active with the demand quite large for good muttons. All classes of buyers are on hand and stock sheep sell well enough. Texas flockmasters can not complain of the market, that is certain.

Sales were as follows:

No.	Av.	Pr.
463 Texas sheep.....	86	\$3.25
112 same.....	87	3.20
117 same.....	91	3.40

50 same.....	75	3.00
117 same.....	76	3.00
127 same, stockers.....	72	2.10
100 same.....	71	2.30

There is no change to note in the Texas horse market; offerings quite liberal, and good grades sell well at \$20@35 per head. Common, dull.

Receipts of wool for the past week were one and a quarter million pounds. The market was a little slow and prices weak on all grades; outside of that the market is unchanged.

Texas and Indian Territory, 12-mos., medium, 26@27c; coarse, 18@23c; low, 16@18c; light fine, 20@24c; heavy fine, 17@20c. Texas and Indian Territory, 6-mos., medium, 23@25c; coarse, 16@20c; low, 14@17c; light fine, 19@22c; heavy fine, 13@16c. RATTLER.

San Antonio Horse Market.

The horse market is quite bare of good, fat, desirable stock, and many buyers, of which there were a goodly number in during the week, have left for the lower country and even for the center of the state, to fill their orders. It is the old complaint against scrub stock, and dealers are becoming more and more prejudiced against them on account of the slowness of their sale north. Also the large Spanish brands are growing more unpopular, and knock fully 25 per cent. off the value of an animal. Prices for good Texas and improved mares have advanced a shade, while other stock are at a standstill at last week's quotations. Potros are fairly active, as are young mules, while saddle-horses and work mules are nominal. The shipments for the week amounted to 1326 head, an increase of 83 head over those of the week preceding. The lack of rain again makes it rather risky for ranchmen to send in stock, and a decline in the volume of business may be looked for if it does not rain very soon in or about the city.

Quotations are as follows.
Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13½ hands, 10@13½
Scrub fair conditioned, 12 to 13½ hands, 13½@15
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat.....18@30
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin.....12@17
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands, 30@40
American carriage horses, 15½ to 16½, 75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14½ hands, 22@30
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14½ hands.....15@22
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14½ hands.....16@23
Mules, Mexican, 12 to 13½ hands.....22@33
Mules, improved, 13½ to 14 hands.....40@50

Stock Matters in Blanco County.

CYPRESS MILLS, June 23, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Stock is doing splendidly on the plentiful grass which has at last come to rescue the stockmen from ruin. The losses of cattle were not very heavy here this year, although even after the rain some stock continued to die. The prospects of better prices on cattle have become encouraging again. Fat cattle put on the market now will bring a fair price, as fat cattle are still scarce and there is a great demand for them. Buyers are coming into the country now, paying about \$15 for three and four-year-old steers. Range horses are rolling fat and are ready to be shipped. Sheep are also in a good condition and muttons are fat enough to be driven to the market.

Water for stock is still scarce and it seems to be so all over the state, as complaints are heard everywhere.

There seems to be more demand for sheep now, since better prices have been paid for wool. Several offers of cattle for sheep have been refused so far. We hope that when, after the 4th of August, when the prohibition excitement will be quieted, the citizens of Blanco county will have an agricultural and stock exhibition this fall.

E. G.

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

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

STOCK NOTES.

For the six months of this year Beeville, on the S. A. & A. P. railway, has shipped 33,806 head of stock, and Victoria 41,442 head.

Towne Woodhull of Woodhull Bros., sheepmen of Kinney county, says that grass was never better there than now, and the prospects for the fall clip are very flattering.

John Humphries of Marfa says that the summer rains have now fairly set in, and the country looks fine, with good prospects for plenty of grass for fall and winter.

Notwithstanding the "varmint" law which the last legislature passed, we hear but very little of sheep being allowed to run loose in the pasture. It pays to have a man always handy about a flock of sheep.

W. G. Hughes, the sheepman of Kendall county, says that open range has now almost ceased, all lands being rapidly fenced. This is one of the effects of the railroad that recently was finished to Boerne.

T. C. Sheldon of Webb county feels much encouraged with the prospects for the stock business. He has had about 500 head of cows spayed recently by Dr. Fred Bailey, and Mr. Sheldon says that the operation was highly successful, not a single animal having died.

Eagle Pass Times:—To give a little idea of the hindrance to the success of wool growing in this county where the scab law is not enforced, while if it were enforced there would not be a single scabby sheep in it, a sheepman told us this week that he pays \$3000 a year for sheep dipping alone.

How is this for the Panhandle? A paper published in that territory says: Mr. John Shaw has presented us with some fine specimens of wheat and oats from his farm near town. He says his wheat will yield 35 to 40 bushels to the acre; it is now doing splendidly, and there is nothing in the way of a most excellent crop.

Messrs. Holstein Bros. of Albany send us some samples of wool from their ranch, which is of the most excellent quality. In a note they say that their 4481 sheep sheared 40,000 pounds of wool, an average of almost 10 pounds. The clip ranged from 8½ to 15 pounds. The flock consists of French and Spanish merinos, very few of them being wethers. Such evidences of prosperity the STOCK JOURNAL is glad to see.

Cheyenne Live Stock Journal:—Messrs. H. M. Taylor and T. T. D. Adams, agents of the national bureau of animal industry, were in the city a few days ago. They had quite a profitable interview with Deputy Territorial Veterinarian Maynard in regard to the northward movement of southern cattle and other similar matters. These gentlemen are always welcomed by Wyoming stockmen and, notwithstanding their visit was necessarily brief, it was at the same time a pleasant one.

San Angelo Enterprise:—Jonathan Miles has a large herd of this spring's mules. There will be no better in Western Texas when they are old enough for the harness. The mares are not less than 14 1-2 hands high and all good stock. C. D. Foote is experimenting with fifteen different varieties of Australian grass seeds on his farm. His exhibit of grasses at the coming fair promises to be excellent. The ranchmen complain about the fly being more severe on stock this summer than was ever known. Cressley ointment is in great demand.

We stake our judgment on the remark that the man who sells his cattle these times for fear they will go lower, or at least not command a higher price, parts with them prematurely, and the regular order will so adjudge. Every little farmer in the middle or

Northern states, without exception, almost, has a surplus amount of heaves to dispose of in the spring, and particularly has it been so this spring, and naturally enough they must be out of the way before our Western beef can have a chance on the markets.

Cheyenne Live Stock Journal:—Messrs. Sparks & Tinnin, of Wells, Nevada, report their spaying operations as proving highly successful. They started in this spring to spay 6000 head of yearling heifers (what other outfit could gather 6000 yearling heifers?) and have about completed the quota. They experimented a little in Texas last winter and showed their Nevada cow-punchers how it was done, employing no experts. Some twenty or thirty of their riders now perform the operation on the ranges and are meeting with no losses. Our informants say they will not lose to exceed a hundred head out of the 6000 animals operated upon.

Colorado City Clipper:—Major W. V. Johnson returned from a visit to the Tahoka lake region and the Dixie ranch. From his report it looks as if Claude Tilford essays to be the largest farmer in the Panhandle. At our last report he had planted about 500 acres, and now has a contractor with fifty mules busy breaking up another 500 acres, which he will at once plant in Johnson grass and sorghum. He is confident that the August rains will be sufficient to make a full crop. His first planting is now more than waist high. Major Johnson was too busy to put in a crop this spring, but as soon as he can make a contract he intends to have 500 acres broken up and put in readiness for spring planting.

Mr. J. G. Harris, live stock agent of the Texas & Pacific railroad, says the management of the road have decided to offer inducements to Western ranchmen to ship feeding steers into the feed strip through which the road runs in the eastern part of the state, to be fed this fall and winter. The prospects for a large corn crop were never better than now, and the feeders, too, stimulated by the advantages the Texas & Pacific offer, will probably be heavy purchasers of feeding steers this fall. The Texas & Pacific road will, we understand, make a through rate to St. Louis and Chicago from western points, considerably below the local rate, giving the shipper the privilege of unloading and feeding at any station on the line for three or six months.

Mohette Panhandle:—Henry Hamburg has been receiving cattle on the S E R ranch for a few days. To date 1045 head of cattle, from yearlings upward, have received the tally brand. Also, 355 calves have been branded. A herd of cows and calves from the Diamond-tail ranch passed Mohette yesterday in charge of Penn Gormley. It numbers 1850 head, and is contracted for delivery at Woodward. The destination of the herd is the British possessions, northwest. Herd clean of estrays and in fine fix. The boys on the H—Y ranch in Greer county have been going through the toil and dust of the branding-up business, and the last report we had from that region said 3500 calves branded so far. It is estimated that about 6000 calves will be the tally for the season on the ranch. Arch Gammel passed here yesterday with 500 head of two-year-old steers. He is from Mason county, is looking for a location and will probably go to Colorado.

Worth Your Attention.

Cut this out and mail it to ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just costs 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.

THE AMERICAN CATTLE TRUST.

An Interview With Capt. John T. Lytle, the Trustee for Texas.

In a recent conversation with Capt. John T. Lytle, the Texas trustee of the American Cattle Trust, the STOCK JOURNAL man was enabled to gain some additional points in regard to that recent organization. The presence of Captain Lytle in the directory of the Trust goes a long way towards recommending it to the confidence of Texas ranchmen, as they have the greatest confidence in the loyalty and integrity of that gentleman, and believe him incapable of being connected with an institution that is antagonistic to their interests, and it would be an insult to his intelligence to intimate that he may be a dupe of designing and unscrupulous speculators. The Trust is a combination of interests that follow the calf from its birth to the table of the retailer in any portion of the world. It is not a new competitor, but a combination of well established ranches, refrigerators, transportation companies, etc. As a guarantee of its loyalty to the ranch interests it needs but the mention of the fact that the majority of the board are ranchmen, including the president, Thos. Sturgis of Wyoming, and W. S. Lane of Wyoming, secretary, R. G. Head as general manager for the ranch interests, and John T. Lytle for Texas. Its operation in regard to ranchmen is that it acquires a controlling interest in any property that it takes in, paying in Trust certificates, and operates them, directed by a general head for the general good, which includes the refrigerator and transportation lines, in which are refrigerator cars and a line of ocean steamers. The management of the ranches is directly under the directory, through superintendents or ranch managers, which are subject to the orders of the director of the district in which they may be situated. The directory is kept informed of the state of affairs in all its departments and the condition of the stock from the gulf of Mexico to the British possessions. It will then be able to handle cattle to the greatest advantage as a whole, and send it to any of its properties if deemed practicable. Thus, instead of Texas and Montana ranchmen being competitors in the general market, they will be mutually interested with each other, and in the killing and preparing of the animal for market.

Another considerable item is that the members of the Trust save all middlemen expenses, such as stock yard charges at Chicago, commissions, etc., as the stock goes direct to the slaughter house.

As far as Texas is concerned, there are only three ranches as yet in the Trust, and those are the San Antonio Ranch company, of which J. T. Lytle has been general manager; the Nueces Land and Cattle company, Maj. B. F. Buzard, manager; and the Fort Stockton Live Stock and Land company, Jesse H. Presnall, manager. But Mr. Lytle says that while they are not recruiting, already enough applications for membership have been sent in to include the control of the ranch interests of the Southwest, and that the details of membership were in the hands

of the general management and the attorney for the Trust, H. E. Barnard of San Antonio. As to establishing a refrigerator plant in Texas, Mr. Lytle says that if enough of ranch interests are acquired to make it practicable, there is no doubt that one would be erected here, but it was altogether a business proposition, and the Trust would never do anything of the kind unless it was found to be to its interest.

Several professed ranch papers had attacked the Trust. He expected the opposition of the Chicago ring journals, as the Trust cut out of many of the perquisites now paid into the pockets of the stock parasites, but he could not see any rights or interests of the general ranchmen menaced by the Trust. But on the contrary it would indirectly benefit them by taking from the general market hundreds of thousands of cattle, and thus create a greater demand for those not in the Trust, as much of the product of the Trust refrigerator would be sold in Europe. If there was any danger and risk it would be to those who enter the combination, which must be left to their individual judgment. Enough capital is already at its command, and if necessary the supply was illimitable, to meet the opposition of rival refrigerators and transportation companies, and to develop the raising and maturing of stock, whether in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas or any other portion of the United States. The ranch interest has found itself the victim of a combination of capital, and has effected a counter combination, with its most able men at the head.

The Present and Future of the Live Stock Business.

Chicago Drovers' Journal.

The rangemen of the Northwest and Southwest have been suffering from many severe trials the past few years. The causes which have brought these hardships have been many, and among the principal ones are the following:

1. Badly overstocked ranges.
2. Heavy losses caused by excessive cold winters and severe drouths.
3. Railway and general labor strikes.
4. The general depression of trades and industries all over the country.
5. Quarantines by all the Northern sections, caused by the quack horse and cow doctors, styling themselves veterinary surgeons.
6. Glut and demoralized foreign meat markets. In 1879 and 1880 single export buyers were shipping from 2,000 to 4,000 cattle every week. Now they only ship from 300 to 500 cattle and find no profit in the business. The pleuro pneumonia racket has been the cause of all this.
7. The heaviest marketing of beef cattle ever known in a like period.
8. The railroads running east from Chicago have increased their rate 40 per cent. on live cattle, and 50 per cent. on dressed beef, making it cost the producer from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head. This increase is unjust and unreasonable, and through the medium of the interstate commerce commission we hope this extortion will soon be stopped.
9. Then the oleomargarine bill took off \$2 to \$2.50 a head more, making the enormous aggregate of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and it all comes out of the producers. To all this it may be added that some believe the dressed-beef shippers have much to do with bringing about the present low prices.

With all these hardships and depressions the cattlemen have had about all they can bear, and they are naturally looking for some relief. But now, on top of all these untoward and depressing agencies comes the gigantic monopoly called "The Cattle Trust Co.," organized with a so-called capital of twenty-five millions of dollars. The principal organizers of this sleek and well-covered scheme are a few cattlemen and a dressed-beef shipper who wanted to dispose of their overstocked ranges and expensive dressed-beef

plant and fixtures at good prices. They have now turned them into this "Trust" company, where they can draw big salaries for trying to induce other cattlemen to join the great scheme by turning over their herds and taking "Trust" certificates at 25 per cent. of their so-called par value in payment therefor.

This great "Trust" company is going to revolutionize the cattle trade of the country and relieve cattlemen of all their troubles, and cause cattle to again sell as high as they did in 1882 and 1883.

Now, see how they are doing it. Since this benevolent society was organized the price of beef cattle in this market has declined 50 cents per hundred, equal to \$6 per steer.

Their Chicago representative opened the campaign on the 26th of this month by selling at auction in Boston two cars of choice heavy beef at an average of about six cents per pound, being from one cent to one and a quarter cents lower than the price of beef in Boston on that day if sold in the customary way. It is supposed that this shrewd representative will follow this course in other Eastern cities and towns. At these prices we would not want many of these "Trust" certificates even at the prices at which they are being issued, namely: \$100 in certificates for \$100 in value. No doubt all the cattlemen in the country will be solicited to turn over their herds to this "Trust."

We would advise them before doing so, however, to carefully consider the matter and decide whether a gigantic "Trust" company can handle their business better for them than they can handle it for themselves.

We think better times for cattlemen are not far distant, and that all those who keep their herds under their own control will be in a prosperous condition in the near future is our firm belief.

Mustangs or Texas Ponies.

National Live Stock Journal.

Despite the fact that they bring but little money and are worth much less than they generally sell for, there are a good many mustangs or Texas ponies shipped and driven through this part of the country. About all there is to recommend them is their cheapness and their power of endurance. They are generally tough animals in more ways than one. There certainly can be no bonanza in gathering them up in the Southwest and shipping or driving them as many miles as dealers are obliged to find a market, and then take the prices they sell for. Judging from the class of men who generally deal in such stock it would seem that the business has never been a very lucrative one. With the class of men who think that a horse is a horse, no matter what his size, style or disposition, these plugs fill a place where better horses would gradually find their way; but as long as they can be procured for so little money they will be sought after by those who look upon horses as they do upon donkeys or beasts of burden, which are for hard usage only, and not to be tolerated for their beauty or usefulness. It is always better to grade up than down, and farmers who would improve their stock of horses instead of making it worse will do well to steer clear of mustangs, no matter what oily-tongued dealers may claim for them.

\$10 Royalty on Drive Wells.

The supreme court of the United States in a recent decision has declared valid the patents of Col. N. W. Green on drive wells. Though the decision has not been officially announced as yet, there is no doubt as to the result. The drive well was invented in 1861, by Col. Green, who was then entering the war. The inciting cause was the reported poisoning of springs and wells in Virginia, and the surrender of Col. Mulligan in Missouri for the want of water. He intended it for use in his own regiment, to furnish drink-

ing water in times of need, and it was successfully used for that purpose. Col. Green did not apply for a patent until 1866, when he found that patents had already been issued to others. A long legal fight ensued to enable him to establish his right to the patent. Much of the territory was meanwhile sold to parties who could afford to assist in the litigation. W. D. Andrews & Bro. of New York bought the right to a number of states, and to their energy the successful issue lately announced is greatly due. The litigation is doubtless the longest and the hardest-fought of any ever before the courts in relation to patents. W. D. Andrews & Bro. recently stated that there had been between 500,000 and 600,000 wells used during the time the patent ran.

Prospects in Wichita County.

Wichita Herald.

The pulse of the average farmer in Wichita county quickens with gladness as he contrasts the splendid season of the present year with last year's drouth. Where last year he saw his fields dry and crisp, with scarcely a green thing visible anywhere, he now beholds his ample fields whitening unto the harvest, with their excellent crops of wheat, etc.; sees his cornfields black and booming where last year the corn was withered and dead; finds his stock of cattle, horses or sheep fat and sleek on a magnificent range where a year ago a good deal of first-class "rustling" was required on their part to live at all. His cotton, sorghum or millet, too, that last season yielded but a poor return for his labor, promises to not only compensate him well for this year's work, but also to help him realize a goodly per cent. of what he lost last year. Thus our farmers are confident and happy, where a year ago they were discouraged and dissatisfied, and in the well-filled granaries and corn cribs of which they will be able to boast this fall, will be buried all thought of the withering drouth of 1886. The Herald congratulates its farmer readers upon their fine prospects, and ventures the hope that their brightest anticipations may be more than realized.

The Southdown Association.

The American Southdown association held its annual meeting in the Lealand hotel, Springfield, Ills., on the 1st inst., President J. H. Potts in the chair.

The report of the secretary was received, showing an encouraging increase of interest in the rearing of good mutton sheep. There has been a very noticeable increase in the demand for Southdown rams for crossing on flocks kept heretofore chiefly for the production of wool. The second volume of the Record was reported as full and in the hands of the printer.

The treasurer's report was referred to the auditing committee. It showed a handsome balance on hand with which to pay for the publication of volume II of the Record, soon to be issued.

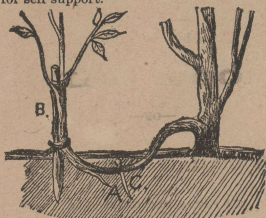
The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of J. H. Potts for president, S. E. Prather for secretary, and D. W. Smith for treasurer. Three directors were also chosen to serve for the term of three years, as follows: D. W. Smith, Bates, Ills.; Sam'l J. Sharpless, Philadelphia, Penn.; and C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill. T. T. Shoemaker, Charleston, Ill., was elected a director for the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Geo. Fickrell.

The members of the board of directors who hold over until 1889 are: H. E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass.; C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; and Fred'k Billings, Woodstock, Vt. Those who hold over until 1888 are: T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; and T. T. Shoemaker, Charleston, Ill.

PHIL THURFON.

Springfield Ills.

is allowed to remain attached to the parent plant until it has produced roots through which it may collect sustenance for self support.



LAYERED BRANCH OF A TREE.

Various methods are employed to produce this result, such as ringing, girdling, twisting, tonguing or partly dividing the portion of the stem or branch on which it is desired the roots shall be formed. All these distortions of the stems or branches of the plant layered are for one object—that is, to check the downward flow of sap. Roots then become necessary for supplying sustenance to the cutting, or layer, and are consequently formed. The most common method of preparing layers is that of making a tongue on the under side of the branch. The operation is performed thus: Make an incision in the branch or part of the plant to be layered, just below a bud, cutting through the bark and into the branch to the depth of one-quarter to one-half its diameter; then pass the knife upward for an inch or more, according to the size and nature of the plant being layered, splitting the branch lengthwise, forming the tongue as shown in figure 1, at a. The branch is then bent down and fastened in its place by means of a hooked peg, c, and the end tied up to a stake, b, as shown in figure 1. That part on which the incision is made is covered with soil or other material that will exclude it from light and air, while at the same time keeping it moist, thus aiding the development of roots. In making layers of certain kinds of small herbaceous plants and slender vines it will not be necessary to use pegs or stakes to hold the layer in place; but with larger plants they are usually needed for keeping the layered branch steady and in one position while the new roots are being emitted.

The proper time for making layers is as variable as is that for making cuttings. But, as a rule, layers should be made while the parent plant is growing most rapidly, because roots will be produced at such times more readily than at any other, although with several kinds it will make very little difference, as they produce roots freely under almost all conditions and from all parts of the plant. With the larger proportion of both deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, layering should not begin until the leaves have fully expanded and the new growth of the season is fairly under way. If layered earlier, many of the deciduous trees and shrubs will "bleed," as it is termed, from the wounds made on the layered parts, and the sap flowing from these wounds will often corrode and otherwise injure the exposed cells and entirely prevent the production of roots therefrom. Wounds made in the branches of coniferous trees during the winter and early spring months are usually soon covered by the exuding resin, the severed and otherwise exposed cells thereby becoming fully protected, not only against the influence of moisture from without, but it effectually prevents the formation of a callus and production of roots. For this reason, conifers as pines, spruce, and firs should always be layered at a time when the sap is thinnest and flowing most rapidly, as during the first growth of spring and early summer. With some kinds of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs the autumn is the better season in which to make layers.

The best floor for poultry is the bare earth, kept dry and clean.

W. D. Philbrick says it is important to keep celery growing steadily. If stunted by a dry spell or very hot weather it is very subject to disease, which is seldom troublesome where the celery can be watered and kept growing in dry weather.

The May crop report from the department at Washington indicates a falling off in the condition of wheat of a little more than two points since April 1, the general average of condition being 85.8 against 88.1 the previous month.

Of Interest to Peach Growers.

In a recent circular from Commissioner Henderson, of Georgia, it is made apparent that in the partial failures of the peach crop the particular orchards or trees that escape the effects of frost are generally the same in each recurrence of such failure, and it is further stated that peach orchards having this immunity from frosts are found here and there throughout the state. In order to call more general attention to this question and to learn from the observations of persons in all parts of the state the cause of these partial exemptions, inquiries were made of the correspondents of the department. These answers are of interest wherever the peach is cultivated, and are here given in substance:

In the answers received nearly all agree in stating that the fruit least injured is on the high grounds. The direction of the slope of the hill, while it may affect the time of blooming, is a factor of little importance compared with that of its attitude above the surrounding country. The topographical positions that prove best for the certainty of a crop are as follows: 1. Mountain sides, from the base to the altitude of 800 feet, regardless of the direction of slope. 2. Narrow valleys and coves sheltered by high mountains. 3. Narrow areas skirting the base of high mountains on all sides. 4. Ridges or hills and escarpments of table lands 100 to 800 feet above adjacent valleys. 5. Borders of large streams and lakes. Even in south Georgia, where the country is generally level, the exemption of the higher portions of slopes adjacent to river valleys is quite common, and has its application not only to the peach crop, but to all fruits and vegetables subject to injury from late spring frosts.

Large Fields and Long Rows.

Mr. Bonham, secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, is a practical farmer and stock breeder, pork making being one of his specialties. To make profitably Mr. Bonham grows large quantities of corn to be fed with other food. His corn fields contain twenty-five acres each and are 110 rods long and about one-third that width. The corn is planted in check rows so it can be cultivated both ways. To illustrate the difference in cost of cultivating large and small fields Mr. T. D. Terry, who recently visited Mr. Bonham, tells in The Country Gentleman that one of these twenty-five acre fields can be cultivated the long way in three days, while the cross cultivation the short way takes four and a half days. The New England Farmer comments on the above, says: "In 1885 the cost of the corn in the crib, exclusive of land rent, was \$5.20 per acre, or nine cents per bushel. Including the rent of land the cost would be about \$13 per acre. And this is the same whether the crop be small. If 100 bushels are produced per acre the cost per bushel would consequently be only thirteen cents, while a crop of fifty bushels would cost twenty-six cents per bushel. The average yield through the country being only twenty-six bushels the cost must be about fifty cents per bushel. Large fields and long rows will do much to reduce the cost of this crop."

Dehorning Cattle.

As to dehorning cattle many opinions are given. Some few breeders think the practice will injure the propensity of dairy bulls. Others think dairy cows are so mild and gentle that they will do no injury with their horns. Others do not bring themselves to think that a hornless Jersey will look like a Jersey. The majority of breeders seem to agree that the horn is nothing but a weapon, of no use to an animal placed out of the herd or fighting, as all dairy cows should be. They would be ready to dehorn their cattle if it could be so arranged that all breeders would do it. The best time to destroy the horn, says Rural New Yorker, is while the animal is a calf. The operation is then no more painful than that of castration. Five years ago breeders would not think of such a thing as sawing the horns off their cows; now they are quite ready to admit that the horns are useless and could be readily and easily disposed of. The question is, where will the horns be in five years more at this rate of progression?

To Break a Horse from Turning Around.

Some horses have a habit, when frightened by strange objects which they meet upon the road of turning around so abruptly as to endanger the occupants of

the carriage if a four wheeled vehicle. Colts, when first harnessed, if driven to a certain point and turned around, often make upon repeating the trick every time they reach that particular spot. They generally turn in the same direction every time. The simplest remedy that we have ever heard of breaking up this habit is to take a light, strong bamboo fishpole, fasten the small end to the ring of the bit upon the side toward which the animal is accustomed to turn. Bring the other end of the pole back into the carriage. When the youngster attempts the turning feat, push upon the pole with sufficient force to prevent his carrying out his purpose. This may not work in all cases where the animal is fully grown, and has been addicted to the habit for a long time, but it will break up the habit in the majority of cases when taken in season.—American Cultivator.

Hedges in a New Position.

The introduction of barb wire fences has placed the business of planting hedges in a new position. It has rendered these less necessary, and at the same time more easily constructed and made more perfect. It was formerly necessary to select some low, thick growing tree or shrub, well armed with thorns, to make them effectual barriers, and for a time the most commonly planted kinds were the osage orange and the honey locust. The osage orange was too tender in many of the northern states, and the honey locust, while hardy, is straggling in growth, and requires continual cutting back to thicken it.

Now, with the use of barb wires, it is not necessary to select thorny plants. One of the best is the buckhorn, which formerly was not stout enough for a trustworthy barrier against cattle.



BARB WIRE AND HEDGE FENCE.

It is perfectly hardy, thick and hedge-like in growth, easily raised from seed, transplanted with facility, and, having an offensive taste, is not browsed by cattle. It is made into a strong barrier by stretching a barb wire along the top of the line of plants when they are a foot or two high, and when they have grown up and inclosed the wire, by stretching another a foot or more above the first. If necessary, a third wire may be used still higher; and as the hedge incloses these wires they are more securely held in their place than could be done by using a line of stakes, the temporary stakes having performed their service. For durability, the wire should be galvanized, not painted.

The privet would make an excellent hedge treated in this way were it not for the fact that it is occasionally winter killed in patches. The barberry is another plant which may be employed, and the seed properly treated will grow as freely as apple seed.

The illustration shows how a line of young Norway spruces are treated. They are represented about two feet in height, the first or lowest wire being already inclosed by them and the second one placed just above the tips. The third one will be reached in a year or two more. The hedge will need cutting back afterward to keep it within bounds—not sheared like a wall, but cut with a knife to give it a more uneven and natural surface.—Country Gentleman.

Facts Worth Knowing.

At the late New York dairy show not a single milking invention was on exhibition. The inference is that none have yet been invented which does the work like the human hand.

The favorite butter package appears to be a light round box, a number of which can be inclosed in a heavy iron round box or light crate.

A census taker of Ohio in 1884 found that in one township where no agricultural papers were taken the average price of butter was 10-2-3 cents. In another, where 214 papers were taken, the price of butter was 23-2-3 cents.

Oats and peas are an old time crop being revived nowadays.

Remember that seeds of pumpkins, cucumbers or melons cannot be relied upon to reproduce themselves exactly when planted side by side.

A Plant for Everybody.

The Freesia, a bulbous plant, is one that, according to the well known florist, Vick, will bloom in any window with the least care, and is therefore a plant for everybody. The flowers are pure white, with the exception of an orange yellow spot at the base of each of the lower divisions. These are very graceful in form, and with a rich and abundant foliage. The cut represents the flowers at about half size, the bulb at the left being about natural size.



FREEZIA—A PLANT FOR ALL.

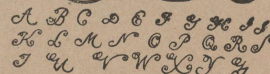
By potting the bulbs about the middle of September they can be brought into bloom for the Christmas holidays. A continuous supply of the flowers can be kept up through the winter by potting a few at interval, of two weeks all through the autumn.

The bulbs increase more than double every year. During the resting stage there is no better way to keep them than to leave them in the pots where they have bloomed, keeping them quite dry, for if they are moistened they will commence to grow.

The following directions are given in Vick's Magazine: A soil composed of loam, leaf mold and well decayed manure and a little sand, such as is commonly used in potting, is suitable; half a dozen bulbs can be set in a four inch pot, filling the soil about them to their tips, or just to cover them. Give water and set them in a cool place in the greenhouse, conservatory or window. They do not need much heat, a temperature of 55 degrees being plenty. They should be near the glass, and not be kept too close, but having air given frequently in favorable weather. About ten degrees more of heat can be allowed as the blossoming season approaches.

A Monogram Puzzle.

An ingenious and artistic contributor to St. Nicholas is responsible for this wonderful monogram, in which each of our readers can find all the initials of his or her own name. In other words, it contains every letter in the alphabet from A to Z.



A WONDERFUL MONOGRAM.

In order to be perfectly fair you are shown below the monogram a table of letters, which give an outline of every one as it is to be found in the surprising group.

Spring Clothes.

Seersucker spring suits for the millions at B. C. Evans Co.'s, Fort Worth.

Experience with Sorghum.

San Angelo Record.

Owing to the importance, strength, value and adaptability to our soil and climate, it is not vague to predict that sorghum is destined to become one of the leading factors in adding to and helping increase and augment our country's wealth.

There is no arbitrary or fixed rule to be laid down for its cultivation, especially in this section of country where farming is in such a crude state, so the suggestions that may follow are intended to apply only where farmers have no better way. The farm tools you now have on hand to work with, as well as the surrounding circumstances, must determine the best method for you to pursue; but the main and most important thing is to cause it to be done, no matter how.

Most if not all cane growers concede the fact that a warm sandy loam is the most favorable soil for sorghum, yet it should not be overlooked and forgotten that sorghum is a very hardy plant, will grow on nearly all classes of land, under the most unfavorable conditions, and rarely proves a complete failure. In short, it may be said in general that sorghum will thrive and do well on any land that will yield a fair crop of corn, both plants requiring similar soil and climate, nor is the cultivation very dissimilar.

The preparation of land for cane should be deep and thorough as in the case of corn. If this deep breaking can be done in the fall or winter, so much the better—has more time for disintegration and becomes charged with moisture and other fertile atmosphere elements. When the time for planting comes, say not sooner than the 15th of April, but the planting season may be continued until the 1st of June, lay off rows, straight, three feet wide, with a medium sized bull tongue plow; drill the cane seed (about four pounds good seed per acre) in the fresh opened furrow, followed immediately with a snug one-horse iron-toothed harrow which covers the seed evenly and leaves the row in good condition for subsequent cultivation. While this shallow harrow covering may be objected to, experience and observation have demonstrated the fact that cane seed should not be planted deep, nor any other kind of seed. It is a fact, perhaps not generally known to farmers, that the young plant can receive no nutriment from the soil till the leaves reach the surface and expand in the light and air, but is nourished by the plant food stored in the grain, and if planted too deeply this will be exhausted and the plant enfeebled before it comes up. When the young cane reaches the height of three or four inches, run around it with same bull tongue plow with which the rows were laid off. Later, as necessity may suggest, break out middles with a shovel plow. About ten days later the covering harrow might be run once to the row to advantage and benefit.

What might seem to be extra labor put in during the early stages of the growth of sorghum will be repaid amply in the increased production and value of the crop. It is very important to give the plant every encouragement during the early stages of its growth. This is the time to make the crop. After it has attained a height of 12 or 15 inches, it should not be plowed deep, as it would disturb and damage the roots. Cane is a voracious feeder, its roots penetrating two feet or more in the soil, (or subsoil) if not too compact. When three or four feet high it may be turned out if scrupulously clean, and will then take care of itself. Will say in regard to thinning, that depends very much on the use for which the cane is grown or is to be appropriated. If for forage, should be thinned at all, but should be grown thickly, as it will yield a greater quantity and better quality of feed; but if for the seed as well as forage it should be thinned or chopped out to three and four stalks to every ten inches or the space of a wide hoe; and about the

same if designed for manufacturing purposes. If for the latter purpose, it is important that all through the stages of the growth of the plant, suckers be kept down and removed, as they will sap the strength of the cane, rendering it less rich in saccharine matter, and the suckers contain very little of the element that enters the composition of syrup or sugar.

A few words in regard to planting cane on turf or first year's land, as there is getting to be a good deal of that done in this part of the country. The prevailing custom seems to be to plant as the ground is broken, say every alternate, third or fourth furrow. I think it a better plan to break the turf and drill the seed on top where two slices or cuts of turf join, then run a two-horse harrow over the ground same way it was plowed. While the harrowing does not disintegrate the turf much it causes the seed to settle down in the seams of the furrows, scratches a little loose earth over them and the first rain that comes brings them up readily. By this mode nearly all the seed come up, do so in a shorter time, and grow off much more vigorously than when plowed in. The turf should be turned very shallow and not be disturbed any more after planting, but should be encouraged to lie flat and level; hence the importance of harrowing the way the land was plowed, that the harrow may not derange or turn the turf over, as it serves as a mulch to keep the ground under it cool and prevent evaporation of moisture. The turf serves very little purpose other than a covering for the ground beneath; hence the utility of shallow breaking that the growing crop may have the benefit of all the surface soil possible. It will not pay to reduce turf to pulverization; it takes too long, too much work about it; the old tooth of time can masticate it much cheaper and much more effectually.

A few suggestions as to the best varieties of sorghum:

The Early Amber has of late years been grown more generally, hence considered the most popular. It is the earliest variety and very rich in saccharine matter. The Liberian, Early Orange, Honduras, Mastodon, Honey Top, White Mammoth and Link's Hybrid are all good varieties. The Early Amber, Early Orange and Liberian are perhaps best adapted to this latitude. We might mention a great many other varieties, all setting up claim to some peculiar merit.

Some of the uses and intrinsic value of sorghum:

It is said that from the earliest period of the world's history the different varieties of sorghum have been used as food for man and beast. It is now the principal grain food in Africa, in large sections of Asia, and is largely cultivated in Southern Europe. The seed is made into bread and mush for man, and the seed and leaves used for forage for horses, mules and cattle. In the United States, on account of the special attention given to the plant as a producer of syrup and sugar, its other merits have been overlooked or underestimated. Whilst here, for the most part, it is grown only for syrup or sugar, fully nine-tenths of the sorghum cultivated in the world is for the seed and leaves for food and forage.

Chemical analysis has demonstrated that the chemical composition of sorghum seed is substantially the same as that of corn, and experience has fully shown that for feeding and fattening purposes sorghum is fully the equal of corn and may be substituted for it. It is also established that the amount of sorghum seed that an acre will produce equals in quantity the corn that may be made from the same land, the seed and leaves then will alone well pay for the cultivation of sorghum, and as the time for cutting cane for syrup allows the seed to come to sufficient maturity the planter may have the stalks for syrup free of cost. When the value of sorghum is fully realized in its relation to food and forage it will be much

more widely planted than now in this country, the greater part of which is so well adapted to its successful cultivation.

Now, in consideration of the contingencies connected with general farming on lands not susceptible of irrigation in this arid section, it is certain that sorghum should be the leading crop of the country. It is the most certain, because of its adaptation to drouth. It yields more than anything else to the acre; it is the best stock provender that can be grown in such large quantities.

I will close this article or communication (already too long), by giving a scrap of personal experience, in which experiment the value of sorghum as forage was subjected to the severest test:

In November, 1884, I took a pair of oxen off the range and the ropes were not taken from their heads any more until the 15th of March, '85. During this intervening period I broke 32 acres of "turf," besides doing a good deal of miscellaneous work, tied them up every night and fed them exclusively on well-saved sorghum. Nor did those oxen eat a mouthful of anything else until the 1st of March, when my supply of cane began to run short, and supplemented the short or curtailed ration of cane with prickly pears. On the 15th of March I turned my oxen out on the range—fair beef. But this once, not a great while before I turned them out, I was returning from the town of Runnels, and upon meeting a certain gentleman he said: "If those were my oxen I would 'beef' them." When I said, "Would you kill the goose that lays the golden egg?" "Well," said he, "I would make sure of two golden eggs."

In short, the value of sorghum for forage, the seed, its syrup and sugar-producing qualities, cannot be overestimated or too much said in its favor.

WM. MANUEL,
San Angelo, Texas.

About Cow-Peas.

Editor Prairie Farmer: Having read Mr. Crosby's account of the cow-pea in the Prairie Farmer of May 28th, I would add that they are fed in very large quantities in the South to milch cows. Well do I remember when a boy, twenty years ago, going out in the barnyard where every day a large pot of the cow-peas were cooked and fed to the cows at the rate of a full bucket for each (if my memory does not fail me) at the time they were milked. In the city of Charleston, S. C., where I lived for nearly twenty years, up to March, 1886, they are used very largely by those keeping all the way from one to ten cows, and the price is rarely less than 85 cents a bushel of 60 lbs., and not infrequently as high as \$1.25 per bushel. They sell milk at 8 to 10 cents a quart, and many a woman makes a living at the business, men rarely even bothering with it. The beans are sold very largely for consumption, especially among the colored people, who seem to relish them very much early in the fall. There is a prepared dish called "Hop-in-John" made of cow-peas and rice with just enough fat bacon or lard to make it greasy, which is highly relished in the South by a great many white people as well as colored. Since coming to this Western country and moving to the present farm last September, I have frequently thought of the cow-pea for milch cows and spoken to my brothers about trying a few as an experiment. I have already had a pound of seed mailed me from my old home, and shall find out how they suit in this part of the country. I believe they will make as much milk as any kind of food. Where we lived the color has never seemed objectionable, though the white pea with the black-eye, called in the South "black-eye pea," usually commands a little more money than the common variety.

Floral, Kans. GEO. G. DAHNTE.

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

A Prairie Dog Exterminator.

L. W. Peck of the Montana Wool-Grower has invented a contrivance with which the prairie dog can be killed quickly and cheaply. Ranchmen and others are advised to try this smoke-gun, the description of which is given below. He says:

After trying traps and poison with indifferent success, I have settled to the exterminating of the prairie dog. I went to H. J. Wackelrin & Co. and had a pump made as follows: The body of the pipe is a joint of six-inch stove-pipe; across the bottom of this pipe is a perforated iron plate, which holds the straw that is placed in the chamber of the pump to keep it from getting down into the opening at the bottom of the funnel-shaped attachment at the end of the pipe. There is a piston, the bottom plate which is perforated, as in the partition. The upper plate has a valve in it, which opens when the piston is pulled up by the handle, and closes as it is forced down. There is a handle placed on the side of the pump, to hold by when in use. The pipe is filled about two-thirds full of straw, which is set on fire from the top. The piston is inserted and worked with a quick short stroke, until the smoke begins to puff out of the nozzle. The nozzle is then put down into one of the holes and dirt hoed up around it to keep the smoke from getting out. After giving the hole a good charge of smoke, the dirt is hoed over the opening to keep it from escaping. Ten days ago we filled in this way thirty holes, into some of which we saw as many as half a dozen dogs go. From the fact that not one of the holes has yet been opened, it is evident that all of those dogs were smothered.

A Chicago Lie.

A Dakotan and a Texas stockman who met in Chicago were disputing about the greatness of their respective districts, and among other things traded marvelous stories about the work of the wind in each locality. "How fast does a Texas norther blow?" asked the Dakotan at last.

"How fast? Well, the only thing that will measure it is lightning. When a Texas norther is coming they telegraph ahead, so that people can get under ground, but when it gets under good headway it will just about run a neck-and-neck race with the telegram. How fast's a Dakota blizzard?"

"O, you can't measure a blizzard. There's nothing like it. I've seen a blizzard shin a telegraph message right off the wires and carry it on ahead. I never saw but one the speed of which could be measured. There seemed to be something the matter with that one. It went rather slow, only 'bout a million miles a second, and we couldn't tell what was the matter with it until it went by, when we found it was dragging one those infernal Texas northers along behind."

Colorado Clipper.—When cattle were twenty dollars' round, nearly everybody wanted cattle. Now when they can be had for less than half the figure, hardly anybody wants cattle. When sheep were three or four dollars per head, nearly everybody wanted sheep. When they got down to a dollar, very few people wanted them, and those few were regarded as lunatics. Now that sheep are going up again, inquiry for them is on the increase. It will be same way with cattle. They are offered much below their intrinsic value, and therefore must go higher. Everybody admits this, but for some reason which we have never heard explained, they prefer to wait till they go up a few dollars before they buy. This is not true of everybody. Even now we know men who are straining their credit to the last notch in cattle and grass for them to eat. They will make the money that somebody else has lost, and will be called lucky. In this world, luck and sense are so very intimately blended that it is hard to draw between them the line of demarcation.

The Drouth in Iowa

Iowa is as much a sufferer from drouth as Texas was last year. W. I. Chamberlain, writing from the Iowa Agricultural college, depicts this doleful state of affairs in that state:

The drouth in Central Iowa continues unabated and fearful. Nothing like it ever occurred in Ohio, or before this in Iowa. Remember that the average annual rainfall both for Ohio and for Iowa (entire state) is about forty inches. Then learn that now for thirteen months (May 14, 1886 to May 14, 1887), our college record shows a total rain and snow fall of only 14.18 inches, and that more than half of that fell in snow, and thawed and ran off from frozen ground and did the soil no good, or else fell in the single month of September (nearly 5 inches), too late to do any Iowa crop any good except to revive the dead pastures for October; and you begin to understand our real distress. Think that less than 7 inches of rain fell in the nine agricultural months, May (half month), June, July, August, October and November, 1886, and March, April, May and half of June, 1887, and learn too that about half of that came in dribbles of less than one-fourth of an inch each, that all evaporated in our strong winds and fierce sun heat, and you just begin to take in the situation. There has been but one rain this spring that soaked in at all; that was a blessed rain of nearly 1 1/2 inches in April that laid the basis for what will yet be a fine crop of corn and oats if we get rains within two weeks. It is to me simply amazing that the corn can look so splendid as it now does wherever it was planted early and tilled well on fall plowed stubble land. On spring plowed corn stubble land too, it looks well, but on spring plowed turf, immediately adjacent on the college farm, and planted the same day by the same planter, not a single spear of corn has come up! We have planted four acres of ensilage corn, too, on spring plowed stubble, and have some twenty acres of part fall and part spring plowed turf, well harrowed and rolled and waiting for rain, so that we may plant more ensilage corn and sow Hungarian grass.

Our very best and richest bottom and upland meadows have not grass enough on them to catch and carry on a horse rake, if mown now. Clover under trees and in noon shade is from 6 to 12 inches high. Out of the shade it amounts to nothing. If ever a people was prepared to thank the Lord for rain it is the people of Central Iowa. Many of the best wells and nearly all the cisterns have gone dry. People are sinking their wells 100 and even 200 feet deeper. One well, half a mile from the college, has now reached a depth of nearly 300 feet and not found water. Our great college spring still stands the pumping of a steam engine six hours a day to supply the college, and would stand it the whole twenty-four if necessary. Several other good springs and wells still bless the college farm, stock and people. We live in hopes of rain.

The Agricultural Ant of Texas.

Ralph S. Tarr in American Agriculturist. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard!" never impressed me with such force as

when last summer I was watching the busy habits of the little creature known to the Texans as "Agriculturals." These insect farmers are probably, next to the bee, the most industrious animals that live. They sow and reap and garner and pass the winter in luxurious ease on the results of their summer's toil. I found the interesting creatures in Northern Central Texas, just on the border of the prairie country, and passed many hours watching their habits.

In early spring, when the sun has driven the chill from the soil, the ants come forth from their winter retreat in the ground and, after a few days of lazily basking in the sunshine, they wake up to the duties before them and one and all set to work. The remnants of the last year's crops still stand in the form of tall stems of grass, and the first work is to level these grassy forests. Day after day they toil with their undertaking. In a week, by the aid of the wind which blows the debris away, a circular space for several feet around the ant-hill has been cleared, and it looks remarkably like the clearings made by the American backwoodsman. The grass stumps project everywhere. Soon vegetation again springs up under the influence of the warm air and the early showers. Some Texans have told me that after removing the dead grass the agricultural ants carry seeds from their granaries and actually plant them, but I cannot verify this statement, for my observation did not commence until the insect farm was a mass of fresh, green sprouts. However, judging from the other habits of the creature, this does not seem unreasonable. These statements would appear to be still further borne out by the fact that on the clearing, one kind of grass, the "ant-rice," is by far the most common, while in the surrounding prairie it is very scattered.

After the crops have grown an inch or two, the insects work day by day removing weeds and all unprofitable growths. Not a thing excepting the ant-rice is allowed to grow on the clearing, and the steady, persevering work of the farmers is rewarded in the autumn by an excellent harvest. When the seeds are ripe the busiest season of the year has arrived. From morning until night the little workers steam out of their home in all directions, each returning with its load of a single seed and depositing it in the underground store house. I cut into one of these ant-hills to satisfy my curiosity and found there several pints of seeds. The little creatures had built a complicated series of store houses, one above the other, carrying the excavated earth to the surface. While I was at work with my destructive spade the utmost consternation and alarm pervaded the entire colony, and all rushed about in a frantic manner; when I had finished, the persevering creatures stoically surveyed the damage, and one and all turned to the work of repairing with such vigor that in a few days not a trace of the disturbance could be seen.

In gathering the seeds the ants take all that fall to the ground, and when no more can be found they climb to the tip ends of the grass stems and take every seed. When all have been gathered, they start out in various directions through the surrounding grass forest, going several hundred feet in intricate maze and always return with seeds. After the crop is all gathered the ants evidently have husking parties, for they stream out one by one each with a husk. The seeds when stored away are always cleaned. This is the way these marvelous creatures work, rivaling in their method and excelling in perseverance our most successful farmers, and doing it all with nothing but the tools which Nature has given them.

San Angelo Standard.—Col. M. Z. Smissen sold 161 head of corn-fed cattle averaging 1062 pounds, in Chicago on the 12th inst., at \$42.08 per head, making the transaction total the sum of \$6774.80.

PHILADELPHIA.

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DIAMOND

Prepared Roofing,**WATER-FROOF, FIRE-PROOF.**

Cheaper than Metal, and More Durable. For Flat or steep Roofs, in any Climate.

APPLIED BY ANYBODY RAPIDLY.

The Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition Associations Used Nearly 400,000 Square Feet on all their Buildings last year.

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Offer for sale at low prices on liberal terms

200-GRADE-HEREFORD COWS-200

One-half to fifteen-sixteenths thoroughbred; also, 12 thoroughbred registered Hereford Bulls, all range raised.

**TRADE AND FARM NOTES.**

The estimated California hay crop this year will be 80,000 bales, an increase over last year of 23,000 bales.

It is reported from New York that Armour is arranging to ship a large quantity of wheat out of the country.

The importation of American flour into the United Kingdom so far this year has largely exceeded last year.

A farm conducted by a pickling house has seventy-five acres of horseradish growing in one spot in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Wheat in store in the Northwest at the latest accounts: Minneapolis, 4,210,339 bu.; St. Paul, 725,000 bu.; Duluth, 8,040,500 bu.

France imported, during the year 1886, 44,426,500 bushels of wheat, of which 11,058,000 came from the United States.

The bureau of statistics reports the exports of breadstuffs during the month of May, 1887, at \$13,181,877, against \$13,548,543 for May, 1886.

A small wheat crop and a late harvest are expected in France, as well as in other parts of continental Europe. In Great Britain the outlook is not promising.

Though American corn is the best in the French market, its prospects there are greatly damaged by corn of an inferior quality from the region of the Danube, which is offered, for the present at least, at a much lower figure.

The French apple crop last year amounted to only 22,789,567 bushels, against 54,848,750 bushels in 1885. With three exceptions last year's crop was the poorest in ten years.

The aggregate exports of hog products for seven months from November 1 is 2 per cent. in excess of last year, meats falling 8,606,000 pounds short, and lard gaining 17,753,000 pounds.

Chicago Statement of the visible supply of grain June 18: wheat, 41,217,000, a decrease of 894,000 bu.; corn, 11,770,000, a decrease of 745,000 bu.; oats, 3,012,000 bu., a decrease of 173,030 bu.; rye, 2,450,000 bu., a decrease of 8,000 bu.; barley, 148,000 bu., a decrease of 20,000 bu.

The new French wheat tariff raises the former tariff of 15.8 to 26.3 cents per bushel on all wheat imported into France. This is 6.3 cents per bushel higher than the American duty on the same grain, and yields the French gov-

ernment a revenue of about \$14,300,000 per annum.

The export movement of wheat from Atlantic ports week before last was the largest during the crop year now nearly closed, with but one exception, last August—making an aggregate of 3,964,000 bushels, flour included, against 3,190,000 the preceding week, and 2,555,000 for corresponding week last year.

Mexico is rapidly increasing in the production of grain and will soon be self-reliant on that score. Of corn there was exported to Mexico from the United States for the month of August, 1885, \$80,845 worth, and for the same month of 1886, but \$43,602, a ratio of decline which is extending to the exportation of other crops to that country.

The Liverpool Review makes the following hit on grain gambling: Comparing the statistics of the wheat trade, as to the position of the article five years ago and at the present time, it is found that, although there was a much larger quantity in store, on passage and in sight five years ago, the price was about 15s per quarter higher than to-day. To what cause are we to attribute the decline in price? Not to overproduction, for we have smaller stocks. Not to wheat, for we got no more last year than usual. In the opinion of many in the trade the drop is caused mainly by the ravages of the "bears." These gentlemen who sell other people's property without their consent, and endeavor to reap where they have not sown, have, it would appear, occasioned serious losses both to farmers and millers.

Mexican Lands.

Mr. J. P. Wates is constantly riding through Northern Mexico in his search for horses, consequently he has unequalled facilities for inspecting the best ranch lands. Parties wishing to buy any kind of land in the "coming country" should correspond with him.

Address, J. P. WATES Co.
506 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas.

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.

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

WHAT THE FARMERS SAY.

Where Our Bread Comes From and the Prospect for Another Twelve Months.

Just at this season of the year the country, not excepting, even, the delicately termed bulls and bears, whose ways are not at all times above the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," are now on tiptoe to know the exact outlook for biscuit for another 12 months.

To get some practical points on the subject the STOCK JOURNAL people took a walk Monday among the mill men and the farmers, who, many of them, are now engaged in delivering on our city market the result of this year's crop. The following expressions were elicited:

J. O. Lewis, near Dallas: "We have just threshed, and find that our wheat averages 28 bushels to the acre."

The Messrs. Huffman, Mike, Joe and Jonas, near Frankfort: "Sir, we have been in Texas for 33 years, and our wheat is better this year than we ever had before; in fact, never saw anything like it. Corn and cotton present so far an equally favorable showing. Our oats averaged from 60 to 70 bushels per acre, and I think the crops in the community generally will compare favorably with ours."

Hon. J. C. Rugel, Mesquite: "The wheat in our community I think will make an average of 20 bushels to the acre. Corn and cotton never better, and oats fine."

J. T. Conner, near Dallas: "We have an average crop of wheat, and corn and cotton are good."

Ben Brandenburg, Cedar Hill, public thrasher: "Thus far the average has been about 25 bushels to the acre."

George Canada, East Dallas: "My wheat made an average of 22 bushels to the acre."

W. J. Coyle, Farmers Branch: "The wheat in our neighborhood will average from 10 to 25 bushels to the acre; corn and cotton medium."

J. F. Wells, Richardson: "The wheat in the neighborhood will turn out from 10 to 25 bushels to the acre; corn and cotton very good."

W. M. McCommas, Pleasant View: "Our average will be somewhere between 12 and 25 bushels to the acre."

J. Morgan, Trinity Mills: "The yield in our vicinity runs from 14 to 20 bushels to the acre. Corn and cotton better than for several years."

J. C. Smith, Letott: "I had in 45 acres, and it averaged me a little less than 43 bushels to the acre. I think the crop generally will run from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre."

M. M. Miller, Grand Prairie: "Very little sown, but it will render an average of about 10 or 12 bushels to the acre."

W. P. Cochran, Letott: "Had in about 19 acres, which averaged 40 bushels to the acre."

S. F. Husted, Duncanville: "The community will average about 23 bushels to the acre."

W. F. Sliger, Duncanville: "Mr. Husted gave you about the correct figure."

We next visited the Todd mills. Said the manager: "It is a difficult matter to speak, even approximately, about the average; for instance, a farmer in

this morning has an average of 19½ bushels to the acre; Capt. Carruth's went up to 25 bushels an acre; another reports 15, and still another 20, and so it goes, you see; yet it is safe to argue that we have the heaviest crop ever grown in the state—a great deal more sown than at any previous period. The average in the western part of the state is not so good—materially less. Advices from Weatherford fix the average of Parker county at 12 bushels. From Abilene we have a showing of from 12 to 15 bushels, and from Waco the same figures are received. Then, in the north—Collin and Grayson counties—the figures run from 20 to 25 bushels. We are now paying 75 cents, a decline of 2½ cents since the opening of the market. We now grind about 2000 bushels a day, and will increase the amount to 2250 in a few days. Yes, we need an elevator badly. It would be a general blessing. You see, our storing capacity will shortly be swamped, and the farmers as a rule have no granaries. As much as has been said against Dallas as a market, it is the best in reach to-day."

J. P. Rauch of the Empire mills was next met: "It is the best crop for years, and will make, upon an average, from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre."

Mr. Rush, a large planter just across the Trinity from Dallas: "I will have an average of about 30 bushels to the acre."

The harvest, it may be said, is in full blast all over the county—the reports given being confined to the county crop—and from these reports it is safe to say that the granaries this year will be full, and flour should at no time be sold at an extortionate figure. The land is blessed with plenty for bread purposes, and with another good rain we will have plenty of corn and cotton, and what state can say more? Texas is not a bad place to live.

For Faster Stock Trains.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 12, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

Inclosed find \$1.50, renewal of subscription to STOCK JOURNAL weekly edition. We are sorry you did not notify us in advance, so that we need not have missed a number of your paper, which we value highly.

What writing we wish to call your attention to a matter which vitally concerns the stock interest of your state, viz: better time for stock trains. It is of vastly more importance to reduce time than rates of freight. With careful trainmen stock trains could be run at 25 miles per hour with safety. We would much prefer an addition of \$10 per car to the rate of freight if it would secure such a run.

The greatest loss of time occurs from loose management, entirely avoidable, and general want of promptness.

We think that in case of live stock it is entirely within the province of congress to prescribe the minimum rate of speed at which stock trains may be run between feeding points, and we think that proper efforts made with members who represent the stock interest would secure the needed legislation.

The interstate bill will be amended at next session and this matter should be agitated at that time.

It is a matter which concerns everyone, shipper and consumer alike. Show the loss of weight resulting from the length of time consumed, needless, on the way to market, and that the waste and consequent deterioration in quality of tissues depend much more on the time stock are on the cars than on the distance run, and that this waste

is not repaired nor perceptibly checked by rest and feeding on the way.

In short, make a scientific study of the matter and lay the result before your readers and the world.

The matter is of great economic importance and would at once command attention.

HOLSTEIN BROS.

Ike Clanton Killed.

The following is an account of the killing of Ike Clanton, one of the last of the cattle thieves of the Southwest and who has been a terror to people of Arizona and Western New Mexico for many years.

"Stockmen" throughout Arizona and Southern New Mexico will rejoice to hear that the notorious Ike Clanton has at last been killed. He was recognized by the officers of both territories as the leader of one of the hardest gangs of frontier desperadoes ever organized. It is reported that there are twenty-five of his gang still holding forth on Blue creek, Arizona, some distance north of Clifton, among them the noted Nick Ware. The particulars of the killing of Clanton we learn from Joe E. Sheridan, who returned on Tuesday from an experting trip to Clifton and vicinity. It seems that officers with warrants for the arrest of Clanton learned that he was making Peg-leg Wilson's ranch on the Blue his rendezvous. They succeeded in getting close to the house without being seen by their man or any of his desperate band, when they hailed the occupants of Peg-leg's house. Clanton was the first man to come to the door when he was asked to surrender to the officers. He immediately started to throw his gun down upon them, but before he had time he was shot dead by one of the officers.

The killing of Clanton rids the southwest of one of the most daring and treacherous desperadoes of the day. He has stolen many hundred head of stock from the ranchmen of the southwest during the past seven or eight years, and been connected with many a stage robbery, murdering one or two of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messengers to gain the booty sought. At one time, several years ago, with the Earp boys and Doc Holliday, Clanton, his father and brothers, had things pretty much their own way around Tombstone, Camp Thomas and other Arizona towns, but the gang got at loggerheads over the division of ill-gotten spoils and commenced killing each other, thus saving the officers a duty they did not care much to undertake. Officers and citizens generally should keep a sharp lookout for the balance of the gang known to be located on the Blue. They claim that it will require a strong force of men to even capture or rout them, as the country they now occupy is impracticable for any human being but men of their stripe, and they will not give it up without a desperate struggle. This they have avowed."

We clip these interesting items from the Mobeetie Panhandle:—A herd of graded bulls, Herefords and Shorthorns, one, two and three-year-olds, passed here last Thursday going north. The herd numbered 211 head, and is to be delivered on the Neutral strip on contract. There was also with the outfit a bunch of forty horses, to be delivered at the same place. The herd was from the Goodnight ranch.

M. C. Swan, L. F. and F. H. Badger and L. Light passed through town yesterday morning, en route to Palo Duro creek, Hansford county, where they will probably settle and grow to the Panhandle. The Messrs. Badger and Light have with them 1200 head of cattle and fifty horses. They are from Mason county. A herd of 2300 head of steers passed this point last Friday going north. They were from one to four years old, belonging to the Rayner Cattle company, and were en route from the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos to some point in Dakota. They were in charge of J. D. Gaugy.

CHARBON AMONG CATTLE.

An Official Opinion From the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The following letter, received by Mr. Charles N. Eley of Smith's Point, Chambers county, Tex., in response to one written by him to the chief of the bureau of animal industry, at Washington, will prove interesting to stockmen of the section affected by the animal disease referred to:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, June 11.—Mr. Charles N. Eley, Smith's Point, Texas—Sir: Your letter of the 6th inst. in regard to a disease of live stock in your county is at hand. I have no doubt but that the disease is "charbon," as your people have already decided. The department would be very glad to make further investigations of this disease, but at this time it is so overwhelmed with the work in connection with contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle that we are unable to detail anyone for such investigations.

Charbon has already been investigated many times by different persons, and any studies designed to secure further information in regard to it must necessarily be very thorough and extended over a considerable period of time.

No form of medical treatment has so far proved of much value. The most promising is perhaps quinine in connection with the mineral acids, such as nitro-muriatic acid. In place of the quinine the amorphous salt called "chinoside" may be used in larger doses. It is much cheaper, and has about the same effect. Where there are so many animals, however, it is a very difficult and costly matter to treat them.

The disease is contracted from impure and stagnant water and from low and wet pastures. So long as stock run upon such pastures and have such drinking water it is impossible to prevent the disease, and heavy losses will be sustained in seasons that are favorable to the progress of the malady. If the animals can be put on higher and better drained pastures and given pure running water to drink, I think the disease will soon disappear. I presume, however, from the location of your county, that it is impossible to make a suitable change of pasture, and hence see no way of preventing the ravages of the disease. Very respectfully,

D. E. SALMON,
Chief of Bureau.

The Clarendon Land and Investment Company.

Tascosa Pioneer.
The Clarendon Land, Investment and Agency company is a land and cattle institution owned by English stockholders and managed for a number of years by Mr. L. H. Carhart. The stock purported to embrace 25,000 head of cattle and a large tract of land in Donley and attached counties. Latterly the Englishmen seem to have mistrusted something in the management or perhaps only wished to show their right to keep informed, and a man has been sent over to investigate the business and institute a count of the cattle, etc. The count commenced this week, managed by John Farrington, and there is no doubt that the truth of the number actually held by them will be arrived at. Rumors are flying, but in advance of any report from the count, comments or predictions would be premature. Mr. Carhart has always been held in high esteem, and a man's character is not to be impeached just for the fun of it. When the cattle are shown up or are not shown up, when the business is shown to be as represented or explanations are not forthcoming, it will be time to discuss appearances. Much attention is directed that way just now, and results are watched for.

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No cure after first day's use. Marvellous cures. Treatise and 2¢ trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 351 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEEDS AND INSECTS.

Cabbage Moths—Canada Thistles—
Entomological Education.

It has been asserted, and I believe it, that more than half the labor and risks attending the cultivation of the average farm crops arise from the presence of weeds and insect pests. These get their hold on the premises generally before the farmer learns their true character. The majority of them, too, are imported. They steal along the highways and spread over the fields. The Hessian fly has become almost universal. The reason favoring this curse is found in every wheat-growing district. It came to this land in the forage supplied to the Hessian troops employed by the British, thus entailing a curse worse than tax on tea.

The cabbage moth made its first ravages on Long Island, destroying profits of gardeners and damaging them to the extent of a half million in a single year. The gardener did not recognize in the insignificant moth flitting about innocently in the sunshine, and lighting on his cabbage plants, an enemy that was to destroy his crop and business. After the destruction came he began to study the habits of the new curse, and too late found that the little things had become an irrepressible host.

The Canada thistle and amaranthus reflexus, or red root, are foreigners, whose true character could not be known at sight. They have come to stay. They get a hold and keep it, and spread from farm to farm. They go in the flight of the birds, in the covering of cattle and sheep, and the tens of thousands of bushels of seeds that are sent broadcast over our fertile land. These are but examples of the unknown numbers of persistent pests of the insect world and vegetable kingdom.

The farmer and gardener, single-handed, cannot cope with them. He cannot fence so high, or cultivate so carefully, but they will surround him and invade every foot of his soil. They come at first, as innocent, good-looking little visitors, too feeble to arouse hostility. They are not routed at once, as they would be if their true nature and mission were known.

It has occurred to us that here is a work for the department of agriculture to begin, and to be seconded in every board of agriculture in the land. Books and writers may describe these minute curses never so accurately, yet these innocent-looking things will not be recognized from the descriptions of the naturalist, the botanist and entomologist. Their work is good and most necessary, but to be efficient, every farmer and gardener and their wives and children must become intelligent readers before they can recognize these new pests as the ones scientifically described.

We need object lessons. The German government caught the idea when they feared an invasion of the fatherland with the decem lineata, our own potato beetle. That every man, woman and child who worked in the garden or field might recognize the foe at first sight, and set the heel upon him, the government had faithful, exact life-like pictures of the potato beetle scattered all through the land. The pictures were made of exact colors and size of the beetle. They showed him up in all stages of development, from egg to larva, from the larvae to full-grown beetles, and placed them on the potato plant and on the ground in natural position. Then followed written descriptions of habits, time of appearance, and how to destroy them. Every German was taught to destroy the curse at sight.

In every schoolroom and every public house or building and in every farmhouse these cuts and instructions could be seen. Every child in Germany doubtless knows enough of this beetle now to know what is best to do with him. The potato beetle was welcomed with bloody hands to a hospitable grave on German soil. Just so

should we welcome every foreign weed or insect or sparrow that puts in appearance here. Had Americans been as well and promptly informed of the nature and appearance of the Hessian fly, and what to do with it, can it be supposed that the curse would have become so universal?

Our government cannot expend our money more wisely than by furnishing such information. It is not enough to have a volume of heavy reading matter illustrated by a few cuts go out as dead matter, dead because too late.

American Style of Horses.

The successful merchant is the man who first recognizes, and then supplies, the market he deals in. With this true fact before us, seemingly few breeders know their market requirements, or if known, the needed objects are not offered. The breeding of thoroughbred horses has passed into the hands of a few enterprising men, lovers of racing, who have ransacked three continents to procure sires and dams worthy of their great undertaking. The courage of these breeders has been crowned with success. They knew their market, and they supplied it. The trotting interests are likewise well looked after, and the American trotter, a horse per se created, and we can honestly add, perfected, in his native land, asks no outside strain of blood to maintain or improve his standing as a first-rate light harness horse. With these two families, and the various breeds of heavy draft horses, the record of satisfaction ends; as yet the United States cannot boast other useful families with distinctive race qualities. The annual importation of sires goes on, and the careful observer sees with satisfaction a vast general improvement in the horses performing the daily work of our large cities, but a dreary want in the individual classes. We take the stand that while the farmer thinks he wants, and sometimes fondly believes he has, a general purpose horse, there is no such animal on this planet, and still less, a sire for general purposes. It is looking for the union of opposite qualities that has retarded, in the United States, the formation and full development of various types of horses, suited for our diverse and constantly varying necessities.

Recently horseback riding has become the fashion, yet it would be very difficult to select a score of safe, steady, good-looking, even-tempered saddle-horses, within the confines of our great metropolis. This lack is also felt in single harness horses, when power and temper and much style are required. A medium class of horses, suited for moderate work in double harness, is fairly represented. At this time, the express companies possess the best class of heavy harness horses to be found, and to obtain these animals, their agents are out all over the country searching for young, sound, well-broken horses. These horses, though useful, with a fair share of good looks, are not one-fifth what they could be raised to by judicious selection and careful crossing.

When the breeder seeks to create a family, his first care must be to place his stock on land suited to their peculiarities. Saddle-horses are best reared on broken, hilly ground, for the habit of sure-footedness it insures. Harness horses require for their development a rolling country, the moderate irregularities of which give good knee action, and render them able in after days to cheerfully breast a hill. On no account should a rich, deep, alluvial soil be chosen to breed saddle horses on. Having secured a desirable tract of land, the breeder next must decide what class of horses he intends to produce; if saddle horses, the sire should be an Anglo-Arabian; color, dark bay, dapple brown or black; in conformation the build should be close-knit, the head handsome, with the dish-face of the Arab; the ears small and pointed, the eyes prominent and full of intelligence; the forehead wide, the muzzle

so small that he could drink from a tumbler, the neck long and graceful, cut in at the throatle; this will insure his get against being pullers; the lips, when at rest, firmly closed; the back short and straight, the withers rather low and round, the fore-arm and hind-quarters muscular; the ribs deep, the knees large and flat, the crown bone short, the fore-leg measuring at least eight inches and a half under the knee, the height not to exceed fifteen hands, three inches, the horse well broken, and ridden in difficult ground. A stepple-chaser would be the most desirable of all thoroughbreds, as his education would be transmitted to his progeny, in so far as that they would be more readily taught than other horses. The dams should be selected for stoutness of constitution, docility of temper, perfect soundness and abundant good looks; highly, but not clean bred. The sire, to produce stately harness horses, should also be thoroughbred; for heavy harness work, sixteen hands would not be too high, when combined with due size and symmetry of form. The first cross of such a sire from clean-bred Clydesdale or Percheron mares, gives excellent results; the second cross on these half-bred fillies, the sire being also thoroughbred, produces three-quarter bred beauties of much substance, and abounding in good qualities. To create a type and preserve its best features, is easier and more remunerative than to do as farmers generally do, viz: breed for general purposes, because it is cheap and easy.

Interstate Land Company.

Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

A regular meeting of the stockholders of the Interstate Land company was held at the office of Childs & Hadley, this city, Tuesday, and formally elected the following officers:

President—Charles Goodnight.

Vice-president and general manager—Newton B. Childs.

Second vice-president—Thomas Carney.

Assistant general manager—Orville H. Nelson.

Secretary and treasurer—J. F. Hadley.

Assistant secretary—John L. Jeron.

Directors—Charles Goodnight, Newton B. Childs, J. F. Hadley, Thos. Carney, O. H. Nelson, S. F. Neely, T. B. Bullene.

Attorneys—B. F. Butler, Boston; A. B. Bright, New York; Hon. Alexander Graves, W. V. Childs, A. S. Everest.

It was decided at Thursday's meeting to begin action to establish the claims of the company to the land in question. Suits will be instituted in the United States courts of Colorado and New Mexico some time during the latter part of this month, and a meeting of the attorneys will be held in Kansas City in about two weeks to make the final arrangements for the legal proceedings.

The directors discussed the criticism made by Land Commissioner Sparks and others, in which it was charged that the Interstate Land company was using their claim to the grant as a means to force settlers to pay large sums for quit-claim deeds. As a result of this discussion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, The Interstate Land company has not made any quit-claim deeds or other evidences of title, and has made no compromise with any person or persons occupying any part of the territory claimed by the Interstate Land company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no officer or member of this company has any authority to make any compromise, give quit-claim deeds or any other evidence of title until the company shall have legally established its title to the same in the courts."

Milton King 504 Main street, sells Pure drugs, fancy toilet articles, etc. prescriptions a specialty.

SALES AND TRANSFERS.

Henry Burns bought 1000 head of muttons from Rhody Bros. of Sabinal, for \$1.85 per head.

Henry Burns bought 500 muttons of H. W. Trimblett, Kerrville, for \$1.75 a head, delivered in San Antonio.

Durant Bros., Presidio county, sold 1200 head of one and two-year-old steers to parties in the Panhandle for \$7 and \$10 per head.

Del Dewees bought 300 head of mares of the Laureles ranch, Nueces county, and sent them to his Wilson county ranch.

J. W. Murchison of Tom Green has sold 800 head of steers to be delivered at Toyah, at \$12 for twos and \$17 for threes and up.

J. M. Kuhen sold to Protection Horse company of this city a pair of bay horses for C. C. Harris. The price paid was \$500.

Gonzales Gazette.—I. N. Dismukes sold this week to Thad Miller of Seguin, 80 beeves for New Orleans market, at \$30.50 per head.

I. A. Dewees recently bought 300 head of mares and 200 head of young mules of C. E. Hicks, and put them into his Karnes county pasture.

J. M. Kuhen sold to the Llano Cattle company 25 head of saddle horses at \$37.50 each; and to L. Verbruyck 50 head of mares at \$25 per head, to go to Illinois.

It is reported that George Kniffa of Fayette county has bought the Terry O'Neal ranch in Uvalde county. Terms as yet unknown, but will be given as soon as they can be ascertained.

W. W. McIlhany & Co. sold for Jefferson, Miller & Mertz of Erskine, Texas, 804 muttons at \$3.75, and 413 culls at \$3.25. These gentlemen are enterprising and successful sheep raisers.

Maddox & Co. sold to Mr. Peters one mule for \$150; one pair of mules to the Fort Worth Ice company for \$260; one bull and heifer, Herefords, to Mr. Smith of Crockett for \$125; two heifers, Durhams, for \$75 to M. G. Ellis of Tarrant county; and one bull to L. L. Tomkies of Louisiana for \$40.

Among the things most earnestly wished for around and about Dallas, is a good soaking rain. Cotton, however, is not needy yet, but many corn crops will be seriously damaged if we are not thus favored at an early day. The farmers tell us that the chintz bugs are making their appearance in numerous places.

Col. W. C. Young, president of the Llano Cattle company of Fort Worth, ranching in the Yellow House canyon, is back from the ranch. The company sold and delivered to parties on the Canadian river 1400 one and two-year-old steers, at \$16.25 per head for the twos and \$10 per head for the yearlings. A herd of 1000 beeves was started to the Indian Territory to pasture.

G. H. Connell of Sweetwater says the country about his town, to within ten miles, looks promising, having good crops, but within the prescribed limits it is very dry. The gentleman sold recently 600 head of twos and threes at \$12 and \$17. He fixes as the values in his country, for ones, \$7 @ \$8; for twos, \$10 @ \$11; and threes run from \$15 to \$16, and very few are being sold.

To the Afflicted.

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

The History of Corn.

The word corn is perhaps of Saxon origin, and signifies the grain or seed of plants used for making bread. According to the European use of the word there are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, millet, rice, maize and peas, lentils, etc., each of which has its peculiar qualities of usefulness. In this country the term is applied to maize or Indian corn only.

Much has been written on the origin of this grain. Bonafous, in his *Histoire Naturelle du Maïs*, expresses the opinion that it came originally from Asia. Mr. J. Crawford, who resided nine years in Japan, says it had been cultivated in the Asiatic Islands under the equator from a very ancient period, and thence it was carried to China, and from there to India and Turkey.

Gerarde, in his *Natural History of Plants*, written in 1597, under title "Turkey Corn," describes seven kinds, and a different kind called "Corne of Asia." While both these authors claim that maize came first from Asia, they admit that after the discovery of the new world it was reintroduced from there into Europe.

Humboldt and other reputable travelers and writers controvert its eastern origin, and do not hesitate to declare that it originated solely in America. In proof they cite the following facts: No ancient writer has noticed it, neither has it ever been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus or pyramid; nor is it represented in any ancient Eastern painting, sculpture or other work of art.

Joan de Cuba, who wrote the "Ortas Sanitatis," as late as 1491, the year before Columbus landed on American soil, makes no mention of it; but Vega, one of the earliest Peruvian historians, says that the palace gardens of the Incas were profusely ornamented with maize in gold and silver, with all the spikes, grains, stalks and leaves, and that representations of it have been found in ancient burying places in that country. These are strong proofs not only of the wealth of the Incas, but of the high estimation in which this important grain was held by the ancient Peruvians.

The preponderance of testimony is in favor of the position that maize is indigenous to America, and that it had been cultivated long and extensively by the natives before the discovery of the Western continent. In further proof of its American origin it may be stated "that it is still found growing in a wild state from the Rocky mountains in North America to the humid forests of Paraguay, where instead of having each grain naked, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is covered with glumes or husks."

It is by nature a tropical plant, but its flexibility enables it to acclimate readily in any suitable soil from the equator to the 45th degree parallel, and in favored situations 50 degrees, North, and to the 24th degree parallel south. But as it changes latitude it also changes somewhat in character, and new varieties are often obtained by these climatic changes.

The plant is tender and most sensitive to atmospheric influences. At every stage of its growth, from the time the plumule appears above ground until it is fully ripe, frost will kill it—and we all know from experience how essential warm nights are to insure rapid growth.

Because of the cool, damp atmosphere of the island, corn will not mature in England. In Brittany the grain seldom ripens but it is a profitable crop for fodder, yielding on the sandy soil of that province much larger crops of rough food than either clover or lucerne.

Maize is more or less extensively cultivated in Mexico, the West Indies, most of the South American states, France, Spain, Portugal, and Southern and Central Europe generally; Western Africa, India, China, Japan, Aus-

tralia, the Sandwich Islands, the Azores, the Madeiras, and numerous other ocean isles. Its preference is a deep, rich, warm, dry soil, hence we find it most at home in the fertile plains of the United States, especially those in the Mississippi basin, for here we find the greatest production in this country.

An ellipse 900 miles long, from east to west, and 600 miles wide, north to south, with Springfield, Ill., as its center, will inclose an area on which is produced about three-fourths of the crop of the United States, the annual yield varying from 1,200,000,000 to 1,500,000,000 of bushels.

The total production of the United States for 1884 was 1,936,176,000 bushels, of which 1,503,888,000 bushels were produced in the thirteen states lying altogether or chiefly within the lines of the ellipse, and 432,288,000 bushels in the remaining states and territories.

The first successful attempt of the English to cultivate corn in North America was in 1608, on James river in Virginia.

The corn crop of this country in 1840 was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels, an increase of 56 per cent. The increase of yield of 1884 over that of 1850 was 1,343,000,000 of bushels or 227 per cent.

Scarecrows.

The editor of a contemporary gives his experience with scarecrows as follows. It may be worth while trying by farmers whose corn-fields are subject to the depredations of crows:

"The plan that we have tried ourselves is a very simple one, and we have never known it fail when tried as soon as the corn was planted. It consists in driving in stakes that will be about four feet high when in position in various parts of the field, and in stringing from one to the other of these some kind of white-colored twine and leaving it there till the field is ready to cultivate, taking care that the string does not become so distended as to reach the ground. Twenty cents' worth of twine just strong enough so that it will not snap asunder, will suffice for a ten-acre field. The secret of the efficacy of this plan we do not pretend to be able to give, as we are not versed in the brainular structure of crows and the relations between this structure and the manner in which external objects act upon them; but some say that the crows fancy it is a snare set for them. Whatever they may think of, the plan has always been effective when adopted in our Riverside fields, and we presume crows are not more wise in other localities."

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.

CHAS. H. FRY.

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clocks.**SILVERWARE, ETC.,****311 Houston St., Max Elser's old stand,****FORT WORTH, TEXAS.**

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

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

Manufacturer of the celebrated

**SILVER-LOAF****Baking Powder,****FORT WORTH, TEX.****AN OFFER WORTHY ATTENTION**

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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 on which to build. Handsomely illustrated. Published monthly by True & Co., Augusta, Maine, at 50 cents per year.

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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.

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).

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.

THE STATE FAIR.

In Exhibit Thrice Eclipsing the Past.

It will be gratifying, perhaps, as well as a matter of news, to the public generally through the state, to know that the coming Dallas State Fair and Exposition this fall is assuming proportions far in advance of last year's exhibit. A comprehensiveness commensurable with the extensive and varied resources of our state, seems to have engrafted itself into the executive work, and everything moves with an eye to metropolitenism in bulk and detail.

The seed sown last year in the way of newspaper advertising proves to have been about the wisest and most judicious outlay in the furtherance of the certainly great and expanding enterprise. For months, already, orders have been coming in from manufacturers through the East calling for space upon which to place exhibits, many of them expressing the desire to erect handsome and costly buildings, entirely at their own expense. It is certainly a pleasing outcome to what in an earlier day seemed to promise results so meager and trivial as to debilitate and throttle the pride and ambition of every citizen who by either money or labor had given impetus to the enterprise. That there is to be one great, grand and central state fair—an annual exhibit of Texas, wonderful and varied resources, giganticly supplemented with the fruits and labors of the mechanical and inventive genius of the foundries and factories of the New World, on Texas soil, and at Dallas, is universally conceded by all who are conversant with the natural and inevitable following of fixed and determined causes.

These unmistakable evidences of expansion and the importance attached to the coming show necessitated, in the judgment of the board of arrangement, the enlargement of the grounds by purchase of a handsome tract of twenty-five acres, adjacent on the West, which has been done. The separate departments of exhibit will now all be enlarged to meet the demands for space, and the work has fairly begun.

President James Moroney and Capt. dney Smith, secretary, have about rmanently opened their offices on e grounds, and are busily engaged in apping out the methods and plans ich are to determine results.

A new and pleasing feature, suggested perhaps by the enlargement of the ounds, and the manifest growing ad important interest attaching, is the ddition of a

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

While such a valuable accession cannot be looked upon as a certainty at this period of the work, it may be regarded at least as among the exceeding probabilities. Its feasibility is being seriously considered and figured on by those in the foreground, whose duty it is to select and multiply the attractions for the coming multitude.

Said a prominent citizen on the grounds, who is in a position to know: "The initial efforts in the establishment of this department will, of course, be confined to the gathering of speci-

mens peculiar to Texas, such as the native deer, antelope, elk, buffalo, primeval long-horn Texas steer, mountain lions, panthers bear, wolves, etc., with an aquarium division made up from the gulf coast, including the alligator and shark, conspicuous elements in the annals of tropical literature. Then would come the additions we see at the St. Louis fair and a limited number of other points, such as the monkeys, lions, tigers, elephants, hyenas, and so on, ad infinitum. Of course, the thorough planting of this department will be attended with heavy expense and some disappointments, but it is destined whether in its fullness at our next show or not, to become a distinctive and prominent feature among the attractions of this great Southwestern show; why, we can have it here just as well as at St. Louis, or anywhere else."

GEOLOGICAL HALL.

Another new feature of the exposition is a grand octagonal geological hall, to be constructed principally of iron, so the lovers of the curious and scientific truths can feast their eyes upon nature's formations, her compounds, growths of inanimate matter. This will be under the supervision of Prof. Cummings.

FLYERS ON THE GROUNDS.

The JOURNAL representative made a tour of the grounds Tuesday and was surprised to learn that there were from 30 to 50 representative horses on the grounds, most of which were under a permanent course of training for the occasion in store.

J. W. Jacobs is here with a fine array from an illustrious ancestry, pedigreed to the mark, combining in their make-up the best bloods of the Hambletonians, the Mambrinos, the Clays, the Abdallahs and so on.

W. T. Campbell, whom everyone knows, is on the grounds with his usually excellent representatives of the turf, and when "the band begins to play" he will explain precisely just "what we are here for."

Henry T. Bachelor, another popular and noted representative of the turf, is present with a full quota, and will be heard from in a stentorian voice, when the train comes. To our regret these gentlemen were absent, which prevents a more minute and personal review of their fine horses.

Col. Jno. N. Simpson, Robt. Gibson, Neal Stark, Frank Doran, "Billy" Hall and other prominent citizens of Dallas have some excellent horses in training. Henry Xall has a fine bay here in which he indulges a pardonable pride.

Gen. R. M. Gano has also a splendid horse or two with records very low down in the 20s.

Mr. George King is present, too, with some matchless specimens. He is a natural horseman and is scarcely absent day or night from their side, so devoted is he to them.

"Billy" Hill's "Lady Helm" is a stunner and is presided over by the eagle eye of Geo. King.

Frank Crutcher has a couple of fine mares fast budding into enviable notoriety, Alice Bertram and Dallas Maid, bays, both of them, of which he is justly proud, compassing in their make-up

a long serial pedigree in which appear the best bloods of the Mambrinos, the Gold Dusts and other conspicuous leaders of the turf. Frank is in himself an encyclopedia of horse statistics, and it is not yet of record that the laurels will be carried off by others than himself at the coming carnival.

Cause of Southern Cattle Fever.

There have been many causes of this baneful malady spoken of since the days of Homer, down to the present time. The Greek historian, Virgil Baromius of ancient Arlaing, Corniven and Vernault of more recent years believed the disease was due to miasmatic influences. Other equally distinguished ancient physicians, as Layard, Bammazini, Lancisi, Fontoni, Mortimur, and veterinary pathologists of modern times, as Williams, Klein, Gaurge, Fleming and Samond believe the disease is due to contagion and infection. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, believed it was due to divine agency.

Indigestion, brought on by a plethoric condition of the animal, is a frequent cause of the disease.

Also some unknown plant or plants that belong to the vegetable kingdom are a potent cause of Southern cattle fever in its most malignant type, and deserves a close investigation.

The theory of contagion and infection appears to be the most plausible view of Southern cattle fever, until further investigations are made.

There have been many cases of acute and subacute disease, in both male and female, bovine and equine animals, of all ages and breeds, natives and imported, with good and bad geological surroundings, that have come under the writer's observation within the last decade.

There are seven different types of the disease; and as time and opportunity offer, we will make further investigation into the nosology, symptomatology and pathology for the advancement of veterinary science.

FLAVIUS J. SMITH, D. V. S.

Dallas, June 8, 1887.

Tobe Johnson in Tennessee.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.,

May 28, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

After two weeks good rest and not much improvement of this lingering disease of mine that would make Sam Seaton ask if the corn was shelled, I tried to find the place where I spent my childhood days. The red gulleys, sassafras, persimmon and briers have possession of that beautiful lawn that accompanied the gateways, and the oaks have disappeared. There is not a trace to be seen of the old landmarks in speaking of the great change in the face of the country. The people have changed, too; it seems to me they aided in the change, for all that I have seen are preening gardens for early vegetables to supply some city. The farms are so small I cannot recognize them as farms. If the farmers make enough to keep out of debt, it seems all they want. The fruit crop is short and portions of the country want rain. I would not think they were like Western Texas. What they call dry down here means but one rain a week. They must have two a week, or growl. This is a beautiful town on the top of a considerable mountain, and is a great watering place. It has a wide reputation, and I think it has done me good. Will

stay here the month of June and try it, as it has the medicinal properties for my disease; so I would be glad for you to send me that live paper, the STOCK JOURNAL, and see the Gazette and have them to change to this place. I want both every day.

TOBE JOHNSON.

Raising Mules in South Mississippi.

Editor Southern Live Stock Journal:

I notice your article in last issue on raising horses and mules. I have always been a lover of fine horses, but when we come to estimate the profits of raising the animals, the mule has the advantage largely, particularly in the South, as all animals have to go through acclimation in our Gulf coast country. We can raise a mule here, until three years old at the time he is put to service, at a cost not to exceed thirty dollars and that pay interest on the price of the mare and the service of the jack. I will tell you how it can be done; in the first place our land is very cheap in Jackson county, Mississippi; every one's stock runs at large—free pasturage. I can purchase the mares in Texas or Louisiana either for \$12 each; they are bronco mares—a cross between the mustang pony and the American horse—and are good square pony mares, then breed to our best Western jack, and you will get a fine compact mule, one of great endurance, and a mule that will sell readily in Mississippi for \$125 to \$150, and no trouble about acclimation. Now as to the mode of treating; I would have a large ranch fenced in and would cultivate rice—the upland Honduras rice—it grows very fine here, there has been ninety bushels to the acre grown here, but fifty bushels is a good crop. Cut in the dough and feed the same as they feed oats in the West. I would also feed rye for the mother in the winter, and also the young mules in winter. I should prepare to feed two months in winter—in the North and West we have to feed seven months. I am preparing now to fence in a ranch of 20,000 acres, just the place for such an enterprise; and can inclose this ranch with four miles of wire fence, and it will have tide water all around it, and twelve vessels landing on the boundary. I have no hesitation in saying it is, or will be, the finest ranch in the South. I can purchase the land but will want help to stock it. Now here is what can be done in the South: Thousands of horses, sheep and cattle range on this land free and the finest of natural grass; most all the timber has been utilized many years ago, and the land is fertile and will produce lespedeza striata to great perfection. This ranch will be about twenty miles from the gulf by land or water.

This country abounds with fine grass and cheap land awaiting the capitalist, to make investments that will pay 100 per cent. to 500 per cent. on the capital. Our flockmasters many of them made 50 per cent on wool growing this year, but Northern capital is coming in and these lands and chances will soon be taken up; but now is the time. I have been here but little over one year and I would not go back to Indiana to live if they would give me a good farm. We have the health here and pure water for stock and man.

WILLIAM SIGERSON.

Ocean Springs, Miss.

Worth Your Attention.

Cut this out and mail it to ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine, who will send you free, something new, that just costs 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.

RAINS are beginning to fall in Western Texas, and for a couple of months they are frequently looked for, as this is the rainy season of that section.

WHEREVER heard from the spayed cows of last year are doing finely and will go to market in fine condition. The question is, will they bring a better price.

THE farmers of Ellis county have organized a fair association with a capital stock of \$25,000. They will purchase grounds and put up buildings at once.

THE Crow reservation in Montana is open for lease, at 50 cents per head for stock. That is higher than the Texas rate. At 4 cents per acre in this state, if the average is ten acres per head the cost will be 40 cents.

THE sheepmen of Maverick county had an informal meeting at Eagle Pass on the 20th of June, discussing matters pertaining to the industry, and adjourned till the 22d of August with a view of effecting a permanent organization.

THE average cost, including freight, feed, commissions and contingencies in marketing Texas live stock in Chicago is one cent a pound. Keep this in mind and you can get at the net price from the published market reports.

GRASS is too plentiful in Texas and beef too cheap in Chicago for any considerable movement in that direction of Southwestern Texas beef at present. Next winter and spring we will be with them with big fat grass beeves at from \$5 per 100.

THE STOCK JOURNAL is in receipt of a report of the agricultural department on the "Grasses of the South," a very valuable work compiled by Dr. Geo. Vasey, botanist. All practical ranchmen and farmers should have one of these reports.

POLLED-ANGUSES are heading the beef market at Chicago. A Kansas man recently sold a car-load of two-year-old half-bred Polled Angus, averaging 1385 lbs, for \$68 per head, while \$10 is a good big price just now for a Texas two-year-old. There seems to be a slight difference.

THE New York Land company, which handles what is known as the International Railroad lands, is fencing many of its tracts in Southwestern Texas, and offering them for lease, asking 12 cents per acre per annum rent for fenced pastures. We do not hear of many renters yet at that price.

It is rumored that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway company will purchase the San Antonio & Aransas Pass railway and make connection with its northwestern extension. This would give weight to the Willet Padre Island scheme, and on its face is entirely feasible and a grand thing for Southwest Texas.

THE man who can fatten fifty head of steers and realize as much money for them as the man who sells 150 head of wild steers off the range, has

learned something to his advantage. The man who raises a horse that sells readily for \$100 or \$150 is far better off than the man who raises cayuse ponies, which he sells, if he sells them at all, for \$15 to \$30 a piece.

THE Illinois legislature has just passed a law punishing fraudulent registration of pedigreed stock. This is a good move, and should be followed by other states. Texas being one of the largest buyers of fine breeding stock, is consequently a great victim of that class of fraud, and the passage of such protective laws should be recognized by the patronage of our ranchmen given to Illinois breeders.

MORE and more does it become apparent that the general government should step in and take entire charge of the quarantine matter, both of stock and persons when necessary. Its effect makes it strictly interstate, and therefore only pertaining to the general government, and all state and territorial quarantines are in fact unconstitutional and null and void. The recent juggling of the Colorado veterinary and sanitary board in favor of a live stock sale is only an instance of its possible abuse.

READING of sales of horse stock in other states forces upon the thinking Texan the conviction that there is something wrong down this way. More horses are raised in this part of the country than anywhere, and sold by the train-load, but not a single instance can be found where even \$1500 a head has been realized, much less \$5000, \$10,000, or \$20,000, as we read of elsewhere. Our thoroughbreds are not properly appreciated and the progeny of such famous old veterans as "Rack-of-Bones," Sharpshins, "Lop-Ears," Bucking-Bill, "Saw-Back-Susan," "Pot-Bellied-Mary," "Ewe-Necked-Polly" and even the noted "Calamity-Jane" are sacrificed at \$10 to \$12 per head. Something wrong somewhere.

Have Mercy on Your Stock.

In view of the fact that the warm season is upon us and hard labor is very fatiguing, have some mercy upon your stock. Do not drive too hard. See that your cows, horses, mules, and in fact cattle of all kind, have cool water and are well fed. See that your horses and mules are driven by men with some humanity about them; men who are not continually pulling at the reins and keeping the poor dumb brutes in constant irritation and bewilderment. Neither the Buddhist nor Moslem will treat the appealing brute with harshness or cruelty. The creed of the former condescends to the care of all animals, and in their hands they are ever patient and gentle. We can not afford to be behind the Buddhist in humanity and kindly feeling.

Better Stock.

There is a growing tendency among the farmers to improve the grade of their stock, and particularly among those whose fancy runs to cattle. This is of course as it should be, and the fruits thereof will not be without their acceptable points. The art of stock-farming will grow and intensify in

Northern and Central Texas, for the elements of success are at hand—a climate and soil unsurpassed; and then we all read more and study the essential points of successful planting and harvesting. Our horses and mules and hogs are neglected, which, of course, is a mistake. There is a continued and growing demand for good, heavy horses and mules, and he who possesses a single eye to this particular line will not have reason to recall advances made. The cost of a mule at three years of age—that of raising it—is but a trifle, if any, greater than the cost of a steer of the same age, and the respective values of the two on the market to-day show that the mule will bring in cash three or four times as much. Said a shrewd and observing trader to the writer, recently: "A ranch devoted exclusively to the raising of good jacks and jennets will pan out more ready money than any other investment within the bounds of the state, of same size capital. The state, with but few exceptions, is full of low-grade jacks, which of course determine and measure the market rating of the mules offered. The man who undertakes the supply of this important element of improvement, and has the means to judiciously buy and plant his business, and then give it his personal attention, or its equivalent, will have abundant reason, in time, to congratulate himself on the result."

It is true that there are numerous "horse ranches" within the limits of the state, and for aught we know, a mule ranch or two, but that diligent and intelligent attention to increase in size and symmetry, seems to have become "a lost art," that is, the importance of thoroughbred breeding, in so far as it is practical on a ranch, seems to be grossly underestimated, and reform, next to a revolution, is the thing in order. Little or nothing less will give the desired impetus, if we are to judge from the stock in store.

Guarding Against Drouths.

The severe experience of the past has put thinking people to the work of devising some way to overcome, as far as possible, the disastrous effects of drouths upon our crops. The agricultural journals are discussing the matter, and are producing information that will be of value to farmers in regions subject to drouths. A correspondent writes as follows:

It is generally conceded by our agricultural scientists that the roots of plants that penetrate deep into the earth do so more for water than for food. It is also very well known that but few if any of our crops will do anything like their best with their roots in a cold, wet soil that is as sticky as a mass of putty, and from which you can readily press water when holding it in your hand. In such cases the roots keep close to the top of the ground. If this condition continues until mid-summer, and then we have a drouth, even a short one, all have noticed how quickly and severely the crops suffer. This is simply because they have been unable to get a foothold in the soil that would enable them to protect themselves. My observation tells me that unless they are enabled to get their roots well down into the soil early in the season they will not do it at all, or only to a very limited extent. Hence

the necessity of thorough drainage as one means of protection.

Last summer we had the most severe drouth ever known in Northwestern Wisconsin. Up to the middle of May land was in fair condition. Between that time and August 21 we had two light showers, one on June 15 and one about July 1. Neither of them wet the ground except for a few inches in depth. What was the result? Upon examining my cabbage beds I find at a depth of from 18 to 24 inches hundreds of little fine white roots. They are very small and very tender. In the beds of black seed onions the same thing exists, except that roots do not run more than from 12 to 18 inches in depth, but are of the same character as in the cabbage. They are there for water, without doubt. I have never seen them at that depth or near it except in dry weather.

The next defense against drouth is deep plowing and thorough cultivation. As a rule, the land should be plowed at least eight inches in depth, and then only when it is in first-rate order for the plow. The manure is another important element in our favor, if of the right kind and rightly used. For this purpose I know of nothing equal to wood ashes. If put on at a rate of 50 to 100 bushels per acre I never know them to fail of producing the best results, both as a fertilizer and a protection in dry weather. But as but few of us are so situated that we can obtain ashes in large quantities we must, of course, do our best without them.

Big Jaw.

H. I. Delamer, San Diego, Duval County, Texas:

In reply to yours of the 12th I would say that big jaw is easily controled, even in wild cattle on the ranch, if discovered when first making its appearance or before the animal is too weak to admit of treatment.

Inject hypodermically one drachm of fluid extract of belladonna well into the bunch from different points; if abscess is forming ventilate, clean out the cavity, make cotton charge, saturate the same with Fleming's tincture of aconite, introduce into cavity sufficiently tight to remain a few days. If cavity be not of sufficient size to admit a charge, inject the aconite, not over 30 drops, as deeply as possible. The above treatment, if thorough, will not require repeating and will practically cure.

W. K. LEWIS, V. S.

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.

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.

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.

New York Dairy Show.

The big dairy and butter show held recently in the heart of New York city proved a success. It has been estimated that during the five days of the show over 40,000 people visited it. While there was a fair exhibit of dairy implements and products, the main feature of the show was the large number of choice animals selected for exhibition from the best herds of improved breeds in the country. Five hundred cattle were exhibited, representing in dollars and cents \$1,000,000. Nearly one-half of these were Jerseys.

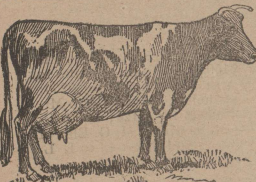
The famous old Jersey Euirotas was the center of attraction among the Jerseys. Her fame came, it will be remembered, with an astonishing butter test that lasted through the year. She gave 778 pounds and one ounce of butter in eleven months and six days and had a fine calf within the year. This performance has only recently been rivaled.



AYSHIRE, DUCHESS OF SMITHFIELD.

The Ayshires, which were present in next largest numbers to the Jerseys, were headed by the Duchess of Smithfield, the best Ayshire probably ever produced in this country. This cow has a butter record of over nineteen pounds in a week, and a milk record of over 10,000 pounds in a year. Most of the Ayshires at the exhibition were dark and white, the favorite colors.

There was a remarkably fine display of Holstein-Friesians, including Clothilde, the cow which leads the world with a milk record of 26,021 pounds in one year. Clothilde is a large cow, weighing 1,600 pounds, and, like most good milkers, she possesses the wedge form and shows enormous milk veins.



THE IMPORTED GUERNSEY, JULIE II.

The Guernseys, a trifle larger, redder and more even tempered than the Jerseys, made a good show, being represented in the entries by four herds. In this exhibit was included one of the most famous cows of this breed in this country, the imported Julie II.

An important lesson to be learned of this show is that in the friendly rivalry between exhibitors of the four leading dairy breeds all have shown excellences that insure each strain a continuance of prosperity with its own advocates and admirers. In a word, each breed has a sufficient number of merits above the distinctively American cow to win it a coveted place in the herds of our country.

The "Blight" in Fruit Orchards.

"Fire blight" of the pear, the apple, quince, etc., is one of the most formidable diseases to which fruit trees are liable. Scientists differ in their opinions as to whether it is caused by the sun, the atmosphere or an insect. It attacks the trees at different periods of the growing season from June to September, and generally in the young parts first; the leaves flag, the sap becomes thick and brown, oozing out in globules through the bark, and has something of a very disagreeable odor, and the diseased branch or part turns black, as if it were burned by fire. When the pear tree is attacked it is difficult to save it, the disease spreads so rapidly. In apple and quince it is less fatal, rarely killing more than a portion of the tree.

Authorities differ as widely in their treatment of fire blight as scientists do in ascribing the cause of the disease. The only effective and trustworthy treatment, in our opinion, is to cut away the very day the disease is discovered the blight

parts into the sound wood, where there is not the slightest trace of disease; burn up immediately all the diseased portions cut off. As high authority as P. Barry says: "The only remedy for fire blight is to cut instantly the blighted parts into the healthy wood and burn them up immediately." Charles Downing said: "When the disease has actually appeared the only remedy seems to be the knife and the saw, most vigorously applied, to eradicate every symptom of diseased and discolored bark or wood. If you would save your tree, cut at once on the first apparent symptom of the disease, and be sure you cut it clean out."

Twig blight attacks the young shoots of the current season's growth and causes these to wither and become brown or curly in midsummer. The cause is unknown and the injury is not materially great. The remedy is cutting away at the first appearance.

Apple blight, like the dreaded fire blight, is a serious disease. It attacks a whole branch or limb, and sometimes half of the top is destroyed before the disease becomes apparent to an ordinary observer. Again, there is no remedy except to cut away the diseased portions and burn them up.

Pear leaf blight is a sort of rust that appears on the leaves during July and August, first in small brown spots. These spread rapidly over the leaves until their growth is stopped. To avoid the evil effects of leaf blight the great point is to get a rapid, vigorous growth before midsummer.

Many readers will doubtless be disappointed because a long list of remedies has not been given for the blight, such as are advised from year to year by many writers. These have been avoided simply because there is but one sure remedy—cutting away the diseased parts and destroying them by fire.

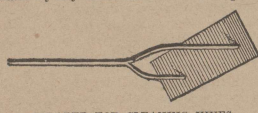
Best Butter and Milk Cows.

The Holstein cow Clothilde won the prize offered at the late dairy show for the cow producing the most butter in twenty-four consecutive hours. From her milk was made two pounds seven and a half ounces. Seven Jerseys, six Holsteins and two Guernseys were entered. Their records were not made public. The prize was \$150, to which was added a silver mounted horn cup worth \$100. The Holstein-Friesian association doubled the prize, making it \$500.

The Holstein Lady Fay won the prize for producing the largest quantity of milk in twenty-four hours. There were eight entries—one Jersey and seven Holsteins. The milk produced by Lady Fay was sixty-five pounds thirteen and a half ounces in twenty-four hours.

Scraper for Cleaning Bee Hives.

The accompanying illustration represents a scraper for cleaning hives, frames, bottom boards and sections, which, an apiarian claims in American Bee Journal, is not only exceedingly useful, but readily made by any blacksmith at small expense.



SCRAPER FOR CLEANING BEEHIVES.

To make a scraper like the one illustrated, take a piece of steel as thick as a heavy butcher knife, three and a half inches long, one and a quarter and one and a half inches wide; punch or drill holes half an inch from each end half an inch from one edge. These holes should be about three-eighths of an inch or a little less. The handle should be the best of fusties long direct measure, three and a half inches at the end solid, and the part next to the blade split and brought around in a bow, entering the holes in the blade and riveted solid. The blade should be set so as to give the handle a little pitch, something like a hoe. Now sharpen the wide edge and each end. In use, the forefinger can be inserted in the bow of the handle.

Barnyard Manure.

The amount of manure which an animal will drop, and which can be saved and used for fertilizing purposes, will of course, vary with the size of the animal and the amount of food eaten. It will vary in from one-half to two-thirds of the weight of food and water consumed and bedding used. It says The National

Live Stock Journal, all the liquids and solids are saved, a liberal estimate would be 150 to 175 pounds daily for an average sized cow or ox. This, of course, means their weight just as they are voided. Practically, however, a large per cent. of the droppings is allowed to go to waste, and quite generally all the urine is lost.

How much the loss is may be inferred by the following table, giving a German estimate of the weight of droppings, liquid and solid, by the several animals named, during the year:

	Cow manure, pounds.	Horse manure, pounds.	Sheep manure, pounds.	Pig manure, pounds.
In excrement.....	20,000	12,000	700	1,800
In urine.....	8,000	3,000	380	1,300

To indicate what may be considered approximately the amount of solid and liquid droppings from a given amount of food, the animals of course having all the water they want to drink, we give another table from the same authority, as follows:

	Pounds dry fodder.	Pounds dry manure.
A cow produced from.....	7,500	3,000
A horse produced from.....	2,500	1,000
A sheep produced from.....	500	250
A pig produced from.....	1,400	500

To these figures about 25 per cent. to represent the straw and waste hay used for bedding, and we have a general approximation of the amount of barnyard manure made from each of the animals named.

Fruit Packages.

The refusal of the commission of New York city to return to fruit growers their peach baskets, on the plea that it is too much trouble to look after these, and the refusal of the growers to give away their fruit packages, on the plea that they cannot afford it, is causing no end of dissatisfaction. At a recent convention of fruit growers of Delaware and Maryland a resolution was adopted to dispense with the services of all middlemen and make efforts to get buyers to deal with the growers at their own orchards. It was resolved to organize branches of the fruit exchange at all shipping points in the peninsula, and by every means to discourage the shipment of peaches on consignment; to sell only to commission men who will agree to pay five cents each for all baskets not returned.

Gapes in Chickens.

Gapes in chickens is the result of worms in the throat, and a removal of the worms is a cure for the disease. This is most commonly effected by passing a quill feather dipped in turpentine into the throat and twisting it around until the worms are dislodged. What causes these worms is not clearly understood. Fumigating with carbolic acid is recommended in bad cases by a good authority in poultry ailments, but care must be taken that the chicks are not suffocated by continuing the treatment too long.

Driven Wells.

The United States supreme court has determined that the real inventor of driven wells has such a property in his invention as gives him, or persons claiming under him, the exclusive right to use it, and that the reissued patent recognizing this state of the case is valid. Everybody, therefore, must accommodate himself to the law as thus laid down. Nelson Green's patent, however, will not last forever, and when it runs out the people will be in possession of a means of getting water that revolutionizes this important service.

Packing Eggs for Shipment.

Considerable experience has taught us, says Orange County Farmer, that excelsior (the fine, soft shavings used by upholsterers in packing furniture) is the best material in which to wrap eggs for shipment, and that a light basket is the best package in which to ship them. Twenty-six eggs, weighing four pounds, can be packed in a cubical cedar basket holding but a little over a peck, and after a heavy canvas cover is sewed on the whole affair need not weigh not weigh over seven pounds, and with reasonable care will go from Maine to California without breaking.

Agricultural News.

South Carolina anticipates better crops this season than before since 1882.

A fine fruit crop is promised in Oregon.

Arkansas has organized a state agricultural society.

About Plant Lice.

Perhaps no family of insects is more widely distributed or more generally destructive and better known than plant lice. These pests do not content themselves with any single part of a plant. Some work on the roots and sap the vitality of the herb or tree; others draw their nourishment from the stems and twigs and thus blight the plants; still others suck the vitality from bud and foliage. A few work on both roots and leaves. Most cultivated vegetables, grains and trees have their characteristic plant louse enemies.

The first cut represents winged and wingless lice of natural size, also magnified.

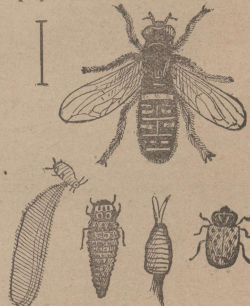
Plant lice on outside vegetation pass the winter as little, dark, oblong eggs, usually fastened to the buds. With the warm days of spring these eggs hatch, and so rapidly do the lice increase that soon they are counted by millions. Another characteristic feature of plant lice is their sudden disappearance. This welcome riddance is due, Professor A. J. Cook, entomologist of the Michigan Agricultural college, states, to insect enemies of the plant lice.



WINGED AND WINGLESS LICE.

The siphon fly, represented in the second cut, also the little maggot near it, reveal amidst the plant lice. This maggot especially seems never satiated, but is constantly banqueting on the lice. The lady bird beetles, especially the larvae or grubs (see same cut), also do signal service in the same direction. Many people through ignorance destroy these useful insects. There are several species of the ichneumon family of the genus aphidius, very minute parasites, which also destroy these lice in great numbers.

A remedy suggested by Professor Cook, in a recent bulletin issued, is kerosene and soap mixture. To make this he uses one pound of hard soap, preferably white oil soap, and one quart of water. This is heated until the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. The agitation is easily secured by use of a force pump, pumping the liquid with force back into the vessel holding it. He then adds water so that there shall be kerosene in the proportion of one to fifteen.



ENEMIES OF THE PLANT LICE.

On the snowball, where the leaves roll up and protect the lice, it is found that an application of this mixture, in the proportion of one to eight, used just before the plant lice eggs hatch, is astonishingly efficient. This early treatment is absolutely necessary in such cases as the snowball, and is to be recommended on the score of economy in case of nursery stock and fruit trees. At an early stage it is less difficult to make thorough application than after the tree or plant is in full foliage.

The liquid must be applied with energy; a gentle sprinkling is not sufficient; it ought to be put on with a good force pump that will scatter the liquid everywhere.

Propagating by Layers.

A layer, says Mr. A. S. Faller in American Agriculturist, is only a cutting that

Veterinary Department.

W. K. Lewis, V. S., Editor.

RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

All correspondence to be written on one side of the paper only, as it may be necessary and beneficial in most cases to not only print answers but queries.

All correspondence on veterinary subjects received and answered to subscribers through this department free of charge.

Private correspondence not solicited, and only acknowledged when accompanied by \$2 for fee.

To facilitate replies it may be suggested that parties asking information or advice write direct to the editor of department, W. K. Lewis, V. S., Fellow of the Connecticut Veterinary Medical Association, Colorado, Texas.

Oseto Sarcoma, or Big Jaw.

This disease, with which the majority of stock raisers are so well acquainted, would seem to offer no ground for argument or claims of interest, since it is generally considered to be practically incurable; but having had an opportunity during the past week to make a superficial examination of a well developed case I beg to differ from this first sight, foregoing conclusive idea of incurability.

The subject of examination was a three-year-old steer of good bone development, coat in tolerably good shape, and general appearance bright, but low in condition, no doubt the result of this local affection. The local presentment was an exostosis of enormous size, fixed, producing an irregularity measuring thirteen inches in circumference and seven inches deep, with a cicatrix situated on the most dependent anteriorly inferior portion, showing evidence of having suppurated. On introduction of the scalpel I found it of very light texture, opening up a cavity filled with what appeared to be an admixture of decomposed tissue of very vascular appearance. Proceeding to explore this cavity, I found that it so completely involved and penetrated the jaw that by lancing the third and fourth molars the same could easily be shaken out; and further by dividing the osseous case of the tumor the jaw of itself would pull in twain. Such was the result and general appearance.

Now as to the cause: that it is constitutional is not apparent, but circumstances go greatly to prove the unmistakable possibility of the disease being at all times the result of a bruise, whether by horn, stick or rope, no place on any animal offering a better opportunity or more susceptibility from injury to periostitis, the first step to osteo-sarcoma.

When asked for a practical treatment will be prescribed.

Presidio County Stock Association.

The Presidio Stock association met in Murphysville June 15, President J. W. Kokernot in the chair, and A. S. Gage, secretary pro tem.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Kokernot, president; A. S. Gage, vice-president; John Rooney, secretary.

John Crosson, S. R. Guthrie and S. W. Rudd were elected members, and Capt. J. T. Gillespie was elected honorary member with the privileges of an active member.

Capt. C. L. Nevill gave his views on illegal branding, and suggested the remedy for the same.

The annual round-up was appointed for August 1st, and W. F. McCutcheon, C. W. Brown, C. L. Nevill, S. W. Rudd, John Rooney, A. S. Gage and J. W. Kokernot were appointed a committee to arrange for the same, which was as follows:

In working, Presidio county shall be district No. 1; Brewster, No. 2; Jeff Davis, No. 3; Burell, No. 4, and Foley No. 5. All work in each district to begin on the first day of August; each district to have one foreman, who shall appoint as many bosses as he may require, and shall arrange the working of his district. He shall furnish transportation for bedding and feed all hands. The association guarantees that should the foreman fail to collect a sufficient amount to defray expenses he shall be paid the balance by the association. It shall be the duty of each foreman to charge 50 cents per day for each man who shall eat at his wagon. Every foreman shall render an account to the association, giving the name of each man and number of days he is with the foreman's wagon. The district foremen are: Capt. Nevill, foreman of district No. 1; John Kokernot, foreman of district No. 2; W. F. McCutcheon, foreman of district No. 3; A. S. Gage, foreman of district No. 4; J. B. Gillett, foreman of district No. 5.

Ordered that the secretary shall notify each district foreman of his appointment and request said foreman to answer whether he will accept the appointment. If he should not, the secretary shall have the power to appoint a foreman to fill the vacancy, and to give full instructions how to act.

The different outfits are to meet in the different districts as follows: District No. 1 will meet at Antelope Springs; district No. 2 will meet at Pan on Musquis; district No. 3, Seven Springs; district No. 4, Pena Colorado; district No. 5, Reed's Camp.

All burnt or blotched cattle which may be found and not claimed will be held and turned over to the commissioner of the respective counties in which they are found.

JOHN ROONEY,
Chairman of committee.

"Resolved, That this association does not counsel, advise or sanction card playing or horse racing, and each foreman is requested not to allow the same; and we pledge ourselves to sustain the various resolutions adopted by this association. Should any foreman discover a violation of these resolutions, he, the said foreman, is authorized to send the offender back to the ranch from which he came."

A resolution indorsing the Houston refrigerator scheme was passed. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Apathy of Wool Growers in Texas.
Boston Advertiser.

It is very noticeable that the wool growers and mohair growers in Texas are becoming apathetic, for at the annual meeting of the Texas Wool Growers' association, which was called to meet in San Antonio June 6, so few interested parties put in appearance that Capt. E. A. Shepherd, the president, did not call them to order. Then on the same day in the same place there was called the semi-annual meeting of the American Mohair Growers' association, and that did not come off, as the president did not appear and the attendance was so ridiculously limited that the vice-president did not call them to order.

The question is what does this mean? We are inclined to think this may be a good sign, for it means that the growers are so well satisfied with the way their interests are prospering that they can see no cause for complaint or for united action. Of course they are indifferent about undervaluations in woolsens, worsted and yarns, just as Boston wool dealers and New England manufacturers of woolsens and worsteds are to a great extent, certainly more so than they ought to be.

It would be a good thing if growers, dealers and manufacturers were all more alert and appreciative of the good results to be secured through united action. There is, however, some excuse for the Texas wool grower who has just had a most successful season, but here dealers and manufacturers have no such glorious results to point

to, and will not have so long as undervaluations in foreign goods continue to facilitate heavy importations.

The Nutritive Value of Grasses.

Iowa Homestead.

We are tempted to give our readers the results of the analysis of some grasses by Prof. Way, an English author. In doing this, however, we wish to remark that we regard them as reliable only in a general way. They are made in England, with a moister and colder climate, and yet they may be useful as a matter of comparison. The grasses are all gathered in the bloom and dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and hence the water is all exhausted.

	Albuminoids or Flesh-formers	Fat and Heat Producers.	Woody Fiber.	Ash.
Red Clover.....	22.55	48.14	10.75	9.56
White Clover.....	18.76	44.42	26.53	10.29
Timothy.....	13.83	47.40	33.70	5.31
Blue Grass.....	11.35	36.90	32.46	3.28
Blue Grass.....	10.35	45.69	38.92	5.94

In the study of the above table it must be remembered that the most valuable thing in all soils and all foods is the albuminoids or flesh formers. It is that which makes the lean meat, while the ash contributes largely to the bone. A glance at the above table will explain why the farmer places so great value on clover hay if he can get it cured properly and at the right time, especially when he has cows to feed with it. It has an excess of albuminoids. The growing animal needs one of albuminoids to five of carbo-hydrates, and clover has 1.21-5, while corn has 1.9, hence the two together make a splendid ration. He will also see why timothy is such a good thing if it is fed alone. Its proportion is one to five, or about the same as oats, and just what the growing animal requires.

White clover is not as rich in albuminoids as the red, and has much more woody fiber, which is of no use whatever except to fill up with. Blue grass has the least value of all as hay, and yet it is in many respects the best grass as a pasture, because it comes early and keeps green late, hence does not suffer the loss in curing that the others do; for these specimens are perfectly cured, which seldom obtains with our hay.

Orchard grass has more albuminoids than timothy, but more woody fiber or waste. But chemical analysis alone cannot determine the value of grass. Its adaptation to the climate, soil, its drafts on the soil, its earliness or lateness, its power of resisting drought, its ease or difficulty of curing, its flavor or palatability, its adaptation to a rotation of crops, all these enter as essential elements; still it is worth while to see what the grass is in itself, and in a broad way there is not a great deal of difference between the chemist's opinion and the steer's opinion.

What is the Matter With the Ranches?

Under the above title the Pall Mall Gazette prints an interview with Mr. Moreton Frewen, some portions of which will have an interest for American readers. The depression in the range cattle industry is severely felt by English capitalists who own stock in many Western cattle companies. Mr. Frewen gives his views of the subject briefly as follows: He says that the trouble with the cattle industry proceeds wholly from the overstocking of the ranges. He thinks that "the 'cattle baron' (he is no longer a 'king') belongs to history." The great herds must be broken up. The future of the industry rests with the small farmer or stock-raiser, who will breed cattle in inclosures. Although probably productive of loss to alien cattle companies, he thinks, the Western country will be greatly benefited. The climatic conditions of the large herds he thinks highly probable in that part of the country north of Texas. Some com-

panies will continue to raise cattle in that state on fenced-in lands. The increased value of their lands, he thinks, will compensate for their other losses. He reasons that hard winters have nothing to do with cattle losses. The want of pasture is the main trouble. His advice to cattlemen is to move their stock from the overcrowded ranges of the Western United States up into the British Northwest. But a small portion of it is stocked, and in extent it equals Texas. The price of beef, he states, is about as high as it was before the "boom" years of 1880-1-2. As long as the increase by birth was as rapid as then, prices were remunerative. Now the herds, instead of increasing, decrease.

Boston Wool Market.

Edward Mellor & Co. of Boston report:

Ours has been rather a waiting market during the past week, manufacturers waiting to find out whether our market was to come down to their views or not, and dealers on the other hand, influenced by the strong views prevailing in the country, and being rather indifferent sellers, waiting to see whether prices would not advance here, reflecting in a measure the feeling in the interior. As a consequence, not much new business has been done, although the total sales, including several which had been begun some weeks ago, and a large amount of carpet wool, foot up a good deal more than had been expected, judging from the small number of buyers about. The general feeling can be called rather stronger at the close on all grades, but especially on medium wools, some descriptions of which are almost entirely out of the market, and while this is true of the East, the breaking of the corner in wheat in Chicago, and the forcible demonstration thereby, that speculation is extremely dangerous when not based upon the solid foundation of the absolute laws of supply and demand, has rather shaken the confidence of some of the head-long buyers of wool in the country, who were bound to have it at any price, regardless of its condition or grade, and weakened prices in the interior to a certain extent. It is well that something should have occurred to have produced this result, as a good deal of money would, without any question, have been lost in wool this season if speculators had continued the race which had been sharply begun.

From London we learn that there has been during the last few days a decidedly stronger feeling in fine wools, and that the decline at the opening has been regained; that there is good competition and but little wool likely to be taken for America at present. There is still, however, a very large offering, and a break is not impossible before the sales close. Medium wools are still comparatively depressed and sell more slowly than the fine, and both woolen and worsted yarns are so low that several good-sized orders have gone out for them.

Sales for the past week foot up about 4,000,000 lbs, against about 2,300,000 lbs for the corresponding week of last year, and about 2,260,000 lbs for the preceding week of this year. The principal sales have been of foreign, about 1,160,000 lbs; of pulled, about 300,000 lbs; and of California and Oregon, about 350,000 lbs.

Cotulla Ledger:—The 750 head of sheep put up by Mr. C. D. Lake to try an experiment of fattening them on prickly pear and cotton-seed meal are almost ready for market. Mr. Lake is highly pleased with the experiment and is perfectly satisfied that the business can be made a success. Mr. Lake says that he did not believe that young growing sheep would fatten under such treatment, but thought they would grow rapidly. He finds that they fatten readily, and will doubtless be the choicest meat in the world.

GREER COUNTY.

Patents Located there Declared Invalid by the Supreme Court.

AUSTIN, June 21.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court in the Day Land and Cattle Company case, which declares cancelled all patents located on lands in Greer county, Texas. This is one of the most important decisions that has been rendered for a long time.

Summer Care of Sheep.

The National Live Stock Journal makes some good suggestions to flock-masters. After the flock has been sheared, the lambs dipped to kill the ticks, and the warm weather has rendered longer housing at nights unnecessary, many farmers seem to think that the sheep can be left to run at will in the pastures, with only an occasional looking over. Yet experience has proved that twice a week is as few times as it is profitable to make the visits to the flocks. They need salt as often as that to keep them thriving, and it pays to count the sheep every time they are salted. A man accustomed to it can count a large flock in a few minutes, very correctly, if the salt is dropped in small bunches in a long line. Then if one is missing, the fact is discovered within a day or two of the loss, and the disappearance can be easily traced.

Another thing to be watched for closely is the condition of the feet of the sheep. If a lame sheep is discovered, it must be attended to at once. If it is an injury, a little tar or carbolic ointment will hasten a cure, and prevent the attacks of flies, which are sure to lay their eggs in every wound not protected, and the maggots produce a sore which rapidly saps the strength, and even the life of the animal. If the lameness results from foul-in-the-foot, which is frequently the case on wet pastures, a cleaning and scraping out, and a dressing of salt, well rubbed in, will end the difficulty. If it is foot-rot, which is likely if there is any in the neighborhood, the whole flock must be immediately doctored. In this case an ounce of prevention is worth far more than the pound of cure. If the flock is taken in hand when this disease is first discovered, very few sore feet will be found, and all the dressing the well feet need is an application of blue vitriol ointment between the hoofs.

In curing the foot-rot, promptness and thoroughness, and a little ointment, are necessary. Every foot of every animal must be examined, and the sore ones so thoroughly pared and scraped that no part of the affected places shall escape contact with the ointment. Two men will go over a hundred sheep in two or three hours, if not more than three or four have sore feet, and if well done, the one dressing is all that is needed. There are a great many remedies recommended for this disease, but we are satisfied, from much experience with the various compounds, that the simple mixture or ointment of very finely pulverized blue vitriol and lard, equal weights, is as good as the best, and is cheaper and more convenient of application. Then, too, being oily, it

does not get washed off by the dew or rain on the grass. Neither does it cause so much pain to the animal as butter of antimony and other sharp caustics. It is necessary, of course, with this as with all other remedies, to be sure that it reaches every part of the diseased foot.

The sheep should have good water where they can get at it whenever they want it. They can go without for a time, but it is at the expense of thrift. If the business is to yield a profit, the flock must have good feed, good water, good care, and the personal oversight of the owner, the more frequently the better. It is not necessary to pamper the flock, but among so many animals as there usually are in a flock, there is always some one which needs a little attention, and the little attentions given when needed, are of the greatest value to the thrift and profit of the flock. When the owner becomes so well acquainted with his flock that he knows the face of every animal, they know him, and then the flock is pretty sure to be so well-cared for that it yields him all the profit possible.

The Prospect.

"Col. Simpson." (J. B.) said the JOURNAL man, "the STOCK JOURNAL is dreadfully short on Dallas stock news this week; can I say to our readers that prices will be better?" "They certainly will. Cattle can go no lower; bed rock has been struck, and you can feel sure that a better time is coming. Col. Slaughter is, in my judgment, about correct; the present depression is due to the heavy supplies going in from the farming districts, and upon the heels of their exhaustion comes a rise in range and Western beef. I have no hesitancy in saying this time will prove the prediction."

It is needless to say that Col. Simpson has sustained a reputation for being well posted and as a rule carries as big a stock of foresight as any man in the kingdom of Texas.

The Sheep Interest.

For a long time the purpose of Texas wool growers has been to produce a sheep which should grow a profitable fleece, and at the same time produce a marketable carcass. The standard, so far as wool is concerned, is not far from being reached, but the development of the carcass has so far been a lamentable failure. That this statement is accurate can easily be verified by an examination of the JOURNAL market reports, showing about 85 lbs. to be the average sheep carcass marketed from Texas ranches and stock farms.

As sheep-raisers we can excuse ourselves by the plea that our transportation charges were too high and the shipping of mutton was not profitable. The railroad took too great a slice of the sale, and the sheep raiser was discriminated against. He could not afford to feed sheep for benefit of railroad companies alone. This is now being modified to our advantage; the sheep raiser can turn to his business and with confidence in it pursue proper methods, in order to make it the more profitable.

Three years ago our sheep were too light by at least 25 pounds per carcass. To-day the sheep are only about ten

pounds too light, simply because fashions have changed and comparatively light sheep are most sought by butchers. This change applies to cattle also, and the change of fashion is altogether in favor of Texas stockmen.

Sheep raisers ought to consider the size of their sheep and seek every means to make a better average. Ten pounds more per carcass would not add a cent to transportation, feed or commission charges, and would add at least 10 to 15 cents per 100 to the selling price. The general result would be more satisfactory, the prices realized greater, and the reputation of Texas sheep becoming better would greatly increase the demand for our stock.

The method for farmers to use in this connection is to buy rams of the mutton breeds, and for the ranchman to buy and use only large merinos unless he is also satisfied to introduce mutton blood into his flocks. If our sheep would average 100 pounds in market, together with the maintenance of present prices in wool, the sheep interest in Texas would soon be recognized as the most profitable business within the state.

Texas Wool Growers' Association

The annual meeting of this association was called to take place at San Antonio, Monday, June 6th, but as only a few interested parties put in appearance the president, Capt. A. E. Shepherd, did not call it to order. The apathy of this class of ranchmen as to the importance of united action is really unaccountable, of which we may have something to say in the future.

They are still having lively times in Chicago between the live stock commission men and the railroads in regard to shipping live stock by weight, the railroads favoring, the commission men against, on account of the trouble and delay. As far as the ranchmen are concerned, who clamored for weight rates, the present system of grading according to size of cars so nearly meets the case as to quite satisfy the shippers.

Mr. D. M. POOR, assessor of Bexar county, and a veteran Texan who has had an extensive experience as a ranchman, says he has observed that all coarse, long-haired domestic animals are the most hardy in this section of country, and is therefore inclined to believe that the Galloway cattle, from what he knows of them, will prove a success here.

COL. W. L. THOMPSON, special custom-house inspector, says that an average of 1500 head of horse stock are imported monthly from Mexico through Brownsville, and along the Rio Grande ports to and including Roma. They are principally mares and come from the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

The crop of mesquit beans in Southwest Texas this year is the largest for many years. They are very fine stock feed, and especially horses prefer them to corn, and it is said that nothing is more fattening.

NUECES county has reduced the stock valuation this year \$2 per head, making it \$6 per head.

SAN ANTONIO TO THE FRONT.**A Northern Syndicate Buys 1600 Acres in the City and Lays out a New Town.**

For one hundred and fifty years this old town of San Antonio has slept the sleep of a sluggard, dreaming on in a contented quiet way, growing because it could not help it, but from no effort of its own, simply because bountiful nature furnished at hands the prime necessities of life. It has seen in a half dazed and wondering way other towns and cities spring into existence amid vigorous and implacable rivals, but no ambition has ever yet aroused it from the dreamy happiness of its insignificance. But now, after these years of Rip Vanwinkleism, the rude Northman has come with his daring energy, with the galvanic battery of enterprise and capital and agitates the benumbed limbs of the sloth into habits and industry of the untiring beaver. How could millions be spent in Southern California, Colorado, Kansas, Florida, Alabama and Georgia and miss Southwestern Texas, rich in every necessary resource to secure property and wealth? For many years capital, through the conservatism and lack of enterprise on the part of our people, has been allowed to pass us by, and now only, by mere accident and without effort on our part, prosperity seems to be forced upon us, as have been all the good things that we have ever yet received. Through the efforts of Gen. G. W. Russ, a northern syndicate having several millions of capital back of it has quietly come in, carefully investigated all the resources and advantages of this city, and then purchased fully 1600 acres of land in the northwestern and most beautiful portion of the town, paying for the same in cash. The purchase includes what is known as the Albert Maverick property, 743 acres, and six or seven other tracts from 28 to 200 acres each, all adjoining. The price was \$95,000 for the Maverick land and from \$100 to \$300 per acre for the balance, aggregating some \$225,000. The situation is west and near to the famous San Pedro springs, and rises to a gradual elevation of 240 feet above the main plateau.

The plans are already matured for carrying the scheme into effect, and Mr. Richard Wooley, Jr., of Cincinnati, the head of the syndicate, is here with the plats and specifications for beginning work. The main street will be 100 feet wide, and the balance 55 feet, with 17 feet alleys. A force of men will be put at work thoroughly grubbing at the brush, grading the streets, and staking out the lots; sites have already been selected for a \$100,000 educational institution, conservatory of music, hotel, and villas for residences of winter sojourners. Two lines of street railways, one steam and one horse, will connect it with the business center of the city, and everything that is necessary to attract and furnish comfort to those who seek the South for its salubrious climate will be provided.

If the moss-backs of the city will now submit to a little scraping operation and lend a hand to the booming of this naturally highly favored city of the Alamo, there is no telling what may be its future. Here could be made a live stock market of the first rank, factories of wool and cotton goods, tanneries, smelters, etc., etc., that go to make up a great and prosperous city. Cities of the first magnitude have recently been built with not the shadow of equal natural advantages of those of ours. Energy did it. Will San Antonio now fall into line and march on to prosperity and greatness?

Use Silver Loaf Baking Powder.

A Move Against "Mavericking."

Stock Journal.

The cattlemen of the Southwest are inaugurating a vigorous movement against dishonest methods in the business, as is evidenced by the following proceedings of some of them:

To all Whom it may Concern:

We, the undersigned, assembled together this, the 6th day of June, 1887, at the headquarters ranch of the Main Concho Land & Cattle company, after electing Mr. C. C. Poole to preside, and E. T. Comer as secretary, have adopted the following resolutions and earnestly request the active co-operation of the cattlemen of Tom Green and adjoining counties.

1. As we know that there are, and have been, men actively at work in this and adjoining counties illegally branding calves and cattle, and actively engaged in what is known to cattlemen as "mavericking," the object of this meeting is, first, recognizing the difficulty of obtaining the requisite evidence to secure a conviction in the common courts, to devise means to protect our own interests and the property of the honest owners of the country.

2. That we will not work ourselves, or suffer others to work with us, who will work the brands of such men as we may have cause to suspect are engaged in such nefarious practices as illegally handling, driving, or branding cattle.

3. That just as soon as any crooked work is brought home to a man, the outfit with whom he may be at work, or the person so obtaining the information, shall at once notify all parties who may interest themselves with us in these resolutions, and that such guilty party be at once barred from all future work with us, and such guilty party be notified by all as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. We earnestly request that our neighbors in this and adjoining counties will see that every herd is closely cut, that may pass through their range, and so instruct their employees. We would further embody in the resolution the request, that the owners of any stray horses that may be found in the country be at once notified.

5. That in working through our ranges we will see that every calf in the round-ups shall be branded properly, except the calves following the cows of such men that may have been barred and to whom notice has been given, and we would on this ask the co-operation of our neighbors and those friendly to honest methods.

Main Concho Land & Cattle Co.,
by C. C. POOLE,
JOS. FUNK & BROS.,
STILSON CHASE,
THORP, RYBURN & CO.
COMER BROTHERS.

Sam A. Wolcott of Encinal county gives in the report of his sale of steers in Chicago. Last year, it will be remembered, he sold his cattle, improved Shorthorns, off the grass, for \$4.50 per 100. This season he sent two earloads, but owing to the drouth they were not so fat as those last year, but still he retains the blue ribbon for grassers. They averaged 1150 and sold for \$3.80 per 100. Had they been a couple of weeks earlier they would probably have brought 50 cts. per 100 more. Mr. Wolcott will feed prickly pear and cottonseed meal as soon as the latter can be had.

SANGER BROS.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Our recent heavy sales in Embroidery compelled us to go into the market for the purpose of replenishing stock. Regular lines being badly broken, we found we could get great advantages by closing ends of importer's stocks. It is needless to add that we did so, and now offer a choice of nearly

Two Thousand Pieces

SWISS, NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES

From narrowest widths to 45-inch Flouncings, at the following unheard-of low prices. To avoid remnants, and for the further purpose of filling orders with dispatch, all advertised embroideries will be sold in 4½-yard strips only.

LOT No. 1.—In this lot we will offer a choice of a large number of patterns at 15 cents for a strip of 4½ yards that are worth from 5c to 7½c a yard.

LOT No. 2.—In this lot we offer a selection of patterns in Hamburg Embroideries that are worth 10c a yard, for 25c for a strip of 4½ yards.

LOT No. 3.—This lot contains a selection of some exquisite patterns in Swiss and Cambric, actual value 12½c to 15c a yard. Our price for strip of 4½ yards, 35c.

LOT No. 4.—At 45c per strip of 4½ yards. This lot is composed of Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook. Any pattern among them would be cheap at 18c a yard.

LOT No. 5.—Another choice lot of Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Embroidery at 55c per strip of 4½ yards. Nobody can sell as good for 20c a yard at regular sale.

LOT No. 6.—Twenty-five cents a yard is a popular price for Embroidery, and we usually sell excellent value at that price. This lot is composed of just such goods, at 65c per strip of 4½ yards.

LOT No. 7.—At 75c for a strip of 4½ yards, the value of which compares favorably with all other lots.

LOT No. 8.—Is composed of Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Embroideries in exquisite patterns, in fine and heavy work, none of which are worth less than 55c per yard. The sale price is 85c for a strip of 4½ yards.

\$1.00. LOT No. 9. \$1.00.

In such a line of attractions it is hard to make one rival another, yet we can confidently expect that this lot of 4½-yard strips at \$1 a strip will be the most popular.

SWISS FLOUNCINGS.

Twenty-four-inch Swiss Flouncings at 65c a yard. Cost more to import

36-inch Swiss Flouncings, 95c a yard, worth \$1.35.
36-inch Swiss Flouncings, \$1.15 a yard, worth \$1.65.
45-inch Swiss Flouncings, \$1.15 a yard, worth \$1.65.
45-inch Swiss Flouncings, \$1.25 a yard, worth \$1.75.

45-inch Swiss Flounces at \$1.35, worth \$2.00.
45-inch Swiss Flounces at \$1.60, worth \$2.35.
45-inch Swiss Flounces at \$2.00, worth \$2.75.
45-inch Swiss Flounces at \$2.35, worth \$3.50.

We cannot describe the patterns of any of these advertised goods, but we can guarantee that all lovers of the beautiful in Embroidery will be pleased at our display.

ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED,

And if amounting to \$2 or over, will be forwarded by Express, prepaid, to any point in Texas.

SANGER BROTHERS,

Dallas, Texas.

R. R. ROUSE PATENT ELECTRO-PLATED WELL POINTS.



This is a NEW PATTERN, EXTRA STRONG; will stand rougher use than any in the market. A showing wire gauze is soldered on. B after wire gauze is soldered on. C showing wire gauze and perforated brass soldered on. These Points are Electro-Plated with pure Block Tin inside and outside before receiving the coverings, there being no raw iron to corrode or rust or cause an unpleasant taste in the water. The Electric process by which it is done is patented and exclusively owned and controlled by me for Driven Well Points in the United States. Warranted not to strip loose where soldered. Write for discounts.

R. R. ROUSE, Indianapolis, Ind.

1¼, \$1.00; 1½, \$2.50; 2, \$5; 2½, \$9
3, \$12; 4, \$35; 6, \$75.

My 1¼ Point is 2¼ in. long and has 20 1¼ by ½ openings. Then Recessed two-thirds of the entire surface of screen section.

Showing the openings before the wire gauze is soldered on. B after wire gauze is soldered on. C showing wire gauze and perforated brass soldered on. These Points are Electro-Plated with pure Block Tin inside and outside before receiving the coverings, there being no raw iron to corrode or rust or cause an unpleasant taste in the water. The Electric process by which it is done is patented and exclusively owned and controlled by me for Driven Well Points in the United States. Warranted not to strip loose where soldered. Write for discounts.

The Finest Appointed Hotel in the South

ELLIS HOTEL,

EDWARD MULLER, Proprietor

Late Proprietor of Girardin Hotel,
Galveston.

FORT, WORTH, TEXAS.

Good Sample Rooms. Commercial
Travel Solicited.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

The Chicago & Alton railroad, connecting with all Southern and Western lines at St. Louis, Kansas City and Higbee, Missouri, offers to live stock shippers every convenience and accommodation possible.

Fast Time, First-Class Stock Cars, Drivers' Caboose Cars, Good Feed Yards, Careful Attention in Handling All Classes of Live Stock, and Accommodating Men in Charge of Live Stock Trains.

ALL LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS PREFER THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

A liberal share of the live stock shipments is respectfully solicited. For further information, call on or address any of the following officers of the company:

H. H. COURTRIGHT,
Gen. Freight Agt., Chicago.
GEO. MARSH,
Gen. Western Agt., Kansas City.

F. A. WAXN,
Asst. Gen. Freight Agt., St. Louis.
JNO. NESBITT,
Gen. Live Stock Agt., St. Louis

MANSION HOTEL,

W. W. DUNN, Proprietor

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

Some of the Fashions.

The assortment of fans exhibited this season is as varied in styles as is the stock of new parasols. The group in the cut show three pleasing patterns.



NEW FANS.

The largest fan represented has gilded sticks and a cover which simulates three lily pods, made of creped silk gauze; one leaf is brown, one yellow and one red. The leaves are decorated with sprays in water colors. The fan lying underneath the one decorated has sticks of inlaid woodwork in two colors and a narrow cover of white satin with a printed lace design. The remaining fan is a palette shaped one, of brown silk crêpe, decorated in water colors.

Visiting and Reception Toilets.

The graceful reception dress represented in the cut is of mauve faille française, opening over golden lampas. Attention is called to the pointed corsage, which has the faille cut down at the top, and the lining covered on the shoulders and down in a point in front with lampas. Jockey or caps of lampas are at the top of the faille sleeves, which end in a band with a bow of faille set on the inner side of the arm. Cream white gloves, mauve faille slippers and yellow silk stockings are worn with this costume. The hair is dressed high, with a high shell comb.



VISITING AND RECEPTION TOILETS.

The imported visiting costume seen in the same cut shows how to combine plain French faille with that striped in checked pattern; this faille is in plain shades, the green shades, and the velvet with which it is trimmed, also the corded gros grain ribbon on the bonnet, is of bright ruby red. The plain faille front covers the foundation skirt easily, and is caught here and there with bows of green faille doubled and two inches wide. The half polonaise of the striped faille has the back in continuous pieces from top to bottom, while the front is double breasted, cut off blunt and square at the end, and has two rows of large silk covered buttons. A wide and full gump of the plain silk is gathered in the neck and shoulders, and disappears under ruby velvet revers, notched and pointed at top. Red velvet collar and cuffs. The bonnet is of plain silk in capote shape, with ruby bows in front. The parasol is green in color; the gloves are tan suede.

The New Jerseys.

There is an endless variety of jerseys this season. Some of these have elaborately beaded yokes; others are decorated with hand-embroidered sprays; still others are heavily decorated with braid in military fashion, and some are made full both back and front. They are shown in all the choice colorings, prominent among which are heliotrope, slate, black white and sky blue. Some of the newest jerseys show a complete alteration in form. They are well shaped bodices, which adapt themselves to any figure, and are made of the glove fabric, not stock-

nette, the former being more silky and fine in weaving.

Note Paper and Menu Cards.

Note paper may be decorated with a small monogram, if liked, but the most usual stamp now for note paper is the number of the street printed in color at the top of the sheet. Colored ribbons, upon which the names of the guests are painted or embroidered, are now much employed for menu cards, and men make use of these strips by placing them inside their hats to identify them in a crowd.

Fashions for Travelers.

English traveling ulsters are in some instances close fitting, with perfectly plain fronts. Others have loose fronts, and an extra driving cape is arranged to button on. A new tweed, designed especially for traveling costumes, is of Scotch make. Silk is interwoven with the wool, a decrease of weight and increase of coloring being thereby attained.

Fashion Notes.

In men's walking gloves it is hard to decide which is stitching and which is glove.

It is no secret that dress skirts are so heavy now with their additional burden of hoop and crinoline that modistes have devised suspenders for women.

The new parasols are furnished with very long handles.

Novelties in black lace dresses are constantly appearing.

Many of the spring mantles are in scarf shape, the back being merely a round cape reaching to the waist line, and long, slender mantilla front.

Gray and white check materials are meeting with favor for spring dresses.

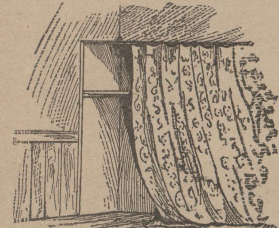
The combination of plaids, stripes and figured designs of all kinds with plain stuffs is the rule now in all sorts of dresses.

English dealers are displaying a novelty in hose which has an embroidered stripe down the center and an oblong piece of open work on either side, which arrangement reduces the apparent size of the foot.

French gray kid gloves, bound and stitched with black, are new and stylish.

A Substitute for a Closet.

In a bedroom that has no closet, a serviceable substitute for one can be easily and cheaply made. The illustration shows such a one fitted up and described by a writer in American Agriculturist. It extends across one end of the small room.



HOME MADE CLOSET.

He says regarding it: "We had two boards one foot wide sawed off in seven feet lengths. A foot from the upper end of each length we had cleats nailed across. These boards were then placed against the side walls, at the end of the room. A board was cut exactly as long as the room was wide, and this was placed on the top of the upright boards. Another piece was cut, as long as the top board, less the thickness of the two upright pieces. This fitted in between the uprights, and rested on the cleats, and fitting snugly, it kept the end pieces pressed against the wall; therefore no nails or screws are needed to hold the arrangement in place. We have, by this plan, a shelf at the top on which to keep boxes and articles which cannot be hung up. Into the bottom of this shelf we screwed hooks on which garments are hung. In this way we avoided damaging the walls by driving in nails or putting on hooks."

Next we made a curtain which we tacked to the front of the top board, weighted the bottom of it so that it hangs in the proper place always and is not blowing about to admit dust. The curtain might be hung on a pole, but we preferred to fasten it with tacks, because this plan of arranging it made everything snug and dust tight. It should be full enough to hang gracefully, and if the women of the family have a knack that way, they can make it quite as ornamental as anything else the room will be likely to contain.

The Simian Mother.

Monkeys are very much like people in their way. The baby monkey, whose picture with that of its mamma is here presented, acts wonderfully like a human baby. It puts its fingers in its mouth, and it creeps on the ground; it plays with toys and it laughs when tickled; it weeps when grieved and it screams when angry; it moans when ill, coos when caressed and squalls when left alone, exactly as do human little folks.



"ROCK A BY BABY ON THE TREE TOP."

When a little older it plays and quarrels, drums on hollow logs to make a noise, jumps and sings and performs feats of strength very like those in which boys delight.

Monkeys are full of mischief, and when permitted to have their own way do much damage and are a serious annoyance. Shall pet monkeys, then, be allowed to smash things? No, indeed! answers Olive Thorne Miller in Harper's Young People. There is a better way. They can be cured of mischief and taught to work. Long ago in Egypt it was discovered that the monkey could gather figs and other fruit. In one part of Africa he is taught to do many useful tasks about the house. In the Island of Sumatra the monkey is employed to gather coconuts. In this country he is dressed up and taught to dance and play pranks for money.

One of the most teachable of the race is the chimpanzee. Young chimpanzees can be taught to sweep and dust, carry pitchers of water, etc.

Thomas Aldrich and the Governor.

An exchange tells the following story of a New Hampshire boy out for sport with a gun. He rambled along looking for game when he saw a chaise approaching, driven by the governor of the state. The little lad, while considerably awed by finding himself alone with so august a personage, was, however, equal to the occasion. As the chaise reached him he stood aside to let it pass and gravely presented arms. The governor at once pulled up his horse and looked with amusement at the little fellow standing there as serious as a sentry, with his gun held rigidly before him. "What is your name?" asked the governor. "Thomas Bailey Aldrich," replied the boy, with a military salute. He was invited into the chaise, and though he lost his shooting, what was that in comparison with the distinction of riding into Portsmouth town with Governor Woodbury? This was forty years ago, and since then Thomas Aldrich has earned a place among the foremost of American authors.

Dean Stanley's Parrot.

Some of the parrot stories told make it appear that these birds adopt their remarks to the circumstances by which they are surrounded. There was a cockatoo that never asked for potatoes except when dinner was on the table, and never said, "Oh, you are a beauty!" except to a child. Dean Stanley, when canon of Canterbury, had a parrot which, one morning at breakfast time, got up in a tree and attracted the attention of all the servants, who gathered around it. The canon then came out, when the parrot looked down at him and said in a low but distinct voice, exactly like Stanley's, "Let up pray." It was evidently reminded of the assembling of the servants at morning prayers.

Oyster Gardens in North Carolina.

The oyster reservations are fenced in like gardens with rails nailed to posts, but our correspondent thinks the system objectionable because it creates obstructions to navigation and affords no real protection to the planter from the depredations of oyster thieves. The public sentiment in North Carolina, unlike the feeling in some portions of Maryland, is so strongly in favor of planting that it is thought there will be little, if any difficulty in securing a general recognition of individual property rights in oyster lots and in enforcing the law for their protection.—Baltimore Sun.

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.

The Mohair Industry.

We have received from Messrs. McNaughtan's Sons of New York the following letter, which is a copy of one addressed by them to the Mohair Growers' Association of this state, at its recent meeting:

NEW YORK, June 1, 1887.

Gentlemen and Members of the Mohair Growers' Association:

We note with much pleasure the notice of another meeting of your association. The writer is much interested in your industry and takes this means (as he is obliged to be in another section of the country at this time) of expressing his desire to co-operate with you heartily in whatever will benefit and advance the business.

Many growers seem discouraged with the low values of mohair during the last twelve months. It is an undeniable fact that values have been, and are still, lower than they ought to be, but this is not sufficient to discourage. Look at the growers at the Cape of Good Hope. Goats were first introduced there under the most unfavorable circumstances. Mohair was low, meat was plenty and goats were costing them very high to import. Yet with all these disadvantages the business has been a success in every way.

We would advise growers to be patient, give their best attention to their flocks, and await patiently the result.

Domestic mohair is, on the average, firmer, softer and more silky than foreign. Turkey and Cape mohair have greater length of staple and better working qualities, but at clip time the English manufacturers descend upon the growing sections and select the best clips. On this account it is almost impossible for American manufacturers to get choice clips of foreign mohair.

The great drawback with domestic mohair is that as soon as it attains length, it becomes coarse and loses that silkiness that is its greatest merit.

Many clips we receive are medium length, fine quality and lustrous, but have so much kemp and short wool hair in the pelt side of the fleeces as to make them worth little more than carding stock.

We are addressing you at some length on this matter, but trust we do not weary you. The writer has often desired to meet you personally, as he knows that it would be a source of satisfaction and profit to both of us. He hopes nothing will prevent his being at your next meeting, and will be greatly pleased to answer, as far as he can, any questions you may care to ask.

The market here for Turkey mohair has been as dull and depressed as for the domestic staple. During the past month more inquiry has developed and resulted in considerable business, but still at low prices.

Reports from London dated 18th May say as follows: "Cape mohair. No sales have been reported here during the week, our quotations, therefore, must be considered nominal as follows:

First at 11½ to 13d. per lb; seconds at 9 to 11d. per lb; thirds at 6½ to 8½d. per lb; winter hair, good, at 8½ to 9½d. per lb. net; winter hair, ordinary, at 7½ to 8d. per lb. net. Parcels of all qualities at 10½ to 11½ per lb. net. Extra parcels at 12 to 13d. Stocks in London are 1200 bales.

Turkish mohair. In Liverpool 129 bags have been sold at 10 to 13½d. per lb. on the basis of 14d. per lb. (less 3 per cent. discount) for fair average Angora fleece. Stocks there are 3000 bags.

The Bradford market is exceedingly depressed and is not likely to recover immediately, as large failures have occurred in Berlin, said to affect Bradford merchants to the extent of £50,000, chiefly due for mohair yarn."

The above is a thoroughly reliable report and the market is very clearly stated. We have just received the following from Bradford, dated 9th May: "The market continues dull but with

no further weakness, although some claim that the Berlin failures have had a noticeable effect, but the amount lost by our country in the mohair trade does not exceed \$250,000 of your money. Dealers do not think prices will come down, as the moment English buyers begin, the others will follow suit and prices may easily rise considerably.

"Very poor skin-mixed Castamboul hair (which is always both short and low quality) and in bad condition (as well) has been selling here and in Liverpool freely this week at 13½d. Grade 5s and 6s Matchingo are cheaper at 22d. and 2s. 4d., and pick at 3s. 2d., as all the Greek consignments have about 25 to 30 lbs. of poor, short, inferior seconds, lock, etc., at the ends of the bags, worth about 9d. to 10d. per lb."

The following is dated Constantinople, 17th May, 1887, and is just received: "Your esteemed favor of April came duly to hand, and I have to apologize for not having replied sooner. Preparations for the new clip of mohair have fully occupied my time during the past two months, but trust after this my correspondence will be more regular.

"The new clip has opened at a higher price than was anticipated and speculators are laying in large stocks, trusting to a rise later on. This action on their part has prevented buyers who represent Bradford firms from operating. The price for really choice parcels is equivalent to 13½d. or 13d. c. i. f. New York. Sales have been effected recently in Liverpool at from 12½ to 13d., but I presume that you are aware that the mohair now being offered in Liverpool is made up for that market and contains a large mixture of inferior and trash. My quotations of 13½ to 14d. is for mohair free of such qualities.

"Some time since I forwarded to your address a sample of a particular class of mohair known as 'Castamboul' mohair. It is very bright but rather wasty, owing to its loose nature. This class is always shipped separately. The quotation for Castamboul hair is 13d. c. i. f. to-day. I will send further samples as soon as our new mohair comes from the interior."

We trust these reports will be of interest and value to you.

We are very desirous to bring another matter before you, viz: Importations of goats from Turkey in Asia. We would refer you to pages 13 and 14 of our last pamphlet, entitled, "The Mohair Industry." This party referred to is a government official in high standing, who has given this matter personal attention at our earnest solicitation. We know that this matter could be handled successfully, and we suggest your combining together and ordering one or two hundred Angora goats direct from their own country. If you do this, we will put you in direct communication with the party referred to, and you can make your own negotiations.

I trust I have not wearied you, and thanking you for your kind attention, I am sincerely yours,

JAMES MACNAUGHTAN,
Of Wm. Macnaughtan's Sons.

To the Goat and Sheep-Men.

I have seen by all the newspapers of the country that there would be a meeting of the goat and sheep men in this city June 6. I came over four hundred miles to be present and met two goatmen and one sheepman, the president of the Wool-Growers' association. I, with the president, think that so far as the growers of this staple article are concerned, they don't amount to much or they would take more interest in the animals that are to-day their bread and meat. Is there any other stock that pays the grower better to-day than the goat and sheep? True, all stock business has got a black eye, but the goat and sheep men have their wools to sell, fall and spring, that is always money. Though it be small

figures, it is a sure crop. Yet men will sit around and curse the poor goat and sheep, when, if they would get together they might make an impression on our law-makers that our noble animals were being abused by letting foreign countries send in wools cheaper than we can raise it. The goat and sheep men of Texas are to blame for it. Now if there is a man in Texas to-day who is ashamed to own that he is living off a flock of goats or sheep, he had better leave the country. So let us not give it up in this way, but let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and try and have a large meeting and bury the industry respectfully. I would like to hear from all the goat and sheep men on this subject. With our best wishes for the despised goat and sheep, let us whoop it up in Texas once more.

J. C. McFARLAND, Goat Breeder,
Sec. Am. Mohair Growers' Assn.
CAPT. A. E. SHEPARD,
Pres. State Wool Growers' Assn.

The Philadelphia Wool Market.

From the Philadelphia Record we learn that "Manufacturers are reluctant to pay the higher prices necessitated by the increased cost of wool in primary markets, but the few lots changing hands bring comparatively full prices. The figures realized, however, are still disproportioned to the cost in the West. Dealers hesitate to stock up freely at present prices, and but little wool is coming forward. It is stated by all dealers that their receipts so far have not nearly equalled those for the same time last year. The meager stocks, therefore, as well as the upward tendency of prices are a drawback to business. Opinions as to the future of the market are still very uncertain, but the majority of the dealers have become reconciled to the belief that the bulk of the new clips will be marketed at a considerable advance over last year's prices, regardless of the views of Eastern operators or the condition of the woolen goods trade. The latter shows some signs of improvement, but not enough to justify the advance in wool. The hope of the trade is that the speculative feeling will extend into the market for goods and that some of the large clothing houses will start a "boom" in the goods trade by placing early and liberal orders for light weights. The decline in Colonial wool prices at the London auctions means nothing more than that the figures at the public sale have dropped to the level previously established at private sales. Since the opening on Tuesday there have been evidences of an improved feeling and greater activity at the London auctions. Prices of fine wools abroad, though lower than they were a short time ago, are still 40 to 50 per cent. higher than they were at the lowest point in April last year; and in the calculation of the probable extent of foreign competition in the goods trade it must be remembered that the fabrics to be exported to this country during the coming season will be made from wools costing a good deal more than the raw material that went into the goods so largely distributed in the United States during the past year. The excitement at interior points is still running high and is extending from the unwashed wool districts to Ohio, Wisconsin and other wool sections. In Ohio quotations range from 32 to 35c., the latter in the sections producing a large percentage of medium fleeces. There is little doing in fine wools in this market, but the feeling is necessarily stronger on account of the advance in the West.

Complaint About the St. Louis Shearing.

FRANKLIN, ILL., May 30, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

In your valuable paper, May 14th and 21st, in your account of the National sheep-shearing at St. Louis on the 12th you have us credited with second premium on yearling buck fleece, but in May 21st you give us credit for first in class B, which is correct. The association advertised cash premiums

amounting to \$1760, open to the world. They distributed or awarded \$1020, leaving a balance in treasurer's hands of \$740. When asked the reason for not giving any more premiums, especially in class B, it was answered that the sheep were not worthy. If that be the case they will have to ransack the hills of Europe for better. We did not exhibit for the money there was in the premiums. We could have taken a car-load equally as good as the one that received the blue ribbon. We got as much advertising as though we had got more ribbons. In reality it was gotten up for the special benefit of the Missouri breeders. In case they get up a shearing next year, we hope they will advertise exclusively for Missouri-bred sheep, then all may know what to depend upon. E. M. & Wm. M. REES.

Affairs in the B. I. T.

CADD0, I. T., June 15, 1887.

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal:

I see an account in the JOURNAL, 11th, of the trouble in the Choctaw Nation which is about sixty miles east of us. From all accounts the fight was a serious one, several being killed. Some of the parties have crossed the river into Texas. They have been fighting in that part of the country off and on for several years, and many have been killed. It is not altogether full bloods against half breeds and white citizens. Sometimes the strife is altogether between half-breeds as well as full-bloods.

Last Monday morning Mr. James Hutchison of Duran, I. T., was on his way to attend court at Caddo, when he was met by Noel Gardner, a young full-blood Choctaw, who shot and killed him, and escaped to Texas, but was arrested and brought back to Caddo last night. Not long before Noel Gardner was about to sell a yearling that did not belong to him, to Mr. Hutchison's brother, when Mr. Hutchison prevented the sale. Ever since Gardner has had a grudge against Mr. Hutchison, which caused the killing. Mr. Hutchison is a white man who became a citizen a few years ago by marriage, and has several children, also has brothers and sisters, who are half-breeds. Mr. Hutchison was looked upon as a highly respected citizen of the country, and by his honesty, economy and industry has accumulated quite a nice little stock of cattle, a farm and a nice home.

It is not to be wondered at that such a state of affairs exists in the Choctaw Nation, for we have no jails to put prisoners in. No matter how bad they are, they are guarded with hand-cuffs about the officers' houses, board with the family a while, and finally are turned loose until their trial comes up, when the criminals are cleared of the charge, no matter how clear the case may be against them.

BEN HAMPTON.

The Alliance Cotton Yard.

Fort Worth, Mail.

The Farmers Alliance has secured from Col. J. P. Smith ground for the location of their cotton yard, about nine hundred feet east of the Missouri Pacific railroad on Ninth street, and will go to work at once erecting the necessary buildings and getting the yard in condition. At a meeting of the city council to-day, a committee headed by Mr. John S. Morris, from the Alliance, asked the council to extend the water mains to the yard, and a resolution was at once offered by Aldermen Cooper and Daggett, authorizing the water works department to extend the mains, as desired, immediately. This enterprise will be a world of benefit to the city and it would not be a bad idea, as suggested by Mayor Broiles, to supply the yard with water free of charge, for one year at least. Nothing would be lost by it.

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.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1887.

BY HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

No.	Av.	Pr.
229 cows, Dougherty.....	921	\$3.10
59 cows, same.....	840	2.45
19 bulls, same.....	1108	1.90
102 Gardenheir.....	988	3.00
100 sheep, Stephens, Kosse.	75	3.12½
113 same.....	68	2.65

BY GREGORY, COOLEY & CO.

530 steers, Kendall.....	977	3.00
41 same, Gatewood.....	883	2.65
100 same.....	1033	2.75
229 Cartwright.....	1044	3.62½
27 same.....	1148	3.80
104 same.....	805	3.02½
120 steers same.....	1088	2.85
167 cows, Running Water.....	870	2.50

BY GREER, MILLS & CO.

41 Swink, Wortham.....	846	2.65
21 same.....	778	2.60
33 cows, same.....	702	2.20
15 yearlings, same.....	441	1.90
168 bulls, Miller & Lewis.....	1152	2.00
46 Grimes, mixed.....		2.60
25 yearlings, McElroy, Corsicana.....	493	1.85
29 calves, same.....		5.00
120 strs, Wood Bros, Thompson.....	890	3.15

BY STRAHORN & CO.

64 can'ts, Heath, Cleburne	980	2.55
25 same.....	815	2.40
556 sheep, Batchelder, Farmer.....	77	3.10

BY JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO.

322 steers, Smissen.....	934	2.75
75 Powell, same.....	951	3.15
100 Hockridge, same.....	849	3.05
192 Does, same.....	756	2.60
95 Davis, same.....	1051	3.30
53 same, cows.....	720	2.20

BY E. R. HUNTER & CO.

74 Daugherty, same.....	1015	3.05
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BY PAXSON, SHATTUCK & CO.

124 Wilson, same.....	964	3.00
18 same.....	1020	3.25
22 same, Eckeleberger.....	965	3.12½
17 same.....	1337	3.50
67 Wade, same.....	786	2.80
22 Francher, Hillsboro.....	905	2.90
24 same.....	790	2.55
16 cows, W. K. Cox.....	958	3.10
67 sheep, Sheed.....	78	3.12½
295 same, Anderson.....	80	3.85
681 same, A. McCleone.....	90	3.30

BY WAGNER BROS. & CO.

92 steers, Jot Smith.....	980	3.00
44 same, Walker.....	835	2.62½
23 same, T. E. Davis.....	897	3.00

BY W. W. McILHANY & CO.

21 same, Gowan.....	803	2.60
25 same, Lively.....	790	2.60
20 cows same.....	782	2.15
56 bulls, French.....	974	1.75

BY SCALING & TAMBLYN.

162 strs, Holt, Honey Grove	815	2.80
24 same, Onstatt.....	792	2.60
97 Indians, Thompson.....	848	2.90

BY W. W. SHEARER & CO.

39 steers, Benson.....	926	2.87½
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BY LEE & DUNHAM.

28 steers, Towers.....	830	2.90
76 cows, same.....	705	2.40
235 same.....	760	2.40
86 bulls, same.....	1225	2.00

Cattle higher. Sheep lower.

ST. LOUIS.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.

St. Louis, July 1.—The run of all grades was quite moderate the last

two days, and to-day the feeling was a little better in consequence, but prices have not advanced much. Demand is good for butcher and shipping steers. Sales of Texas and Indian steers ranged at from \$2.35 @ \$2.50 per hundred pounds in extremes. Thin and light Texans dull at very low prices. Veal calves in abundance and dull.

Texas sheep are scarce to-day and sales range from \$2.40 to \$3.50 per hundred pounds.

KANSAS CITY.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—Receipts for the past week were rather large, consisting mostly of grass Texas and New Mexico steers. Quality of offerings common. Market slow and weak.

Receipts to-day light. Market firm and ten cents higher.

Following are some of the week's sales:

BY FISH & KECK CO.

No.	Av.	Pr.
19 bulls, E. B. Johnson, I. T.....	1334	\$1.70
76 calves, same.....		5.15
71 cows, same.....	881	2.35
78 same.....	715	2.15
22 steers, C. B. Campbell.....	1030	2.90
24 cows same.....	902	2.25
32 yrlds, R. H. Jennings.....	586	1.70
20 heifers, J. H. Bond.....	776	2.15
30 steers same.....	668	2.05
71 calves, A. Gorham.....		each 4.25
24 steers, A. H. Wait.....	732	2.22½
56 cows, J. Fitzpatrick.....	768	1.90
20 bulls, same.....	1117	1.75
90 cows, same.....	814	2.00
77 same C. J. Grant.....		2.00
77 cows, Grant.....	787	2.00
18 yearlings, Grant.....	507	2.25
14 bulls, same.....	1232	1.65
30 steers, Sparks.....	884	2.55
66 steers, Cooper.....	902	2.55
17 steers, Love X.....	833	2.55
53 cows, same.....	777	1.75
81 steers, same.....	914	2.55
bulls, same.....	1150	1.75
65 cows, same.....	702	1.90
20 yearlings, same.....	511	2.00
43 calves, same.....		each 4.25
17 steers, Crow.....	885	2.35
cows, same.....	815	2.10

BY HUNTER, EVANS & CO.

95 steers, J. W. Gardner, Wynnwood, I. T.....	944	2.80
24 same.....	943	2.75
214 steers, F. M. Daugherty, Gainesville, Tex.....	908	2.70
69 steers B. W. Jennings, Wynnwood, I. T.....	923	2.70
23 steers, J. H. Walner.....	1010	2.90
14 same.....	834	2.55
10 cows, same.....	835	2.05
24 cows, S. B. Owens, Purcell, I. T.....	862	2.30
23 steers same.....	960	2.75

BY STEPHENS & DOBYNS.

94 steers, J. Fitzpatrick, Purcell, I. T.....	961	2.75
6 cows same.....	833	2.15
85 calves, same.....		each 5.00
42 bulls, R. Love.....	1044	1.85
114 N.M. mixed, Roberts.....	823	1.85

NEW ORLEANS.

Special to the Live Stock Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The beef cattle market is lightly supplied, active and firm. Good fat stock scarce and in demand. Calf and yearling market is ruling on an improved basis, with supply moderate and prices advancing.

Hogs—Light supply. Prices firm.

SHEEP—Market fully supplied and

movement slow.

QUOTATIONS:—Fair fat to choice beeves, 2½ to 4c; good cows, 2½ to 3c; calves, \$5 to \$9; yearlings, \$7 to \$11 each. Good corn-fed fat sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50 each.

GALVESTON.

[Reported by Z. T. Winfree & Co.]

CATTLE—Choice grass 2¼@2½c; inferior 1¼@2c; calves, choice 2¼@3¼c; inferior 2¼@2½c.

SHEEP—Choice 2¼@3c; common 2 @2½.

Hogs—Not quotable.

Stock in pens, Tuesday, June 28th, 1887: Beeves and cows, 19; calves and yearlings 41; sheep 291. Market entirely bare of fat stock, though butchers well supplied with common and inferior; 5 or 6 cars to arrive to-morrow, and if they prove to be choice, will sell above quotations. Strictly choice sheep will also sell above quotations, and such sheep are always in good demand here. Prospects good for latter part of this week, with a probable "overstock," and consequent low prices early part of next week.

SAN ANTONIO.

The local beef market has been fairly active for this place, several lots having been disposed of. For car-load lots and in limited number, several ranchmen claim this to be a better market than Chicago, but it would need but a very few to glut it for several days. Sheep, hogs and goats are nominal, and so easy of access as to make it extremely hazardous to enter from outside with any considerable number.

CATTLE—Steers, shippers, \$2.10@2.50; butchers, \$2.25; cows, fat, from \$1.00@1.40; thin, at \$9@12. Yearlings and two-year-olds \$4@8.

SHEEP—Muttons, \$1.90@2.25.

DALLAS.

J. A. CARTER & SON'S YARDS.

The last week's operations show a marked activity and a slight advance in price. There have been but few shipments out of the city. Nussbaumer Bros. shipped 3 cars Thursday to Chicago; other minor shipments to points in the state.

CATTLE—Choice fat cows 2c; choice butcher cattle 2@2½c; bulls 1c; yearlings \$6@9; calves according to weight milk cows in good demand at \$25@30.

Hogs—Fair at 4@4½c.

SHEEP—Ready sale at \$2.50@3.

GOATS—At \$1@1.50.

FORT WORTH.

CATTLE—Steers, 2¼@2½ cents for good fat steers; cows 1¾@2c; calves sell at \$4@5 each.

Hogs—3½ to 4c per lb.; not much demand.

SHEEP—From 2@2½c according to quality.

CHICAGO MARKET LETTER.

With Diminished Receipts the Markets are Steady all Around.

U. S. YARDS.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 27, '87.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts to-day 8500 cattle, including 4000 Texans, 17,000 hogs, 3000 sheep. The markets to-day were generally steady all around.

Buyers complain that prices for Texas cattle are much higher than for good corn-fed native cattle, and this is true. But at the same time the Texans have not lately been coming as freely as have the "natives."

W. W. SHEARER & Co., live stock commission merchants, made the following excellent sales of cattle for well known Texas stockmen:

S. E. Schott, Ethel, 133 steers, 821 lbs at \$2.90; 17 cows, 746 lbs, at \$2.60; P. McDonald, Elm View, 22 thin steers 827 lbs, at \$2.75; J. Hunter, Elm View, 36 steers 812 lbs, at \$2.87½; John Bohrer, Southmayd, 145 steers 914 lbs, at \$3.10; S. E. Curl, Denton, 68 steers 961 lbs, at \$3.50; Benson, Ensworth & Co., Denton, 66 steers 951 lbs, at \$3.25; 41 steers 1091 lbs, at \$3.35; 6 steers 1113 lbs, at \$3.35; 9 bulls 1244 lbs, at \$2.12½; 11 stags 970 lbs, at \$2.75; S. J. Woodward, Denton, 45 steers 892 lbs, at \$3.15; H. Benson, 14 cows, 780 lbs, at \$2.60.

GREGORY, COOLEY & Co. sold for Smisson & Gidding, Ennis, 98 steers 1060 lbs at \$3.12½; 101 steers 1089 lbs, at \$3.12½.

R. STRAHORN & Co. sold for S. B. Burnett, Fort Worth, 306 grass steers 1089 lbs, at \$3.55; J. M. Mathis, Victoria, 89 steers, 787 lbs, at \$2.75.

GREER, MILLS & Co. sold for W. DeBusk, Calvert, 17 cows 784 lbs at \$2.35; 5 steers 830 lbs, at \$2.80; E. H. Estes, Midland, 146 steers 964 lbs, at \$2.90; 139 steers 823 lbs, at \$2.75; 21 bulls 1161 lbs, at \$2; R. McFadden, Victoria, 18 bulls and stags 928 lbs, at \$2.

E. R. HUNTER & Co. sold for J. H. King, 22 mixed cattle 789 lbs, at \$2.60; 2 bulls 990 lbs, at \$2.

J. H. CAMPBELL & Co. sold for Grayson Bros., Enfaula, 22 steers 930 lbs, at \$3.20; 22 same 913 lbs, at \$3.20; 20 same 945 lbs, at \$3.15; H. B. Rowley, 21 same 945 lbs, at \$3.25; Dutton & K. 24 same 848 lbs, \$2.85; Q. A. & L. E. Hale, Hunnewell, 33 same 890 lbs, at \$3.10; Addington, I. T., 25 same 897 lbs, at \$3.15; Miller & Waldon, 25 same 937 lbs, \$3.10; D. N. Robb, I. T., 66 same 903 lbs, at \$3.25; same, 110 same 844 lbs, \$3.10; McClure & Robb, I. T., 148 same 879 lbs, at \$3; Chisholms & A., 23 same 987 lbs, at \$2.90; 50 same 853 lbs, at \$2.80.

W. W. McILHANY & Co. sold for J. T. Day, Rome, 24 steers 850 lbs, at \$2.80; 24 cows 834 lbs, at \$2.50; Seaton Keith, San Angelo, 67 steers 946 lbs, at \$2.75; 61 cows 762 lbs, at \$2.25.

PAXSON, SHATTUCK & Co. sold for S. F. Reynolds, Roanoke, 24 steers 878 lbs, at \$2.65; J. J. Herrin, Roanoke, 44 same 955 lbs, at \$3; C. B. Stone, 41 same 925 lbs, at \$2.90; W. P. Harmonson, 29 cows 738 lbs, at \$2.40; 30 steers 868 lbs, at \$2.80; 61 same 873 lbs, at \$2.90; Reynolds & S., 115 same 898 lbs, at \$2.95; W. B. Hood, Roanoke, 28 same 845 lbs, \$2.65; 21 cows 809 lbs, \$2.25; J. B. Duncan, 23 same 825 lbs, \$2.35; 28 same 724 \$2.37½; P. R. Libsey, 25 same 843 lbs, \$2.75.

HUNTER, EVANS & Co. sold for Forsyth, 15 steers 1073 lbs, at \$3.25; 195 same 832 lbs, at \$2.90; Dougherty, 229 steers 926 lbs, at \$3.10; 19 bulls 1109 lbs at \$1.90; 50 cows 840 lbs, at \$2.45; J. R. Howke, 25 same 798 lbs, at \$2.50; Beauchamp 46 steers 888 lbs, at \$3; Klopfer, 54 same 912 lbs, at \$3.15; 27 same 959 lbs, at \$3.

SCALING & TAMBLYN sold for W. R. Robinson, Mexia, 23 steers 904 lbs, at \$3; W. R. Robertson, 24 cows, 715 lbs, at \$2.40.

The sheep market is in good condition and prices are steady at \$3@3.50 for fair to good Texans; inferior, \$2.75, and choice \$3.75.

More than twice as many cattle are being consumed as ten years ago.

A. C. HALLIWELL.

makes all sales of beef, and after paying the expenses returns the remainder to the applicant. If he (the applicant) has managed the ranch well he is retained; if not, a competent man is placed in charge. Stock taken in it becomes the common property of the company, which assumes the general management of all the interests. It is a good thing."

The Haymakers.

Among the rancheros of the Southwest an order called the haymakers is now very popular. It is a secret society and is supposed to appertain mainly to things of interest and value to ranching and stockraising. In the town of Cotulla, La Salle county, a lodge has been in existence for over a year, having some 150 members. On Monday night a lodge was instituted in San Antonio by a large Cotulla delegation, and the following gentlemen were initiated: James F. Scott, Dan and Nat Lewis, and Albert Fredricks of San Antonio, and Capt. C. L. Nevill, sheriff, and Judge Gatlin of Presidio county. The latter intend to institute a lodge in Marfa. Charters can be obtained by writing to John A. Kerr, Cotulla, La Salle county.

New Rates to Kansas City and Chicago.

The Fish & Keck Co. of Kansas City send us the following dispatch, which will be read with interest by shippers:

KANSAS CITY, JUNE 15.
To Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas:
"Santa Fe rate sheets just out, quoting rates as far south as Purcell, on Canadian river, Indian Territory. Rates on cattle from Purcell to Chicago, \$92.50; Kansas City, \$45. Rates south of Purcell and in Texas will undoubtedly be in proportion and satisfactory to shippers.
FISH & KECK CO.

Important Litigation Ended.

The legal controversy that has for some time been the study of several prominent Dallas law firms—that of Onstott, Allen & Co., against Bedford, Stewart & Hinton, a large cattle firm operating in Archer and adjoining counties, and involving more than \$100,000, has been amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all parties. The exact amount of spare cash that was necessary to make things even was diligently kept from the grip of the reporter, but it is sufficient to say that it stacked up well.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Present and Prospective Future of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 29, 1887.

This city is undoubtedly moving onward on the prosperous road. It has reached prosperity and is now confident of a great future. Ambition, confidence, and push are the chief characteristics of the people and they have undertaken a gigantic task to build a second Chicago on the most broken and irregular site in creation. The pick, shovel and scraper are the great working tools of Kansas City, and there is absolutely no street in the whole city where the laborers are not filling up—leveling down—building cable lines—erecting business blocks or residence mansions. Values are high—so high, indeed, that nothing but an extraordi-

nary future for the city will justify the prices of real estate. I am told that the old-timers of Kansas City are very much astonished. Speculators from the East have reaped the greater harvest and seem to be the great boomers of the city.

My business was not with real estate speculators, but at the stock yards. The trip to the yards did not take me out of sight of the shovel and scraper. The yard people are building the new pens for Texas cattle to come by the thousands from the Southern Kansas roads and the new Santa Fe connection. While I was at the yards Messrs. J. H. Campbell & Co. received the first load of Indian hogs over the new line from Purcell in the Indian Nation.

My first visit at the yards was to the office of Messrs. Hunter, Evans & Co., where I conversed for a time with Captain A. G. Evans about the possible future of the Kansas City market. Captain Evans was very decided in the view that their live stock trade would continue to increase so that Kansas City quotations would be of equal or greater importance with prices made at Chicago. The increase of the packing plant near the yards certainly justifies great hopes. The new Swift packery will have a capacity of 1000 to 1500 beeves per day, and the Kingan & Co. pork packery will be of equal benefit. The Armour packing houses are being increased in capacity, and the firm of Morris, Butts & Co. are said to have purchased Eastern selling facilities with the intention of going heavily into dressed beef. A commission man put it to me this way: "Kansas City will soon be in a position to consume all the live stock tributary to the market."

While at the yards Mr. Quinlan, well known in the cattle trade, invited the writer's attention to the Texas corn-fed steers then on the market. One steer especially was mentioned as being one of the best specimens of beef animals ever seen at the yards. It had gained 350 pounds in 44 months, and weighed at home 1530 pounds; it was fed by M. A. J. Forney of Belle Plaine, Kansas. (It was a Panhandle steer, corn-fed.) I found that Texas steers were making a grand reputation as feeders, and that farmers are expressing themselves freely as intending to feed Texas steers in preference to natives and Colorados. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Dobyns of the firm of Stevens & Dobyns, the well known Uncle Henry Stevens' being senior of the firm. They have now in pasture in the Cherokee strip several thousand of King & Kenedy steers, to fatten for beef if possible, but failing in this, to go to the feeders in the fall. The law prevents the movement of Texas cattle into the feeding states during the summer months, unless they are wintered north of the Kansas quarantine line, but but it is expected that in the fall a large number of Texas feeders will be sold.

I regret to be obliged to say that I can find no peg on which to hang up hopes of better prices. There is no immediate prospect of an advance and we know there can be none after the grass run begins. There seems to be an excess of cattle over the demand and it is useless to argue against heavy receipts.

At the yards I had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Simmons & Etue of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator. The paper is well known and has a large, compact and influential circulation, centering on Kansas City, with a handsome outside scattering in every direction amongst stockmen and shippers. The writer has met many subscribers to the Indicator, always finding them speaking its praises as a most valuable assistance in the conduct of their business and an extra good advertising medium for every description of blooded stock. It is also a faithful and exact market reporter.

In my rounds I was introduced to Mr. Huff, who is interested in a large roofing concern here, manufacturing what is known as the Granite roofing. The company has factories here and at Wichita, and contemplates forming a company in Northern Texas to control the business of the state. Mr. Huff will be in Texas in a few days and will stop at the Fort to see if he can interest the people in the undertaking. The business here is a great success.

I visited the office and warehouse of Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, seedsmen, and of the T. R. A. Manufacturing Co. The latter firm are manufacturers of the Dain hay stacker and advertise the same in the JOURNAL. Many of these stockers are in use in Texas, giving good satisfaction. The agents are mentioned in the card.

Messrs. Berry, McLean & Co. of Kansas City are extensive operators in hides and will send men to Texas over the line to Gainesville as soon as the passenger traffic is opened. This firm issues a price current and will send it to wool and hide men in Texas if requested, and will also send buyers to examine and bid on wool clips and hides. Heretofore the operations of the firm were confined to New Mexico and the West, but they intend to take advantage of the new railroad facilities through the Indian Nation to open up trade with Texas. The firm is a strong one, doing an immense amount of business.

The Outlook as Viewed from the Market—Is there an Excess or Deficiency in Beef?

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6, 1887.

In the communication the writer sent from Kansas City an observation was made to the effect that no one seemed to be able to furnish reasons for any immediate change in prices on beef cattle. The outlook was considered dark, with the prospect almost certain to be realized. A lower range of prices is expected to rule this year than last, especially on export cattle, and on the canning grades. Light choice cattle, 1100 to 1300 lbs., are now selling relatively better than other classes of cattle, and will continue to do so until fashion changes.

While I was at the Kansas City yards a veteran commission salesman remarked that prices were lower than for eight years, but continued the story by mentioning the advance then following until the bonanza prices of 1882 were reached. I can find no one now anticipating bonanzas, or even good prices, and have so far found no one who was in a position to say "yes" or "no," emphatically or decidedly, to any, question relating to the meat sup-

ply which has a bearing on future prices.

Some men say the country is full of beef. Other men say that improvement in methods of breeding and feeding stock makes it impossible for a scarcity to exist. Others say that the dullness of the shipping trade to England leaves Uncle Sam with a surplus on hand to dispose of. None seem to think that there has been so much dissatisfaction as to cause unusual sacrifices. Feeders are still buying the class of cattle to mature and fatten into finely finished beef. Others are buying young cattle to grow into feeders; and both are in doubt as to the result. The packers buy to fill the coolers, anticipating no great change.

I am of opinion that we are now in the dark days of the business, and that the tendency is upward. The conclusion is arrived at by no very fine calculation. We are running along on the bottom with chances in our favor. Until recently the general business of the country was bad. A few years ago it was remarkable that the beef business kept up so well, while other industries were almost ruined. To-day we find the general business of the country actually prosperous, and I believe that in reasonable time it will be reflected in the cattle trade.

Again: we, who are in the habit of looking on the meat production of the country from the ranch standpoint, are liable to over-estimate the influence and quantity of range product. True, it is a surplus, grown beyond the consumption of the people of the West, and its gross amount is formidable. But to-day does any reasonable ranchman believe that bonanza prices would bring forth the beef run of 1882? Can Montana furnish the usual quota? Can Wyoming or Colorado send forth train-load after train-load to the end of the season? I think not. The ranges are furnishing feeders, and not beeves. Texas alone, quarantined, her cattle strictly for slaughter, can make a run that is equal to former years; and many men will deny that even Texas has any amount of beef, but will admit that the Indian Nation ranges are well supplied.

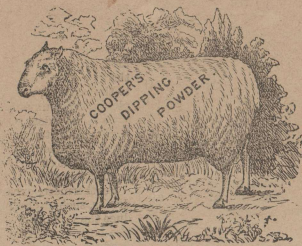
I do not believe that the great corn-producing and beef-fattening states are keeping up the average number of cattle. I judge only by the discontent that prevails. I have talked with many men who have made the maturing of beef a specialty. I found them all distrustful, and inclined to go slow. Let the ranchman complain as he will, the stock farmers of the feeding districts have suffered much, and if in debt to the carrying by them had borne the amount of interest ranchmen pay, there would not be a respectable remnant left to carry on the business.

When we come down to the statistics we find the only figures desired are unobtainable. I believe to-day that a count of cattle would show a deficiency as compared with two years ago; but the depression in the trade is forcing cattle to the front and the out-put is alarming, while the remnant is a matter of speculation and the number unknown. On the surface we see an excess. If we go deeper it may be we shall find a deficiency.

PHILIP H. HALE.

COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER,

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



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

USED UPON 50,000,000 SHEEP A YEAR.

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

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

Beware of Spurious Imitations.

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

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

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

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID DIP.
(NON POISONOUS.)

DRY POWDER DIP
(POISONOUS.)

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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HUFFMAN, SELLERS & CO.,
Real Estate & Loan Agents,
Land Titles Investigated, Taxes paid and Collections Made for Non-Residents
Correspondence Solicited.

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

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To the agent sending us the most subscribers to either the Weekly or Monthly TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL during the month of June we will give as a premium a

New Wilson Sewing Machine, Worth \$40.

Agents appointed by us to receive and receipt for subscriptions can

ENTER THIS CONTEST

On the same terms as our

ESTEY ORGAN CONTEST

Was conducted, and the sewing machine will be forwarded July 1st to the one sending the greatest number of subscribers during the present month.

Mr. M. W. Davis of Devine, Medina county, Texas, won the \$200 Estey Organ, and the same has been shipped to him.

The Stock Journal Publishing Company.

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 Southwest.

Double daily line of Pullman Palace Sleeping cars through to St. Louis via

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See that your tickets read via Texas & Pacific Railway. For maps, time tables, rates and all required information, call on

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Dashwood & Oesch,
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OPEN ALL NIGHT.

division, distance 93 miles, average speed 23 1/2 miles per hour; 20 trains over the Parsons division, distance 90 miles, average speed 19 1/2 miles per hour; 14 trains over the Hannibal division, distance 142 miles, average speed 18 miles per hour; average speed over the entire four divisions, 19.2 miles per hour. The movement of traffic over the Missouri Pacific was never in so good shape as at present.

Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise.—A great many cattle have died upon the Mimbres and in other portions of Grant county from eating a weed called the rattle-weed, growing in the river bottoms. The first indication of an animal's being afflicted is noticeable in the swelling of the eyes and general weakness in the hind legs and spinal column. The eyes become watery and the animal when endeavoring to walk staggers or wobbles somewhat as if affected by loco. Many gradually grow weak and once down from the effects of the weed usually die. The O-O outfit and George Williams are reported as the heaviest losers thus far upon the Mimbres.

The exact amount of flustration the refrigerator at Houston will create in the ranks of the Big Four, depends very decidedly upon the earnestness, unity and determination of the Southwestern stockmen. If our people will formulate a business system, akin in method, unity and purpose to the very elements that create and maintain the power of the opposition, they need have no fear. Combination and centralization beget power and its natural and legitimate offspring—oppression. A thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and the Houston enterprise half or meagerly supported will be trivial in its results and of no practical consequence to any one, and a financial hurt to every man who takes hold of it. Organize, systematize and move in a solid and unbroken line.

C. C. Slaughter, after a long absence at his ranch near the Kansas line, returned Saturday. The colonel is a skilled manipulator in the cow business, and when he undertakes to diagnose the situation of affairs and tell about the future in store, it might be said that he is speaking by the card. He says there fully 100,000 cattle, 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers, located on the Cherokee strip, and that they are in unusually fine fix. He thinks the present low price for beef is due in the main to the large amount of cattle that have been sent into market from the farming districts, which source of supplies must in a measure exhaust itself before any perceptible advance can be counted on for range shipments. He places the average receipts, daily, of cattle at Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, at 7000.

El Paso Inter-Republics.—Jack Kyle, the well known cattleman, who makes headquarters in this city but ranches in Southern Arizona, near the line of Mexico, is spending a few days in El Paso. Jack says that on the day of the earthquake he was traveling on horseback and alone from Tombstone to Patmanes. The road was down the valley of the San Pedro, a stream noted for its high banks, which are usually from fifteen to twenty feet above the water. The first intimation was given by the reeling of his horse, caused, as he thought, by a sudden attack of blind staggers, but in an instant the ground opened in front of him and discharged streams of water and beautiful white sand. Jack says these streams of water gushing from openings in the earth were noticeable for miles, but only continued to flow for a short time. The sand, however, and cracks in the earth may yet be seen in the San Pedro valley. Mr. Kyle is an old frontiersman, who knows no fear, but admits that on the occasion above referred to, he did feel a little squeamish.

Clarendon Northwest Texan.—Col. Charles Goodnight has entered into partnership with Mr. Moore, of Kan-

sas City, Mo., of the mammoth dry-goods firm of Bullene, Moore & Emery. This firm is the leading house in this line in Kansas City. Mr. Moore is a thorough-going business man and has been very successful in business. We are glad to know that he has become interested in the Panhandle and trust that this venture will prove a safe and satisfactory one. Messrs. Goodnight & Moore own the Quitaque ranch and Mrs. John G. Adair owns the Paloduro and Tule ranches. Col. Goodnight retains his interest in the American herd, as formerly, as it is a separate herd. These gentlemen will greatly improve the Quitaque ranch by the erection of additional buildings and other improvements. Three thousand heifers have been spayed on the Paloduro ranch up to date; there will be probably three thousand more spayed yet this season. On the Quitaque ranch there will be about 4000 spayed. Plenty of rain has fallen and the grass almost makes a man's mouth water, and the cattle are looking fat and sleek.

W. W. Peary, foreman of the T X ranch, better known as the Dawson, Word & Byler ranch, Tom Green county, was met by the JOURNAL man at the Windsor. Said he, "I left the ranch last week, and we had a heavy rain on us all the way to within 20 or 30 miles of Fort Worth. Generally through that country the rains have been fine and grass and water are plentiful. In my opinion the longhorn cattle—the native-bred—the rustlers—are the cattle for Western Texas. Grade stock do not rustle worth a cent, and the introduction of the thoroughbreds into the range districts was the death knell to the proper margins. The longhorn animal can take care of himself anywhere, and when you run them together on the range you can readily detect their great superiority over the grades for beef purposes. The longhorns are a distinct class of cattle in themselves, with a physical structure peculiar to the surroundings. No, I don't think there are any elk in Texas at all. During fourteen months of my supervision of the ranch I only saw one, and it was dead and floating down the Pecos river, having washed, perhaps, from Northern New Mexico or Colorado, the source of the stream. I shall go from here to Hays county, where I will do a shipping business."

As the grazing territory of Texas becomes narrowed down and the art of cattle production is defined as stock farming, the question as to the selection of the grasses, the most nutritious, luxuriant and conducive to health, fat, growth and development, becomes a matter the importance of which can not be over-estimated. The experience of those who have given time and attention to alfalfa, and thoroughly tried it, warrants the statement that in the Southwest—that is, Texas and Mexico, it is an indispensable factor in the business. That success in the business depends largely upon the proper utilization of these grasses, alfalfa, Johnson grass and others in the list, is by the most thinking accepted as conclusive, and no stockman should defer experiment with them until cold necessity confronts him in the shape of demand. By all means begin the work; arrange a plant of alfalfa and also of Johnson grass and get three crops of each a season and have more and better feed to the square foot and the outlay than you ever obtained by any or all other means before.

Geo. Bruggman of the firm of Briggman & Dock, whose ranch is near Silver City, New Mexico, sold recently 900 head of ones and twos on the ranch at \$11. Much of the best matured in that section, he says, finds a market in California, principally at San Francisco, and that the range price is from \$8 to \$13. "The cattle I sold went to Chihuahua, Mexico. No, I didn't see Slaughter. I saw his brother, John. He was shot three times: twice in the arm and a glance on his side. He fell,

apparently dead, from his horse, and lay still. Adkins, the assassin, thinking he had killed him, ran away into Mexico. It was about a calf. One of the fellows had previously worked for Slaughter six or seven years. They were not Indians as reported, but men with small bunches of cattle. The calf had Adkins' brand on it but was following Slaughter's cow—a calf generally knows its own mother, and vice versa. He asked Slaughter what he was going to do about it—that is, if he was going to give it up. Slaughter told him if he intended to, take it. "Will that be the last of it?" said Adkins. "I don't know" said Slaughter, "I will see if there isn't a law to cover cases of this kind." Adkins then grabbed for Slaughter's pistol, falling in which he pulled his and began firing with results stated."

Evidence of Merit.

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

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

Montrie, Wilson & Co. sold to Frank Ellison a combined stallion by Great Mountain and Blackhawk for \$800, and one pair black coach horses for \$1000 to Mr. W. A. Grant of Houston. This stock was shipped here by C. C. Harris of Woodford county, Kentucky. The purchases were conceded to be cheap.

SCALY, ITCHY SKIN, And all Itching and Scaly Skin and Scalp Diseases Cured by CUTICURA.

PSORIASIS, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lice, Furunculosis, Scald Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barber's Itch, Grocers' and Washerwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin.

J. John J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this country for thirty-five years, and being well known to thousands hereabouts with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.

JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S., Newton, N. J.

Distressing Eruption.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES performed a wonderful cure last summer on one of our customers, an old gentleman of seventy years of age, who suffered with a fearfully distressing eruption on his head and face, and who had tried all remedies and doctors to no purpose. **J. F. SMITH & CO., Texarkana, Ark.**

Dustpaul of Scates.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Loxops of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpaul of scaly skin from his head and face. Physicians and his friends thought he must die.

Eczema Radically Cured.

For the radical cure of an obstinate case of Eczema of long standing, I give entire credit to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

E. B. RICHARDSON, New Haven, Conn.

Sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. **PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.**

SEND FOR "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES." **BEAUTIFY** the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

IT FEELS GOOD. Those worn out with Pains, Aches and Weaknesses find relief in one minute in the CUTICURA Hot-Pain Plaster. At druggists, 25 cents.

J. R. POLLOCK, M. D.

401 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

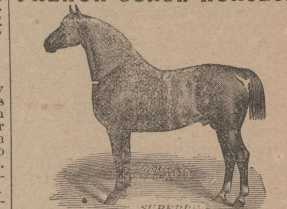
Chronic Diseases a Specialty

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

Oxygen and Electricity

for the treatment of emphysema, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system. Best of city references given on application. Correspondence solicited.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

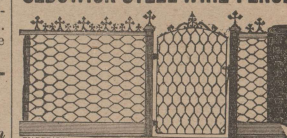


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Mr. C. C. Harris of Woodford county, Ky., has left 3 of his high-bred stallions for sale. Wildwood, time 2:30, by Blackwood. A 3-year-old stallion by Longfellow; first dam King Alfred; second dam, by Lexington, and 3d dam Revenue. A 2-year-old colt by Sir Walter (record 2:34) by Aberdeen, and by Ryaduck's Hambletonian. For price, etc., apply within 6 weeks to R. E. MADDOX & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

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their lands, and where they make leases to cattlemen there is not likely to be any disturbances of the leases by the government. Most of the steer cattle going from Western Texas to the territory are driven to the Cherokee Strip, which is leased by a syndicate, from the Cherokees, and the pasturage is obtained from the lessees, not from the Indians, at the rate of twenty cents per head per month. A great many steer cattle have been shipped into the territory along the line of the Missouri Pacific railway, occupied by civilized tribes, and grazed there by arrangement with the Indian governments.

In no event, except collisions were to occur between cattlemen and the Indians, is there any probability of Secretary Lamar doing anything this summer. Congress meets in December, and nothing will be done, we think, until that body takes action. As it moves very slowly, cattlemen may rest at ease in the assurance that they will not be troubled with orders to vacate for a year, at least, unless, as stated, trouble should arise between cattlemen and the uncivilized Indians.

Good Time for Stock Trains.

The Missouri Pacific stock trains are making passenger time, which is one gleam of sunlight amidst the general gloom that overhangs the stockman's sky. Upon making inquiries as to the average time made on the Missouri Pacific, the STOCK JOURNAL finds the following record, kindly furnished by Mr. L. D. Voak, the live stock agent at Fort Worth:

Average Denison section per hour, 19 miles	
Average Cherokee " " " 20.8 "	
Average Parsons " " " 20 "	
Average Hannibal, " " " 20 "	
Average entire div. " " " 20.2 "	

If there is a better showing than this made by a railroad anywhere in the South, the fact is kept very quiet. To Superintendent Kerrigan and his assistants is due the efficiency of the stock-shipping department of the Missouri Pacific, and cattlemen will not be slow to appreciate the efforts of these gentlemen for their accommodation.

Another improvement in the handling of stock trains is the expedition in making transfers of cattle from St. Louis to the National stock yards of East St. Louis. The record for the month of May shows that the average time consumed in making such transfers is one hour and seven minutes for each train. With such care in the handling of stock trains, our shippers need not complain of unnecessary delays.

The Wool Trade.

The condition of the wool market is very much as it was expected to be, and as outlined in the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL in February and March. The wool producer as a rule has parted with the clip and it is now in the hands of men who are prepared to let the course of events place wool where of right it should be, which is fully up to the figures of last fall.

In another sixty days the wool men will be asking, "Is this all?" At this stage of the game wool ought to be moving rapidly to market and accumulating in store; and so it is; but when the movement begins to slack up by reason of the sheep-shearing season being over, the bare result will be vis-

ible, and it will become apparent that the domestic wool production is insufficient to a greater extent than at any time during the past ten years. The full year's growth of medium fleece, now quoted in Boston up to 27 cents, the most fashionable wool of this decade, is in actual scarcity and only a fraction of Western wools of this quality will go East. Fine wools, not being in such great demand, will not be cleaned up so soon.

The improvement in wool values last fall, together with other influences favorable to mutton traffic, and followed by the ranch country getting in better than average grazing fix, all tend to give confidence to those who raise sheep; yet another year must pass before the increase in sheep will have an effect on the wool supply. Several years must pass before the flocks of the country will come as near supplying the demand for domestic wool as in 1882, and it is doubtful if such a point will ever be reached. We are in a state of absolute dependence on other sheep-growing countries, so that large quantities of foreign wool will be necessary to supply the requirements of our mills.

The writer has a large single-handed acquaintance with the sheep interest of the range states and territories, and is careful to ascertain the condition of that interest; his investigations only stop short of an actual count of the flocks. During the past three months he has come in contact with sheep raisers from Montana to the gulf, and including the country intervening. Innumerable questions asked always brought the same replies: The sheep interest had gone to the dogs, and only recently was the attempt made to restore it. California is still reducing her flocks. Arizona has a sprinkling and is trying to add to it. New Mexico is but a shadow of old times. Southern Texas is nearly as it was, and Central Texas recovering. Western Texas is deplorably short. Northern Texas is vacated. No sheep in the Indian Territory. Western Kansas gaining by arrival of Texas bands, but more feeding for market than raising. Nebraska strictly a feeding state, pulling on the Western territories; with Montana bravely trying to hold her own in numbers and quality. The farming states are short of sheep and are once more recognizing sheep a property to get and hold.

The summary is that the demoralization is over, but the numbers are not restored. Foreign markets, the existing tariff, and treasury decisions make our prices. Foreign wools will come in to make good our deficiency, not simply to mix with our wools. The foreign markets are likely to be advanced by the American demand, especially if, as it is stated, they go to buy selections from the English clips. The future of the sheep interest is all right, and would be stronger and better if sheep raisers would agree to limit production.

Cottonseed Meal and Grass.

Dr. A. E. Carothers, who has now 800 head of cattle on feed, and who was the pioneer in feeding cottonseed meal and chopped prickly pear, says that he has laid aside his pear cutters

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Water Works Supplies.

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

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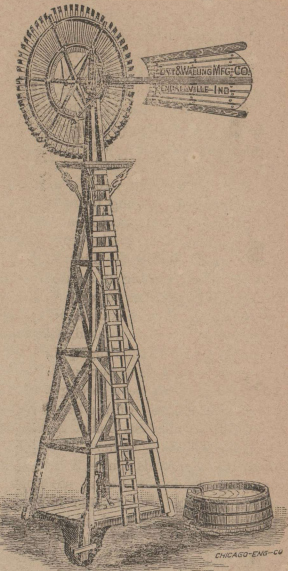
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for the time being. When the new grass got up so high that his steers filled with gorging on it during the day, he found that they nosed aside the pear in the troughs at night, and only eat the cottonseed meal. This set him to thinking and he placed the meal in one end of the troughs and the pear in the other end, and the stock licked up the meal clean, neglecting the pear. So he has discarded the pear till grass becomes less succulent and the pear will be needed as roughness. Of course the cattle get all the grass they can eat during the day, and when penned late in the afternoon seek only the meal as a dessert. Heretofore it was not generally known that stock would eat the meal unmixed, but the doctor says they take to it readily and eat up a pound a day at the beginning, and increase the same as when mixed with the cut pear. The stock is taking on fat fully as rapidly as when on the mixed pear and meal.

This is a very important point in the feeding industry, and should be carefully noted by all who contemplate feeding. It may be argued that the cattle would fatten as well on grass alone. This is a mistake. They will certainly take on fat, but not to the same extent in the same length of time, nor will they sell for as much, and will shrink more in transit to market. Cottonseed meal or cooked cottonseed, it can be demonstrated, will more than pay for its cost and trouble of feeding by the increase in weight and price of cattle in the beef market. These "big fat" Texas cattle can be sent to the market during the good grass season at "fed" prices, as well as during the "off" months.

Sheepman Murdered.

News has been received of the murder of James Lamb by his brother, Thos. Lamb, in Mexico, opposite to Eagle Pass. The murder is said to have been of the most cold-blooded and brutal nature, all because James seemed dissatisfied with the man-

agement of the business and wished a settlement with his brother and partner. Thos. slipped up on him in camp, and after firing some six shots into his victim, beat him horribly with a carbine and then hauled him to town in a buggy to bury him. He has confessed his crime, and it is expected that he will be executed in a few days, according to the custom in such cases in Mexico. The Lambs were intelligent, light mulattos, claiming to be West Indians, and Thomas is a son-in-law of a wealthy and intelligent colored sheepman of Maverick county, named Town. Thomas Lamb also was county judge of Maverick county a few years ago, but owing to official crookedness found it more agreeable to go to Mexico.

Prickly Pear Enterprise.

The practicability of prickly pear ensilage has been under consideration by several ranchmen in the Southwest, and one of them, a practical and close observing man, who has made some experiments with prickly pear, says that while good ensilage can be made with it he sees no necessity for that process, because prickly pear is green and succulent the year round, and the only object of ensilage is to furnish pickled green food during the months when vegetation is dead. It would be a waste of time and money to pickle prickly pear, as wherever it grows in abundance it is always green, and is really a better and more nutritious feed off the stalk than it could possibly be made as ensilage.

American Mohair Growers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of this association, which was to have taken place in San Antonio June 6th, did not come off. The president did not appear, and so few others interested, that the vice-president deemed it inexpedient to transact any business. Our readers will be duly advised of any action as regards a future meeting.

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

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

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

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