SINE STOCK, I

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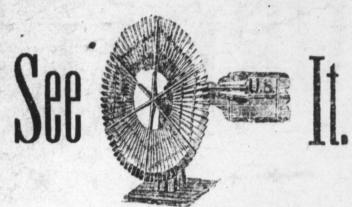
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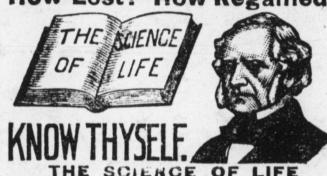
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

NO 39.

Texas Live Stock Journal

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitableness for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial or business departments, or to matters connected therewith, for any or all departments of the paper, should be addressed to the Stock Journal Publishing Company, and not to any individual connected with the establishment.

THE financial situation shows unmistakable signs of improvement.

THE Christmas edition of the Chicago Breeders' Gazette eclipses anything in the way of a live stock paper ever before published. The Gazette is a good paper at any and all times, but it outdone even itself on its Xmas issue.

SEVERAL interesting tabulated statements showing receipts of live stock in Chicago and extreme prices paid for past twenty-five years will be found in this issue of the JOURNAL. These are valuable statistics, well worth preserving.

THE United States is at the head of all nations as a wheat-growing country. Nearly one-fourth of all the wheat raised in the world is the product of this country. France stands second and Russia third as wheat-growing countries.

The Zig-Zag of Prices.

Under the above heading elsewhere in this issue of the Journal will be found an interesting article clipped from the Homestead, of DesMoines, Iowa, which is, by the way, one of the Journal's most valuable exchanges. On account of its great length it was necessary to publish the article refered to in a garbled form. It will, however, prove interesting and will repay reading. It will be found to contain a very correct solution of the causes of the ups and downs or zig-zags on prices of grain and live stock.

Review of the Live Stock Markets.

In the proper departments of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found very interesting tabulated statements showing the extreme prices paid for different kinds of live stock in Chicago for each month during the past year, and for each year during the eleven years ending with 1890.

These statements, for which we are indebted to the Chicago Drovers' Journal, show that Texas cattle are now received on the Chicago market every month in the year, the lightest receipts of any one month last year being 1924 head for February.

The annual receipts of Texas critical in Chicago has increased during the past ten years from 88,600 to 65,053. In other words, Texas (by which is also meant the Indian Territory) sent nearly eight times as many cattle to market in 1890 as was furnished by the same territory in 1880.

In 1882 Texans sold as high as \$6.80 per hundred, this being the highest price ever paid for Texas cattle. The lowest price paid for Texas steers in that year was \$3.50, almost as much as the top price paid two years previous, and considerably better than the average of last year. The lowest price at which steers have ever sold is \$1.75 per hundred. These miserable figures were reached in 1880 and again in 1886, while in '89 and '90 the minimum was not much better, going as low as \$1.80. There seems to have been no separate accounts kept for bulls, cows, yearlings, etc., until the beginning of '86. This class of cattle, however poor and inferior, have until last year always brought over \$1 per hundred. 1890, however, seems to have broken the record and allowed this clsss of cattle to go as low as 75c per hundred.

Altogether the table is an entertaining one, worthy of careful consideration.

The statement for hogs extends one

The statement for hogs extends one year further back and takes in 1879, which seems to have been the lowest of the twelve. In the year last named. hogs sold in Chicago as low as \$2.60, while \$4.45 was the highest price reached during the season. 1882, for hogs as well as cattle, seems to have been the best on record. The extreme prices for that year were \$5.30 to \$9.35. The last named figures seem almost incredulous when compared with present markets. These figures, however fabulous they may seem, are but little in excess of the top prices paid during the same year for fancy native steers. The year in question (1882) is the only one that can boast of a nine-cent market for beef. These figures were realized on several lots of cattle, and even as high as as \$9.30 was received for a few extra fine lots.

Last year seems to have been rather the best of the last ten for sheep—the top prices were not so high as in 1882, '83, '84 and '88, but the bulk of the sales were made at better figures than for any year during the ten named.

The table is both entertaining and instructive, and will be found to contain much valuable information.

It is unlawful in Montana to kill deer, mountain sheep and antelope until next September. Farming in Western Texas.

The STOCK JOURNAL believes in Texas and can therefore work for it enthusiastically, knowing that too much cannot be said of its unbounded resources and capabilities. However, it is not so blinded as to believe or to attempt to induce others to believe that all of this great state is a farmer's paradise, or a land of milk and honey to the 'man with the hoe." What may be said in this connection is not intended for the older settled regions through Eastern and Middle Texas, where the soil is rich, the seasons fairly good and reasonably certain, and where farming in a general way, and especially as to corn, cotton, wheat, oats, etc., has been successfully carried on for half of a century. This particular locality has been fully tried from year to year, and has established a reputation for agricultural pursuits that is well-known to all. It is of the Panhandle, the Western and Southwestern parts of the state, the newly settled sections, of which and its adaptability to agricultural purposes but little is yet known, that the JOURNAL desires to speak. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that in selling a piece of property, it is always better and more satisfactory to under-estimate rather than over-rate its commendable features. Therefore, in inviting immigration to our vast unsettled prairies, it is better to tell them that the country has been, and perhaps always will be subject to an occasional drouth, and by thus forewarning them, have those who come to make it their homes, come prepared for the worst by being provided with sufficient means or supplies to enable them to exist through a dry period, should it come.

Instead of holding out the idea that all of West Texas is the garden spot of the world, it is much better to say to the stranger that the rich, productive garden spots are in spots only, and that while a fair proportion of the country is rich and productive that a still greater proportion is only suited to grazing purposes, and that to be prosperous and fully protected against contingencies, the farmer should not rely solely on his erop, but run in conconnection therewith a few live stock. A few cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, provided with plenty of Texas grass, with such additional feed as West Texas will grow even during her worst seasons, will assure prosperity to the farmer, make him independent and proud of the day that made Texas his home.

On the other hand, if he comes relying on the statements of others and believing that Western Texas is a first-class farming country, and that the more land he cultivates the more will be his profits, and should his crop be cut short by drouth, he will not only become dissatisfied and leave the country in disgust, but will do more to retard future immigration than a dozen immigration agents can counteract.

Texas offers superior inducements to immigrants who can come with sufficient means to secure and improve a

farm and stock same with enough live stock to insure success.

It is not necessary to have a large herd af cattle, flock of sheep, drove of horses or swine. Neither is it absolutely necessary that all these classes of live stock should be represented. It is, however, necessary to insure success that the farmer have a few live stock, and the greater variety and the more the better so long as the number does not exceed the capacity of his range or ability to properly care for them.

The surest crops in Western Texas are Johnson grass, sorghum, millet and other crops that are only good for feed. Without stock to eat it, the feed becomes valueless. Almost any fairly good land will grow crops of this kind and they are seldom cut off entirely by drouth. The farmer, however, who depends almost entirely for a support on the production and sale of either cattle or grain, will occasionally, in most localities in the territory referred to, find his crop a failure and his income cut off.

The JOURNAL does not discourage immigration. On the other hand it encourages it; but it wants to see the unsettled and unoccupied part of the state settled with a thrifty, well-to-do class of people who will not only prosper themselves but aid in building up the state. To enable them to do this, it is better to have them begin right, instead of misleading them and causing them to lose the means they bring with them in trying to do impossibilities.

A Change for the Better Anticipated.

The following extract from a circular letter just received from the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co. is in the line with arguments heretofore advanced by the JOURNAL, and is worthy of notice and careful perusal:

"The past year has been a notable one in the cattle trade. Receipts show 20 per cent. increase over 1889, and will approximate 3,500,000 at Chicago. The markets have not been up to the producer's idea, but supply and demand have been the governing factors and the least let up in receipts has quickly resulted in better prices. Now, as regards the future, it will take (4,000,000) four-million cattle to supply the actual demand at Chicago alone during the coming year. Our export trade has reached enormous proportions. Chicago dressed beef and beef products have found friends and buyers all over the civilized world. Last year's corn crop was short fully 25 per cent The advance in price has and will prevent many from feeding cattle. Western grazing grounds have been curtailed. With all these facts in view can the country supply a weekly average of 77,000 cattle the coming year? If not, we may expect to see much higher prices rule. The same reasoning applies with equal force to both hogs and sheep. We are bulls on the present situation and anticipate a decided improvement in all branches of the live stock trade. The country has been treated to a long period of depression, and a change for the better will be gladly welcomed."

LIVE stock in Montana are said to be wintering splendidly.

Agricultural.

All farmers should keep pure-bred poultry; there is no economy or profit in common barnyard stock. They eat no more and certainly a thinking farmer prefers the blooded fowl and will keep it and no other. A good farm should naturally demand good stock.

The principle with seeds is not as to where they are grown, but that they are pure, sound and well-ripened. An exception to this rule is that oats and potatoes are usually better for seed when grown to the north of the territory in which they are to be used

It is economy to keep things growing-young stock, trees, vegetables, field crops. This requires food and cultivation. Do not have more stock than you can feed, so that it will grow fast, nor more crops than you can cultivate and feed (fertilize), so that they may do likewise.

In Kansas or Nebraska a dozen eggs frequently bring as much as a bushel of corn. When such a condition exists there is either something wrong with the system of farming that is pursued, or with the facilities for distribution. Single crop farming is not as a rule for the best interest of any region.

If the cow is kept in the stable at night, and it should be in cold weather, there must be three essential conditions observed. It must be kept clean, free from foul odors, and well ventilated. If it is not, better turn the cow out of doors, where at least the milk will not be tainted by the impure air she breathes.

A-winter dairyman in Western New feeds them liberally, and milks them spring at a higher price than was paid in the fall. He finds a profit in his beeves, in the milk and in the immense amount of good manure which he pro-

Time saved is money saved, on the the farm or elsewhere. When an animal can be made ready for market sooner by giving it extra feed do so. It will consume as much in the end as if longer time had been occupied with the feeding, and you have the money in hand so much the sooner to employ elsewhere-maybe to stop the accumulation of interest on that mortgage.

A good general plans his campaign in advance; a sagacious merchant studies his market before sailing his ship to foreign ports; a successful manufacturer weighs well the cost of material and labor, consults the possible wants of his customers, before producing his goods. Why, then, should a farmer prosper who never considers beforehand what crops he shall plant, what stock he will rear or what demand he will supply?

The newspapers in the far west, in Texas, are now urging the farmers out there to plant cotton. After all that has been said about cotton, it is the great surplus crop of the south, and probably always will be. Texas farmers should raise cotton, but they should raise other things. Cotton should be simply the surplus crop, not the main dependence. When that idea prevails, we will be on the right track.-Greenville Banner.

A correspondent says: We have before referred to Prof. Blount's experiments in wheat culture. They are so good that every farmer will do well to heed his advice upon this subject. He has recently suggested that if farmers would only hand-pick enough seed from the tallest heads of wheat to sow an acre, and put it alone upon some good ground, they will find so much improvment made the first year that they wili continue the same method of selection thereafter.

Chickens do best when happiest. They do not seem to like or to prosper in a prison yard. They need shade,

the American cock seems to glory in freedom, and has a clearer ring in his crowing when at perfect liberty, and the gentle biddies have better domestic habits under like conditions. They hardly thank you for the chipped meat and the cut grass you throw into their narrow yard.

It may be doubted whether commercial fertilizers have been an unmixed blessing to the South. It has been so much easier to buy—even to buy upon credit, mortgaging the expected cropthan to carefully save the homemade fertilizers, that many have allowed themselves to drift into a ruinous policy in this regard. Now the tendency is changing, and the best farmers first produce and save what they can at home, supplement this with green manures, clover, cowpeas, etc., and then buy as a last resort. This is, the intelligent and profitable method.

To make money, one must be in the neighborhood of monied men. You can't make money out of a pauper. A hundred poor men may pre-empt farms in a Dakota town or a Montana village, but they can't get rich out of each other. It is a mistake to get to far away from money centres or established neighborhoods. It is a pity to raise corn for fuel or to waste a large percentage of your crops in heavy transportation charges. One element of value in your farms is their proximity to cash markets for what they may produce.—American Cultivator.

One of the largest duck farm located in the New England states has been conducted in such a manner that to-day it earns in net cash for its owner over \$450°C. The sales the past season run York buys young cows fresh in the fall, to nearly \$7000. The incubator is the power, with its next friend the brooder, all winter, and sells them off fat in the | while the duck does her part as the egg producer, and does it well. The average number of eggs to each duck during the year has been 157 eggs. This is an average among 2000 ducks. Cercures with which to enrich his farm. | tainly there is a right and a wrong way of managing any business; in this example we have success stamped upon it, brought about by perseverance and good, careful management.—American Agriculturist.

> Kill the weeds as soon as they show themselves. This is the only way to keep them down. A good crop of corn and weeds cannot be grown on the same ground at the same time. The weeds are as truly robbers as the marauders that empty your cribs of the garnered ears. It is difficul to measure the harm they so silently do. What shall we say of the man who lets them grow unmolested in lane and fence corner. scattering their seed everywhere on the farm, to get the start of the next year's crops? Verily, vigilance over the weed crop will pay. One may as well starve his land by withholding feltilizers as to permit a constant depletion of its life by these stealthy pil-

Hale Brothers, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, who have made a notable success as peach growers, have recently published som : figures showing the expense and profit of the business. An orchard of 23 acres planted in 1884 produced its first crop of fruit in 1889. It had cost up to that time, including interest account and six per cent on a land valuation of \$30 per acre, the sum of \$5,684.90. Of this more than one half was paid out for commercial ferti lizers, ground bone and muriate of potash being used. In 1889 the first crop of fruit was gathered and amounted to 6,695 baskets, that sold for \$9,666.91; and they add that the orchard is now in perfect condition for future good work. This is a practical result of high farming.

Farmers must not conclude that be cause beef and pork are cheap it doe not pay to raise them. No one produc will command top prices every year neither will it always remain at the grass and insects, and want to gather should now be more carefully looked ness of his life employs such soil and sold by Druggists, price 75e per bottle.

fore. The best and most successful way to farm in Texas is to diversify your crop, planting some of everything your soil is adapted to, and along with these have a few cattle, sheep and hogs. Your crops may fail entirely, though you may reasonably count on some one of the lot giving a fair yield. With a little care, your live stock will never fail, and good beef, pork and mutton will always bring a fair price in ready

The season for sowing oats will soon be here. The land for the crop ought to be already plowed, and if not plowed, should be as early as possible. From our own experience we recommend sowing the seed as early as practicable after the first of February, in land well plowed and harrowed, and cover the seed well by harrowing and cross harrowing; to use two and a half to three bushels of seeds to the acre, being sure it is good seed and will certainly sprout. and select such kinds as have proved successful in the vicinity—white varieties with a large percentage of kernel to the berry being preferable. Late sowing is very objectionable in this latitude. The high price of oats this year should induce a large sowing, and it is not likely the crop will be destroyed by the aphis as it was last year. -Coleman's Rural World.

Experiments With Oats.

As the time for sowing oats is again approaching it may be worth while to call attention to the results of last year's experiments with this crop at the Kentucky experiment station. Various tests were made for the purpose of determining various questions. The best variety upon this soil was found to be the White Victoria. After that came White Siesure, Barley oats, Welcome and improved American. Trials regarding depth of sowing were made at one, two and three inches, with best results at two inches. The methods of sowing were by drilling, broadcasting with harrowing, and broadcasting plowing with in. The method gave the best yield, and we would say that many excellent farmers find this the case in their own experience, and for the oat crops are going back to broadcasting and harrowing, as against drilling. As lo the time of sowing, the larges vie were obtained from those mad est—as soon as the land was in condition. Sowing made after April 28th resulted in failure. Amounts varying from one to four bushels were sown, but with little difference in yields. Evidence seems to accumulate that if we can get an even distribution of seed a much less quantity will do than we have been in the habit of using. This will apply to all small grains.

The Kind of seeds to Use.

Farmers who attempt to grow their own vegetable seeds should only use for that purpose their very richest land. and should give the seed plants the very highest degree of cultivation. Cultivated vegetables, as a rule, are further removed from their original or "wild" forms by the natural development due to high culture than are the cereals and other ordinary farm, crops. Therefore, the conditions of soil and cultivation under which vegetables are grown have much to do in fixing the value of the seeds maturing on these plants. We have only to compare the wild carrot of our fields with the cultivated one of the garden to note the change which has been wrought by cultivation. The former is an annual, with a slender root, toughened by much woody fiber. The latter is a biennial, with a fleshy, tender root. It has often been observed, too, that reversions are common among carrots growing in poorer soil. These and other similar facts concerning vegetables may well lead us to doubt the wisdom of "home bottom. Beef and pork have seen their grown" seeds. The seedsman who worst days for many years to come, and makes the growing of seeds the busi-

these delicacies for themselves. Even after and provided for than ever be- such methods of cultivation as will tend continually not only to prevent reversion, but to develop and fix a higher type. It is to such treatment and not to accident, that we owe the "discovery" of the finest vegetables that we grow in our gardens.

Farm Mortgages.

There has been much said about farm mortgages—quite too much. The most reckless exaggerations have been made, and unfortunately have been repeated in legislative halls, in newspaper interviews and editorials. If the census can obtain the facts, it will show that they have been magnified enormously to mislead the public. All statistical analysis of available data testifies to the truth of this averment. Much the largest proportion of the farm mortgages of the country are for lands and improvements, increase of investment, settlement of estates and release to sons by wealthy retiring farmers, and are evidences of enterprise and selfreliance and thrift. In arid lands west of the Missouri there have been crop failures which have proved disastrous. Thousands without means have gone to the verge of settlement and risked everything to the uncertainties of the season in the hope of building a home which shall be a future competence or lead to a gainful sale. This is not farming; it is a land speculation with all its risks. The future of the American farmer depends upon himself. His position is high above that of the cultivator in Europe, and his prospects brighter. If he studies his interest, looking beyond the present to the practical possibilities of the future, and in politics follow statesmen rather than demagogues, he will continue to prosper.—Professor J. R. Dodge.

Two Daily Trains via the Cotton Belt Route.

On Sunday, December 14th, the Cotton Belt Route, with its well known desire to offer every accommodation to the traveling public, placed another train in service between Fort Worth and Memphis and St. Louis. The schedules in effect for both trains are as follows:

Leave Ft. Worth.... 8.00 p. m. Wylie 10.08 p. m. 10.46 a. m. Greenville 11.20 p. m. Commerce..... 12.00 night Sulphur Spr'gs. 12.45 a. m. 1.10 p. m. 2.03 p. m. Arrive Memphis..... 8.45 p. m. 8.55 a. m. " St. Louis..... 7.40 a. m.

It is to be hoped that the patronage of the public will justify this evident intention on the part of the railroad company to offer every facility for the comfort and despatch of our citizens.

To the Old Home for the Holidays.

You can purchase a ticket via the Iron Mountain route to any point in the southeast at half rates for the holidays. These tickets will be good for thirty days to return, and it is intended to run through coaches from points in Texas to destination over this rou e, by way of Little Rock and Memphis. Ask the agent to have your tickets read this way.

Attention is invited to our card on page 8. All correspondence is promptly attended to. EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL (O., live stock commission merchants, Chicago, Kansas City, and National Stock \ ards, Ill.

Not every woman, who arrives at middle age, retains the color and beauty of her hair, but every woman can do so by the occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, removes dandruff, and cures all scalp

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contains Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Cattle Department.

The winter continues mild, consequently cattle are in fine condition.

The next meeting of the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association will be held in Dallas, Tex., on the second Tuesday in March next.

Only 3933 car-loads of live stock arved in Chicago last week, being the smallest number received since the week ending March 23, 1889.

The total receipts of cattle in Chicago for last year were 3,659,305. Of these 657,053 were Texas and Indian Territory, 229,444 were from Western ranges and 175,025 were calves.

In consequence of the continued scarcity of money but little trading is being done. This state of affairs is traceable entirely to the stringency in money matters and not to a want of confidence in the business.

Chicago handled 3,500,000 cattle last year and wants 4,000,000 in '91. Where are these to come from? One thing sure, Texas and the Indian Territory cannot supply their proportion, which would require 750,000.

The vanchman whose company owns 40,000 cattle, which have not paid any profit for five years, thinks, says the Drovers' Journal, the blame should rest upon the dressed meat system. Such narrow mindedness is deplorable.

Wyoming range cattle have not shrunk any and owing to the mild winter they are in as good condition as two months ago. In some places the grass is short, but there is no suffering among cattle and so far no loss. Ranchmen are confident of better prices next spring.

The largest number of cattle ever received in Chicago in one day, was 23,-930. This was on Sept. 29, 1890. The largest in any one week was the week ending November 1, 1890, 91,519 head. The largest receipts of any one month were 382,098 in last October.

Long headed ranchmen who sold out at the inflated values current in 1882-4, knew enough to keep out of the business during the natural depression following over-production. Some of those same men, however, are now freely investing in ranch property again. So says the Drovers' Journal.

The Denver Field and Farm says: Some complaints are now being made on account of the continued bright, clear weather on the range. Unless there is a good snowfall soon the prospect for eed next summer and fall will be slim. Cattle generally can stand some severe weather, and while no great deal of cold is desired, storms in the shape of snow will be very acceptable.

Tranfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle to Texans, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1, Broadway, New York, for the week ending December 30, 1890:

BULLS.

Jubelum 24,243, W. Morrow & Son to L. C. Porter, Garvin Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Dorothy of Camp Oaks 51,309, B. Campbell to J. H. McDaniel, Centreville, Texas.

Hortense Basken 64,805, J. L. Gray to F. A Swinden, Brownwood, Texas. Jessie of Tupeto 64,750, J. L. Gray to F. A. Swinden, Brownwood, Texas. Lulah Elliott 61,746, J. L. Gray to F

A. Swinden, Brownwood, Texas. Rilla of Texas 68,217, I. Sellers to R. B. Sellers, Georgetown, Texas.

Romping Daisy 49,926, J. Y. Henderson to E. C. Knight, Dadas, Texas. Turbigo's Diana 63,928, J. Y. Henderson to W. L. Huddletons, Texarkana,

Texas.

Parties who will have two-year-old steers for the next spring market are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment company

THE YEAR'S PRICES.

Summary of Chicago Live Stock Prices for 1890-Also a Tabular Statement of Range Cattle Receipts.

Below will be found an interesting summary from the Chicago Drovers Journal of the year's prices for the different grades of live stock, also a table showing receipts of Texas and Western range cattle and comparative figures for former years:

EXTREME PRICES FOR NATIVE CATTLE.

	1200@1350	136 KOLON	Lockle 1960
MONTHS.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Jan	\$2.85@4.85	* 3,45@5,25	\$4.00@5,25
Feb	. 3.10@4.60	3.30@5.25	3.75@5.30
March	. 3.30@4.80	3.70@5.10	4.05@5.25
April	. 3.55@4.75	3.85@5,30	4.15@5.35
May		4.15@5.25	4.45@5.40
June	3.60@5.00	3.85@5.00	4.25(0.5.30
July	. 3.50@4.65	3.75@4.80	4.20@5.10
August	. 2.85@5.00	3.25@5.25	4.00@5,50
September	3.00@5.10	3.75@5.3714	4.25(05.371)
October		3.30@5.25	4.00@5.35
November.		3.25@5.20	4.00@5.25
December.	. 2.8075,00	3.45@5.60	4.497.5.41
Years.	A STATE AND LANDS	The same of the same of	17
1890	. \$2 75@5.10 .	\$3.25@5.60	\$3.75 26.40
1889	. 2.60@4.70	2.85@5.40	3.45006.10
1888	2.75@6.40	3,30@6,75	4.00@7.00
1887	. 2.60006.25	3.20@6.25	3.60@6.50
1886	. 3.00@5.85	3,50@6.10	4.25@6.50
1885	. 3,50@6.10	3.95@6.00	4.75@6.80
1884	. 4.10@7.00	4.50@7.25	5,35@8.00
1883	. 4.10@7.00	4.80@7.121	5.35(07.25
1882	4.25@9.00	4.70@9.00	5.40@9.30
1881	3,80@7,00	4.10@7.25	5.30 (68.00
-1880	4.50@5,50	4.30@6.00	5.00@7.00
1879	3.20605.00	3.90@6.50	4.00006.00
1878	. 3.00@4.75	3.7075.00	4.000 5-50

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE PRICES.

Months.	Texas and Indian steers.	Far West.	cows, bulls
January	\$2.50@4.10	8	
Febuary	2.60@3.60		1.90(a.2.50
March			1.50@3.00
April	2.55@4.15	1	1.95(02.75
May	2.35(0)4.25		1.50(a 3.25
June	2.30@4.25		1.40(02.50
July	2.00@3.65	2,60@4.00	1.30(a.3.00
August	1.90@3,30	2.65@ 4.45	1.25/02.65
September	1.80@3.30	2.65@4.50	1.25@2.70
October	2.10@3.35	2.30@4.15	1.00@2.65
November	2.00@3.40	2.35@4.00	.7500 2.75
December. Years.	2.00@3,35	2.25@3.80	1.10@2.50
1890	1.80@4.25	2.25@4.50	.75@3.25
1889	a state of a second	2.20@4.10	1,10@2.80
1888		2.25@5.40	1.15@3.10
1887	2.25(@5.25	2.40@4.85	1.25/0 2.75
1886	1.75@ 4.60	2.30@4.35	1.50@3.75
1885	2.35@5.15	2.80@5.25	
1884	2.65(a 1.25	3.20@6.00	
1883	3.00@3.00	3,35@6,25	
1882		3,40@6,50	
1881	2.25@5.00	2.90(a)5.40	
1880	₩ 1.75@3.75	2.50@4.75	

Dutus		s and ian.	Far West.	
Dates.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
January	8,463	3,480		
February	6,098	1.924		
March		1,975		,
April	17,764	7,992		******
May		.33,242		
June		69,614		
July	95,169	88,843		* 5 - 7 - 7 - 7
August	89,225	95,238		13,651
September	87.294	90,605	62,196	\$5,240
October	102.132	115,307		67,100
November.	69,245	77,349		18,415
December		31,215	2,900	1,900
Totais	657,053	646,757	229,494	160,396
1888	And a second		269,509	
1887	4 C 2 C . 2		261,275	
1886	320,839		240,695	
1885	Toward Advert		202,040	
1884	358.374		231,879	
1883			176,680	
1882	346,300		220,700	
1881			190,500	
1880	88,600		109,500	

RANGE CATTLE RECEIPTS.

What the Big Four Have Done.

The JOURNAL does not champion the cause of any industry save those in whose interest it, is published, to-wit: the live stock and agricultural pursuits of Texas and the Southwest. It does not arrogate to itself the authority or the ability to fight the battles or defend the reputation of the Big Four, or any other combination, individual or industry, excepting those above named, and in whose interest alone it aspires to be simply a co-laborer. In the line of its duty as above it does most earnestly oppose the idea of "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

That we may more correctly judge as to what the Big Four have don, and as to whether the future of the cattle business is in their hands and prices while the Big Four have "feathered

are to be regulated in future by their liberality and wishes, the JOURNAL invites its readers to go back to 1880 and carefully review the cattle trade from then to the present. In 1880 there was no such combination of dressed beet men and packers as is now charged. In that year Chicago managed to handle, but at ruinous prices, 88,600 Texas cattle. The top price then paid was \$3.75 per hundred, and these figures were only realized for a few extra choice lots; the bulk of the sales were made at from \$2.25 to \$2.75, while not a few fairly good steers sold as low as \$1.75; and whole train-loads only brought two cents a pound.

These were mean prices and 1880 was a bad, rough year on shippers, but no one then cried monopoly or combine. There were then no great packing houses and immense slaughtering establishments, consequently no semblance of combinations or trusts; yet Chicago, the greatest and best live stock market in the world, could then barely dispose of (even at ruinous figures) 88,600 Texas

Compare the receipts and prices paid in 1880 with those of 1890 and let your unbiased, unprejudiced mind decide as to what would to-day be the condition of affairs but for the dressed beef and canning business_established by these so-called monopolists. But for them what would Chicago have done with the 657,053 Texas cattle disposed of last year, or the 3,500,000 total receipts for 1890? With such unprecedented re ceipts as these it is not astonishing that the market was low. The astonishing feature is that the commission men were able to sell them at any price. But for the Big Four and the markets opened up by them, thousands and thousands of the cattle shipped last year would not have paid freight, but notwithstanding the heavy receipts we find that better prices were realized for the 657,000 Texas cattle sold in Chicago last year than was paid for the 88,000 in 1880, the top figures for last year being \$4.25 as compared with \$3.75 in '80.

The JOURNAL does not claim that the Big Four have always dealt as liberally as they should. They have all along insisted on having the lion's share, and have amassed immens, fortunes while the producer has barely made expenses, yet it is but just to give them credit for having created and opened up markets for half-fat, rough Texas cattle that would not otherwise have existed, and by so doing have enabled the raiser to realize something for his surplus stuff that otherwise would not have brought him anything.

The difficulty for the past few years has been that there was too many cattle. There could be but little, if any. competition between the buyers for the reason that there was an abundant supply for all. This being the situation the buyers very naturally took advantage of it and in a measure fixed prices. They have, however, during this abucdant harvest extended the dressed beef business into new fields, op ned up markets heretofore untouched and created a demand that must in future be supplied, at least it will be supplied as long as it can be done at a fair profit. That these dressed beef men can pay the producers an advance of fully one cent per pound over last year's prices and still make a good profit there is no doubt, all of which they certainly will do when the supply is reduced below the semand.

It has been given out that Chicago alone can furnish a market for 4,000,000 cattle this year. The Journal is of the opin in that she will not get them, and should the year's receipts be reduced to 3,000,000 head the market is sure to advance fifty cents a hundred on good cattle, and should a still further reduction in receipts follow in 1892, a still greater advance will be inevitable.

The JOURNAL takes the position that

their own nests," they have at the same time opened up a market for the great overplus of cattle and saved the business from a continued season of demoraliz tion and bankruptcy, the natural result of over-production.

Now that the surplus has in a great measure been worked off, the supply in future should be regulated by the demand, and the producers by using good business judgment should compell the dressed beef men to divide with them the difference that has heretofore existed between the price realized by the producer and the one paid by the consumer. All that is necessary to accomn'ish this end is to simply not crowd the market.

ForMalaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

FOR DYSPERSON, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

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Educationa.

The Academy of Our Lady of Mercy located at Carthage, Mo., will open the first Monday in September. The course of studies embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young ladies.

Board, Tuition, French. German, Latin, Rudiments of Drawing per session of five nonths, \$80. Extra charges for other branches; but reductions will be made for oupils taking several extras.

This institution is well equipped in every particular, and is, in fact, the Academy for the Southwest. Correspondence solicited. For further particulars address,

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June 20, 1890.

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L EV. P. J. HURTH, C. S. C.

Sheep and Wool.

The cowman still wants money; it is the sheepman who has it—even a little to spare.

The average flockmaster in Texas can give points on increasing bank accounts. That is to say, those who look after things in person and don't depend entirely on their herders.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "When money gets tight there is a call for the coppers." As the American flockmaster hasn't been in that fix for some months past, he is to be excused for taking more interest in dimes and dollars.

The Washington Post says: "Those must have been great times during the flood; everybody was in the swim then. And yet the JOURNAL could name several flockmasters who still remember the Concho flood, and who are prepared to assert that it is not everything "in the swim" that is happy.

Two Concho county sheepmen, part ners, had a falling out about the best way to herd sheep, and each one tried to make their herder do his way. The result was, that herder is "off duty" and the bosses are left to settle the dispute without him. He says very truly, "that it was considered no easy matter in apostolic times to serve two masters and he is prepared to make oath that it is a tough job even now."

The Yonkers Statesman has some thing to say about women who could throw eyes better than stones. If we are to judge from the way invitations have been coming in recently from friends of the Journal who have sheep, there are lots of sensible young women in Texas who have been pos ed as to where it was worth their while to practice the art of throwing eyes. By the way! is it not more appropriate that they should cast "sheeps eyes" at the sheep men?

The JOURNAL has no idea of rushing into politics, but when it learned that the so-called new party movement among the farmers has been declared off it couldn't help indulging a feeling of profound gratification. Such a vised to have nothing to do with politics, but only to decline for the present to monkey with the third party business, and to put in their time demonstrating that sheep breeding and wool growing is a paying business.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a letter from an old subscriber who, in spite of reverses, has stuck to sheep since 1873 and is now independent in a business sense. The congratulations of the entire JOURNAL force, including the "devil," is tendered the gentleman, and his injunction is quoted for the benefit of the newer men in the business, as follows: "If a fellow will only stick to his sheep, they will stick to him closer than a brother, or a brother-in-law, or even than his mother-inlaw," which is putting it about as strong as words will express it.

Somebody wrote some years ago that it is "better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," or words to that effect. As the editorial staff of this paper is not up with the the poets, no guarantee is given that its poetical quotations (now and then indulged in) are strictly correct. It (said staff) is, however, "up to snuff" when any sort of live stock is under consideration, which is why the suggestion is here ventured that it is better to have earned money and lost than never to have earned it at all, which is nearly the same thing as saying to those flock masters who were "flying" from 1874 to 1884, that they are not entirely objects of sympathy, even if they did lose heavily a few years back. The experience wasn't pleasant, but if they will try again and avoid the sheep and good management.

About every other man in the United States has heard of "The Angelus," which during the past year has had quite a run as a dashing and sensational artistic attraction. And "Christ Before Pilate" is not quite forgotten. But both of these celebrated pictures have in a measure played out, while that other more natural "picture," the fleece-bearing beauty of the Texas prairies, is still at the old stand, supplying the wherewithal to swell the bank account of the flockmaster. When it comes to real prettiness, a fat Merino ewe is up towards the front, and a fat weather is no slouch. And long may they wave!

If the young man who is new in the business of sheep breeding and wool growing is drawing unfavorable comparisons between himself and the veteran flockmaster who can afford to sit back and enjoy comparative ease at this time, let him remember that his time for resting and enjoying life and plenty will come after awhile-provided, always, he will stick to his flocks and care for them properly. You will be "heeled" too, young man, in good time, but now's your time to earn that peace and comfort which, in the evolutionary process that exists in every walk of modern life, is sure to follow on the heels of business enterprise and integ-

Every now and then "woman suffrage" becomes for the time being an interesting subject of discussion among the politicians and newspapers. The STOCK JOURNAL has never aspired to political influence, hence has never taken sides on the question whether women should be allowed to vote. But it has a sort of notion that at least one Texas woman has earned the right to vote or do anything else that a man can lawfully do. She owns a flock of good sheep, and herds them herself when necessary, and has shown herself to be "all business," and should have all the legal rights guaranteed under our laws to "any other man." Merit, however, is always modest, and this Texas shepherdess is an exemplification of the rule. For this reason—don't ask her name.

It is said Postmaster-General Wanamaker carries a \$1,000,000 policy in a life insurance company. If he will move may become a necessity, but not only keep the premiums paid up and yet. Texas flockmasters are not ad- his company's officers do not go on a visit to Canada, his family will be pretty well heeled when he hands in his checks and quits being John Wanamaker, to say nothing of his dry goods store. As this gentleman is said to be shrewd and wise in pusiness matters, it is taken for granted to be a prudent thing for a man to look a little into the future and hedge against unpleasant contingencies. Which is the reason why the STOCK JOURNAL takes the liberty to suggest to its readers engaged in sheep and wool that they may put in the first few days of the new year putting their affairs in good shape. Good sheep, properly handled, beats life insurance even.

The other day a beautiful young woman strayed, accidentally, of course, into the gallery of the New York Stock Exchange while the bulls and bears were having a circus below. But the presence of beauty was soon made known to the beasts, and they actually turned from the business of the ring for full two, minutes and threw kisses at her. An old-time, old-fashioned member of the board of trade has been interviewed and says it was a crying shame, but the JOURNAL offers to bet a pound of Texas grown wool (the best in the world) against any man's fourbits (an even bet, it will be noticed) that the young woman rather liked the fun, though if she didn't, and don't like the way the New York boys have of doing, she should come to Texas and let the Texas boys, who, during 1890, have been attending to business as flockmasters, have a chance to show their in the way of reform. Many times admiration for retty women. As they are among the most prosperous of all mistakes they made before, they will classes of prosperous men in prosperous find that there is good money in good Texas, the girls had better keep eyes on them.

This is the season of the year when music will get into the feet of the young sheep must kick up their heels in the exuberance of their joy at having an plentiful growth of wool on their backs their breeding ewes are not engaged just at this time in this pleasant business of high kicking is because they have been neglected by their owners, and are therefore "short on" tallow, and because their owners had them sheared as winter was approaching, and they are consequently "all in a shiver" whenever there is the slightest indication of a norther.

Prudent business men have a sensible way of casting up accounts at the close of the old year to find out how and where they stand. American flockmasters might "catch on" and do likewise. They could ascertain precisely how much better off they are now than they were this time last year. And instead of waiting for another New Year's day to look into their accounts, they should open a set of books, and be able every day, week or month in 1891 to determine at a glance just where they stand in a business sense. Possibly a few of them are really not any better off than they were a year ago. If so, let them not be discouraged. The business is all right, and their sheep and the markets are not to blame if the profit side of the ledger account hasn't been bigger than the loss side. The trouble has been too much trusting to hired help, and too little personal attention to their flocks. During '91 turn over a new leaf and keep it turned over, and the JOURNAL promises that the showing next New Year's day will be satis-

The sporting papers have been having a great deal to say about the prices recently paid by Micheal Dwyer at the Belmont sale. The fact, is though, that considering the fancy prices paid in re-cent years for "flyers," the figure at which Potomac was knocked down to Mr. Dwyer was surprisingly small. Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars have been freely paid during the past decade for horses (not worth the money, of course) and it never takes the breath of the JOURNAL when such sales are reported. But it is a little surprising, even to so old and experienced a corps of veterans as do-regular work on this paper, that cows are still "low down," and it just beats anything and everything that sheep don't sell like gold dollars for about twice their market value. They are getting to be worth money in dead earnest, however, and if the business of handling them is properly managed during 1891, they are going to pay big, and a man will have to have money to be able to purchase and pay for a good flock. The JOURNAL offers its congratulations to promising outlook.

One of the editors of this paper listened to a sermon last Sunday that gave him much to think of afterwards. that it was better to make good resolves and keep them than to make them and break them. And also that it was better to make them in earnest and break them and be sorry for it, than not to make them at all. The JOURNAL thus early in the new year begs leave to suggest to its readers that the prevailing fashion of making new year resolves to be better men and better business men is not to be despised, even if many fall short of what they resolve and really wish to accomplish during '90 some of these same readers made grave mistakes in business matters. They didn't run their businesses ters. They didn't run their businesses on business principles, and even allowed their businesses to run them, perhaps. tions in regard to goods made by Dahlman Bros. may be relied on, for they sell just what they profess to sell. Their store is on corner of Houston and First streets.

Now is a good time to think this matter all over, and a good time to determine folks, and they feel constrained to trip to do better. And it is a good time also the light fantastic toe to the light and to be reminded of the fact that there is airy music of the-fiddle. This is the a little old verse which was popular season of the year when the frolicsome years ago, and which is still full of point, that advises, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Don't abundance of tallow on their ribs and a be discouraged if you can't stick to business methods like one "brought up to protect them when the storms come. to it," but "try it on" again and again, And this is also the season of the year and our word for it, you will be the betwhen it is well to remind certain of our ter for it, and your business will be readers (flockmasters) that the reason more prosperous when another old year is rung out and another new one rung in.

Mutton Sales.

The following statement shows extreme prices paid for mutton in Chicago each month during the past year, and for each year during the decade. It also gives figures at which bulk of sales were made and quotes prices on Texas and Western sheep separately.

Months.	Extreme Prices.	Bulk of Sales.	Txns and West rns.
January	\$3.00@6.25	\$5.00@5:60	\$3.00@5.85
February	3.00@6.55	5.25@5.60	3.00@5.85
March	3.50@6.60	5.25@5.65	3.50@6.25
April	3.60@6.50	5.40@5.80	3.60@6.25
May	3.25@6.75	5.00@6.00	3.25@6.50
June	3.00@5.90	4.25@5.20	3.00@5.70
July	2.75@5.60	4.25@4.75	3.00@5.00
August		3.85@4.50	
September	2,50@5.30	4.00@4.40	
October	2.50@5.70	3.90@4.40	
November	2.50@5.50	4.00@4.60	
December	2.50@6.00	4.00@4.75	2.80@5.00
Year.			
1890	2.50@6.75	4.50@5.60	2.50@6.50
1889	2.40@6.35	4.00@4.50	2.25@5.50
1888		3.75@5.00	
1887	1.25@6.00	2.90@4.00	
1886	1.35@6.50	3.00@4.00	
1885		2.75@3.75	
1884	1.25@7.50	3,00@4.50	
1883	1.75@7.75	3.00@4.50	
1882	1.75@8.00	3.25@4.75	
1881	2.25@6.50	3.00@4.50	

Steer Cattle for Sale.

I will contract for spring delivery any required number or class of steers. Will deliver same at any accessible point desired. Correspondence from buyers solicited. Address SAM J. WILM, Kopperl, Texas.

To Cattle Buyers.

We are prepared to fill orders for all grades of cattle for spring delivery. In writing us give the number and classification desired. Address Land-Live Weatherford, Tex.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horsepowers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbanks' scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines, and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

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Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.

It is unwise to neglect to market your butter Texas flockmasters in view of the in an attractive form. Parchment paper is rapidly taking the place of all other wrappers, for not only butter, but cheese, lard, meat, sausage, etc. Elliot's Parchment paper is made from the choicest selected cotton and linen stock, and chemically treated until it forms one The preacher tried to make it plain of the best wrappers on the market. Ask for Elliot's. Manufactured by A. G. Elliot & Co. Phliadelphia, l'a.

DAHLMAN BROS.,

The Oldest Clothing Merchants in Fort Worth.

There are very few, probably, of the readers of the STOCK JOURNAL who are not familiar with the firm of Dahlman Brothers of Fort Worth. This is the oldest firm of clothing merchants in the city, and they have built up a trade in that line of business which justifies their reputation for doing business "on the

Stockmen, when visiting Fort Worth, can make a good deal by calling at their store and seeing what they have in the way of elegant and serviceable dress goods. Any representa-

San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 9, 1891. Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

This is our quiet season and arrivals of stockmen have been limited in number. Those who have come in have divided their attention among the sensations and scares and the discussion of the outlook for the next international fair.

Those who are best posted admit that there is plenty of money in the country and that there is no good cause for any fears regarding the financial situation. Somehow or other there has been a general lack of confidence among a certain class of timid citizens, but the progressive element show no fear and are investing wherever they see a probability for reasonable profit.

The smallpox quarantine, which caused considerable excitement here last Sunday, has been raised and turns out to have been ill-advised action on the part of the state health officer. But it had the effect of scaring off a large number of winter visitors and kept some horse buyers from coming here. Those who left here stated that from their own personal observation they saw no cause for fear of an epidemic, but the being quarantined and locked out from the rest of the world was a calamity which they would avoid, hence they crowded the outgoing trains Saturday night, Sunday and Monday morning, but since then the arrivals have exceeded the departures.

Stockmen say the outlook for the next international fair is very favorable for a large live stock exhibit, and have been located all over the western numbers of them have promised to become exhibitors of improved Texas owners. This is soon to be remedied stock. Capt. J. Lee Hall has been appointed general live stock agent of the fair a-sociation and has already begun his preliminary work. Mr. Nat. Powell, of the firm of Powell Bros., of Fort Worth, has written to Secretary Dick- course of a few weeks and then another inson offering his services for one change will be inaugurated in the busimonth, free of charge, and will visit Texas breeders in the interest of the coming fair. Captain George S. Deats, handling stock will be introduced so better known through his communications to the San Antonio Daily Express | handled at a reduced cost per head, over the non de plume of "One Horse Farmer," has already begun his work among the stockmen and farmers of general interest to stockmen and deal-Southwest Texas. Mr. R. M. Taylor, "Feed Farmer," has been appointed by the fair association to form local county associations and superintend the preparation of county exhibits. Besides these there is a good force of volunteers

prior to the international fair, and These totals, were they obtainable, these will be utilized as contributors to the international. The workers for the latter have been instructed to aid the county organizations in every manner possible, and secure the best exhibits for the large fair. In this manner it is believed that more general interest can | day by day and the totals will undoubtbe aroused and exhibits secured which would not otherwise be brought here.

Rain, which has been much needed on southern ranches, began here on Wednesday with every prospect of be; coming general, and the stockmen are correspondingly jubilant over the improved outlook for an abundant supply

of stock water. Blank petit.ons to the legislature for the passage of a bounty law for the destruct.on of wild animals are being circulated very thoroughly among the stockmen of Southern and Western Texas. If every stockman and every friend of the stockman will sign these petitions and see that they are forwarded their senator or representative at Austin, the coyote plague will soon become a thing of the past. What is needed now is united and prompt action in having the law passed as soon as pos-

sible. The hunters will then be found to exterminate the pests, but under the present law no hunter can afford to engage in this very necessary work. This is the testimony of several very prominent stockmen who a e in this city at present agitating this matter.

Annual Review of the Horse Market.

The year of 1890 was full of disappointments for those who formerly relied on the San Antonio horse market for a livelihood. The year opened actively, and for the first two months the regular Southern demand showed a gain over the totals of 1889, but when this demand slacked it became evident that the change of sentiment in the North regarding Texas stock was no myth. The summer trade was therefore almost entirely with southern points, and the hopes of stockmen and dealers were turned towards the fall trade. But here again was a disappointment, for the glanders scare was started and kept back buyers, while the McKinley bill, by cutting off the regular supply from M xico, reduced business to the smallest proportions known for several years. This accounts for the decrease in last year's totals as compared with the totals of former vears.

The live stock trade of San Antonio has undergone a complete change. Northern shipments are now confined to cattle and muttons. Texas horses and mules must be bred more to size in order to meet the northern demand. On some ranches this work has already been commenced. This causes improved mares to be in more active demand and receipts here to include more inferior stock and horses. In time this will have its effect and the character of Texas stock will be raised to the northern standard, but until then business here will be curtailed.

One great want in the live stock trade has been the want of organization. Business has been run in the most primitive manner and stock yards suburbs to suit the convenience of their by union stock yards owned by a strong corporation of stockmen and dealers and located at the junction of all the railways centering here. These yards will be opened to the public in the ness here. Business methods will be modernized and all known facilities for that a much larger number can be This matter is yet in its infancy, but it is promised that other enterprises of ers will follow the opening of the Union Stock vards.

The records of the receipts and scipments of live stock given below are neccessarily incomplete since they show only the movement by rail and no report con be obtained of the large num-Several county fairs will be held ber driven to and from this point. would undoubtedly swell the number of receipts and shipments fully a hundred er cent., some dealers state even a large a number and none name a smaller per cent. When the union yards are established these facts will be recorded edly be astonishing, even to those who have followed this market for several

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS BY RAIL.

	1890.	1889.
Horses and mules	26,690	34,700
Cattle		14,872
Calves		643
Sheep and goats		34,157
Bucks		5,028
Hogs		2,466
Bulls	134	323
Jennetts	535	~ 158
Jacks	38	24
Stallions	55	.43
Total	81.587	92.414

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

131 132 02000		
	1890.	1880,
Horses and mules	31,605	46,634
Cattle,	. 15,133	18,042
Calves	3,897	1.037
Sheep and goats	35,527	34,003
Bucks	. 2,245	3,723
Hogs	2,069	970

ESTABLISHED 1856.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until Sacks farmished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circu Information turnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired

A STATE OF THE STA	
Bulls	266 111
Jennetts	
Jacks	
Stallions	75 35
Total	.91,058 104,843

The year opened with business rather light, as is usual just after the holidays, but already a better demand is noted with new buyers on the market, though the supply except of mules is limited. Commission men, however, state that taere are bunches of good stock on near-by pastures that are ready to be brought in so that while the supply is not expected to equal that of last January yet it will be sufficient to attract buyers for the Southern trade.

The following quotations rule in this

The following quotations rule in this
market:
Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 131/4 hands . \$ 8@ 12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 131, hands, 120 16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat 1766 25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin 1366, 17
Yearling fillies, branded
Yearling fillies, unbranded 80 10
Two-year-old-lilies, branded 10@ 15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded 15@ 20
Texas improved mares, 11 to 15 hands. 220 50
American carriage horses, 15% to 16% 75@200
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14% hands 236 42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 11% hands 186, 25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 11% hands 1760 23
Weaned, unbranded colts 7@ 10
Mules, Mexican, 40 to 1219 hands 1860 25
Mules, improved, 13% to 14% hands 3500 50
Yearling mule colts, improved 186 22
Two-year mule cotts, improved
Yearling mule colts. Mexican 1201-15
Two-year mule colts, Mexican
A comment of the comm

The Cattle Market.

Commission men claim that this market is' being flooded with thin stock for which there is a very slow sale, though fat cattle are in active demand at full quotations. How long prices can be held up with the present large receipts of skeletons and scrubs is a hard matter to answer, but the general effect is bad and a general reduction of prices may be expected at any time.

Goats and Muttons.

Goats have been in unusually light receipt and an active demand is reported at outside quotations for the best fat animals. The usual moderate demand for fat muttons is reported. Receipts are only nominal.

Hogs.

This market is overcrowded with hogs and no more will be needed until the present supply is marked off.

As Ayer's Sarsaparilla outstrips all other blood-purifiers in popular favor, so Ayers'Ai-manac is the most universally familiar publication of the kind in the world. It is printed n ten languages and the annual issue exceeds fourteen million copies. Ask your drug-

Hall Bros., Griffith & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., desire to say to any parties having sheep to ship to the Chicago market, if they will consign the same to Hall Bros. Griffith & Co., Chicago, can be accommodated with good tame pasture and good water for te a head per day. Also good yards and facilities for unloading and loading their sheep at Sib ley, III., 100 miles from Chicago on the Wabash railroad. Sheep coming by way of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Hannibal, Mo., and Kansas City Stock Yards can all have good accommodations via the Wabash railroad to this pasture. We solicit your correspondence and consignments.

For the convenience of its patrons and friends the STOCK JOURNAL has opened an office on the ground floor in the building occapied by the Fort Worth Investment company, on Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel. The friends of the JOURNAL are requested to call and make themseives at home.

JOHN OWENS, Manager Wool Department.

BANKERS

---AND----

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Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip. 1

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Commission Merchants.

Liberal advances made on consignments. advices of market furnished on request. References-The Merchants' National Bank, of Chicago; bankers and merchants generally.

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Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness Fus. Neuralgia, Wake talness, Mental bepression Softening of the Brain, resulting in insantr and leading to misery decay and death. Premature Old Age, ladrenness, Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Loss es and Spermatorrhoad aused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse over i dulgence. Each bex contain one month's treatent \$i a box of six for \$1 tent by mail prepair. Ith each order for six hox a still send purchaser arantee to refund money in the treatment fails to a Guargntee stage.

M. WELLS, Druggist, sole agent, Fort Worth,

C. H. Edwards' music house of Fort Worth has removed from No. 308 to No. 409 Houston street.

Horses and Mules.

The name of the famous racing 'sire. Glenelg, spells the same either wayforward or backward.

Hard work is not so apt to injure a horse as the failure to receive proper attention after the work.

Each farmer should raise each year a few horses. They will cost but little and add materially to the income.

Dirty hay is unfit for any animal. Heaves in horses are always the result of dusty hay, and when once a horse is attacked with heaves it is a difficult matter to cure it. As a precaution, however, hay should be well shaken and then slightly moistened before feeding it.

The Christmas number of the Live Stock Record, published at Lexington, Ky., gives in full the 2:30 list of horses for 1890. The Record is quite an enterprising paper. It makes a specialty of horses and horsemen, and will prove especially interesting to those interested in fast or fancy stock.

The necessity of, and the profits in breeding a high class of carriage horse is becoming more apparent every day, and breeders are beginning to realize the fact that this class of horses can be produced on a handsomely profitable basis. The highest styled trotting horses, when a good size, make the best of carriage teams.

The number of Clydesdale stallions imported into the United States from scotland the past year was 391; last year the number was 537, a decline of 182. While the number was less the price per head averaged higher, a sign that American importers were purchasing fewer but better ones than formerly. This is a change in the right direction.

There is a wonderful attractiveness about a nice, clean, sleek coat on a horse. It is only second to flesh in filling the eye and increasing the admiration of inexpert observers. It must further be confessed that few good judges of horses are not altogether uninfluenced by its alluring effects in forming an estimate of all that goes to make up value in horseflestr.

Breeders and owners are beginning to depend less and less on professional trainers to develop and drive their trotters. Nelson, the fastest stallion, was driven to his record of 2:10% by his breeder and owner, C. H. Nelson, a man that weighs twenty-five pounds over the weight that professional trainers carry. Axtell was also driven to his three-year-old record of 2:12 by C. W. Williams, his breeder and owner.

The trotting interest continues to increase, and is growing at such a pace as can scarcely be comprehended by its most sanguine advocates ten years ago. A successful sire, or one with a fast record, will bring a little fortune when offered for sale. The love of the fast trotter is not confined to any one section of the country, but north, south, east and west vie with each other in attempting to get the fastest and best bred ones.

It will be news to a good many people, the statement that the fastest mile by a trotter last season, the 2.10½ of Sunol; the fastest mile running, during the same season in a race with other horses, the 1:39½ of Racine, and the fastest mile, trotting in a race with other horses, the 2:13 of Palo Alo, were all made over a running track, that of the Washington Park Club, and that all the horses were bred by one man, Senator Stanford of California.

A noted horseman says that colts should be trained to walk. Most persons are in such a hurry, or imagine they are, that the colt is forced to trot, and soon becoming leg weary, it gets into a way of walking very slow to rest. It would be a much better plan to let and vigorous. The walking gait will brush for the mane and tail. Taking

make less balky horses and less unwalks very slow, and so loses time. Fast walkers are what we need.

Is is easily roticed that the horsemen who study the likes and dislikes of their horses and treat them appropriately, keep them in better condition to resist the daily wear and tear to which they are subjected than those who merely follow custom. There are scarcely two horses alike anatomically, and the only means of ascertaining the best way of feeding them is to study thefreespective natures and contrive to meet their peculiarities. There can be no doubt that the mode of feeding has improved during the last twenty years, but improvement is further needed in many instances as must be admitted.

Mr. W. R. Armstrong of Almont, Mich., the well-known horseman and devotee of sporting events, recently expressed himself as follows: "The two-minute trotting horse is the shadow of a dream. I do not believe that our generation will ever see the twominute horse," went on Mr. Armstrong: "in fact, I do not believe that the twominute horse will ever make an appearance anywhere. As I take it, the mere talk of such a horse is positively idle. Not only that, but I have small hopes of even seeing the record of Maud S beaten very perceptibly. The only possibility of such honors is Sunol, 2:101. Next to Sunol in order of probability stands Nelson, 2:10\\ . If any accident should happen to Sunol, I think the field would be left open for a long time to come. Sunol was bred in California, Nelson in Maine.'

The probabilities are that trotting in England, will advance rapidly in favor since systematic efforts are being made to establish the great American sport on a permanent basis. There has been so much running in England in the way of racing that the sporting public. which in England represents about twothirds of the population, will welcome the innovation most heartily. They have been ready for it for some years, and the great success of the American trotter on his native turf has created by the opportunities for the enjoyment of it. In 1872 a trotting race was advertised to take place at Knutsford, a town about 20 miles from Manchester. The affair created the greatest excitement for several weeks previous to the race, and when the day arrived the trains from Manchester were thronged with people curious to witness the event. The horses trotted at the rate of about a mile in four minutes.

Grooming a Horse.

Hollister Sage, Connecticut.

How to groom a horse properly, making him look well and feel well, is an unknown art even to many good farmers. A thoroughgoing farmer whom we employed when I was a boy taught me many-lessons I shall never forget, and among them how to care for a horse. On going into the stable in the morning give him a little hay and at once remove all the droppings and wet litter. None of the latter should be spread to dry where the odors and gases from it will in any way reach the horse. Besides rendering offensive all the breathsing space of the barn, it frequently damages the animal's sight. Before feeding grain to the horse he should be led to water, and while out of the stall tied and groomed. To do this well one needs to begin at the head and comb and brush every inch of the animal's exterior, not follow the example of many who call themselves farmers, scratch the spots of dirt and rub them with the brush beginning at the tail or middle without a thought of system, and ending as abruptly and inconsistently. A good brush and currycomb the colt walk, and so keep him fresh are requisites, as well as a broomcorn

the brush in the right hand, carefully sound ones. Walking horses will keep | brush the horse's head, and then with in much better condition on the same the comb in the left hand curry the food, and get there almost as soon, if neck and entire right side a little at a not sooner. The horse hard driven time, following closely and thoroughly with the brush. Each limb and fetlock must in turn be brushed and rubbed, and each hoof scraped out clean. Follow this operation on the right side by the same work on the left with the brush in the left hand, and let the splint brush go over all the surface again to create friction, and take out the dust. After this follow with a cloth —a woolen one is preferable∸rubbing the hair up, then smoothing it. After this treatment a healthy horse that is properly fed will both look and feel well, and of course will act as he feels.

Diseases of Horses.

The veterinarian of the Indiana Experiment Station has been making a special study of the diseases of horses, and horse owners will find Bulletin No. 30 of that station of especial value to them. It treats especially of the influenza, the synonyms of which are epidemic catarrh, epizootic catarrhal fever, panzootic catarrhal fever, distemper and epizootic. The disease has been recognized in various forms for centuries, and prevails to a greater or lesser extent at all times and at all periods of the year, and in all countries where horses are used. It is defined as being essentially a contagious and infectious febrile disease, due to the introduction of a specific micro-organism. The true nature of this organism, however, is as yet little understood, and is the subject of present scientific enquiry and investigation. The disease shows itself in many forms, of which the catarrhal, where there is only a discharge from the mucous membrane lining the nasal passages, throat and windpipe, is the most common. Laryngitis (sore throat) and epizootic cellulites (pink eye) are other forms of influenza. The bulletin gives the symptoms of each of these forms, as well as directions for treatment, which are too long to quote here. Horsemen may reseive copies of it by applying to the director of the Station.

"In six weeks we had 168 mules and horses sick with bots and colic. We used the Lots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & enthusiasm for the sport only limited [Co., Burton, Texas, and lost only one animal." -Col. L. A. Ellis, Austin, Texas.

> "This is the best medicine for bots and colic on record."-C. W. Reddick, manager of L. A. I llis & Sons' plantation:

> "During the spring and summer of 1888 ost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything. I could think of. In 18 9 I commenced using the Fots and Colic Specific put up by C. F. Jensen & Co., Burton, Texas, and since have not lost a single animal. It is the best bots and colic medicine in the world," -R. J. Ransom, Harlem plantation, Texas.

Ask your druggist for it. I'ut up in 2-ounce bottles, at 5 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. I very bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send C. F. JENSEN & Co., direct to Burton, Tax

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn. Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar house blocks

Simple, Perfect, IMPROVED EXCEISION INCUBATOR MED BY OF H STANL QUINCY LIL. Hundreds in sucessful operation larger percentage of fertile eggs at less

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GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, III.



J. B. ASKEW,

Successor to R. F. Tackabery, Manufacturer and Dealer in

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FORT WORTH,

Makes a specialty of the Tackabery Stock Saddles. The demand for this make of saddle is very great. Please order at once so as to avoid delay in filling your order.

Our buggy and carriage harness is gaining a reputa-tion almost equal to the Tackabery saddle. Our work shop is supplied with all the very tatest appliances known to the trade, and is the only saddle and harness manufactory in Texas, or elsewhere, operating its machinery by electricity. Send for catalogue

Drs. Pollock & Keller,

410 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. M. E. KELLER, M. D., specialty diseases o. women and children.

D . J. R. POLLOCK successfully treats Piles, Fist 'a, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum. O YGEN AND ELECTRICITY

for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, con sumptio , dyspepsia, constipation, and all dise nervous system. eases of

Best of ity references given upon application. Corr pondence solicited.



JOHN KLEIN,

912 Main St.,

DALLAS, TEXAS. Silk hats blocked while waiting. Stiff and soft hats cleaned, stiffened and retrimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work warranted first-class. Orders by mail or express

J. P. SMITH,

President.

promptly attended to.

B. S. MATSON, Gen. Man'gr.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.



Better than the best, cheaper than the cheapest roofing offered in Texas. Suitable for steep or flat roofs. Cheap enough to cover a hen coop; good enough to alace. Specially rooi adapted stockmen's barns and out ildings.

Shingles, tin and corrugated iron mus give way before our goods. For further partica rs write to our office.

Fort Worth Granitic Poofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fon Worth, Tex

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writadvertisers,

Hog Department.

Hog Killin' Time.

Oh! The sizzlin' and the sozzlin' of the water it biles up 'ginst the angry sides so ter-ible-y hot,

Calls to mind another scene which I never have forgot.

Twuz the good old days 'bout Christmas times when the men begun to cum To kill the hogs that lay 'round, jist waitin' fer

kin hear the whettin' uv their knives, that

made a purty chimemy mouth begins to worter about hog killin' time.

The gruntin' an' the squealin' uv them hogs as they died-The scrapin' an' the clawin' uv the brissels

frum ther hide. Cums floatin' through the misty years like the jingle uv a rime-An' my mouth begins to worter fer hog killin'

The cuttin up an' saltin' down uv the shoulders

and the hams. the good old dried up cracklins that we got at Uncle Sam's.

Them's the days uv cloudless splendor and uv happiness sublime, That makes my mouth begin to worter fer hog killin' time.

The creaklin' uv the sausage mill an' the tumblin' uv the pork

As it fell with graceful motion fer Aunt Liz's hands to work Into bags as long as stockins—'at would keep

in any clime-Now! my mouth begins to worter fer hog killin' time.

You may talk about yer custard pies, strawberry preserves an' sutch. Blackberry jam knee-deep in June, an' unyuns fer the Dutch.

But if I hev my fav-o-rite-I'm sure it is no crimemy mouth begins to worter about hog killin' time.

Ge-minee! Them spare-ribs an' the spiny old backbones.

Simmerin' away in sullen kittle, murmurin' forth its holler groans-Jest wait an' see me take a chunk-I'm ready at any time-

grease my mouth, that long has wortered for the hog killin' time.

Pigs fed off in a few months, even at 150 pounds weight, will pay better than if ted through a long winter in order to make 300.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal says: "While the receipts of hogs last week were the smallest in about six months, the shipments—37,415— were the largest in over five weeks.

"Kill the poorest pig first," says an editorial adviser of farmers. He meant vigor. Clean, whole grain and green to say "the least thrifty." Sometimes food, such as grass and clover, or late the poorest pig would be the best, if it in the season roots or pumkins, should had been fed awhile patiently and properly. But get rid of a regular "stunt" on the first occasion.

There is an excellent chance that Italy will again admit American pork. That country has decided to allow German pork to enter as the German inspection laws are right and ample. This gives rise to the hope and belief that the embargo against Yankee pork will be raised, as our inspection laws are as rigid as those of Germany.

To make pork profitable you must have first a good breed. Berkshire and Poland-China are among the best. Where the latter originated, in Southern Ohio, pork raising has been pursued as profitably as anywhere in the United States. The farmers have kept to that breed almost wholly for years, and it has built up many a fine farm.

It is a mistaken idea that sour or fermented slop is better for pigs than sweet slop. A sour slop barrel is a filthy and dangerous thing, liable to with a great many farmers it cannot be become the breeding place of disease. denied that the hog beds are filth ac-There should be enough pigs fed from it so that the barrel can be entirely emptied each day; then it will not do any harm to rinse out with cold water before refilling. Pigs can appreciate clean food as well as other animals, and if given a half a chance will prove it.

at their own doors they should now bed. I do not feel that it pays to disgive more attention to raising more cuss the matter of bedding with men Charles and a Meunes, Love

hogs and better ones than ever before, who give their hogs no shelter, but it and thus take advantage of the addi- would be gratifying as a matter of kindtional opportunity they now have of ness to the dumb brutes to lead them to making their farms more profitable. If give the matter a little thought of what the Texas farmers will in future give benefit will come to the hogs if they are especial attention to increasing the bedded and in the end to their owners' hog crop and improving the quality, pockets. The first point to be considbenefactor.

Transfers of Berkshires.

Phil M. Springer, secretary American Berkshire association, Springfield, Ill., sends the following transfers of recorded Berkshires:

Black Prince 24,841, U. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., to E. L. Pankey, Honey Grove, Texas.

Show Boy 25,363, J. O. Terrell, Terrell, Texas, to Texas Farm and Ranch experimental farm, Waxahachie, Tex. Bruno's Model 25,364, J. O. Terrell to Mississippi Agricultural college,

Agricultural College, Miss.

Fannie Lee 25,366, and Lady Beauty VIII 25,371, Terrell & Harris, Terrel, Texas, to Mississippi Agricultural col-

Alam 25,365, Terrell & Harris to A. Y. Walton, Jr., San Antonio, Texas. Nannie Lee 25,368, Terrell & Harris to B. L. Gill, Terrell, Texas.

Princess Louise 25,372, Terrell & Harris to G. T. Nunn. Uvalde, Texas. Lottie Lee 25,367, and Lady Beauty VII 25,370, Terrell & Harris to Texas Farm and Ranch experimental farm, Waxahachie, Texas.

King of Canyon 25,447, and Queen of the Plains 25,448, W. S. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas, to L. G. Pirkle, Canyon City, Texas.

Care of the Boar.

More cases of breachiness and bad temper in breeding animals come from keeping the animals solitary. domestic animals go in herds, and when we separate one of them to himself we trespass against nature. The boar is especially averse to being alone and should always have one or two tractable sows for company.

He should be fed with enough wholesome food to keep him comfortable, but not enough to make him lazy. If too liberally fed he will lay on fat and lose be the main part of the feed, with only occasional slop feed and that of a laxative nature. When using the boar have a small yard adjoining his pasture and pen for this purpose. Never turn a sow into the pen or pasture, but put her into the yard. Admit the boar to this yard, and when through with him turn him into his pen, which should be a tight enclosure so that he cannot see what takes place outside. Then remove the sow at once out of sight and hearing. All of these movements should be carried on with gentleness, otherwise we are likely to have a vicious boar and frequent failures to breed,-Stockman and Cultivator.

Bedding for Hogs.

The question of bedding for hogs should receive more attention than it does. A correspondent of the National Stockman, writing on this subject, says: Filth is the forerunner of disease, and cumulations. A hog likes a clean bed. but when he must feed in the mud, with the necessary accumulations on the body, a bed will in a short time become dirty. There is not so much of the custom of letting the hog find his bed as best he may in the open field as The Texas farmers now have in the there was a few years ago, but there is Fort Worth Packing company as good too much of it yet. It is a comfort to buyers, and in Fort Worth as good the hogs that have no shelter to give market for their hogs as can be found them a load of corn fodder on a cold, in the United States. With a good snowy morning, but the benefit soon market and ready cash buyers almost ceases when rain or snow falls on the 35 Greenhouses; 30 acres. Address,

they will not only benefit themselves, ered in making a bed is to have it in a but the whole state, by helping to build sheltered place, protected from wind up an industry that will prove a public and rain. Material for bedding can be had on every farm-straw, leaves, corn fodder and refuse hay from the horse and cattle barns. The man who really wants to can always find something to bed his hogs on that will not cost more than it is worth for the purpose. Straw is no doubt the best all-around bedding that comes to the farmer's use. Could the resulting damage arising from poor bedding or none at all be placed in positive figures and given to the hog raisers of the country, we are satisfied it would cause a wonderful change in the treatment of swine in this respect.

> Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Texas, for cedar timbers.

> CAUTION .- Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

AURORA, ILLINOIS. PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Cleveland Bay SHIRE HORSES.

THE oldest, largest and most complete collec tion in America. Established in 1874. Has been the Champion stud ever since. From 200 to 900 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of prize-ring quality. A particularly choice importation just arrived.

150 Choicely-bred

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. GEO, E. BROWN. Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

W. KUSE,

(Successor to Carter & Son.)

PROPRIETOR OF

Butchers' and Drovers' Stock Yard.

1531 East Elm Street,

Dallas, Texas.

BENOT DECEIVED By base imitations of the SPOONER PAT. HORSE COLLAR.



Sole owners and manufacturers, Washington Ave. & 11th st , St. Louis, Mo.



FREE TO ALL.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Plants, Bulbs, Vines, Shrubs, Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Seeds, Evergreens, etc., will be mailed Free to all applicants; 80 pages and 4000 varieties of Plants, etc.

NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ellis Hotel,

GEO. D. HODGES,

MANAGER,

Fort Worth, Texas. The best appointed hotel in the South. Commercial

travel solicited.

W. C. Young.

J. M. KUHR

Young & Kuhen,

Office 509 Main Street. Fort Worth, Tex.

Bargains in real estate and ranch properties. Special advantages in future delivery of cattle. Advances made on consignments of stock.

We are prepared to enter into contracts for the delivery of cattle, horses, mares and mules at any point in Texas, and solicit correspondence.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

WALLACE & THOMAS, Props. Dallas, Texas.

Located at the crossing of the G., C. & S. F. and T. & P. railroads. Every facility for the prompt handling of stock consigned to us. Well watered and covered pens.

Telephone and Street Car Connection.

THE NATIONAL LIVE STOCK BANK,

OF CHICAGO. (Located at the Union Stock Yards.) Capital \$750,000. Surplus and Un-

OFFICERS-Levi B. Doud, President; Geo. T. Williams, Vice President; Roswe. Charles Jameson, Assistant C Herrick, Cashier.

Coy, Geo. T. Williams, No. . P. Dord, intt rrick !) nie G. Brown, Samuel Cozzan

"SUNSET ROUTE."

Southern Pacific (Atl. System.) T. & N. O. R. R. Co., G., H. & S. A. Rg., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P Rys.

-FAST FREICHT LINE-

Special freight service from California at passenger train schedule. Freights from New York over this route insuring prompt handling and dispatch.

We make special trains for shipments of fifteer more cars of live stock, and give them special runs. Our connections via New Orleans d : he same. Quick time on freights to and from Change, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Nashville via New Orleans.
W. J. CRAIG, G. F. Agt., N. Y., T. & M. and G. W. T. & P. Rys., Victoria. E. G. BLEKER, G. T. Agt.,

G., H. S. A. and T. & N. O., Houston, F. VOELCKER I., S. Agt., G. H. & S. A., and T. & N. O., San Antonio, Texas.

R. W. BERRY, L. S. Agt., N. V., T. & M. and G., W. T. & P. B. rville, Tex.

N. S. BURNHAM, M. D.,

Who has for so many years been principal Oculist and Aurist of Southwest Tex is, at Sán Antonio, has moved to Corpus Christi, where he is prepared to treat all dise ses of the Eye, Far, Nose or Throat in the most successful manner.

Wheeler's Practical Fence Stay. Protects Cattle From Lightning. Perfect Hog Fence. Leading barb wire dealers in every town sell them.

WHEELER & CO., 91 to 101 38th St., Chicago.

Personal Mention.

Tobe Johson is still able to talk poli-

Tom Stevens is back from Mississippi.

It is not true that Tom Andrews has joined the ministry.

John S. Andrews has just returned from Jack County.

Col. Godwin is still improving but is not yet able to be out.

Burk Burnett has not yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to leave his ranch.

Wm. Hittson the well known cattleman of Fisher county spent several days in Fort Worth this week.

Capt. Jasper Hays secretary and treasurer of the Llano Cattle Co., is spending a few days in Fort Worth.

- J. R. Stevens of Gainesville one of the best known and most popular of Texas cattlemen was in this city Thursday.
- J. W. Freeland, a stockman and farmer of Johnson county was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Stock in his locality are doing well.
- W. B. Campbell, for many years manager of the Columbia Cattle company formerly of Texas but lately of New Mexico, is now living at Brookston, Tex.
- M. O. Lynn of Palo Pinto passed through Fort Worth a few days ago, en route to the Indian Territory to arrange for pasturage for a large lot of Texas cattle.

Joe Miller a prosperous cattleman of Weatherford was in Fort Worth Thursday. Joe gives a favorable report of the condition of affairs in his section of the country.

The Nunn Bros. & Wilkes outfit is again advertised for sale. The sale to take place at Colorado City on February 3rd next. For full particulars see advertisement elsewhere.

Mr. M. Davis, Seymour, Tex., was a visitor at the yards to-day. He is a prominent stockman of Northwest Texas, and makes good report of the condition of stock.—St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter.

Ben Hackett, a veteran stock shipper of the Fort Worth, Texas, district, was at the yards to-day. He was returning home after after paying a visit to his old home in Kentucky.-St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter.

- O. C. Cato, foreman of the XIT outfit. came in this week. He departed Thursday for Texas, where he will visit his old home for a few weeks. So says the Miles City Montana Stock Growers Journal.
- S. R. Crawford a former cattleman, but now cashier of the First National bank of Graham, was in Fort Worth a few days ago. He reports every thing in good condition in Young county, and feels quite cheerful over the outlook.
- J. W. Garland bought a heifer of Mr. Orton, north of town, that weighed fifteen hundred pounds. What is the matter with Barber county cattle when two year old heifers weigh fifteen hundred pounds.—Kiowa Kansas Atliance Review.

Charles Davis a prominent cattleman of El Paso and one of the best men in Texas was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Davis is manager of the Rio Bravo Cattle Co., and also has various other land and live stock interest in different parts of the state.

A. A. Hargrave, a well-to-do ranchman, whose postoffice is Midland, Tex., was in Fort Worth the first of this week. Mr. Hargrave owns a ranch on the line of New Mexico, about 150 miles southwest of Midland. He says cattle are doing well and everything in good shape through his section.

to drop in. The Deming live stock market will be lively again this year. So says the Deming (N. M.) Headlight.

The following circular has recently been sent out from Santa Fe headquarters: "Mr. O. H. Brown, assistant general freight agent in charge of the live stock business of this company, will, on and after this date, have headquarters at the Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. All matters pertaining to live stock should be referred to him there."

Walter Martin came in from the nation Christmas eve to spend the holidays with his children and friends. Walter says the live stock interests are gloomy. In Southern Kansas there is neither corn nor grass, and many stockmen have driven to points where they can secure cotton seed meal. Which taken alone is poor dependence. - Coleman Voice.

- A. B. Robertson of Colorado, Tex., was in Fort Worth this week en route to Chicago. Mr. Robertson says cattle are in fine condition, with steers unusually scarce through his section. Mr. Robertson has done a very satisfactory and successful business during the past year, and will continue to represent the popular and well known house of Greer, Mills & Co. of Chicago.
- Col. Lockhart, Max Chapman, St Lindauer and anumber of others have had a great many inquiries from cattle buyers in Colorado, Wyoming and Montana for one and two year old steers for spring delivery. From present indications it would seem that a great many steer cattle will change hands the coming season at fair prices. So says the Deming (N. M.) Headlight.
- Mr. J. John Drew, general manager of the Rocking chair ranch was in Childress Tuesday. He left Wednesday morning for New York by way of Kansas City, to be absent seme time. While in New York he will complete arrangements to survey the Rocking chair lands, set corners' and otherwise prepare to put on the market within the next few years. They own one half of the north half of Collingsworth county, and have an immense amount of good farming land. - Childress Index.
- S. D. Felt, a prominent sheep and cattle raiser of Comanche, winds up a business letter to the JOURNAL as follows: On account of very favorable weather stock are doing unusually well in this county so far this winter. Have moved all my cattle, about 2200, to my new pasture south of Midland. They are doing remarkably well as the pasturage is fine. Have about 800 steers one to four years old that I want to sell for spring delivery.
- H. S. Davis of Star, Mills county, Tex., writes the JOURNAL renewing his subscription, and says: Stock all over this entire portion of the state is in excellent condition; range is fine for time of year ho stock scarcely at all on feed this winter; about one-half as many cattle on range as was three years ago, though a larger proportion of young steers. The winter so far has been very mild and all in all the stock business is promising.

The New Mexico Stock Grower is pleased to report that already there is inquiry from northern buyers for steers for next season's delivery, several parties having informed us of letters having been received asking how many could be obtained from the ranges of the recipients. It is reported on good authority that the Aztec Cattle company of Northern Arizona, has already contracted 6000 head of young steers for delivery to H. S. Boice and others of Montana. Prices could not be learned.

Col. L. B. Haynie, president of the Texas wool association, says that it is have an active committee at work with the view of devising some method for the speedy destruction of wild animals on the frontier. Númerous instances have been reported to him where nearly

Cattle buyers are already beginning He believes the present bounty to be wholly inadequate. The association will also urge the legislature to pass a strict amendment to the present scab law. -San Angelo Enterprise.

Captain C. C. Poole, formerly a wellto-do cattleman, is now immigration agent for the Colorado country with headquarters at the Fort Worth union depot.

The Hon. Tillman Smith formerly o Cleburne and known as one of the ablest and best lawyers in the state has removed to Fort Worth and associated himself with the well known law firm of Field & West, the firm now being Field, West & Smith. This is a strong team and second to none in the state.

The JOURNAL desires to call the attention of those requiring the services of a first-class cook and housekeeper, to the advertisement of Mrs. L. O., to be found elsewhere. The JOURNAL knows this party to be an intelligent, worthy, honorable woman, who having been left a widow, is dependent on her labor for a support for herself and children. She is able and willing to do any and all kinds of honorable indoor work. Those requiring the services of a neat, industrious, intelligent housekeeper or assistant housekeeper, should acdress, Mrs. L. O., care STOCK JOUR-

Jno. G. Taylor, formerly live stock agent of the 'Frisco has, as stated in last week's issue of the JOURNAL, been appointed stock agent of the Atchison-'Frisco consolidated system and will hereafter make hearquarters at Kansas City. The Globe-Democrat of the 1st published an account of a leavetaking dinner tendered Mr. Taylor by his friends in St. Louis. The dinner was served at the Mercantile club, and largely attended by railroad magnates, officials and other friends of high standing in business circles.

A press telegram, dated Elgin, Ill., Dec. 30th, gives the following of interest to Texas cattlemen: Judgments aggregating over \$60,000 have so far been entered against M. W. Dubois, and it is thought his total liabilities will reach \$100,000. Besides his private cattle interests he is manager of the Elgin Cattle company, doing busiin Texas, and is associated with others in mercantile pursuits in Alpine, Texas. His failure will of necessity affect the Elgin Cattle company, in which he is a stock holder. The failure of a national bank of Kansas City some time ago is said to have been the starting point of Dubois' misfortunes.

A. S. Mercer, editor of the North western Live Stock Journal of Chevenne, Wyoming, is reported to have made application for the position of general superintendent of the live stock department of the world's fair. Commenting on this the Denver Field and Farm says: "The cheekiest proceeding we have heard of this year is embodied in the ambition of "Doctor" Mercer of Cheyenne. He actually has the gall to ask for the appointment of general superitendent of the live stock department at the world's fair. Were he capable of distinguishing a thoroughbred from a jack rabbit he might have some claims on the position. As it is the fair commissioners can pick up any ten-year-old boy who will make a better superintendent of the live stock department than the unlearned Cheyenne doctor."

The Columbia Cattle company, whose home office is at Columbia, Mo., and who at one time owned a cattle ranch in Stephens county, Texas, and after ward removed same to Southern New Mexico, it would seem are to have a new manager. This position has been ably filled since the organization of the company by Mr. W. B. Campbell, also of Columbia, Mo. Referring to above the purpose of the wool association to the Columbia Mo., Statesman of last week, says: "The directors of the Columbia Cattle company have elected Mr. Fielding W. Smith superintendent of the company's cattle ranch and business in New Mexico at a salary of \$3,000 all the young lambs had been destroyed. I a year. Mr, Smith has accepted the

position and will leave for New Mexico the first of January. His family, however, will remain here. The company, we think, has made a wise selection, as Mr. Smith is an excellent business man and thoroughly understands the cattle business."

John Harris of Colorado City, was in Fort Worth the first of the past week. Mr. Harris owns a cattle ranch on the Pecos River near the line of New Mexico, which is unfortunately immediately in the sections that has for several years suffered for the want of rain. Along the river both below and above Mr. Harris' ranch rain has been plentiful, and the range is again good, but in his immediate locality, grass is short and cattle in bad condition.

The Llano Live Stock company of Fort Worth held its regular annual meeting in this city on Monday, January 5th. The following compose the new board of directors, viz: T. J. Larkin Edina, Mo., J. F. Swayne, Fort Worth, E. T. Ambler, Fort Worth, D. F. Galbraith, Lynne county, Texas, and Jasper Hays, Fort Worth. The directors elected as officers for the following year are: T. J. Larkin president, John F. Swayne vicepresident, Jasper Hays secretary and treasurer, D. G. Galbraith manager. The company owns a very fine pasture containing 125,000 acres in Garza county. This pasture takes the Yellow House, a bold running stream for several miles; and is one of the best ranges in the state. The company owns about 8,000 improved cattle, is out of debt and in every respect in fine shape.

Wanted.

A home in the country on farm or ranch, by widow lady with two boys aged nine and eleven years; understands country life; wages no object. Would prefer place near Fort Worth. Address Mrs. L. O., care Texas Live Stock Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

Indian Territory Pasture to Lease.

Parties wanting either open range of enclosed pasture in the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee or Creek nations can secure the same on favorable terms by addressing or calling on the Fort Worth Investment company, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cattle Wanted.

Parties having cattle for sale are requested to correspond with the Fort Worth Investment company. This concern makes a specialty of handling cattle and cattle ranches, and are in position to render valuable assistance to those wishing to sell. Office, 409 Main street, opposite Pickwick hotel.

A Common Sense Calendar.

The calendars that come in the fall as numerous as the flowers that bloom in the spring. Many further resemble the flowers in that they come without being sent for, and fade after a very brief existence.

The most sensible and business-like Calendar that we have seen comes to us from N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, and bears their "Keeping everlastingly at it" imprint. It is so large and clear that its dates can be easily distinguished across an office, and is printed in a manner to reconcile the most fastidious to its company for a year.

It is sent to any address, post paid, on receipt on 25 cents.

Jules Verne.

whose stories of adventure are dear to the hearts of boys the world over, has now written the true story of his own boyhood for The Youth's Companion. In it he tells how he became an author.



Southdown Sheep.

The JOURNAL does not favor any one class of sheep over another. Its mission is to wage a war of extermination against scrubs and point out the many advantages of improved blood, but leave the sheep raiser to select the particular breed he may most fancy. The following, however, commending Southdowns, written by a correspondent of the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, may prove of interest:

For its mutton qualities the Southdown excels all other sheep. It has long been held in the highest esteem, and by its standard as a mutton sheep are weighed the merits in this direction of every new aspirant to public favor. A near approach to the Southdown in quality of mutton is considered high praise in any other breed of sheep Some writers have suggested that this unsurpassed excellence of the Southdown for mutton has been reached at the sacrifice of the wool-producing capacity. However, we find the well-bred Southdown of to-day not unfrequently producing fleeces from 10 to 13 pounds; and good-sized flocks are know to average fleeces of 8 to 9 pounds each. The wool, besides being abundant, is of mediam fineness, and finds a ready sale. The fibre of the Southdown wool is the strongest woolen fibre known, and in certain other desirable qualities the Southdowns have no superiors; as, for example, their hardiness, their docility, their early maturity, and in the fact of the ewes being prolific and careful mothers.

Not the least among the causes of their great popularity is the commanding beauty of their form; no other breed of sheep can approach them in this regard. I do not claim that the Southdown is suited to every locality within the bounds of civilization; but they will adapt themselves to a wider range and greater diversity of soil and climate than any other breed of sheep.

There is a growing demand for good mutton in this country. The leading American breeders use Southdown blood on their flocks to a greater extent than ever before; and, doubtless, the taste for good mutton will greatly increase as our markets become better supplied with mutton of the higest quality. In parts of the country where | Chicago for twenty-five years: an open range can no longer be had for sheep, the Southdowns are rapidly growing in favor, and with proper care and skill a well-selected flock of Southdowns can be made to pay 100 per cent. of their cost. Every year they will clear your fields of weeds and rubbish, and will enrich your soil.

Those of the Journal's readers who are debating in their minds the advantages and disadvantages of early rising, who enjoy a morning nap and would like to persuade themselves that early rising is a mistake, will find consolation in the following from the Farming World, the leading agricultural paper of Scotland:

Most talk about early rising is worthless. The habit of turning out of bed in the middle of the night suits some people; but it is folly to lay down a general rule upon the subject.

Some persons are fit for nothing all day after they have risen early in the morning. Their energies are deadened, their imaginations heavy and their spirits depressed. It is often argued that there is no time for work like the morning. Some people can work well in the morning, but others can work best at night; others, again, in the afternoon. Long trial and experiment form the only conclusive tests upon these points. Schoolboys and young people generally should cultivate early rising, for it is found beneficial when coupled with early hours. for retiring. But let no one torture himself with the thought that he could have been twice as clever, active and good a man as he is if he had risen every morning at daylight. The habit would kill half of us in less than five years.

Receipts of Live Stock in Chicago for 1889-90.

The following table shows each month's receipts of live stock in Chicago for the past year, also totals for 1889 and '90:

	Cattle.	Cl'v's	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'r's.	Total Cars.
lan		6.278	807.798	185.973	6.361	28.614
Peh		5,058	563.836	153, 453	9.198	21,952
March		6.588	534,086	171.495	12.927	25,384
April		11.131	467.599	191.960	11,459	22.243
Ma.v.		9.767	537.977	179.833	11.027	26.018
inne		19,906	601.076	181,466	9.650	25,466
ulv		26.425	612,355	143,958	7.574	27.628
Ving.		21.939	571.307	185,174	8.081	25,269
Sent		24,952	518.337	218.754	8.061	26,167
let.		21,555	746.344	219.107	7.064	31.627
TOV		19, 195	878,993	163,361	6.013,	27.338
Dec	977,084	8.631	825,231	195,844	4.625	27.850
Zear		175,025	7.663,828	2,182,667	101,566	311,557
280	3.023.281	122,968	5,908,526	1,832,469	-	265, 136

Following is the receipts of live stock at Chicago for ten years past, with comparative figures fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years ago. From 1866 to 1880 calves were counted with cattle:

Years.	Cattle.	C'ives	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'r's.
1890	3,484.596	175,055	7,663,828	2,182,667	101.566
1889	3,023,281	122,968	5,998,526	1,8 11,4 9	79.956
1888	2,611,543			1,515,014	55,333
1887	2,382,008			1,250,862	46,401
1886	1,965,900			1,008,790	
1885	1,905 538	58,500	6.937,535	4,003,598	19.356
1884	1,8 7,697	52,353	5,351,96	801,630	18,602
1883	1,878,944	30,223	5,647,925	749,917	15,255
1882	1,582,530	21,965	5.817,504	628,897	13 856
1881	1,408,550	48,948	6,474,814		
1876	1,096,745		4,190,000	364,095	8,159
1871.	543,050		2,380,083		
1866	393,037	Territory.	961,746		

Total receipts and shipments of all live stock since the Chicago stock yards opened are shown below:

Descriptions.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Cattle and calves	31,427,096	17,612,153
Hogs	1:, 38,481	36,803,066*
Sheep	16,243,867	6,519,161
Horses	513,816	480,,00

Valuation of live stock received at

1866	42.765,328	188o	143.057,027
1867	42,275,241	1881	173,007,710
1868	52,507,288	1882	195,670, 21
1869	60,171,217	1883	201,252 77 1
1870		1884	187,387.680
1871	.60,331,082	1885	1 :7,598,002
1872	87,500,000	1886	166,741,754
1873		1887	
1874		1888	
1875	117.533,942	1889	203.321,924
1876	111,185,60	1890	231,344,879
1878			
1878	106,101,879	Total. \$3	,206,981,448
1879	114,895,834		

The Year's Prices.

The following tabular statement, taken from the Chicago Drovers' Journal, shows the range of prices of different classes of hogs for each months during 1890, and also for each year during the past decade. It contains a fund of valuable information and should be carefully noted by those interested:

PRICES FOR HOGS.

	MIXED	HEAVY	LIGHT
MN'S.	200-260-1bs.	260@ 400-lbs.	140@ 200-lbs.
	Average.	Average.	Average.
Jan	\$3,50@3,95	\$3,50(a 4.00	\$3,45@3,90
Feb	3,70@4.10	3.65@4.10	3,65@4.15
Mar	3.80@4.40	3,75(0) 1,45	3.80@4.40
April	4.00@4.45	4.00@4.50	4.00@4.421/2
May	3.75@4.321/2	3,70@ 4.371/2	3.75@4.35
June	3,40@4.05	3,35@4.071/2	3,40@4.10
July	3.50@4.00	3,50@4.05	3.60@4.05
Aug	3.20@4.35	3.20@4.40	3.20@4,40
Sept	3,75@4.80	3.80@ 1.821/6	3,65@4.95
Oct	3.66@4.65	3.65(a 4.75	3,30@4.75
Nov.	3.35@4.25	3.35@4.35	3.20@4.20
Dec	3.10@3.75	3.15@3.90	2.85@3.75
Y'RS.		1	
1890	3.10@4.80	3.15@4.821/2	2.85@4.95
1889	3,40@5.30	3.35@5.35	3,35@5.40
1888	4.90@6.70	4.95(0.6.90)	4.75@8.75
1887	4.00@5.90	4.20@3.121/2	3,60@5,75
1886	3.25@5.05	3.40@ 5.25	3.25@5.95
1885	3.10@4.90	3,30@5,25	3.00@5:05
1884	3,80@7.20	4.05(0.7.75	3.75@7.75
1883	3.60@7.70	4.40@8.15	4.00@7.75
1882	5,40@8.65	6.00@ 9.25	5.30@8.75
1881	4.30@5.95	4.75@7.50	4.40@7.00
1880	4.00@5.15	4.30@6.00	4.10@5.30
1870	2.60@4.20	2.80@4.45	2.60@4.05

Daily Gains in Prize Stock.

The daily gain from birth in pounds of the different prize-winning animals to-day, points distinctly to progress in the art of stock feeding. The animals, both cattle and sheep, are appearing year by year in conditions of greater precocity in fattening. A Hereford calf, the property of Mr. Earl of Lafayette, Ind., was actually pulled side by side with Mr. Renick's three-, ear-old champion at Chicago the other week, and, according to our contemporaries, the "little animal gave his older rival a close call,

"After 1890 no place will be provided in the classification for fat cattle over thirty-six months of age." This resolution is to be carried into effect by the managers of the Chicago Fat Stock show in the future. It would seem as if they were in a manner determined to force the cause of early maturity, but the natural tendency amongst breeders has been in favor of "baby beef" for eight or ten years past. Four of the champions of the past five years have been under or about thirty months. Mr. Renick's champion steer this year showed a daily gain since birth of 1.64 lb. as compared with 1.82 lb. in the case of the Birmingham and Smithfield champion—the queen's Shorthorn heifer.

The greatest gain per day of any animal exhibited in England this year is a yearling Shorthorn steer. His age in days is 690; weight in pounds, 1440; and average gain since birth, 2.80 lb.

Pork-Packing and Provisions.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: Outside of Chicago there has been a reduction in the aggregate number of hogs handled by packers in the West the past week compared with the preceding week, and the total for all points is somewhat reduced. The places from which returns have been received show 510,000 for the week, against 560,000 the preceding week, and 440,000 last year. With approximations for all other places, the total packing since November 1 is 3,335,000 hogs, against 2,810,000 a year ago—an increase of 525,000. The quality of hogs is spoken of more favorably than heretofore as a rule. Prices have further declined, not so much due to excessive supplies as to the effect of monetary stringency in its effect upon packers and dealers. A good distributing business in product is maintained, and the exports for the week were liberal, although short of corresponding week last year, when the movement was especially large, the decrease being in meats. At Chicago values of product have been mod erately reduced, the close showing a decline of 5 cents per 100 pounds on 1 rd, 15 cents on short-rib sides and 17 cents per barrel on pork, compared

with a week ago for January delivery. In various Western localities there are indications of lessening supplies of hogs, although it is quite evident that they are likely to be plentiful for some weeks to come. The prospect for the entire season, from the present indications, do not give much encouragement to an increase in the total winter packing as compared with last year, nor an increase in next summer's supply, although that period is too far in the future to be estimated at this time with any degree of certainty.

What Mr. Norton Says.

DEAR READER-Having read Mr. Morehead's experience plating with gold, silver and nickel, I feel it my duty to inform others of my success. I sent for a Plater and have more work than I can do. It is surprising the spoons, castors and jewelry that people want plated. The first week I cleared \$37.10, and in three weeks \$119.85, and my wife has made about as much as I have. By addressing W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, you can get circulars. A Plater only costs \$3. You can learn to use it in an hour. Can plate large, or small articles, and can make money anywhere. I now have a nice home and bank account, all the product of \$3 invested in a plater.

S. S. NORTON.

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth stop-its blanching and falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youthful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Fort Worth Investment company have moved their office to Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel.

Write to Johnson Bros., Strawn, Palo Pinto county, Tex., for cedar fence posts.

JAMES H. FIELD. THOS. F. WEST. TILLMAN SMITH.

FIELD, WEST & SMITH ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Over City National Bank, Corner Third and

R. M. WYNNE. ROBT. McCART. N. A. STEADMAN.

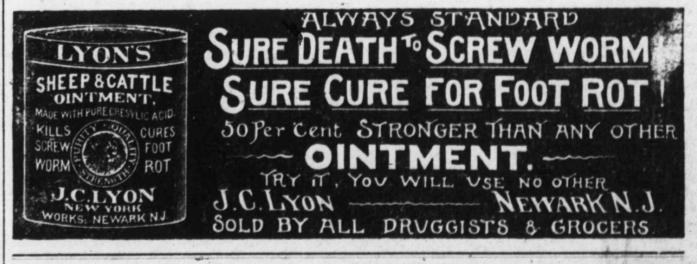
Wynne, McCart & Steadman,

311 Main Street,

Houston streets, Fort Worth, Tex.

Texas.







News and Notes.

A good many farmers in Vermont have decided to plant nut orchards, believing in this way to get better returns from their land.

Quite a number of Kansas farmers have purchased land from the Maxwell land grant company in Ponil park, N. M., and are locating there ready for next season's crop.

Irrigate or emigrate, is the motto of the meeting of farmers held at Oberlin, Kansas, ten days ago. The problem of getting the water for the former is the all important matter of consideration.

Last week's receipts of hogs in Chicago-112,592—were the smallest since the first week of July, 1890, when less than 100,000 were received. Receipts of cattle last week-40,536-were the smallest in two years. Receipts of sheep for the week-23,707—were the smallest in six months.

D. N. Hunsaker, the former wideawake and energetic editor of the Southwestern Stockman, of Wilcox, Arizona, is dead. In the death of Mr. Hunsaker the newspaper fraternity of Arizona has lost one of the most honorable members of the profession, and Arizona one of its very best citizens.

Near Saguache, says the Denver Field and Farm, R. P. Thomas, by means of artesian irrigation, raised on a small tract of of land 1100° bushels of grain, which is double what he raised the previous season from the same ground. His well is of three inches diameter and has a handsome flow.

Cattle are looking first rate around Calabasas, though they are thinning somewhat, there being only dry grass for feed. No stock sales have been made since those mentioned in a recent number of the Citizen, and none are likely to be made, as there is no overplus of stock around there, and cattlemen are not hard up.-Nogales Citi-

The Southwestern Stockman (Wilcox, Arizona,) says: An arrangement has been made between Sheriff Slaughter and General Fenochio, chief of the frontier guards, whereby cattlemen are horse and saddle in search of stock which may have strayed or been stolen. No papers will be necessary, and this intelligence will be welcome news to cattlemen along the border.

The United States last year had over 14,000,000 horses (valued at about \$979-000,000), an increase of over half a million animals from the year before. There was also over 2,330,000 mules, 16,000,000 milch cows, 36,800,000 oxen and other cattle, 44,000,000 sheep and 50,000,000 swine. The total domestic animals in this country were estimated at 165,000,000, valued at over \$2,400,000-

No matter how abundant our timber supply may be, or how long it is likely to last, it would be wise and profitable to avoid wasteful methods of cutting timber and of handling timber lands. It is only sensible and practicable econlocal timber supply everywhere last as long as possible.

The Chicago Live Stock Commission company are out in a neat circular letter from which it is learned that they for their patrons sold during the year 1890, 135,571 cattle, 146,892 hogs, 20,244 sheep, 675 goats and 54 horses, for which they realized the snug sum of \$7,016,371.84. A business of over seven millions a year is one that any commission firm may ved feel proud of, and can only be obtained by hard, well directed work and lot; of it.

The Coloindo Clipper never tires in presenting to the public the advantages of that part of Texas tributary to Colora lo City. It says: Colorado markets are supplied daily with as fat beef Bank building.

as can be found in any market, and all fresh from the range where they have fattened from the wild grasses without the aid of grain. What other country can make such a range exhibit? No other portion of this great American continent can make a like showing at the same se son of the year from the natural range.

The Cudahy Packing Company is distributing one of the neatest folders of the season among its friends and patrons. The folder gives a resume of their business for the past year and states that they killed the grand total of 601,265 hogs, 80,535 cattle and 15,771 sheep. Their pay roll foots up \$700,000 and sales aggregate \$1,347,100 per annum and have in their employment 1,500 persons. The Cudahy's have staked a vast amount of capital at these yards, and that success may attend their great undertakings is the wish not only of their thousands of employes but of the live-stock growers of the great West.—Omaha Stockman.

Annual shipment of cattle, horses and mutton sheep from Colorado stock yards for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890 is as follows:

														H	ea	d.
Beef cat	tle	 										١.		. 4:	5.7	11
Mutton																
Horses																
														-	-	-
Total	1		1											7	1 54	11

The mild winter and splendid range find cattle in better condition than ever before known at this season of the year. Stockmen report that there is no shrinkage in cattle up to this time and with favorable weather in January and February, cattle will be ready for market earlier this season than usual by a month or six weeks. Taking al things into consideration, the outlook for cattle, sheep and horses is remark ably good and stockmen are in fine spirits in consequence.—Colorado Clip-

Dressed Meat Trade of 1890.

The following table shows the amount of dressed beef in pounds forwarded during the past eight years:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1890	966,000,0000	1886	740,040,040
1889		1885	
1888	775,483,347	1884	549.674,034
1887	667,882,577	1883	643,994,265

of about 300,000 cases for the past year, and again of over 1,000,000 cases .compared with 1884. The following table shows the number of cases of canned meats forwarded from Chicago during the past eight years:

Years.	. No	. Cases.	Years	No. Cases.
1890		1.800,000	1886	697,827
1889		1,505,414.	1885	
1888		1.023,942	1884	742,426
				730,966

The amount of dressed beef exported from America was 1,020,000 quarters in 1890, showing an increase of 145,000 over 1889, and 600,000 over 1887.

To Hunt Wolves With Dogs. Colfax Co., N. M. Stockman.

The cattlemen of the eastern portion of Colfax county have purchased two vance in corn has had the natural effect packs of hounds from a dog farm in Missouri, with which to exterminate the wolves that infest the stock ranges. The animals are expected to arrive omy to employ all available means and with a keeper in a few days, when two conditions to increase the productive- weeks will be given up to a grand wolf away grain to feed it to live stock. The ness of wooded lands and to make the | hunt. On this account the settlers of the country are requested not to put out poison until the hunt is over, and if they have any now out to take it in. It is believed that with a grand combination of dog scent, horse sense and human endurance, the wolves that are so destructive to sheep and cattle can be exterminated or run out of the country.

A Live Publication. Scurry County Citizen.

The TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL published at Fort Worth Texas, is esteemed as one of our most valued exchanges. It is a live publication.

Best set teeth, \$10; filled one-half the usual price. Guaranteed the best Barnes & McDaniels, City National upwards. Hence a rapid fall in prices,

The Zig-Zag of Prices. · Des Moines Homestead.

If farmers could alway be sure of steady paying prices they would be a happy people. This is one of the conditions of happiness that will never be realized. Prices of farm products have always zig-zagged and always will. There are several causes for this zigzag which seem to us impossible to remove completely.

One main cause of fluctuation is the variation in the supply, caused by the difference in the seasons. A striking illustration of this may be found in the comparison of the crops of corn and oats in 1889 and 1890, and the result in the portions of the country where the widest variation occurred is an advance in the price of both the crops of about four hundred per cent. Before the introduction of railroads these fluctuations were far greater, resulting often in a famine or sore distress. Railroads are the great equalizers of prices by conveying the surplus of one district to supply the deficiency in another.

It will be noted that in crops that have wide distribution, and of which but a small per cent is consumed at home, as, for example, wheat, the variation is far less than in the case of corn, five-sixths of which is consumed at home and the production of which is limited to but few countries. The price of the wheat crop is fixed by the relation of the total world's supply to the total world's demand, and its production is so distributed that wheat harvests are coming in over a large part of the year. This gives a steadiness to the wheat market enjoyed by no other.

Corn is grown mostly in America. and hence a failure of the crop, such a large per cent. of which is used on the farm for meat production, produces fluctuations that are far-reaching and often very disastrous.

The zig-zag in corn makes necessary a zig-zag in cattle and hogs, for the reason that corn is the raw material of which they are the finished product. The volumes of business in the A generation ago "down corn, down allowed to cross the Mexican line with canned meat department showed a gair ham," was a favorite maxim with the English farmer, by which he meant that a low price of grains (corn being with them the term for all small grains) meant a low price for cattle, and vice versa. Calculated on long periods and in a country of wide extent and under uriform revenue laws this is true. while for a short period and in a country whose revenue system is peculiar, the very reverse is true. For example, cheap American corn, or maize as the English call it, has made cattle growing wonderfully profitable in England for two years past, and has advanced the price of store cattle, or what we call stockers and feeders, to a fabulous

As another example, the rapid adfor the time being of gradually depressing the price of cattle and hogs in America. While corn has gone up cattle and hogs have gone down until at present prices it seems like throwing immediate effect of this is to dump on the market all kinds of immature stock, thus reducing the consumption of corn to the full extent of the crop through the influence of the season. When this point is reached and passed, as it surely will be, then reaction must come.

It is interesting in this connection to note the zig-zag of prices in hogs and cattle. The prices of these are regulated in the main by two factors, one the number of each that can be marketed in a year, and the other the price of the grain necessary to fit them for market, Hogs multiply rapidly, and hence fluctuate widely in price. If corn advances in price beyond the point of profitable consumption, everything is dumped on the market from fifty pounds a great saving in corn, and then for a

few months or a year an advance in prices until another crop can be grown. Cattle multiply slowly, and hence when a vast extension of cattle producing territory is opened up, a period of high prices is inevitable until the produce of these new sections comes on the market. The prices sag until consumption of cattle is adjusted to the new conditions of supply. If the business should be overdone, as has been on the range, and it becomes necessary for any reasen to crowd both breeding stock and increase on the market, then the price must touch the lowest point, and, if this be accompanied by a sudden advance in corn, the consequences for the time being are disastrous in the extreme.

These fluctuations are greatly aggravated by the manipulations of the market by combinations among packers, preferences or discriminations in freights, restrictions in foreign trade, all of which intensify existing evilsbut are after all temporary in their character. They are to be fought and stricken down whenever they appear, but it is a consolation to know that they. cannot reach the great influences which permaner tly control markets.

It is now given out unofficially the stock of cattle on the range, range, about 13,000,000, or onefourth of the entire native supply has decreased 3,000,000, or nearly twenty-five per cent. These are all "other cattle" as distinct from dairy cows which have for many years constituted about one-third of the total supply and in which a slight increase is to be expected. If this be true, then we are at last at the bottom of the cattle zig-zag, and the cow's hoof will be golden. A reduction of "other cattle" of ten per cent., to say nothing of the enormous marketing of the cattle since June, when the census was taken, means a steady advance in price for years to come.

Weak men, we cure. Get vigor and strength. No belt. Write quick. Columbian Medicine Co., Albion, Mich.



AND Leading Specialist. Lupus, Rheumatism. Scrofula,

and all Bloodpoisoning Diseases. A POSITIVE CURE If you have CANCER or have a friend who has, consult the celebrated Dr. Smith or wr te for particulars of treatment. The fol-lowing is a few of the many patients whom I have cured. Write to them and be convinced. Captain M. M. Langhorn, Independence, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Theodore E. Benjamin, Harrisonville, Mo.; Mrs. Mary Howell, Bowling Green, Mo.; Mrs. Alma Wells, Denison, Kan.; Andrew Johnson Horniff, Wyandotte County, Kan.; J. L. Smith, H. rtford, Kan.; Mrs. George O. Bloke, 513 E. Howard St., Kansas City, Mo.; Frank Gilliland, 408 East 17th St., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Leftus, Shawnee, Kan. Onsultation free. Address, E. O. smith, M. D., 1103 Main Street, Fansas City, Mo.

Pearson Bros.,

Round Rock, Williamson County, Texas. -IMPORTERS OF-

Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire

COACH HORSES.

All horses registered and guaranteed sure breeders. Our terms are very easy

Cattle Dealer.

Can fill orders for one, two and three-yearold steers out of the best herds in North Texas.

Special attention paid to the delivery of steer cattle on contract.

Parties in want of steers will do well to correspond with, or call on me.

Popular and Clever. The Raton (N. M.) Range.

Geo. B. Loving, a popular and clever gentleman, founder of the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, but not connected with the paper since 1885, has purchased a controlling interest in that paper and assumed the position of editor and

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of Texas, rendered at El Paso, Texas, on the 8th day of October, 1890, in the cause of Gregory, Cooley & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Nunn Bros. & Wilks et al., defendants, I as special master in chancery, appointed by said decree, and duly qualified as therein required, will, on the first Tuesday in February, A. D. 1891, it being the third day of said month, at the decree of the country of the door of the courthouse of Mitchell county in Colorado City, Texas, sell the property here-inafter named, to the highest bidder at public auction, all accepted bids to be paid as follows: Fifteen per cent. of such bids paid to me in cash before the sale closes, and the balance to cash before the sale closes, and the balance to be paid to me at El Paso. Texas, on the first Monday in April. A. D. 1891, said fifteen per cent. to be forfeited upon failing to complete said purchase by payment of balance of said bid. The property to be sold is as follows: All that stock of cattle belonging to John W. Nunn, running and ranging in Terry, Hockley. Scurry, Mitchell and adjoining and adjacent counties, branded NUN and marked crop and under-bit in each ear, estimated to be between under-bit in each ear, estimated to be between 10,000 and 12,000 head

All that undivided one-half interest of John W. Nunn in and to that certain stock of cattle running and ranging as aforesaid, branded V4 and marked crop and under-bit off of left ear and half crop off right, estimated to be be-tween 750 and 1500 of said undivided interest.

Also all the saddle and stock horses running and ranging in the counties aforesaid, belonging to Nunn Bros. & Wilks, branded in any of the following brands, to-wit: NUN, POL. W. and some unbranded, estimated to be from 100 to 300 head; also the following lands, to-wit:

IN TERRY COUNTY.

Four sections of land described as follows Survey No. 59, block 4x, granted to C. and M. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 320, 640 acres; survey No. 23, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. R. Co., certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; survey No. 33, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1305, 640 acres; and survey No. 57, block No. 3, granted to E. L. and R. R. R. Co. by certificate No. 1259, 640 acres.

IN HOCKLEY COUNTY.

The four leagues of school land granted to Wichita county, known as surveys Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Wilbarger county, known as surveys Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, amounting to 4428 acres each. The four leagues of school lands granted to Donley county, known as surveys Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, amounting to 4428 acres each, said twelve leagues containing in the aggregate about 53,136 acres of land. Said property, as is provided in said decree, will be sold in the following manner:

I will offer each brand of cattle by itself, and the stock of horses by itself, and then offer the cattle and horses altogether as a whole. I will then offer the lands as follows: All of the four sections of land in Terry county, or perhaps one section at a time, as I may on the sale day determine to be best.

Then the four leagues of Wichita county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000 due in 1905, interest at 8 per cent. paya ble annually.

Then the four leagues of Wilbarger county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000, due in 1905, with interest at 8 per cent.

per annum payable annually.

Then the four leagues of Donley county lands as a whole, subject to a vendor's lien of \$20,000, due in 1905, with 8 per cent. interest payable

annually.

Then I will offer all the lands as one lot. Then I will offer all the lands and all the cattle and horses as one lot, and whichever bid or aggregation of bids shall be the highest will be accepted by me, and the sale made and declared accordingly.

Said sale is to satisfy certain indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn, T. N. Nunn and Sam C. Wilks, and the firm of Nunn Bros. & Wilks, in favor of Gregory, Cooley & Co., amounting at date of said decree to about \$80,-000, besides costs of suit and interest since then accrued, as shown in the face of said decree, to which reference is here made and inspection thereof invited, said indebtedness secured by first mortgages on the property aforesaid, and which are duly foreclosed in said decree, and this sale ordered; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness adjudged against John W. Nunn in said decree in favor of James H. Hill. for the sum of about \$14,000, besides costs and interest to accrue thereon, as shown in the face of said decree, which indebtedness to said Hill was secured by two mortgages on the property aforesaid, which mortgages are duly foreclosed in said decree; and also to satisfy certain other indebtedness in said decree mentioned, amounting to about \$20,000, with costs and interest thence from the date of said decree, as stated therein, and to secure which a mortgage was given by John W. Nunn on all the cattle, horses and lands aforesaid.

I will begin this sale at 10 o'clock a. m. on the third day of February, 1891, and continue it from day to day until completed, according to the provisions of said decree, a copy of which can be seen at the First National bank of Colo-

rado, Texas, at all times.
A. B. ROBERTSON, Special Master.

January 1, 1891

DEEDENATER

Corpus Christi, Texas!

The Steam Dredge, "Josephine," More than Half Way to the Gulf.

ROPES PASS.

From Corpus Christi Bay directly into the deepwater of the Gulf of Mexico is being drenged night and day, the work being prosecuted Twenty hours a day. It will be cut to a depth of THIRTY FEET and admit the HEAVIEST SHIPS.

It will be supplemented by stone jetties if necessary. It has the best tidal basin on the entire Gulf Coast West of Mobile. Corpus Christi Bay is the deepest bay West of Mobile. Its deep waters lie close to ROPES PASS. It will receive and discharge more water with each tide than any Bay on the Coast.

More Water will "Scour" Through Ropes Pass

with each tide than through any Pass West of the Mississippi. THIS IS WHAT PRODUCES AND MAINTAINS DEEP WATER ACROSS ANY SAND BAR. The more water passing through a Pass, the more "Scour" and the deeper water across the bar, if properly directed.

NO BAR EXISTS in front of Ropes Pass. Should one ever form we shall build jetties across it, just as is now being done at ALL OTHER PASSES. A jetty at

ROPES PAS

Will give deeper water than one at any other Pass, simply because more water will be received and discharged through it, with every tide than is received or discharged through any other Pass. Indeed whatever results can be obtained with jetties or any other engineering appliances at any other Pass, will be SURPASSED at ROPES PASS by similar appliances, because they will have a greater volume of water acting with them. A jetty which will maintain thirty feet at any other Pass, must therefore maintain more than thirty feet here.

CORPUS CHRISTI

Is Bound to Have the DEEPEST Water on the Gulf Coast.

In addition to deep water we have at Corpus Christi the richest farm and gurden lands extending miles into the interior. Our planters raise one bide of cotton to the acre, and not uncommonly more. Also we have the most be autiful situation, overlooking Corpus Christi Bay.

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 12 ' feet wide; a grand double Boulevard 200 feet wide; a steam rapid transit railway; a Seaside Camp-meeting ground covering 101 acres, with tabernacle seating 5000 people now build. ing; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other botels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, turpon fishing, sea breezes, the oolest summer, the mildest winter weather, and the

BEST HEALTH RECORD

of any city in the Southwest. Green sea-turtles a e abundant in season. Corpus Christi Oysters have a reputation throughout the entire Southwest. In Winter the Bays and Ponds abound with ducks and geese, while in spring and autumn the prairies are covered with quail and plover, and sea-shore with snipe.

A HINT: You can buy a lovely sea side home on "The Cliffs" much cheaper now than you can a few months later! I'me same is true of choice farm and gurden tracts.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, Entire Balance in one straight Vendor's Lien Running Five Years.

This gives the buyer time to realize the full benefit from deep water before making any further payment ...

For circulars, prices and terms address:

THE PORT ROPES COMPANY,

Corpus Christi, Texas.

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Jan. 9, 1891. But few cattle have been offered during the past week. In fact the offerings of fat cows and steers have not quite come up to the demand. The Fort Worth Packing company could use a few good cows every day, if they could be had at' their market value. Good, strictly fat, smooth cows would bring \$1.75 at the Union Stock Yards. The bulk of sales, however, were made last week at \$1.50, the quality not coming

A few bulls were sold at from \$1 to \$1.25 per hundred.

up to the requirements.

Fort Worth but chers are paying the following prices for cows, calves, mutton and hogs: Fat cows, \$1.25(@1.50 per 100 lbs; fat calves, 2021c per lb; fat steers, corn fed, \$2.25' per 100 fbs; fat sheep shorn, \$2.50@3.50 per 100 fbs; hogs, \$2.75(a3.60 according to size; goats, .75(a)\$1.50 per head.

The Fort Worth Packing Comany took all the good hogs that were offered during the week. The receipts for the week ending at noon to-day were about 3500 head.

For want of space a tabulated statement of entire sales at Union Stock Yards is crowded out, but will hereafter appear in full.

The bulk of the sales were at from \$3.25 to \$3.50. The latter price being paid for good smooth corn-fed hogs, weighing 200 pounds and over, while the former price was for best mast fed and light corn fed hogs.

BY WIRE.

ceipts, 1200; shipments, 700. The market was steady to strong. Good to fancy native steers, $$4.50(\omega 4.70)$; fair to good native steers, \$4.00(\alpha 4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.00(a3.40; Texans and Indians, \$2.30(\alpha 3.30.

Hogs-Receipts, 9700; shipments, 4800. Market easier. Prices ranged, \$3.25(a)3.80.

Sheep-Receipts, 700; shipments, 200. Market strong. Good to choice, \$4.40(a)5.50.

EVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO HUNTER, EVANS & CO. CAPITAL STOCK, \$200,000.

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, IT YEARS' ACTIVE EXPERIENCE in Live Stock Commission Business, Market Reports regular and Special, and all other information incident to the business will be furnished FREE by each house.

Each Office in charge of a UNION STOCK YARDS, Correspondence always has member of the company.

DIKESTORS (A. G. EVANS, President. M. P. BUEL, Vice President. C. A. SNIDER, Treasurer. A. T. ATWATER, Secretary. F. W. FLATO, Jr. IKE T. PRYOR.:

prompt attention. ST. CLAIR CO., ILL.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—Cattle— Receipts, 3000; shipments, 7500. Market strong and higher. Steers, \$3.55(a) 5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.25(a)3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 13,700; shipments,

4100. Market higher. All grades, \$3.00(a)3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 1270: shipments,

none. Market steady, unchanged. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3000. Market fairly active to steady. Steers, \$4.25@ 5.50; butcher's stock, \$1.75(@3.35; stockers, \$2.00@2.35.

Hogs-Receipts, 48,000; shipments, 8000. Market lower. Rough and common light, \$3.50@3.60; prime mixed and packers, \$3.65(@3.70; prime heavy and butcher's weight, \$3.70(a3.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 4000. Market steady. Natives, \$3.75(a) 5.25; Westerns, \$4.40(\alpha 5.00; Texans. \$3.20(a)4.55.

CHICAGO.

Regular Correspondence Texas Live Stock Journal.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 5, 189P.

Combined receipts on the opening day of the week at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago showed an increase over the corresponding day last St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 8.—Cattle—Re- week of 2600 hogs, 4000 sheep, and a decrease of 2600 cattle. Compared with a year ago receipts showed no change in cattle, 3000 increase in hogs and 2000 increase in sheep.

> The number of pigs coming to market has greatly decreased of late, and the market is improving in consequence. Had it not been for the unmerchantable 50 to 120-lb pigs forced to market by scarce feed and fear of sickness last year, the hog receipts would not have been the largest on record by a long shot.

Nobody expects that 1891 will be a record-breaker in the way of receipts of either cattle or hogs; but very few supposed that last year would be.

The improvement in the financial situation is very encouraging, and will be hailed with delight by those interested in live stock. The packers, like other business people, do more or less work on hired capital, and like other people they have had a hard time getting what money they needed to carry the unprecedented stocks of provisions on hand.

Patrons of local meat markets are just now buying beef rolls and plate pieces out of Texas and Western cattle slaughtered six months ago. As a butcher explained to the writer, if they were not in position to freeze and store such stock they would have more in the summer and fall than they could give away. The best cuts and the canning parts they can usually dispose of as fast as made.

The first week of the new year was steers, 1100 lbs, \$3.25.

not bad as to prices for good cattle. On the opening day about a train load of 1400 to 1600-lb cattle sold at \$4.80(\alpha 5.50, with some 1243-lb Hereford steers at \$5.10. The top price was for 1500-lb Shorthorns.

The week opened with cattle 15(a)25c higher, hogs 10(a)15c higher, and sheep firm compared with the opening of the previous week.

Hogs sold at \$3.50(a3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, with pigs at \$2.50(\alpha 3.40.

Sheep, corn-fed westerns averaging 114 to 138 lbs, \$4.40(\alpha 5; 114-lb natives. \$5.25; lambs, \$5.50(\alpha 6.10; fed Texans, 99 to 110-lbs, \$4.75(\alpha 4.85; 80 to 105-lb Kansas sheep, \$4.25(a)4.35.

A :ot of 121 Wyoming cows, 1080 lbs, fed some corn.

"Warmed up" Texas steers sold as follows: 63, 1059 lbs, \$3.30; 64, 990 lbs.

\$3.40; 23, 1019 lbs, \$3.50. The big distillery feeders are putting in fairly fleshy 1100 to 1300-lb cattle to feed ten or twelve weeks, as it is more profitable than putting in very thin and

ST. LOUIS.

light cattle to be fed a long time.

Special correspondence to Texas Live Stock Journal.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL., Jan. 8th, '91. demand for good to choice native shipping and export steers during the past week. The general market can not be quoted higher than on the corresponding day last week, but a firmer feeling has set in, even under liberal receipts reported to arrive. Cattle show an advance of 10c to 15c per 100 pounds during the past week. The dressed beef interest bought Southwest and light native steers, averaging 919 to 1179 pounds, at \$3.25 to \$4.10. The greatest activity in the market was displayed in light and medium-weight butchers' cattle, many of the salesmen calling the market from 50c to 75c higher than rul- \$3.45; 74, 270 fbs, \$3.55; 68, 300fbs, \$3.60. ing prices before the holidays, cows and heifers that are in fair condition for the shambles showing the advance more than steers. There were highbred fed Texas steers, and heifers on the market, fed by Whisenant & Elkins of Allen, Tex. The steers averaged 1118 pretty near satisfying one buyer. It pounds and sold to Eastern shippers at \$3.90; the heifers averaged 753 pounds and sold to the local trade at \$3.10. A string of fairish Texas cows, averaging 730 pounds, sold at \$1.75, and a string of fair to pretty good Southern Texas steers at \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Representative sales: 27 scalawags. 525 fbs, \$1.50; 17 cows, 676 lbs, \$1.30; 28 cows, 742 lbs, \$1.75; 27 cows, 729 lbs, \$1.75; 28 cows, 701 lbs, \$1.75; 13 steers, 866 lbs, \$2.50; 50 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 917 lbs. \$2.75; 122 steers, 926 1bs, \$2.90; 51 steers, 1035 lbs, \$3.10; 23 steers, 1133 lbs, \$3.10; 24 steers, 1003 lbs, \$3.10; 21 steers, 1027 lbs, \$3.15; 21

WM. HALL

HALL BROS., GRIFFITH & CO.,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Offices 134 and 136 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, III.

Special attention given to Western cattle and sheep.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED hogs.

Hogs-Market has been lightly supplied all the week and fluctuations have been confined to a narrow limit. Bulk of the hogs to-day sold at \$3.50@3.60, and extreme range was from \$3.25 to \$3.80 for common mixed to choice heavy. Receipts to-day were the heaviest of the year, and market closed active at steady prices.

SHEEP-Market ruled fairly active, but under liberal receipts the high prices prevailing under light receipts were not fully sustained. However, prices realized are fully as high as could be anticipated under liberal receipts, as previous sales under light receipts were higher than warranted big quotations from other markets. The general market settled down to-day on a basis with competing points, and closed steady with pens well cleared.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8, 1890.

CATTLE.—The cattle market was weak, but buyers were free purchasers at a shade decline. Dressed beef men were anxious for supplies, but they claim that they are not justified in paying such high prices for stock when Chicago is quoted as it is, and the result is a decline from yesterday. Local packers took hold of cows with a will at about steady prices. Bulls did not do as well as other grades of cattle. One thing should be taken into considsold at \$2.90. They belonged to the Powder River L. S. Co., and had been stock now coming to market shows an eration, and that is that the quality of improvement over the arrivals of a month ago. They have been fed corn and should bring more money, and packers know this, therefore they are willing to pay a better price.

Representative sales of dressed beef and shipping steers: 17, 1314 lbs, \$4.20; 42,1375 fbs, \$4.35; 22, 1174 fbs, \$3.65; 48, e. f. Col., 1091 fbs, \$4.15; 30, 1313 fbs, \$4.20; 23, 1431 fbs, \$4.50; 80, 1312 fbs, \$4.05; 58, c. f. Col., 1171 lbs, \$4.15.

Cows and heifers: 15 Indian, 810 fbs, \$2.25; 22, 1005 fbs, \$2.40; 20, 1002 fbs, \$2.60; 22, 800 fbs, \$2.70; 22, 1124 fbs,

Butcher steers: 191 western, 986 fbs, \$2.40; 21, 1013 fbs \$3.50; 20, 1055 fbs, CATTLE—There has been a fair, steady \$3.60; 100 Texas, 951 fbs, \$3; 15, 1218 ths, \$3.25. 21, 1128 ths, \$3.65.

Stockers and feeders: 20, 742 lbs \$3; 16, 946 fbs, \$3.25; 20, 868 fbs, \$2.70; 23, 862 fbs, \$3.25.

Hogs.—The heavy run of hogs had the effect of depressing the market. Good heavy hogs, such as are suitable to ship to Mexico, are steady, but when you come to light weights and pigs the market is fully 15c lower than yesterday's close. Medium weights did not depreciate in value to the extent of light weights, 5c about covering the loss sustained: 33, 127 lbs, \$2.70; 67, 142 ths, \$2.90; 72, 161 ths, \$3.10; 79, 201 ths,

SHEEP.—The sheep market was quiet and there was not many on sale. Some salesmen seem to think that sheep were steady, while others are of the opinion that they were a shade lower. One sale yesterday of over 900 head came was pretty hard work to make a sale this morning.

SAN ANTONIO.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 9.—Market overcrowded with thin stock. Demand only for choice fat cattle at the following quotations: Choice fat steers, three-yearolds and up, \$14(a)18 per head; choice fat cows, \$12@13 per head; good fat cows, \$10@12 per head. There is no demand for thin cows, and they can only be sold at very low prices. Fat yearlings, \$6(@7.50 per head; fat calves, \$4(@6 per

Goats in light receipt and active demand at 75c(a)\$1.50 per head for the best fat animals.

Muttons in moderate demand for best fat animals at \$2@2.50 per head.

Market overstocked with hogs. Fat light-weights, 21@3c per pound; heavy fat, 3(@31c per pound. No sale for thin