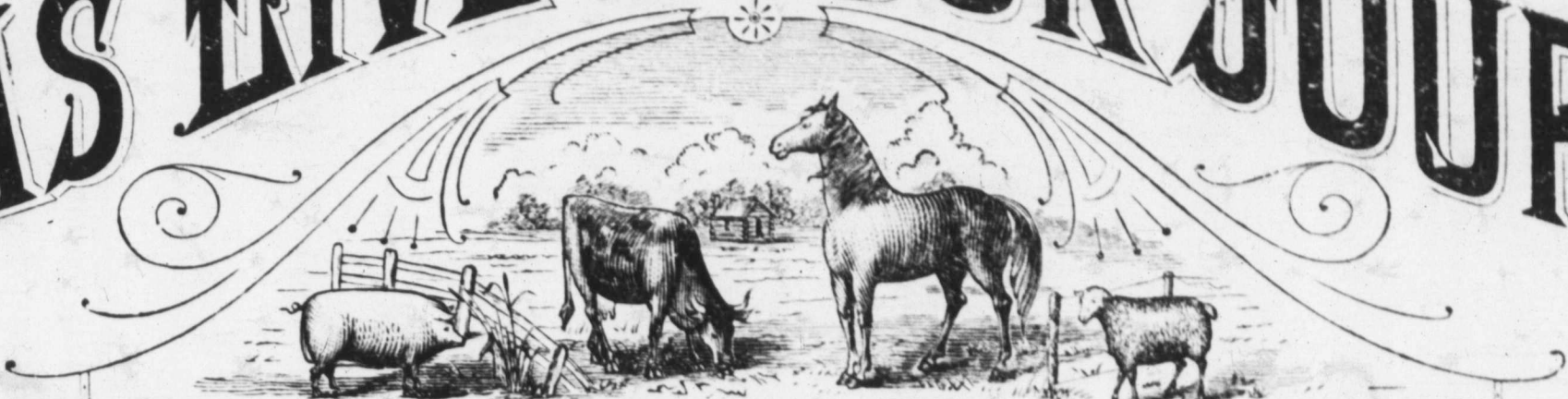


TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL



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FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

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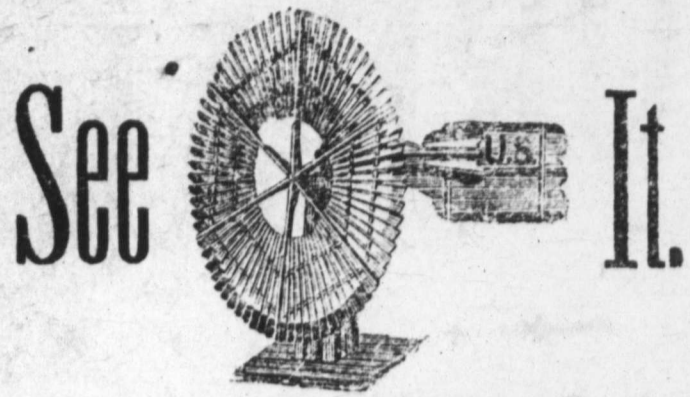
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TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL.

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FORT WORTH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

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Texas Live Stock Journal

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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 Des Moines, 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 referred 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 cattle 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 class 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 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 incredible 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 nipe-cent market for beef. These figures were realized on several lots of cattle, and even as high 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 crop, but run in connection 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 of 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 York buys young cows fresh in the fall, feeds them liberally, and milks them all winter, and sells them off fat in the 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 procures with which to enrich his farm.

Time saved is money saved, on 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 improvement made the first year that they will 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, grass and insects, and want to gather

these delicacies for themselves. Even 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 crop—than 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 moneyed 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 too 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 farms 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 \$4500. The sales the past season run to nearly \$7000. The incubator is the power, with its next friend the brooder, 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. Certainly 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 difficult 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 fertilizers as to permit a constant depletion of its life by these stealthy pilferers.

Hale Brothers, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, who have made a notable success as peach growers, have recently published some 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 fertilizers, 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 because beef and pork are cheap it does not pay to raise them. No one produce will command top prices every year neither will it always remain at the bottom. Beef and pork have seen their worst days for many years to come, and should now be more carefully looked

after and provided for than ever before. 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 cash.

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 aphid 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 with plowing in. The second 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 to the time of sowing, the largest yields were obtained from those made earliest—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 grown" seeds. The seedsman who makes the growing of seeds the business of his life employs such soil and

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 self-reliance 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.	8.25 a. m.
" Plano.....	9.44 p. m.	10.18 a. m.
" Wylie.....	10.08 p. m.	10.46 a. m.
" Greenville.....	11.20 p. m.	12.10 p. m.
" Commerce.....	12.00 night	1.10 p. m.
" Sulphur Spr'gs.....	12.45 a. 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 route, 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 Yards, 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 diseases.

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. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

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, partners, 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 something 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 posed 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 move may become a necessity, but not yet. Texas flockmasters are not advised 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-in-law," 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 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 mistakes they made before, they will find that there is good money in good 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 integrity.

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 only keep the premiums paid up and 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 business 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 four-bits (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 admiration for pretty women. As they are among the most prosperous of all classes of prosperous men in prosperous 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 folks, and they feel constrained to trip the light fantastic toe to the light and airy music of the fiddle. This is the season of the year when the frolicsome sheep must kick up their heels in the exuberance of their joy at having an abundance of fallow on their ribs and a plentiful growth of wool on their backs to protect them when the storms come. And this is also the season of the year when it is well to remind certain of our readers (flockmasters) that the reason 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" fallow, 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 satisfactory.

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 recent years for "flyers," the figure at which Potomac was knocked down to Mr. Dwyer was surprisingly small. 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 Texas flockmasters in view of the promising outlook.

One of the editors of this paper listened to a sermon last Sunday that gave him much to think of afterwards. The preacher tried to make it plain 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 in the way of reform. Many times during '90 some of these same readers made grave mistakes in business matters. They didn't run their businesses on business principles, and even allowed their businesses to run them, perhaps.

Now is a good time to think this matter all over, and a good time to determine to do better. And it is a good time also to be reminded of the fact that there is a little old verse which was popular years ago, and which is still full of point, that advises, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Don't be discouraged if you can't stick to business methods like one "brought up to it," but "try it on" again and again, and our word for it, you will be the better for it, and your business will be 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.....	3.00@5.35	3.85@4.50	3.00@4.70
September.....	2.50@5.30	4.00@4.40	3.00@4.50
October.....	2.50@5.70	3.90@4.40	2.50@4.65
November.....	2.50@5.50	4.00@4.60	2.50@4.75
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.....	1.50@7.50	3.75@5.00	1.50@6.60
1887.....	1.25@6.00	2.90@4.00	1.25@5.40
1886.....	1.35@6.50	3.00@4.00	1.50@6.35
1885.....	1.25@5.50	2.75@3.75	1.80@5.10
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 Stock Exchange Co., South Main street, Weatherford, Tex.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, 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.

F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

Makes Butter Better in Looks and Quality.

It is unwise to neglect to market your butter 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 of the best wrappers on the market. Ask for Elliot's. Manufactured by A. G. Elliot & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILMAN 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 Dahلمان 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 square."

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 representations in regard to goods made by Dahلمان Bros. may be relied on, for they sell just what they profess to sell. Their store is on corner of Houston and First streets.

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 numbers of them have promised to become exhibitors of improved Texas stock. Capt. J. Lee Hall has been appointed general live stock agent of the fair association and has already begun his preliminary work. Mr. Nat. Powell, of the firm of Powell Bros., of Fort Worth, has written to Secretary Dickinson offering his services for one month, free of charge, and will visit Texas breeders in the interest of the coming fair. Captain George S. Deats, better known through his communications to the San Antonio Daily Express over the non de plume of "One Horse Farmer," has already begun his work among the stockmen and farmers of Southwest Texas. Mr. R. M. Taylor, "Fee: 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 at work.

Several county fairs will be held prior to the international fair, and 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 be 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 becoming general, and the stockmen are correspondingly jubilant over the improved outlook for an abundant supply of stock water.

Blank petitions to the legislature for the passage of a bounty law for the destruction 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 possible.

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 are 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 slackened 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 Mexico, 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 years.

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 have been located all over the western suburbs to suit the convenience of their owners. This is soon to be remedied 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 course of a few weeks and then another change will be inaugurated in the business here. Business methods will be modernized and all known facilities for handling stock will be introduced so that a much larger number can be handled at a reduced cost per head. This matter is yet in its infancy, but it is promised that other enterprises of general interest to stockmen and dealers will follow the opening of the Union Stock yards.

The records of the receipts and shipments of live stock given below are necessarily incomplete since they show only the movement by rail and no report can be obtained of the large number driven to and from this point. These totals, were they obtainable, would undoubtedly swell the number of receipts and shipments fully a hundred per cent., some dealers state even a large number and none name a smaller per cent. When the union yards are established these facts will be recorded day by day and the totals will undoubtedly be astonishing, even to those who have followed this market for several years.

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS BY RAIL.

	1890.	1889.
Horses and mules	26,690	34,700
Cattle	15,417	14,872
Calves	1,979	643
Sheep and goats	31,418	34,157
Bucks	2,801	5,028
Hogs	4,520	2,466
Bulls	134	323
Jennetts	535	158
Jacks	38	24
Stallions	55	43
Total	81,587	92,414

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.

	1890.	1889.
Horses and mules	31,605	45,834
Cattle	15,133	18,042
Calves	3,867	1,037
Sheep and goats	35,527	34,003
Bucks	2,245	3,723
Hogs	2,069	970

WOOL

ESTABLISHED 1856.
SHERMAN HALL & CO.
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 sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegraph when desired.

Bulls	296	111
Jennetts	176	274
Jacks	65	14
Stallions	75	35
Total	613	434

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 there 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 market:

Scrub and poor mares, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	\$ 8 1/2	12
Scrub, fair conditioned, 12 to 13 1/2 hands	12 1/2	16
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, fat	17 1/2	25
Medium mares, 13 to 14 hands, thin	13 1/2	17
Yearling fillies, branded	6 1/2	8
Yearling fillies, unbranded	8 1/2	10
Two-year-old fillies, branded	10 1/2	15
Two-year-old fillies, unbranded	15 1/2	20
Texas improved mares, 14 to 15 hands	22 1/2	30
American carriage horses, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2	75 1/2	90
Saddle horses, good, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	23 1/2	42
Saddle horses, poor, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	18 1/2	25
Unbroken horses, 13 to 14 1/2 hands	17 1/2	23
Weaned, unbranded colts	7 1/2	10
Mules, Mexican, 10 to 12 1/2 hands	18 1/2	25
Mules, improved, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 hands	35 1/2	50
Yearling male colts, improved	18 1/2	22
Two-year male colts, improved	30 1/2	40
Yearling male colts, Mexican	15 1/2	15
Two-year male colts, Mexican	18 1/2	20

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 Ayer's Almanac is the most universally familiar publication of the kind in the world. It is printed in ten languages and the annual issue exceeds fourteen million copies. Ask your druggist for it.

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 3c a head per day. Also good yards and facilities for unloading and loading their sheep at Sibbey, Ill., 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 occupied by the Fort Worth Investment company, on Main street, opposite the Pickwick hotel. The friends of the JOURNAL are requested to call and make themselves at home.

JOHN OWENS, Manager

Wool Department.

ADOUE & LOBIT

BANKERS

—AND—

WOOL Commission Merchants,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Sole agents for Child's Sheep Dip.

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M. EVANS.

Established 1854.

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142, 144 & 146 Kinzie St., Cor. La Salle Av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WOOL

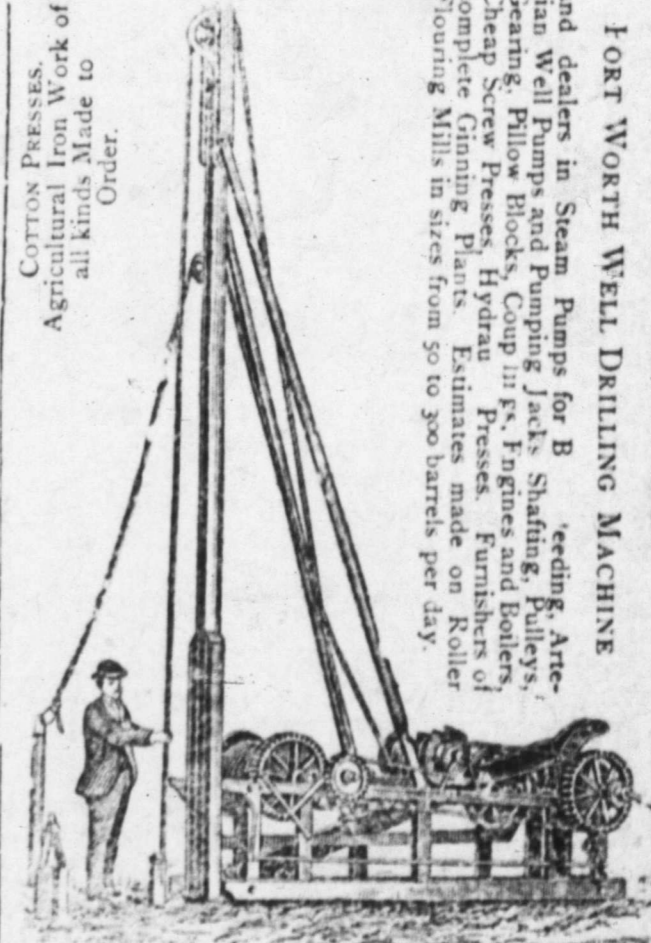
Commission Merchants.

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

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated FORT WORTH WELL DRILLING MACHINE



COTTON PRESSES, Agricultural Iron Work of all kinds Made to Order.

and dealers in Steam Pumps for Boring, Artesian Well Pumps and Pumping Jacks, Shakers, Pulleys, Gearing, Flange Blocks, Couplings, Engines and Boilers, Cheap Screw Presses, Hydrant Presses, Furnishers of complete Ginning Plants. Estimates made on Roller Flouring Mills in sizes from 50 to 300 barrels per day.

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NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Pains, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in memory and hearing to slowly decay and finally Paralysis of the Brain, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea, caused by over-excitation of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1 a box or six for \$5 sent by mail prepaid. With each order for six boxes send purchaser's name to refund money if the treatment fails to cure. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded only by

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

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 way—forward 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 inept observers. It must farther be confessed that few good judges of horses are not altogether un-influenced by its alluring effects in forming an estimate of all that goes to make up value in horseflesh.

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 2:10½ 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 Alto, 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 the colt walk, and so keep him fresh and vigorous. The walking gait will

make less balky horses and less unsound ones. Walking horses will keep in much better condition on the same food, and get there almost as soon, if not sooner. The horse hard driven walks very slow, and so loses time. Fast walkers are what we need.

It is easily noticed 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 their respective 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 two-minute horse," went on Mr. Armstrong; "in fact, I do not believe that the two-minute 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, 2:10½. Next to Sunol in order of probability stands Nelson, 2:10½. 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 two-thirds 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 enthusiasm for the sport only limited 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 breathing 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 are requisites, as well as a broomcorn brush for the mane and tail. Taking

the brush in the right hand, carefully brush the horse's head, and then with the comb in the left hand curry the neck and entire right side a little at a 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 cellulitis (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 receive 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 & 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. Ellis & Sons' plantation.

"During the spring and summer of 1888 I lost seven mules from bots and colic, after trying everything I could think of. In 1891 I commenced using the Lots 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. Put up in 2-ounce bottles, at 5 cents, or \$3.50 per dozen. Every bottle guaranteed. If you cannot get it, send direct to
C. F. JENSEN & Co.,
Burton, Tex

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

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating.



Patented and Sole Manufacturer.

Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 5c. for illus. Catalogue. Circulars Free.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

10 Sweepstakes
41st & 21st
Premiums taken at Ohio recent airs in O. Impr'd Pa. & W. Va. (cheap) horses by the fa- Recent shippers to several foreign countries. See id for de cription to L. B. Silver Co. Cleve. and, O.



J. B. ASKEW,

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

Saddles, Harness, Buggies, Etc.

107 and 109 Houston St.,

FORT WORTH, - TEX.

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 reputation almost equal to the Tackabery saddle. Our work shop is supplied with all the very latest 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 and price list.

Drs. Pollock & Keller,

410 Main Street,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

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

D. J. R. POLLOCK successfully treats Piles, Fistula, Fissure and all diseases of the rectum.

OXYGEN AND ELECTRICITY

for the treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the nervous system.

Best of its references given upon application. Correspondence solicited.



JOHN KLEIN, Practical Hatter

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 promptly attended to.

J. P. SMITH,
President.

B. S. MATSON,
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The Granitic Roofing Factory,

—AT—
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 roof a palace. Specially adapted stockmen's barns and outbuildings. Shingles, tin and corrugated iron must give way before our goods. For further particulars write to our office.

Fort Worth Granitic Roofing Co.,

11th and Rusk Streets, Fort Worth, Tex

READERS OF ADVERTISEMENTS in these pages will greatly oblige and assist us by mentioning the TEXAS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL when writing to advertisers.

Personal Mention.

Tobe Johnson is still able to talk politics.

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 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 Alliance 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.

Cattle buyers are already beginning 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, S. Lindauer and a number 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 some 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. I 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; no 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 the purpose of the wool association to have an active committee at work with the view of devising some method for the speedy destruction of wild animals on the frontier. Numerous instances have been reported to him where nearly all the young lambs had been destroyed.

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 well-to-do cattleman, is now immigration agent for the Colorado country with headquarters at the Fort Worth union depot.

The Hon. Tillman Smith formerly of 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 address, Mrs. L. O., care STOCK JOURNAL.

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 headquarters at Kansas City. The Globe-Democrat of the 1st published an account of a leave-taking 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 business in 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 Northwestern Live Stock Journal of Cheyenne, 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 superintendent 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 afterward 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 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 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 vice-president, 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 or 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.



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 manager.

CHANCERY SALE.

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 door of the courthouse of Mitchell county, in Colorado City, Texas, sell the property hereinafter 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 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 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 between 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. 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. payable 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 Colorado, Texas, at all times.

A. B. ROBERTSON, Special Master.

January 1, 1891

DEEP WATER

—AT—

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 dredged 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 PASS

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 garden lands extending miles into the interior. Our planters raise one bale of cotton to the acre, and not uncommonly more. Also we have the most beautiful situation, overlooking Corpus Christi Bay.

THE "CLIFFS" RISE FORTY FEET

out of the Bay and command a charming view. They have an "Ocean Drive" 120 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 building; a sea-side park three miles long with a \$100,000 hotel now building in it; other hotels projected; sailing, saltwater bathing, fishing; crabbing, turpon fishing, sea breezes, the coolest summer, the mildest winter weather, and the

BEST HEALTH RECORD

of any city in the Southwest. Green sea-turtles are 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! The same is true of choice farm and garden 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.

