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VOL. 14.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

The pig is a necessary adjunct to the well-: egulated farm, but that cur dog is not. Shot him it jou can't run him off.

If you want to see anylhing in the Journal and it does not show up, ask for it and we'l try to put it there.

Here's a chestnut: Keep your young animals growing steadily from birth to maturity. Have you got that down pat ?
Jf your neighbor don't subscribe for the Journal tell him to write for a sam ple copy. It won't cost anything.

If your h rses get sick, nine times out of ten it's the farlt of tie tellow who does the feeding. Look after it yourse'f.

A pig may be lean, but if thrifty, he is a better luoking animal than a lean, poverty-stricken one. The same rule mght apply to a yea ling, a colt or even a chicken, and the sheep, too.
Shelter of some hind, for stcck, even though it should be poor, is necessary, and every careful, economical and suc cessful farm: $f$ realizes it sufficiently to 1 r ,vide it.
Is it not alrea ly proven by the fine catile fed in this state last winter that the old day, and manner of raising maturing and markeiing cattle, were fit subjects f.r histors? Are you not satisfied now that the s rub bull is a delusion?
IT has been demonstrated that Bermuda grass will not only grow in abundance in the Texas pas ures, but that it is also a most excellent forage. Why not sod your horse pas ure with it and thus save a lot if land?

What will ycu do with the ofld 1 roms: tail mare? She's atterly worthless as a brood mare; is not much bet:er as a work animal when compared to that fine draft animal of your next neighbor, is she? Why not puth r on the pencion list?

Land in England has increased in value to that extent that farming is not profitable on it. But by putting fine stock on it and raising them correctly and properly it pays. Such a condition of affairs will some day exist in this country. Why not prepare for it?

FORT WORTH FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1893.

Did you ever think of what might be the wheat-grower, the prospects for the result of applying scientific methods, manure, etc., to that old worn-out field and see if it cannot still be redeemed and made valuable?

Good fat cattle will not need to leave Texas after the packery is opened. The opening of one plant means the opening of at least one more and soon the good work will begin so they eay.

How about those hogs you were going to rai e? The Fort Worth packery when it opens up for business, should not be com pelled to go to Kan sas for its supplies. Texas can raise as good hogs as any other state and certainly has enough room to raise enough of them.

Tme Fort Worth packery will aff,rd a market fcr several hundred carcasses of cattle every day and as many good sheep and hogs as can be supplied to it. Had you theught of this and made your preparations accordingly?
"Notw.thstanding the hard timesand stringency of the money market, the cattlemen have not fared so badly as a great many of them imagine," said a prominent cattleman the other day. 'We had to contend with hard market and all that, but what class of men in all the country have been abl: to realize money on their coliateral so r.adily as have we on our cattle? If our banks could not advance us the monev it was sure to come by shipping to market." Farmers have not fared badly, either. The hard times have doubtless cause them to practice more economy than usual, but has it not had its good re sults?

MEN of moderate means who now have the oppor unity of beginning to raise pure-bred stock and do not do so, will se the time within a very few years when they will regret not having done so when everything was favorable to making such an excellent start as is now off.red for a compara!ively small investment. Prices are much lower than they have be $n$ fur many years and such being the case, there is no necessity for a man having large capital at bis command in order to begin the breeding of first-class stock. And while the outlook as bright as it might, it is evident that more favorable times will be experi-
enced in the future. As compared with
the wheat-grower, the prospects for
breeders are certainly equally as bright. A little courage and a small investment might not only result in a profitable but also in a pleasant line of business for the future.

IT has been the ambition of the Journal to see better methods applied to the stock-raising and agi icultural interests of the state for years, and as each searly milestone was passed and the many improvements were no!ed, the pleasure thereby given the Journal was increased accordingly. Still is is not the intention of the Journal to drop its war cry of better blood for stock and improred method; for farming. We can learn something every day and by storing this knowledge as it is gained and applying it in our business as the opportuni'y is presented all classes would be enabled to see the benefi:s to be derived by adopting the methods adrocated by the Journal

Ours is a large country and when the statement is made that a shortage in any kind of live scock exists, our almost illimitable area should not be forgotten. For instance, a great many have been claiming that an immense hog shortage was existing, but now that ho.s are worth possibly a little more than they have been for a few months, the markets are being flooded with them. Another ins'ance: a shoriag3 in good feeding catt'e is known to exist. This shortige is variously estimated. But the recent increased demand for fe.d ers has caused many good cattle $t$, be how great is the shortage?

The breeling of a thooughly good cia $s$ of live stock has unquestio rably become the sheet ancher of British ag. riculture. Purely alable farm'ng has for many years been, generally speak ing, very unprofitable. Stock brer ding either as a dominant pursuit on the farm, or as a prominent part in conjunc tion with crop growing, has on the othe hand, returned a most satisfactory re sult. For the average farm, perhap the mixed system will be found the more advantageous. Be that as it may Bays Rural World, only a very limited number of farms are properly equipped
for yield ng the largest possible profit without a well-selected st cking of cathe, horses, sheep or pigs. One, two, or all of these clas es may find accommoaxion at the one standing. That, of
ourse, is a point that the size and nature course, is a point that the size and nature
of the holding must decide. The quesion as to which class has the strongest claim for the preterment is one of considerable difficulty. This, again, must be settled largely by the soil and climate of the farm, as well as by the tastes of he farmer.
The Texas Farm and Ranch adopted a most unique manner of adverising itself during the Dallas fair by distributing a handsomely gotten up circular headed ''Hell, Niggers and a Big Democratic Majority," and in it suggeste I that if one had heard of Texas and never seen it to take a map and they would find it spread all over that part of the country not occupied by Chicago, Kansas City, California and the prohibitionists. The Farm and Ranch might have incuded in this circular that Fort Worth was the great live stock center the place where all the cattlemen come and make their headquarters, and the only place in the state, or south of St. Louis selected by northern capitalists in which to locate a packing establishment, thereby off ring to the stock raisers of Texas a market for cattle, hogs and sbeep.
THE "FAKE" SILL MOVEMENT.
The Texas Live Stock and Farm
Journal, of Fort Worth, is throwing Journal, of Fort Worth, is throwing ing. This is but natural for that paper as. This is but natural for that paper cattle tarons. On to the Fort Sill coun-try.-Iowa Park Texan
For the benefit of Brother Dale, the Journal will state that the cattle barons interested in keeping the country in question closed to $s$ at tlement, may perhaps contribute enough to its support to buy enough whi:e p.sper to $\mu$ rint just one issue of the paper. D d the Jour. nal defenl on the patronage of the stockm n alone for its support, instead of $b$ ing fourteen and a talf years old, it would doubtless be fourteen years dead. This does not, however, deter it from repeating its f(rmer statement, that tha "On to Fort Sill" movement is a speculat rs'. scheme and one that if it is ever accomplished will cost many a poor man what little he has worked for for years.

REMOVAL.
The busi ess office of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal has recently removed to, and is now located up stairs 407 Main street, near the middle of the bluck opposite the Pickwick hotel. This is a central and convenient loca. on, whe e we hope our friends will on us. The latch striug hange on the outside, our friends are always welcome.

## CATTLE.

The number of bulls should be increased and their quality improved on most Texas ranches.
"In times of peace prepare for war." The horn-fly will bob up serenely as soon as warm weather comes again.
The die up that is sure to come in some localities this winter, will be sufficient to materially increase the shortage in range cattle.
The men who are making the cattle business a study, feel more hopeful and have more faith in the business than they have had for several years.
There are but few men in Texas who breed, mature and market their cattle, consequently, but few are getting out of the business all there is in it.
The state of Texas can well afford to make liberal appropriations to enable the live stock sanitary commission toे experiment extensively and otherwise extend their investigations as to the cause of Texas fever
It is to be hoped that the live stock sani tary commission of Texas will go to the bottom of this Texas fever business and never stop experimenting until thny have ascertained the cause. When this is done will be easy enough to prescribe a remedy
Ticks may not cause or communicate Texas fever, but in establishing a quarantine line, a safe plan will be to place it above all hat section of the state that is inflicted with or breds ticks. In other words if the sane
tary commission will quarantine against ticks and locate the line accordingly they will not be far out of the way.
Parties wishing to buy or sell any kind or class of cattle, or contract for the future purchase or delivery of cattle, might and often can expedite their transactions by calling on or corresponding with the Texa Land and Live Stock Agency, 407 Main street, up stairs, almost opposite the Pickwick hotel, Fort Worth, Texas.

## The Quarantine Line,

At the meeting of the state sanitary live stock commission helid at Dallas on the 2 th and 25 th of last month, the full proceedings of which was published in last week's Journal was decided not to take any definit action in regard to making changes in the
quarantine line at that time, but quarantine line at that time, but to defer such action untul the sanitary boards of the different states and territories intrested ound en and consulted. That a ful and free discusion of this important question may be had with the sanitary authorities of all the states interested a meeting of the various boards has been called for Kansas City for the 15 th of this month. The Journal believes this is a move in the righ erritories that believes that all the states an willing and anxious to lower the line as $f_{a}$ as absolute safety will permit, which is al that Texas stockmen want or could justly ask. If a line that will do equal justice to all concerned can be agreed upon, it wil then become a fixture and thus permanently regulate the movement of cattle going north whether intended for the northern range country or that part of the state above said line.
The Journal repeats that it considers this a move in the right direction, and hopes the

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meeting at Kansas City will be largely atten + ded by those interested and that a quaranine line may be agreed upon and permanently established that will do justice to all concerned.

## Mature the Beef at Home

That Texas cattleraisers are not getting as much out of their business as they ough is a fact that must have occurred quite fre quently to all those who have even give much thought to the business.
In the first place a great many, in fact, a large majority of our cattlemen are not using as good bulls as their interests demand They should improve their stock and raise better class of cattle, cattle that would com nearer filling the requirements and demand of the market. This, however, has been re ferred to and urged so frequently in these columns that it now begins to savor of and sound like a chestnut, and for this reason will not in this article be given more than a passing notics.
A second equally important item, and one fis greally overlooked, is the importance keeping the young steers, and in fact all catte intended for market in good, thriving, rowing condition from the time they ar eady for market and until they are con
The greatest loss, however, sustained by Texas cattleraisers is in selling their steer while young or before they are matured, a rices that allow all the profits of the busi ness to go to the party who matures an
makes beef of the steers. For instance, feeder will buy good three and four-year-old steers at from $\$ 18$ to $\$ 20$ per head and after feeding them from three to six months, will usually if he understands the business and gives it close attention, make a net rofit per head of from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 15$. The northern range man will come to Texas and buy a big string of two and three-year-ol eeers at from $\$ 14$ to $\$ 16$ per head that will $\$$ men matured net out in Chicago from $\$ 3$ $\$ 45$ per head. It is true that the north ern rangeman's losses from drouths, storms hard winters, etc., are very heavy and for crcumstances, very liberal buyers, but the Journal takes the position that these cat tle should be matured at home and not go north, where the die-ups are so great an the loss so heavy, at all.
Every ranchman and farmer in Texas wes aises cattle, and they should all do so, ought to be a beef producer as well. hin, halr-starved cattle should found on his premises, but if by some accident or misfortune his cattle should become oor they should not, while in this condition, not be sacrificed to cut down the herd. The number should be cut down to begin wit and kept down and thus avoid the possibility of overstocking. It is better to raise mature, and turn off each year 100 three year-old steers at $\$ 40$ per head, two thirds of which would be profit than turn off 500 head at say $\$ 18$. Steers wi feed better and fatten faster and at less co on their home range than any other place o man can feed and handle them as eco nomically and profitably as the man who raises them. Who but he alone is entitled
all the profits there is in the business?
The Journal. hopes in the near future to see more and better beef produced in Texas, and sent direct to market from Texas, than is produced in and shipped from any other state in the union

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National Stock Yards, Kansas City Stock Yards, Union Stock Yards.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT

The stallion should have regular exercise, develop health, vigor and good reproductive powers. Not one-half of them get the exercise they should have. The mares, too, will breed better if kept regularly at farm work than if allowed to get fat and lazy.
The following premiums were awarded at the Dallas fair last,week: Cleveland baysBest stallion, 5 years and upward, first premum, Jesse Harris, Fort Collins, Col, ; best E. Swann, Greenville; best filly, 3 years and under 4 , first premium, M. Swann, Green ville.

When you have a horse to sell put it in as good order as you would a beef animal, it up sleek and clean, trim off all the chagy hair on the legs, and make it look as though ourght was wouth paying some attention to. It will sell the better for such pain. We see thin, rough looking horse sold every day for much less than their true if they had been put in proper condition. Do not mix draft and coach blood, yo spoil both; large trotting-bred mares cross well with coach stallions and protuce a goo farm horse that sells well when matured and vell broken. Keep all good mares on the will not hurt them; but too many farmer sell the good mares and keep the little scrubs to breed and work. We are glad to see our eastern farmers. waking up to the improve ment of their horses.

We fince giren work, while for the market they take the lead for city use. We must utilize every
point these times to meet the cheap mar kets; we must plow deep and use good ma chinery and good horses, and to meet th new order of things we must raise the
horses the markets want-large, heavy draft and stylish coachers.
Careful feeders of horses know that in feeding oats, especially the whole grain, much depends upon the nature of the hul grain which gives the best results. That which is much above the standard weigh has most often a rough, gritty chaff, which so acts on the stegmach as to expel much of the grain in an undiges'ed state. The hull,
however soft its texture, is always laxative, and a moderate degree of laxativeness is beneficial, especially to breeding animals but there is no gain in passing through the heaviest grain in a nearly whole state etter use a light grain, which will be more thoroughly digested. It is commonly sup osed that the oat which sells for the highe price is the best feed, but it is not alway How sad to our hearts are some scenes of our childhood,
As our recollections present them to view
the wildwood,
And various punishm entsmost of us knew box,
That mother brought out when she though
O! the griping, the aching, the twisting and
Wrapped up
horrible old-fashione
But $t$
ate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr Pierce's Pellets excell. You'll experience no dren take them as easily as peppermin drops.
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R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr

## San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 1.

Mr. T. Lehman, residing on the Rio Grande, a few miles above Eagle Pass, is putting in machinery to irrigate from the river 600 cres of land.
***
A system of water storage such as ex ists in some of the wes ern s ates and territories, would render valuable for cultivation a large area of weser Texas, at present only fit for grazing

Col. Hall of Atascosa county says ha- not only been dry this cearon, $b$
there has been an unusual somethin there has been an unusual comethin.
that causes very rapid evaporation o water. Says he never saw t nks fails rap dly as this sea-on.
Dr. J. B. Tayl.r is ${ }^{*}$, to the nor hern meat market. Ask, di
hm how the t.ck yards peope $t_{i d k}$ alou the outlook for meat stock. He stid, "Shucks! they don't know any more than anybody elve."

One time and another, in newspapers and real estate ci, culars, there is a go or real of gush about Texas; in other words, e tirely too much is claimed fo that we get knocked out by a drou h every few $y$ ars. the average up pre $t$ well, and nugh ma be said in ht fa or and the truth told, to influence good pe ple to make theirhomes within our borders. Beside, gush hay little in fluence upon sensirle people, and we have enough of the ot her kidney already

Mr. H. O. Skinner, general agent o the Street Stable Car line, re urn'd this wrek from a tour of the state. He re ports ac ive movement of catte fiom
norih and west Texas to market, and that on everal roads the e is a de rt
of cars. In south Texas he has order for 300 cars for shipm nt of cattle t feed in Mistissippi and Tenness $e$, and oth. $\mathbf{r}$ southern sta es. Most of the ca tle are billed over the Southern Pacific and Illinois Central.

A movement is on foot to secue a modification of the present customs regul tions between this co ntry at Mexico, to permit cattle to be driven
into Mexico for tempora'y pas urage a d returned wilhout paying the heavy duty now required. As, owing to the se reity of grass and water in this por tion of the state, such an arrangemen would afford great relief to mony cattl owners, it is to be hoped the mitter wil be pustied wilhout delay

- w. L. Crawford, Frio county, is in the city, and says that while his imme diate section was somewhat favored this season in the matter of rain fall, his feed is getting short. Says he had a good rain about a month ago, but that the ground was so hard that it all ran off, and did not do much good. If the ground had not been so bare, it would not have been so bard And if there had been grass eno gh to have held the moisture that fell, Mr. Crawford would now have a five rang, Like many another, he is suffering from overstocking several years ago. Well, it begins to look a a if the ground will have a c hance the next few years.

Geo ge Saunders, the San Antonio re ident memb r of the New Orleans commission firm of Inbau, Saunders \& Co., has made several trips to Houston lately, and it now develops that he was after a rate-cut on the Southern Pacific from west Texas points to New Orleans George generally gets what he goes fter, and this case proved no exception The cut amounts to from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 14$ a car,
and on stuff to be ki led at San Antonio, this city, gets the benefit of the reduction. To Saunders is the credit due for $u_{\sim}$ ing to nece sity for the cut, and to the $S$, uthern Pacific management is due the cred tor lib rally meeting his views.
Mr. Sam Purinton, a far west Texas flock master, is sojourning in San Antonio for a time. Says he intended to go out of the business this year, but wool is too luw, and ss he fixed things in the best po-sible shape to leave the ranch and come with his family to the city to
njoy a little civil zution, which he njoy a little civilzulion, which he
reems to be doing in a most sen-ib'e way. Knowing that the histury of the ousiness in this country has been a sucession of ups and downs, and believing hat it.tory will repeat it-elf, he thinks
ill e will have to do to come out right In the end will le to hold on to the heep and run them for all they are worth. Come to think of it, do you the sheep business thirty years?

Mr. Wal:er Napier, wool mana er for ar. C. Frot of this city, seports the ays they can sell wool at a price, bu.t wer than they feel like letti g it go. e thinks that in presert woo! valuts,
rice worl has been discoun'ed in ad ree woll has ben discounted in ad
ance and disc un (d too much; also, that the frie-wool minace does not have everything to do with the low price of nool; but that the cenerd financial de-
pre sion that has: ffected all values ad versely, is chargeable with a goodly
-hare of the trouble. Therefore, Mr Napier rea on; that as soon as the tatus of wo ol in relation to the tariff schedule is ettled, and "Dick's hat
band" let, go 'f the monersi uation, band" let, go "f the money si
nool will be worth more money.

It is with the utmost regret that I announce the death of Col. George W Fulton, president of the Coleman-Fulton Pasture company. He passed away peacefully on the 30 th ins ant, at his Rockport home, surrounded by his de voted family. Cul. Fulton was a pionter on the Texas $\mathrm{c} j a 3 \mathrm{t}$, and to his enter prise, intelligence and untiring energy
is due much of the development that has marktd the later history of that grand region. During my long edit) rial connection with the Stockman and Farmer, Cul. Fu'ton was one of its slaunchest fr ends, ever showing a most
kindly interest in my journalistic work, and never neglecting an opportunity to speak words of encouragement and com mendation. It $\mathrm{i} s$, therefore, with more than ordinary regret that I chronic: the death of this good man.

Here is a scheme that ought to work well on some of the large ran hes. Let the ow ner, by liberal selling or renting in smal tracts, enc urage general farm-
ing, including cott $n \cdot g$ gowing, giving the farmers to understand that as soon as they grow sufficient coton to justify it, he will es'ablish a gin. A store wil let him buy thtir cott in setd and such other feed as they may have, using it in preparing his meat stock for market In his way he will get a profit on the goods he exchanges for their feed; he
will get a profit upon the $\mathbf{r}$ cotton hand'ed through his gin, and when ther r is a profit in feedi g cattle or sheep, as the case may be, he will have a chance at it. In fact, as to the item of cost of fee 1, he ought to have some advantage over the ordinary feeder, as his feed should cost him 'ess, saving as he would the cost of hauling to the railroad. Even 25 to 30 miles frum shipping pcint, the combi nation ought to work as well or better than if near the railroad, as the store would have a better ch nce, and the firther from the shipping point the cheaper the feed would be. Thire would be other advantages aside from the d rect gain in dollars and cen's, that should come of the carrying out of this plan. It woull bring arsund him a class of thifty, intelligent people if he were careful to secure only that class. They, in turn, would bring with them more or less of the concomitants of civilization, including the school house and the church. D, not forget, however, that to se ure such people az
would build up a credit.ble, law-abiding conmunity, liberal inducemerts must be held out. These the land owner can affurd, as the cotton gin and the school house are $m$ ost po' ent factors in putting up the price of land. The mora you think about this the more you will see

Shorts-I saw tome Cbister white pigs the other day that looked ve'y pretty, but they do not seem to have any friends in Texas....The late performances of Lena Hill will do a great deal to adverise Texas in a favorable way.... A good many stockmen have grass enough to worry through on, but owing to short wattr, the cattle can't get to the grass....The state land comnissioner has picked upon a most inoppor.une time to press collection of school land interest. As a land lord, the state of Texas has always been -a ing it up fur all time to come....The New York merchants join $d$ in the hue and cry against silver, and in a single week the Colurado merchants countermandel orders for $\$ 12,000,000$ no: th of New Yoik goo:s. The interssts of the intimately bendel that the hurt of one section stould be the concern of all. Our statesmen do not seem to understand it that way, but the fact remains, nevertheless ... Pasturing and plowing Johnson grass may kill it out if the season, or more properly sneaking, the seasons te dry, as I do not believe that under any condition ${ }^{2}$, it can $b=$ eradicated in a single season. But during a net season, the more it is p'owed the more it flourishes....I observe that about all th $\geqslant$ simples of gain, wo ds, stone, minerals, etc., displyed in the e'egant winduw of the Southern Pacific office, San Antonio, are from Mexico or some other country. In fact, I did not
see a sing'e specimen from Texas. Why is his thus?....There is a gocd deal of fuss because the coun'ry people are letting the tail go with the hide, and piling into the citics and towns. A remedy is frantically demanded for the trouble. Here it is: Let the $n$ be offered some inducement to stay in the country. If the fun, the razzle dazzle an 1 the pie are all in town, are the country people to blame for coming in after it?.... A little more stock raising in central Texas, and a little more cotton raising in western Texas, would even things up to the good f both sections....S.lver has been given a black ese; now let's give them the bonds that their mouths are "dribin'" for, and maybe the eastern bank ers will relax their grip upon Miss Columbia's throat.

Mixed Feed.-A writer in an exchange says that horses are fed oo much hay. That if they are giv $\because \mathrm{n}$ a small fork full of hay, along with a la'ge fork full of straw, and what is left used to bed them, they will look better and feel better...II have been asked which I prefer as winter pasture in Texas, rye, oats or barley. I think that I should give the preference to oate, first, because I haves en best results from the pasture point of view, and besides, when the condi ions are favorab'e for a spring crop of hay, it is the bes . There are some drawbacks to all of them, however. For instance, if the fall and early winter are dry, the gron th will bs slim, and if the sea-on proves a wet one, the sto $k$ will cut up the pasture badly. Still. on the whole, averaging the seasons, the farmer wi 1 get his money bick on a winter pasture of eithor rye, oats or bailey....I remember some y $\mathrm{y} \mathrm{ar}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{ag}$, of seeing in the valleys to the northwest of San Ant nio, some fieds of Nicaragua nheat. The g owth was enorm us, and while the flour was pretty dark for bread, it occurs to me that the fee ling value of the stuff ought to be c nsiderable....The fact that alfalfa conta ns sulpher of lime, is gisen as a reason why animals prefer it to any o:her hay

A change for a tim from hay to con fodder is a most excelent one for a working horse....A most excel ent ration for a milk cow, is one part of cotton meal to two par:s of brau, with orn meal in p'ace of the cotton meal for an oc asional change. For the family cow, the above m ss mised with the dish water is improvel. In cold weather, feeding it warm, is still better.

There is a very heavy mast in western Texas this year, and range hogs are alieady ge ting fat. The troubls is that there ase not enough hogs....The idea that st ck do not have to $b$, fed at all, in ues ern Texas, has caus d a great deal of disappointment in times past. While it is true that les feeding is $\mathbf{r}$ quired here than in any place I know, when they do need feed, they need it like the fellow needed the six-stooter.

A lower country ranchman says he raised 3500 bushels of c यn this year. Asked him if anybody e!se raized any.
He said "raisel d-d lazy to rais a anything.
"For Years,"
mays Carrie E. Stockwell, of Chesterfeld, N. II., "I was afllicted with an the chest. Til
 was as if a ton
weight was laid weight was laid
on a spot the size of a spot hand. Dur of my hand. Dur ing the attacks, the stand iu drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient
effort even to whis effort even to whis-
per. They per. They came suddenly, at any
hour of the day or hour of the day or thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, fo several days after, I was quite prom trated and sorc. Sometimes the attacks vere almostany, hen less frequent. After t:aken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I becgan to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. at the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking thes Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that durng nearly thirty years I have had hut nee attack or my arothe, whic

## AYER'S PILLS

Every Dose Effective

CORRESPONDENCE
From Arkansas City. Arkansas City., Kan., Oct. 29, 1893 . Ice on the water troughs are turning and falling, yet the grass is yet green. Those who have just returned from Kansas City selling cattle, feel bad. The price on extra beeves is all right but it nearly all tailings going in now. Butchers in the new towns on the strip find it difficult to buy fat cattle. They come to Kansas fo hem. C. M

Godair, Harding \& Co.'s Weekly Letter Chicago Ill., Oct. 31, 1893.
exas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
Exclusive of Texas cattle yarded outside of the quarantine division last week the receipts were 17,464 head against 18,081 the previous week and 21,000 a year ago. Total receipts of all kinds of cattle last week were 76,016 head, which included 22, coo western. October receipts of Texas cattle wil reach about 70,000 head, against 105,210 last October. This month's supply e Oct., 1888
The ten months' receipts of Texas catlle will foot up something like 541 ,ooo head, a decrease from the same period last year of 7,000 head. Arrivals of Texas cattle fo he past three months have shown a surpris ing decrease, but the big gains earlier in the nced this. F great measureek there has been but little change in prices. The good qualities have sold very well, and as high a could be reasonably expected. Sales of sters have ranged from $\$ 2.40 @ 3.20$ for poor to choice grass steers bulk at $\$ 2.50 @ 2.75$. Texas cows are selling very weil at $\$ 1.75 @ 2$.35. Prices for native cattle have lately been on the decline. Supplies were too heavy and the advantage rather on the buyers' side. Natives sold at $\$ 3.25$ @ .75; western, $\$ 2.75 @ 4.00$.
Sheer.-The sheep situation seems inclined to mend if it were not crowded so heavy. Good grades are selling well, but of course the medium kinds have been neg. lected, although within the past two weeks receipts have reached the unprecedented fig. ure of 160,000 head; prices for anything good have remained fully steady. Feeders have been operating freely, buying at $\$ 2.50$ @3.00. Best natives sell up to $\$ 4$ and western $\$ 3.30$. Lambs range from $\$ 2.50$ @
> 5.00.

## Goditr, Harding \& Co.

## THE NOXALL INCUBATOR

Promises to Revolutionize the Art of Artificial Hatching.
Messrs. George W.-Murphy \& struck a fortune. It is to be made o
the Noxall incubator, their he Noxall incubator, their invention. The cubaicr yet placed on the market. In in points alone it is so far superior to any incubator that the others do not deserve to be called by the some name. One point is the end lamps, by which it is scientifically im possible to maintain an even heat through out the trays. If the far-end eggs are at the proper temperature, the eggs near the lamp must be too warm. The central heat obviates this. The other point is the re tion ought not to be handled or incuba e bandled in every tray eccest hat mus Noxall patent. A simple twist turns of the egg without jolt, jar or break. The central heat is a great improvement over all other incubators; so is the revcrsible tray. The Noxall is a great incubator. Its future will be at the top of the list of all incubatirs. It is built scientifically and must be successful. For circulars address G. W. Murphy \& Co Quincy, Illinois.
Mark Twain's Lafest-Romance of an Esquimau Maiden.
A magazine is usually satistied with one strong feature for the month. The Coswopolitan, however, presents for November no less than five very un usual ones. William Dean Howe $\mathrm{I}_{8}$ gives the first of the letters
of the travelers, who has been
visiling this country, from Altruria visiing this country, from Altruria. of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impressions of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated o awak $\in \mathrm{n}$ the most conservative minds, The second feature of the Cosmopolitan is the phrion of the magazine $g$ ven up color work, no less than ten super olor illustrations being pr. isen ed for the first time in magazine hittory acec mpaying an article by Mis. Rogar A. Pryor The third fea:ure is "Americ.an Nutes," by Walter Besant who waq recently in America and is doing the United States for The Cosmopolitan a la Dirkens. The furth feature is an article by General Badau on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the Engli-h Noblity." The artticle is illuastrated by the facsimile o cards to the Queen's drawing room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading hous s of England. story by Mark Twain, called 'The Esquimau Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is iliustrated by D.nn Beard. The November number pre ents he woik of many artists, am ng whom re: C.S. Reinhart, O.to Guillonnet, J. H. Harper, G. Hudson, Franz von Len bach, Gorge Whart'n Elwards, chuyler Mathens, Dan Beard, W. ontag, Jr., F. G. Atuo d, C. Hirschberg . Habert-Dye, Auyust Franz 3 , Louis J Gibs n .

Miss Dora Browison's Baziar of Milhluery and Fancy Goods is now located at 267 Houston street, where she w
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tention ressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt ention given to orders from a distance. 207 Houston st., Fort Worth, Texa

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comitant ignorance.
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Economize with the purpose of educating yourself. You could even stand being called mean for a few years, if that were necessary, acrifice whatever is necessary and not eve he semblage of meanness entailed. By hav ing in your home that library of libraries, the great Revised Encyclopedia Britannica,
the only complete American edition of the the only complete American edition of the
unexampled work, the gates of knowledge unexampled work, the gates of knowledge
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deposit the dime each day.

## Worth attention

Good mercantile business in growing cuntry town, footing up, with store, etc.亚 $\$ 16,000$, to exchange for land. Ranch and farm lands, improved and un mproved, same clear of encumbrance to ex The cheapest cow
The cheapest cow ranch in the state amount of state land. Good surface, rich in cow feed, water easy developed, located in South Texas. Deeded land $\$ 1$ per acre, cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. State land may be leased at the usual rate, making it a really good and cheap
range. It is right in the line of railroad range. It is night in the line of railroad de
velopment. It is a present "snap" and prospectively.
R. R. Claridge,

San Antonio, Texa
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It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestior
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tisements.


## Beats The

## U. S. Senate.

 good. It is more elartic. not so tied up as to pre-,
vent action. Still it is not lacking in "couitesy"; always lets an op
lacerated feelings.
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F, W. BANGERT,

## SHEEP AND WOOL.

Our Amerian mantestas the present ime Show an unquesionable perecterace tor max ton under rather than over the age of on.
year. There is an extensive demand fore spring lamb in all the large cities of the con. tinent, and at prices which will repay the producers who do their work in an intelligent way. But it would be possible to over do this trade, that is to say, it would be pos sible to over-produce in this line, as spring lamb is a luxury rather than a staple article of food for the masses. Such over-production is not likely to come very soon, how ever, and this fact is to be bornein mind by farmers who have the facilities for producing this class of meat. The masses call for an other class of mutton. They want lamb from say six to twelve months old, for the reason, first, that it is cheaper than spring lamb, and second, that it is more tender and juicy than the meat of aged wethers, for which the retailers ask as high a price. It follows then that the great majority of those who furnish mutton for the market should try and dispose of all save breeding stock before or about the time they reach the age of one year.
"Don't sell the shtep" is the advice now given on every hand by thoughtful thinker and writers. But, says Colman's Rural
World, why not? Is any one going to be harmed by the killing that is going on now? Is it not a fact that the stuff going to market is not worth keeping except for the plains and the range and there only to make three or four pounds of wool a year and one lamb to every two ewes? The world is too old for that kind of business, and land in the United States is worth too much to warrant or justify it. Sell the sheep then that do thus by you, and do without until you can get that which will be a source of profit and a pleasure as well. It has been our duty for years to point readers of the Rural World to the higher point, to the top indeed; and it is there we would put them with sheep. Let the "bushmen" of Africa raise such stuff, and the otherwise unused and waste lands of Australia feed them; here the herdsman, the flockmaster, the farmer nor the butcher have use for unprofitable and unmarketable stock, and therefore do we say sell them
The editor of Colman's Rural World thinks that the kind of sheep heretofore kept by the wool growers of the plains where individual flocks have run all the way from twenty thousand to more than a hundred thousand head are fast passing into history. The pasture lands of the United States, worthy of the name, are rapidly getting into farmers' hands and out of the reach of the grass grabber and free ranger; and the farms of America must have sheep that are capable of producing seven to ten pounds of wool a year in fleeces where they heretofore produced but three or at the outside four, and a meat carcass which will more than pay the freight when shipped to the stock yards as well. It is better sheep we need, and better that we must have, or quit. The only sheep that it will pay to breed and hold together in large flocks, is the Merino; and we predict that when the men who are now stampeding their flocks to the stock yards and the bone pile get through, they will want to stock up again and with the best they can get. Of this there needs be no more doubt than there is question that the same thing has been done time and again in the past. In the Shropshire, the Southdown, Oxford, Dorset, Hampshire, Cotswold, etc., is abundant choice for the farms and farmers everywhere, and there are but few breeders and import ers who will this year carry a surplus o stock over the winter. Sheep, good sheep will presently command a higher legitimate value than within the past quarter of a cen tury, but not fancy prices.

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Strorgest of the Regular Life Insurence Companies, WOULD YOU NOT CONSIDER THE MATTER?
Yon could give your family an estite of \$10,000 for the same money you are now paying to secure $\$ 5000$, would you not consider
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Louis and San Francisco Railways to the live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, making the early morning markets in each city. Our stock pens are the most, improved and funnished with all con-
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hours in such where
nitities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is fur12 hours in such quanties as shicpersthe Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can
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#### Abstract

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The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop,
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But why pay even this low price when you can get the entire outfit free by sending TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

## SWINE.

Regular feeding of all the stock is one of the important things in careful and profitable management. The hog will tell you plainly if you have passed his dinner hour, but some of the other antmals, which make less fuss, perhaps, notice the neglect just a much.

There is not much question but that spring pigs make the cheapest pork, but fall pigs are the best for breeders, if you must use pigs less than one year old for that purpose, and it is well to remember that when a pig is a good breeder for one year he will proba bly be just as good for five or six years more The moral of this is that when you have good one-keep it.
If you have a half dozen good breeding sows, and are in the business of hog raisin to stay, you should also keep a boar, and a good one. The time and trouble of borrow ing cost about as much as the expense of keeping him, and it is not often that the best ones can be borrowed.

The conditions for the profitable winter feeding of hogs are these: Clean, dry, warm quarters, protected from wind and draughts; as much wholesome feed-if grain, preferably ground fine-as they will eat clean three times a day, and free access to a mixture of salt and ashes; and even if you can supply all these conditions, we think it is still better to feed them off before very cold weather comes. This matter of using grain for fuel, and that is what cold weather feeding amounts to, does not often pay.
The hog crop is quickly made, therefore usually profitable. They can be made ready for the market, says a writer, in a short time, and they are a class of stock that is desirable to keep on the farm. They can be made ready for market in so short a time that they are a desirable class of stock when quick results are needed. Of course it is necessary, in order to secure the best results, to have a good breed, and then, give then good treatment. If this is done a quick increase and a reasonably quick return will be secured. But the very fact that with good management a rapid increase can be made ready for market inside of nine months, in creases the risk of depending too much upo them. Under certain special conditions i may pay the farmer to make something of specialty of hogs to the exclusion of othe kinds of stock. Generally the better plan is to keep only such a number as will pro portion well with the other stock. Have a sufficient number of sows, and mate them so as to have two geod litters of pigs a year, so that when one lot is marketed another will be growing to take their place. Pigs eat such a variety of food that they are economi cal stork to keep to certain extent, as the consume much that would otherwise go to waste. But of course this can only be done to a certain extent, so that after a certain number is kept the cost is considerably in creased. On the farm at least thers is nearly always a decreased risk in diversity of in erest. If a variety of crops are grown an several kinds of stock are kept there is much less risk of entire failure than when depend ence is placed upon one or two items or farm production.

In growing a crop it is well to figure tha about one-third of your product will depen unon the soil, one-third upon the seed, and the rest upon the care and cultivation given, but if any one of these falls short of what it should be, more than its own proportion of the crop is apt to be lost. Each one the conditions must be at its best in order to get the full benefit of having the others at their best.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

## POULTRY.

Nest boxes should be so constructed as exclude the light. The hens are quieter reeding. They will not need anything twenty-four hours after leaving the shell.
Grains are valuable for poultry food in the fllowing order: wheat, barley, buckwheat corn, oats, rye. Some people get this pretty nearly reversed in feeding.
If you feed corn at all to the fowls, feed it on the cob. It will only give them the needed exercise if they have to shell it, and will prevent them from gorging themselves s rapidly.
A little money can hardly be used to a be er advantage anywhere than in starting mall flock of good fowls. But there are no many people wise enough to use a large sum in the same way
It has been a slow process, but we believ that most farmers have decided that fowls do pay. Now they should get better fowls an earn that they may pay mnch better sill. The by-product of the poultry yard-the manure-furnishes a good special fertilizer for the garden. The best way to use it is to mix with an equal part of dry earth, mak all very fine, and apply in the hill.
There is at least one item of farm uction wherein consumption is increasin much faster than the production. We mean eggs. You can go into the poultry business market.
Give fresh meat and cut butcher's bone o your laying hens now, if yon want to get plenty of eggs. At this season, when eggs begin to appreciate in value, it will pay to ake extra pains to keep the hens at work There is a good machine on the market now old at a slight cost, which will cut har green boaes small enough to be eaten by the owls. This sort of food is what makes the ggs. Do not feed too much corn just be cause it is handy, but buy, instead, wheat oats, and bran if you have not alrea ly plenty of them. It will pay better than to keep th hens to a single grain. Corn is good as pa of the ration, but do not keep them to it all the time:
Practice economy in the care of the fowls this winter. Two ways in which you may do this will be by having a flo or which wil not gather nor hold moisture and large windows on the sunny side of the houses. This atter will make the place warm and dry, on cold days. This means good healt for the fowls and consequently more eggs.
Some poultrymen are of the opinion that oosts are unnecessary. One on this sub ject says: Birds are prompted to go on the prese more because of the instinct of self reservation than for comfort, and while on the roosts they are subject to cold draughts In all cases where the roosts were discarde and the birds compelled to sit on straw on the floor, they have been comparatively fre
from disease, and no cases of lameness $0 c$ curred. It is an experiment worth trying during the coming winter
Autumn leaves are useful in the poultry house for winter. Store away a good supply of them as early as you can. Use them to bsorb the moisture and to keep the feet of he fowls from the cold floor. 'They als elp to increase the supply of fertilize
Do not be tempted into thinking there much profit from fall chickens. . This is delusion and a snare for the ordinary poul ry grower.

## Wanted to Pasture: ture or take catule to pasture. Address MARK HUSELBY,



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Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago
any texiss are sot alfare oin tir fact that


Was the first raltroad to cross the border of Texas (from any drirection and and push1 nteo the
Interlor and on todecp water on the Nextcan Gulf; but such was the case and tit 1s a fact
that the KATY is the tirsto get out of the old ruts and lmprove its faclitites for handiling passengers and freight. As the early set,
fers moved rom old log cabins to the more
vomfortable modernt:ed houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

Another adrance is the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY The above Eixpress Company covers innes THE KATY REAMES THE KATY REACHES from Hannibal, north if it. Louls and Kansas
City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tlde
water, over itsown ralls, and passos through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco,
Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainsvillo, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galvesten, ts patrons unequallod by uny other south ts patrons unequal
western LIne ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL
 Missouri, Kansas \& Texas R'y
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nection is made in Inlon vepots for all FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS For further tintromough TRAINS,
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the South, is reached only via the Weathertord, the South, is reached only via the Weatherford,
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For further particulars, address. W . FORBESS,
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Daily Except Sunday.
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The Kentucky Stock Farm, devoted to fine horses, horse raising, breeding, etc., and the acknowledged leader and best authority on that class of live stock, the subscription price of which is $\$ 2$ will be furnished in connection with the fournal for the price of the fomer.

## TEXAS LIVE ST0CK AND FARI JOURNAL.

## TFXAS

Live Stock and fam Jounal.

## PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The Stock Journal Publishing Co., 407 Main Street, Opposite Hotel Pickwick FORT WORTH.
texas.

## SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.OO A YEAR.

Fatered at the Postoffice, Fort Worth, Texas
THE FORT WORTH PACKERY.
All the people and all the papers have been for some time telling that the Fort Worth packery would be opened not later than the latter part of the present month. While everyone hopes the good newn is correct, still many doubt the report. So many prom'ses about this institution have been made the public through the press and otherwise that now it is regarded as a huge jest; so many dat s have bren set on which the grand opening was to be made, that to state that the packery was to be opened at such a tixe caused a $\varepsilon$ mile.
However, the people at the head of the movement have been expected in the city for several days. Those in a position to know claim that the institution will be sunning in full blat soon. Some say one week, otbers two and still
others set the time indefini:ely, but all agree that it shall be in operation l efues 1894.

## Among the many opinions expressed

 are heard both good and bad. Some doubt it in toto; others say it may; some say it's a "sure go," but one and all express the hope that il's a fact and agree that such an occurrence will be of untold benefit to all.The Journal cann t say when the packing house will be in the m .rket for stock; nei her can it say that it ever will be, but indications certainly point to the opening of the institution and if the management have made satisfact ry financial arrangements all that stands in the way of operating the plant is to oil up the machinery and turn on steam. Texas will furnish the stuff to kill.

## FEEDING HOGS.

Now that the opening of the Forl Worth Packery is said to be an assurt dact, our stock raisers and farmers must pay more attention to the hog. More hogs and better hogs should be raised in Texas, whether we have a packery at home on not, because they are the quickest of all classes of live stock to mature and because they are profit earners. Upon the question of feeding hogs, T. D. Beck, in Colman's Rural World, has the following to say, and it may be of value to Texas hog men:
"Any one can raise hogs," was the actions, yet believe that the I ig is not deserving of Christian treatment, but it is not to these that I propose to wri e; they never read a farm, paper, don't believe in "bo $k$ farmin'", snd all advice given them is a waste of time and space. We have learned-many of us-that it requires as much skill, science -if you as it does to conduct any other operation upon the farm. At this time we propose to confine our attention to the subject of foods and feeding.

Those who live in the gieat corn belt endeavor to make corn take the place of all other grains, and irrespective of price they market all their wheat, barley and oats, when at least a portion should have been reserved to mix with the corn to feed the pigs. Corn is a
handy food to feed, and when fat is superior to it. But it makes our fa hogs too fat, not enough lean meat in proportion to the ol $y$ fat. The meat thns produced is too sir, g for any but hose having as strong stomarhs ay have the pigs themselves. Donbtless you
have fiequently notice 1 the fact that have fiequently notice the fact that from the United Sta'es in the markets lean meat han has ours and the fat not so rank and unfalatab'e. Why is this? They br.ed and f ed the same breeds that ne do. It must be thtir
manner of feeding them that makes the difference ineding them that makes the two years l've betn a reader of the leading agricultural papers of Canada and takes higher rank abroand than f a pork Thei sis nut a corn Miscissippi valty Cor is too high priced, and necessity forcts them to fiod a s bstitute and that substitute is barley and p a meal. Upon thiヶ igs grow rapidly and fatten nicely, mak ng wellflavo ed and toothsome $m$ at. Both of these, barley and ve s, can te grown uith much less lator than can corn, and where koil and cl mate are suitable they will yield as many bushels per acre as we gtt of corn. Before the adterred many from it ealtivations delerred many from its cultivation, but harvesting ly machinıry. Were we to feed our fattenig pigs with equal paris
of barley, pea and corn meal mixed the product of cur tig pens wo uld be appre ciated more hig ily than it now is, and our hogs would contiaue in better
health, cholera (I believe) would behealth, cholera (I believe) would become a thing of the past and each pig
feeder would reap a lang $r$ harvest of protit than he now docs.
In seasons like the pr, sent, when
wheat is low in price wheadis ow in price and hogs corre-
spondingly h gh, the wheat farmer can spondingly h gh, the wheat farmer can
secure a much better price for his whe if he',l feed it to his price. If he will mix one part each of wheat and corn to two parts oats, and gii d this mixture, fo d than if cither we and much better for it has been poven that all kiuds of stock improve much faster when fed a
variety of food. Where possib!e, and xe do not feed too large a herd, I prefer making all food fed into a rich slop, but that should result from spoll the good food by leaving it in soak too long, until it sours. sour, furmented slop will not make good toothsome and whol some meat, neither will pigs improve as fast, nor remain as healthy as they will when given nothing but sound (sour slop is rotten slop) and sweet food. We don't fied, as a rule, near eaough oats to cur pigs. As a bone and muscle food I don't think oats has an equal, and from the ime that young pigs can be induced to eat until ready to enter
the feeding pen they should be fed some every day. Af er they have entered the tinued, tlesh and fat is now your pime obj. c, you've already built up the nece ssary bone and muscle to carry al
the fat you can put on them and they should be fed exclusively, a most, upon the rich r grains.

## Cattle for Fall and Winter

The continued disturbed condition of the industries, with so many factory people idle, are still having their influence on the cattle markets. If business was normal, the in dustries running full and everybody employed we would have larger consumption and better prices for beef. One of our Nebraska exchanges at the Omaha center of the cattle

## rade says:

"Diligent enquiry has been made from attle raisers, feeders and shippers from all parts of the great cattle producing sections who have been met at the live stock exchange in this city; conservative commission men have also been interviewed in this connection. From the total of these enquiries we believe the remaining months of this
year, and well up into 1894 , points to higher prices for fat, corn-fed cattle. Our reasons are plain. Money is close, many heavy feeders have been relying on borrowed capital, the panicky conditions compelled the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.--Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

calling in of all out-standing loans, feeders have been unable to get money with which to carry on their operations, and although corn is plenty and comparatively cheap, a great porportion of the cattle, that otherwise would have gone on feed for the fal and winter, have either been marketed in
half-fat condition or been turned on grass to go over another year. Furthermore, a grea many farmers who have been feeders on imited scale, have been compelled to realiz on their cattle that would have been fed until late in the fall and winter before marketing. The above conditions, we find, are prevalent throughout the great cattle-feed ing states, and from them the most reasonable conclusion is that good fed cattle are going to be scarce for some months and correspondingly high prices may be looked for.
On the other hand, while we look for higher prices for fat cattle we do not see anything in conditions that point to any material recovery in values for the cheaper grades of beef material. There are plenty of immamoney market will compel their being brought forward, and the same influenc that forces them on the market will compel the consumer of cheap beef to buy cheap or

IRRIGATION IN TEXAS
Irrigated lands in Texas, with the ex ception those in the Rio Grande valley near El Paso, are compartively unkuown. Why this state of affairs should exist and why so much good land should be allowed to be waste land, or at least fit only for gazing purposes, is a mystery that is now attracting not a little attention. Many streams in the state afford $\mathrm{am}_{\mathrm{F}}$ le facilities for irrigating vast acres of land that heretofore could not be culivated because of the uncer ainty of the seasons.
The reclamation of so much land in parts of California, Arizona, New Mexico and other states ard territories has given rise to the question of supplying the want of seasons $t$ ) the lands of Texas through artificial means, and already the spell is working. The Port Lavacea has the following interesting article on this question in its last issue:
Mr. J. S. Taylor of Los Angeles, has been spending some days at Port Lavaca. He
came down on a pleasure and prospecting came down on a pleasure and prospecting
trip and has been making a close inspection of soil and climatic advantages of this region. He is an extensive owner of ranch property but makes a business of conducting irrigation enterprises in the arid regions
and is well informed on the subject of what and is well informed on the subject of what
can be done with the dry counties west of can be done with the dry
In discussing the matter Mr. Taylor expressed the belief that the rain fall in that region is sufficient as the experience of years
will show. There is sufficient water to make crops a certainty each year and the only problem that confronts the people is to prevent it from rushing to the gulf and retain and distributed over the cultivated districts. The Nueces could be tapped in the territory above San Antonio and being a bold river
wbuld supply enough water to make vast areas agriculturally safe. By continuing the work down the river and along the more prominent tributary streams counties
like Dimmitt, La Salle, McMullen, L.iveoak,

San Patracio and Nueces would be reclaimed and made capable of supporting a heavy farming and fruit growing population. The
fertility in the soil in the counties he did not believe could be doubs water was the only problem. The develo ment of the irrigation enterprises would als have a tendency to increase the rain fall and make the seasons more regular. Mr. Tay lor further stated what had been done to reclaim the vast region of Southern California and looked upon the permanent reclamation
of the region alluded to as highly practical of the region alluded to as highly practical
and within the bonds of immediate financial and within the bonds of immediate financial
possibility. The project would mean much possibility. The project would mean much
more for that section than deep water and would ultimately lead to deep water as a natural consequence. He said that connecting at a point below name could be utilized to reclaim the dry places of Karnes, Bee, Goliad and Refugio counties. In speaking about the fall necessaty he sald there should be about $21 / 2$ feet
to the mile as they have discovered in the arid regions of Arizona and Southern (alifornia where the best engineering talent of carried on with a magnitude that involves the expenditure of millions of money. The people out there find that irrigation has paid
ten ten fold and now no channel of enterprise
can command more ready capital. It will be the same, he felt satisfied, in the dryer counties of Southwest Texas when the advantages are made clear. Mr. Taylor expressed surprise at the vast scopes of fertile
land in southern and southwest Texas and predicts a grand future for the region. He has also given much attention to the artesian
well enterprises now under way in Calhoun county. He also stated that in many places pumping engines are located along the bank
of streams at a cost of less than a thousand dollars and capable of watering a mile quare of territory sufficient to make crops.

## New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live
Stock Commission Merchant, Stock' Land-
ing ing. 1

New Orleins, la., Oct. 30
There has been a large run of all classes of catt'e for several days. The market closed in an unsettled cosdition. Quota ions for the bettergrades are weak, and value are lower and with a
tendency to further decline on poor to tendency to further decline on poor to medium tock. Nogs dull and netik. Sh ep not wanted. Quotations aie unreliable.




 SHEEP.
Good fat sheep each
Common to fair each $\qquad$ 225 to 250
125 to 200
The windmill serves many purposes, and after a man once has one on his faum he ever after wonders how he managed to get along without it. It will raise water for stock, grind and chop the feed and irrigate the garden. The e are few farms where they will not well repay their cost.

MARKET REPORT.

## BY WIRE

Chicago Live Stock.
U. S. Yards, Chicago, I
ecial to the Journal Monday's receipts of live stock at this ags, were as follows: Cattle, 18,000; hogs, 26,000 , and sheep 14,000 . As compared with the receipts for the same day last
week there was no change in cattle, 6000 gain week there was no change in cattle, 6000 gain
in hogs and 80 o decrease in sheep. The supply of cattle included a large share o common to pretty good native and fewer range cattle than:were expected. The qual ity was comparatively poor. At least there were very few really choice fat natives here The most desirable kinds ruled about steady while the general market was very slow, and the lower and medium to so-called good grades sold unevenly lower. The large sup ply of medium to good western range cattle made the market for ordinary natives unsat isfactory. Opinions varied but the majority agreed that good cattle ruled steady and others unevenly weaker, the close being about 10 c lower. There were about 300 Texas cattle here against 6000 a week ago. The market was generally steady. The same kind of cattle sold at practically the same prices as were current at the close o last week. The best $1468-\mathrm{lb}$ cattle sold a $\$ 5.65$; fed Texans, $943 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 3.90$. The hog market was fairly active and higher the early business being 5@ioc higher, bu went lower later. Mixed sold at $\$ 6.10 @$ 6.55 ; bulk at $\$ 6.25 @ 6.40$; heavy, $\$ 5.95$ @ 6.55. Sales of poor to fancy lights were \$5.95@6.50. or 5c higher than Satuaday There was n good healthy feeling in the sheep market for anything that was desira ble. Good sheep and lambs, whethe westerns or natives, sold at a little stronge prices. Native sheep sold largely at $\$ 2.75$ @ 3.5c, with inferiorkinds at\$1.25@2. Ewc sold at $\$ 2.50 @ 3$. (a)3.30; lambs, \$2.50@4.60.

Tuesday's receipts were 7000 cattle, 19,000 hogs and $14, \mathbf{c o o}$ sheep. There was little change in the beef cattle market. Thick, fat native steers were scarce. Texas and western cattle were about steady. There wer 2500 Texans here, and prices about the same as Monday. Good cows and heifers sold airly well. Hogs were lower than on receeding day and sheep were steady
Wednesday there were 17,000 cattle,
o hogs and 12, , 00 sheep. Gocd to ch native cattle were in active demand and the market strong. Natives, $\$ 4 @ 5.8 \mathrm{o}$, sale principally at \$1.75@2.75


EVVANS-SNIDER-BUEL CO. ${ }^{3}$
Live Stock Commission Agents

 National stock yaris, st. Clair County, ill. union stock yaris, chicago, ill. zansas city stock yards, Kansas City, Mo

WM. HUNTER, General Agent, Fort Worth, Texas P. 0. BCX 140 .

## C. L. SHAmpocx \& CO.

## LiveStock Commission Merchants

National Stock Yards, ill.; Union Stock Yards, Chicago, III. Kansas City Stock Yards

| If You | PASTURE FOR YOUR CATTLE, |
| :--- | :---: |
| Want | FEED FOR YOUR CATTLE, |
|  | FREIGHT CHARCES ADVANCED, | WE Furnish IT.

Siegel, Welch \& Clawson, Live Stock Commission Coi,
${ }_{\text {Sock }}^{\text {Knnan }}$ 6.35 , and the top was $\$ 6.3$; the highest price up to 10 oclock was $\$ 6.20$, and the
bulk of hogs sold at $\$ 6 @ 6.10$, some good hogs could be selected from such loads as sold at \$.8@6.10, but the average was in ferior and they did not represent the quality which should be expected to command prices for standard grades. The late ar-
rivals brought the top up to $\$ 6.25$ and the bulk at $\$ 6 @ 6.15$, the packing kinds sold at \$5@6.15 but no strictly butcher qualities of hogs were sold.
The sheep receipts were small and the quality medium. A few lambs sold at $\$ 3.75$,
otherwise nothing gool enough to sell above
$\$ 3.30$.
Cattle receipts Tuesday were 4,900 ; yaluets steady. Best $\$ 5.10$; Texas steady, closing lower; good to choice steers, $\$ 2.50 @ 3.25$. Four thousar,d hogs were here. The martet opened strong and closed lower. Top price, $\$ 6.35$; bulk, $\$ 6.15 @ 6.20$. The sheep market was slow. Receipts 2000 . Top price $\$ 3.60$.
Yesterday the receipts of cattle were 9300
Market quiet. Fair to choice native steers
heifers, $\$ 4 @ 5.25$ for steers; Texans, $\$ .5$ (a) 3.50; veal calves, $\$ 2 @ 5.85$. Little change
in hogs. Heavy sold as high as $\$ 6.20$ and in hogs. Heavy sold as high as $\$ \$ 6.20$ and From these figures was trading all along down to $\$ 5.75 @ 5.90$ for pocr and common tuff and from \$3@5.50 for culls. Close was quiet but strong.
Sheep sold at $\$ 3.25 @ 3.75$ for good to choice and \$1@3 for inferior grades.
The cattle market to-day was 100 higher Extra steers, \$5.65@5.90; number of trades around $\$ 5.50$, bulk sold above $\$ 5.25$. West erns steady, Texans firm, active demand for feeders. Hogs ioc higher. Fancy heavies, $\$ 6.45$. Sheep were firmer than on the day \$ @3.75; lambs, \$2.5c@4 8

## St. Lauis Live Stuck

pecial to the J urnal
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { St. Louis National Stock Yards, } \\ \text { Nov. } 2,1893 .\end{array}\right\}$
Monday's cattle market opened steady with 4348 head on the yards. The offerings of scuthern cattle amounted to 113 loads Quality only fair, but there were some good cows and steers. The highest price for
Texas steers was $\$ 3$.10 which was paid for a load weighing $1079 \cdot \mathrm{lbs}$. Bulk of sales a \$2.5.@3. Top cows, weighing ic6o-lb sold for $\$ 2.75$. Bulk of sales $\$ 1.90 @ 2.20$ The hog market was invariably quoted tronger, but fur the reason that most of the hogs were common and inferior, buyers who
$\$ 3.7$ @ 9.25 ; ordinary to medium Texas and Indians \$2,40@3. Texas calves lower o receipts of thirty carloads. Nearly all yes terday's receipts medium Texans and In dians. Receipts of hogs 3700, 10 cent ligh. Heavy $\$ 6 @ 6.25$, mixed $\$ 5.70 @ 6.20$ light $\$ 5.80 @ 6.15$. Receipts
market slow; top price $\$ 3.85$
To-day we had 4000 cattle, and the mar ket was generally 10 cents higher. Fair to good native steers sold at from $\$ 3 \times 5$; fair to pretty good Texans, $\$ 2.40$ @ 3.10 . Of hogs 5200 were received. Market was also 10 cents higher. Top price $\$ 6.20$, with
bulk of sales at about $\$ 6.15$. Sheep wer slow, steady and unchanged.

## Kansas City Live Ctock.

Special to the Journal
Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo Receipts for the first four days of the were as follows: Monday--Cattle, hogs, 1516 ; sheep, 1063 . Tuesday-Cattle 8209 ; hogs, 5 I 4 I ; sheep, 28 I . Wednesday --Gattle, 13,000 , hogs, 52 coo ; sheep, $1 ; 00$ To-day-Cattle, 9200; hogs, 40 co; sheep, 2700 There was a liberal supply of range cattle Monday. Texas cattle were mire active
than Saturday. About 100 cars went to the Texas division. The proportion of cow was less than Thursday, Friday and Satur day, but was good. Buyers began work at a seasonable hour and trade showed mor life on killing and canning stuff than the las of last week. There was little to note in the way of changed prices, most dealers quoting them steady with Saturday. Top Texans brought $\$ 3$, and from that figure ranged down to $\$ 2.10$. Cows, $\$ 1.0 \mathfrak{a} 200$ The hog market was higher, but closed dul and weak. The bulk of sales was at $\$ 5.05 @$ $6.121 / 2$, ngainst $\$ 6.00 @ 6.05$ Saturday. The top was 10c higher at $\$ 5.20$. The sheep market was steady
Tuesday's prices for natives were gener ally steady. The market was fairly active on Texans, with strong prices, most of the business done at a rise of $5 \hat{\infty} 10 c$. The sup ply of hogs was small for Tuesday. Prices were about ioc lower than Monday. The sheep market was unchanged
Pest cattle were steady yesterday; others slow. Texas and shipping steers $\$ \mathrm{l} .85$ ( $)$ 2.15. Texas and native cows, 1.00(A)2.00 butchers', stockers and feeders, \$1.65 With 5200 hogs the hog market opened 10 © 15 c lower and closed strong; bulk, $\$ 5.75$ @ 5.80 ; heavy packing and mixed, $\$ 5.8$ o(a) 5.95 ; lights, yorkers and pigs, $\$ 5.50 @ 5.90$ The sheep market was slow and steady.
Best cattle were firm to day and others low. Texas steers, $\$ 2.20 @ 3.25$; shipping steers, $\$ 4.10 @ 5 \cdot 15$; Texas and native cows,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Capital, $\$ 50,000$. Capital Represented, $\$ 100,000$ We Do a Strictly Commission Business

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,
$\qquad$ as well as sell for full market value.
\$1. o @ 3.20; butchers, $\$ 3.40 @ 4.15$; stocker and feeders, \$2.10@3. o. The hog marke opened $5 @ 15 \mathrm{c}$ higher, and closed weak. Bulk, \$5.90@5.00; heavy packing and mixed \$5.15@6.05; light yorkers and pigs, \$5.60@

## Dallas Live Atock Riport.

## Dallas, Tex Nuvimbe

Sales of live stock for the pist week a Carter's stock vards:
D. M. Mufford of Limestor e county 54 choice fat cows, $849 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 175 @ 2$; F Kettle, Dallas county, 29 cows, 746 , bs $\$ 1.60$; L. M. B ickley, El is er un y. 28 cows, 684 lb s, $\$ 1.5^{\prime}$; R. H. Niller, Tar rant county, 21 cows, 754 bs, $\$ 1.85$ sime party, $11 \mathrm{v}+\mathrm{H}$ calv $\mathrm{s}, 262 \mathrm{lb}, \$ 3$ G. B. Latz, S. Fs, 58 cons, 724, lbs \$1.50@1.75; E. S. Daugher y, Cullin connty, 19 cow ${ }^{\text {s }} 870 \mathrm{bs}, \$ 2 ; 8$ tme psity, 3 milch eswe, $\$ 3{ }^{5}$ per head; F. L. Murry Denton county, 14 c$) \mathrm{ws}, 730 \mathrm{Ifs}, \$ 1.40$ same party, 5 bu'ls, $1060 \mathrm{ib}, \$ 1.25$; G M. Kirby, Dailas cou ity, 4 milch en ws $\$ 32.50$ pir head; J. C. Ewell, Eralh county, 36 cows add htifers, 710 !bs, $\$ 1.50 @ 1.75$; same । ar y, 3 bul's, 870 lbs $\$ 1.25$ and 9 (alve : $\$ 2.25 @ 2.75 ; \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Mel}$ on, Dent $n$ county, 29 ve.al c luis, 207 lbs, $\$ 2.50 @ 350$; san e p riv, 14 ihoice fat cons, 920 b, \$2; M. F. II $u_{2} h^{i}, D_{d} 1$ as countr, 32 choce enn-fed higs, 264 lbs, \$p; B. P. Fly, Collin cousty, 19 choice 1 o gs, $208 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 575$; J. K. E1 intt, Elli* connty, 47 choice hos ${ }_{3}, 231 \mathrm{lbs}$ $\$ 5.75$; L. B Sims, Dallat c unty, 2 higa, $3 \mathrm{J2} \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 5.60 ; \mathrm{O}$. Li. Wi liams VanZandt county, 59 hogs, 2181 bs \$5.:0 @5.75; C. H. Haldman, Palo Pint, copnty, 105 stock hogs, $\$ 5.50$ (a) 4 ; S. Putty, 59 st ck h. g , \$5.7.; M. G. Hines Wi-e c unty, 127 cho ce mu tons, 106 It,s, \$3.5J; J. E. Eiliott, El is cuunty, 192 mutions, 83 ibs $\$ 2.50$; D. F. H pe, D f fau, 78 she ep, $79 \mathrm{lbs}, \$ 2.50$; G. H. Glenn, Dalla county, 36 goa's, $64 \mathrm{lbs}, 92 ; \mathrm{R}$ S. Freeman, Da las c sunty, 6 bull, 920 lbs, $\$ 1.25$; sane party, 13 y ar ing+, $\$ 7$ veal calies, 291 lus, $\$ 225$.

MIRKET QUotations
Reported by Carter's et ck yar le: Choice grass steers. Choice fat eows. Yearlings.
Choice veal calves.
ommon to fair calves
Bulls
Ctags.
Colce
Cnolce higg
Common to
Stock hogs ............
Cholce muton sheep
Goats.
ch cows, each
The market $h$ is lieen orer supplied with all clas es of poor stock, but good. fat st ck liave been very scarce and Hog are adv, $n$ iny slowly. Stock hogs Hog.anu to be v ry scarce. Veal calves low. Choice, fat muituns are in good demand.

## AGRICULTURAL.

eed selection is becoming recognized ne of the essential things upon which base our hopes of better ciops. If yo
have not fallen in line with this idea yet, w have not fallen in line with this ide
advise you to look into it forthwith.
There is one valuable result, from ferment ing/manure before using it which is sometimes overlooked. This is that the moisture and seeds, and prevent the manure from foulin the land, as it so often does when hauled out fresh. . an be done now. The spring is always busy season, and you will be in a hurry to get crops in and do the things that must be done to make the year's work go smoothly work now.
value of having the soil well prepared before planting. In many places excessive rains prevented proper subsequent cultivation, and
then the drought came. Crops on land that had been well fitted withstood these disa ters fairly well, while others suffered.
Did you ever see a railway company epair their roads? And yet they have methods as an example in building our oads?
rain may be good many ways in whic commonest of these is by heating, becaus of the moisture when in bulk. Another Better test all seed before using, and so be ure you are on the safe side

plenty of food on hand for the mind ans well as or lie body. Begin now and look up kee, the boys in mind while son are doing good practical works upon the dilifirent tranchese of agriculurre. These will prove both interesting and instructive, and maybe you. Any of your agricultural newspapers will be glad to help you with suggestions as

There seems to have been less advance made in economical methods of securing and saving, the corn and fodder crop among farmers in general than in almost any other matter connected with our agriculture. Much machinery and many appliances have been invented and brought into use to har and hay crops, until it almost seems that no further improvement in these lines could be made, but as to the corn crop, one of the most valuable of them all, there has been system of backbreaking, slow, hand work still obtains, even to the abominable prac tice of cornhusking in the shock, and half in the dark ages of our agriculture.

## CANCER :-: INSIITUTE.

JOHN S. BERRY, M. D., Medical Director THE "BALMY COLUMBTAN OIL REMEDY" The Magic W . nder of the Age i r the Treatment if Cancer

## cers, Sore Eyes and alt Female complaints. Applied to parts affected they work as if by magic nost obstinat Tumors and malignant growth yield to their penetrating and absorbing powers. A stroying the malignancy, these delightful Balmyooils sooth refresh, heal and restore the sick to heal

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E. MONT REILY, Sec , \& Mgr. Fort Worth, Tex


## ? <br> THE BEST COUNTY.

the one offering the most induce MENTS TO HOME SEEKERS Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma or Indian Teiilitory,

vote to boe e elosed
december 25th, 1893.
THE VOTING IS FREE,
nd you are invited to cast as many
votes as you like. The winIng County will recelse A GRaND PRIZE has an oppo PRESENT FOR HIMSELF.

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Send for free sample coples of Texas Farn AND RANCII and voting blanks, and ald your
County to get a blg immigration in the spring, Each new comer enhances tha value spring. Each new-
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## DAIRY

matter how rich or how much is given, can
he silo is the proper thing to help us out in
nilch cows is steadily increasing, and their ence of those who have tried them. The re ofing made to dry the grains, and thus ge them in better shape for handling and ship ping, and so procure for them a wider marThe definition of a gool cow is very sim

It is a cow that will give 250 ruds of butter a year, or 5000 to 6000 pounds of milk. This, with no bad habits, good constitution and good blood, that you may be warranted in using her for one can reasonably desire. We think suc a one is a goood cow.-Rural Life.
We have made some improvement in thi matter, but there are yet some among us who do not realize the value of succulent food for our cows in the winter season. In the sum uice to make the milk flow easily and in large quantities. Exclusive dry feed, no
good dairy burn is an essential for every farm where cows are kept at all with a vie t is a matter of economy to have such a at the out set of your undertaking. It need hot he expensive, as a few hundred dollar will build a barn ample for say thirty cow er mit ot cost at the most over $\$ 0$, provided yo build for economy and comfort rather than or show. It will often be economical, both in the first construction and in the future use large barn. It should be 32 feet wide, an hus have room for two rows of cows, with wide passage way between. Have the walls
double and lined up with cheap matched double and hed up with cheap matched plenty of windows, so that it will be ligh and dry out easily. A damp, dalk barn studding will be heavy enough. It would added warmth. With such a barn you can make winter dairying profitable.

## STOCK FARMING

The selection of the best materials is an excellent beginning for good feeding, but that alone does not go very far. The quantity of food to be given, the mixture, and the time at which to supply it, are almost equally important. Haphazard work in money for good feed and losing by the operation.
Animals kept for breeding are frequently kept too fat. This is especially so with the males, and particularly if they are used at all for show purposes. One reason for this is perhaps because they are kept in closer confinement than other stock, and so lay on fat more rapidly. Give them exercise, and you counteract this.

Grain farmers ank coton faners, and all others who ha: been depending mainly upon a single crop, are coming to $a$ better understanding in regard to stock, and find ing that it is a necessary rajunct of agriculture. Any man who attempts tem of agriculture. Any man who att of stock of some sort generally finds himself running behind in a very few years.
Double the value of your straw by feed ing it in combination with oil meal. This greatly increases its actual nourishing prop erties. Fodder and hay may also be made
to produce more beneficial results by the addition of a little oil meal forits enrichment. It will also increase the appetite and improve the health and vigor of all classes of Never use a grade animal for breeding however good its appearance may be
Whatever of merit, style or quality he may have comes to him from some thoroughbre ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his fine qualities to his progeny, to any deree worth figuring on. The improvemen has ended with himself. The grade i bound to breed your herd down instead of

Live stock raising improves the soil an ncreases the production of good crops o grain and grass, and these crops are much more profitably marketed through the very medlum which has helped you to produce them than if sold direct in their own original form. Beside this, the profit in feeding stays at home, instead of going into some other man's pocket
Keep a record of every animal which bred upon the farm. After a time such records become invaluable. The date of breeding being known, ensures better atten ion to the animal, and even if you hav only grades, but are grading up, the ped gree becomes important with each purebre cross. This is a matter which does not re quire much trouble, and for
perbaps, is often neglected.
It will be ascertained by any who will in vestigate that the men who have succeeded best on the farm have combined stock grow ing with the production of grains and grasses. The farmer who undertakes to make a living and lay up money by raising and selling grain, may, while his land is fresh and strong and prices good, make a considerab'e amount of money. But the time will come when his yields will dimin ish and he will gradually find it harder to accumulate.

## Sorghum vs. Lif $\mathbf{t}_{t} \mid f \mathrm{fa}$

Bulletin S of Arizona Station gives the result of feeding alfalfa and sorghum, sep arately and mixed. They regard alfalfa and sorghum as the two most profitable sources of cattle feed on irrigated lands in Arizona, Three lots of 7 native steers each were fed for $7 \mathbf{I}$ days, as follows: Lot $\mathbf{I}$, sorghum alone; lot 2, alfalfa alone; lot 3 , alfalfa and sorghum mixed. They were fed in separate fields, twice daily. The sorghum was a mixture of saccharine (or sweet) and non. saccharine varietiesi It was cut
when the seed was ripening, shocked in the fields, and fed whole. The amonnt of each
fool given was regulated by the appetites of the animals. During the trial the lot on sor ghum gained $294-5$ pounds, the lot on alfalta , 81.2 pounds, and the lot on the mixture of sorghum and alfalfa 62.5 pounds per head, showing a decided advantage from feeding the two foods together. Following this trial e three lots were all fed for a stcond the largest gain, 43 1-5 pounds per head, was made by the lot which had previously ceived sorghum and the next largest, 3 poulds, by the lot which had received a lone gave a much better result than sor ghum alone, but the combination of the two proved superior to either fed singly. This
is what might be expected, judging the two eeding stuffs from their chemicel composition. Sorghum-stalks, leaves and seed - i rich in carbonaceous or starchy matter, bu eficient in in nitrogeneous or muscle forn Cully says he prefers the large sweet Pro ies for stock feed. Cattle will eat the stalks of the sweet varieties nearly clean, but take the heads and leaves of the nonHe says when the two varieties are fed to gether, cattle eat the sweet first Sorghum
$\qquad$
Perhaps you have on the farm some poo field which does not often repay the cost of
cultivating it? Then figure the cost care fully before again putting in the plow, and have been doing. You would be more cersin of escaping loss, at least, if you should
seed it down and turn on good stock, and in time, by this means, you might bring up its condition to a point where it would really
pay to cultivate it. One trouble with us in this country is that we do not know how to manage small pieces of ground as well as we might. We are not used to the effort of making the most out of a little, as we have been so long large farms. Some of the European, and
lo cheap lands, and consequen even Chinese, immigrants who come to an they can give us points in this respect, on a small plot, which would mean slow tarvation to us. It is thorough cultivation which does it, and we might do well to tak some les sions from them.

## An Essay.

The following essay on
"A cow is a animal with four legs on the under side. She also has a tail; the tail longer than the legs, but it is not made to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail The cow is bigger than the calf, but not so
big as an elephant. The cow has big ear that wiggle on hinges; so does her tail. She is made so small that she can go into the arn when nobody is looking. Some cow hooked once. She tossed the dog that kille malt that lay in the house that Jack built
matried the rat, that eat th This was not my brother Jack. He did no build a house. Black cows give white calves so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to bu heir little girls dresses, which they put chalk in and water. Cows chew culs, an each finds it

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IT IS PURE, UNADULTERATED.AND FOR Rapid Cleansing Power has noequal. IT IS INVALUABLE IN KITCHEN \& LAUNDRY.

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Attorneys-at-I,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Deni-on. Pullman sleepers
between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Duuble daily trains ber between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Duuble daily trains between
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 to Memphis,
Southeast. SCHEDUエE.

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Twenty Five Cents COLUMBIA MAGAZINE


## PERSONAL MENTION.

Cattlemen, sheepmen, horsemen or any one else interested in live stock or agriculture, are requested to call at the Journal offices when in Fort Worth The Journal is always glad to
and make yourselves at home.

Joseph Miller, the big cattle feeder from Wichita, Kas., was here Tuesday.
C. A. Dalton, the well-known Palo Pinto county cattle man, was here Tuesday.
P. R. Clark of Comanche county spent a good part of the week in the city.
J. H. Whatley of Greenville, a wellknown cattle feeder, was in the city Tuesday.
D. D. Swearengen, the Quanah cattleman, was here Tuesday on business.
E. Fenlon of Leavenworth, Kansas, and manager for the Bronson Cattle conpany, near Midland, was here Tuesday.
J. W. Johnson of San Angelo was here Tuesday. He gives a very "dry" description of everything in his section.
A. Schuster of St. Joseph, Mo., who owns several large cattle ranches in Texas, was at the Pickwick hotel Tuesday.
Sid Moore of Comanche was here Tuesday and went out to Cresson to look after his steer cattle in pasture there.
Charles McFarland, the well-known Tarrant county feeder, took time to come into town Tuesday night:
J. T. Spears of Quanah, one of the leading Panhandle cattlemen, topped last week's St. Louis market for Texas with a load of 1063 -pound steers, which sold at $\$ 3.25$ -
J. K. Zimmerman, the Kansas City dealer, who is largely interested in Texas cattle and who is one of the most liberal buyers visiting the state, went up the Denver Tuesday. Major John W. Burgess of Fort Worth, Texas, and his son, John I. Burgess, were at the yards to-day on their way to Chicago and the east.-National Live Stock Reporter, Oct. 27th.
Jere J. Burnett came down from the Falls Monday afternoon and left for Chickasha that night. Jere now eats his turkey in the Territory; says Denton's birds of that kind are getting too thin for good chewing. T. P. Stevens, formerly one of West
Texas' big cowmen, was here the first of the week. Tom now resides in Dallas, Dallas county, Texas, and still deals in and talks cows, steers, etc.
Col. Charles Goodnight, the cattle king of the Panhandle, spent a part of the week in the cily. Col. Goodnight is watching with much interest the movement looking to the opening of the Fort Worth Packery and hopes to sse the establishment doing business shorily.
J. H. Kelly, the big (every way, even in avoirdupois) cattle feeder of Hunt county, cume in Monday night and went up the Dinver to look at some feeding steers. Mr.
Kelly and his brothers are among the most

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4 pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free nom Amimonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.
prominent feeders of the state, and when their cattle go on the market the little fellows have to get out of the way. They: re thoroughly practical men and know how to put the tallow on the beef. Barbee of the Cot-
ton Belt, on which road they live, says they feed their steers with the idea of making them just as fat and fine looking as they are themselves.
J. C. Johnson of Waxahachie, a well-todo and prosperous feeder of Ellis county,
was here Tuesday looking for some feeding bulls. McAnulty, Andrews \& Co. sent him off to the Angelo country and he'll doubtless get 'em.
Rom N. Graham, the wide-awake live stock broker, gave the Journal young man some valuable information Tuesday, but lack of space forbids its publication. Ask him about the mill-dam story and he'll tell you about it.
Col. Jonathan T. Nesbit, general live stock agent of the well-known Chicago and Alton, is expected in Fort Worth this week. The Colonel is always glad of an opportunity to visit Texas and Texas is always glad to welcome Col. Nesbit.
Major Samuel Hunt went to South Texas Tuesday night to look after his interests in that section of the state. The Major has retired from the railway business and now bids fair to become one of our most prominent
feeders. The Journal wishes him much success.
Mr. L. Zabel has moved his stock of sad. dles and harness from 103 to 314 Houston street. Mr. Zabel handles and manufactures first-class goods only and would be pleased to have you call and see him or write for atalogue and prices, befure purchasing elsewhere.
S. B. Burnett came down from the 6666 ranch Monday night and spent Tuesday in the live stock center. Burke can't stay away long at a time. Has to comee to
shake hands with the boys and hear the news. All his cattle are doing well and to show them only adds to the high standing of the 6666 herd as one of the very best in the country.
R. E. (Dich) McAnulty of this city of the firm of McAnulty, Andrews \& Co., returned Monday from a business trip to Cripple Creek and Crede, Col., where he and Tom Andrews are largely interested in mines. Mc says the mining interests in that country are in a fair way to recover from their re-
cent setback and the miners will shortly be in it again.
George Beggs, the R. Strahorn \& Co man, has removed his office to 409 Main street, opposite the Pickwick, in the room with the Bon-Ton cigar store. Mr. Beggs is not interested in the cigar business, however, though he displays guod taste in selecting his company, as well as his location.
William T. Way, the well-known traveling agent for the Evars-Snider-Buel company, reports the whole country in dire need of both rain and grass. Says that in some parts people have almost forgotten what grass looks like and would not kncw what it was if seen.
Col. James A. Wilson, the hustling livestock agent of the Chicago and Alton, came in Tuesday night from a trip and reports things dry everywhere. He thinks there will be more cattle fed at oil mills in Texas this winter than ever before. This belief is based on the fact that more mills will be in operation this winter and that other feed will not be so plentiful as heretofure. The Colonel whs seen at the Pickwick f r about five minutes Tuesday night, thus verifying the statement that he does frequent that popular hostelry.
George Simmons of Weatherford, waio in towne catte interesis in the territory, was the territory. George is a genuine, Texa raised boy and don't know anything else
much but the cow business. That he knows.
it is proven by his success in it, for while s'ill a young man he can count several heacof cattle, a few horses and has as many as twelve hogs. The steers he now has are, he says, better than the market, the hogs he'd like to sell, but they are very much like the steer - too good for the prices they'd bring. H. R. Martin, the Comanche county cattleman and banker, passed through Fort Worth Tuesday en route home from Strong City, Kas., where he went to ship out a lot of fat steers.
Col. William Hunter, general agent for the Evans-Snider-Buel company, says that reports from all sections of the state are to the effect that rain is badly needed; that grass is about played out and that considerable loss may be expected the coming winter from this cause alone and if, as is generally expected, we should have a hard winter, the loss in all parts will be quite heavy. Uncle Biil is now in San Antonio.
C. W. Jones, the Brownwood cattle raiser and dealer, was here Tuesday en route home from an extended trip over the plains of West Texas and the Pecos iiver country. He says good grass is awful scarce, except in spots, and that mostly along the Pecos river. However, he found sufficient pashis catte plains country for about 2000 of his cattle and was then on his way home to
begin to move them. He will doubtless drive his cattle as far west as the 「eco river and then north to the plains proper.
Court Babb came down the Denver ye terday morning.
L. H. Lee of Albany was here Wednesday night en route to Louisiana, where he is feeding steers.
W. K. Clark of Dicie, Parker county, was here yesterday. Mr. Clark wants to buy 100 head of nice steers.
Messrs. W. W. and Sam Dyer, promi nent cattlemen of the Panhandie, were in the city several days of this week.
D. B. Gardner is down from the Pitchfork ranch. Says it is a little dry out that way, but his cattle are in very good shape and he hopes to go through winter all right.
John Ikard, the well-known young Greer county ranchman, who has been in the city for a week past, leaves in a few days for his ranch.
W. W. Johnson of Palo Pinto county was here Wednesday night. Mr. Johnson is largely interested in live s.
to his mercantile.business.
John Guitar, president of the Jefferson oil mills, was here Monday and went to the territory to look at a lot of feeding steers with a view to purchasing them.
Capt. F. F. Ikard of Greer county came down Tuesday night. The captain is, as usual, jovial and good natured, and says everything in Greer, even stock, is lovely.
S. Carson, assistant manager of the Es-
puela company, has been in the city most of the week, attending the court of appeals in the interest of his company, which was by that court freed of an uncalled-for receiver ship Wednesday.
Col. C. C. Drake of this city, the wellonown chief clerk in the traffic department overcome his objections and is now in the hands of his friends for a, lively set-to with the numerous other candidates in the $\mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{m}$ ing mayoralty contest. If the railroad boys and cowmen had the say, no election would be necessary-he'd be piesident.
J. W. Lynch of this city has just returned from a trip to the territory and says his catle there are in very good shape. He Wh have to feed them this winter, however When asked what he thought about the Packery he became very busy and would not say anything, except that it would be a Godsend to the whole country if it could be run and he hopes to see it opened.
J. W. Barbee, live stock agent of the
Cotton Belt, is attending strictly to business
now. Says he's had his holiday and is now nicely settled and keeping house. The Cotton Belt is doing business at the old stand and there his smiling countenance can be seen; he will be ready and willing to talk about rates, cattle, cattle-feeding, housekeeping, the silver bill, and anythtng else except his portly friend across the street.
Fred Horsbrugh, manager of the Espuela Cattle company, is in town and is about the happiest fellow here. The court of appeals Wednesday removed the receiver who had been appointed by the lower court for the Espuela company. "Of course we had a clear case, but it worries a fellow quite a little to have anything of the kind on his mind," said Fred. The Espuela steers are now free to be sold, if a buyer can be found who wants them.

## Fee ders For Sale.

I have for sale a nice lot of feeding steers, hood lot and ine years old. They are a have for sale 150 young. unbranded mules. For particulars and terms address

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { R. W. Rogers, } \\
& \text { San Antoni?, Texas. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Chis mas number of Harper's Magazine $u$ ill follow the example of good Fher $r$ and fine attire set by the 8 ason. trations un sually varied and attractive The $c$ ver is frum a de ign by M. Luc Thec ver is frum a de ign by M. Luc
Oiver Mer on; and other art's's on be represnt d in the numb $r$ are Co C . S . Re:ndhart, F. Da Mond, Albert E Steiner, W T. Sm dley; Guy Rose, Helen Maitland A, ms rong. Clifford Carlton, Frederic Remington, A. B. Frost, Geo. Du Mauri r, Ho sa:d Pyle, and E. A. Abbey. Thomas Nelson Page will describ, life in "The Old
Dominion;" Thomas Power O"Cor Dominion;" Thomas Power O'Connor will give a graphic picture of the Hou e of Commons; Frederic Remington will describe h s rectntexp erience at "An
Out ost of iviliz tion a Mexican frontier raich; $n \boldsymbol{n} \mid$ A d ew Lang has written for Mr. Abbey's i.lus ratione, comment on Shake peare's C medy, "Two Gentlem in of Veruna;" and there will be al ort storie by lirander Mathew, Ow. n Wister, Kuih M Enery Stuart, G org E bert Cradd ck, Howard Py e, Sar ih Orne J wett, Willinm McLennar, ant Harri t Prescott Spofford.

If you feel weak
and all worn out take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS


## NOTES AND NEWS

Brady Sentinel: While it is true tha times are hard and money scarce, still the people in this county are getting along very well, no one is suffering, and there is considerable money stowed away that only comes to the surface in case of actual neces sity. We are doing fully as well as our sis ter counties surrouding us, and should not grumble, but go to work with a determina tion to succeed, and we will find that it will pay much better than sitting on the street corners bewailing the situation of affairs.
San Angelo Standard: U. G and S. E. Taylor, county and deputy county surveyors are-runnning out a $\mathrm{r}, 000$-acre winter pasture for Charles Chambers, in the Mule Creek canyon country, on the line of Coke and Tom Green counties. W. J. Skinner says that it will be the best winter pasture in the Concho country, and be stocked this winte with cattle from Mr. Chambers' Buena Ven tura ranch on Kickapoo ... Willis Johnson delivered at the shipping pens yesterday 300 four-year-old steers which he recently sold to N. B. Edens, the Corsicana feeder, and they were immediately shipped out to Corsicana. Considering the number, this is the finest and fattest lot of steers that have sean the inside of the San Angelo stock pens in years. The beauty part of the business is that Mr. Johnson has received $\$ 20$ per head f.r each of the 300

Editor Bull of the Roswell Register says: "It is not often that a man has the grim pleasure of reading his awn obituary, but we
read ours. Our brother brought us a long and highly complimentary notice from the East Oregonian of how we died in Utah, and how we had when a small boy, named, set up the type and run off the first issue of that paper. So far as our naming, setting up the type and running off the first number of the East Oiegonian is concerned, these
were strictly facts; hut of their account of our demise, we beg to state that we are no an angel, and that we do not live in heaven, but at the time the notice was published, we were, and are still living in Roswell, in the Pecos Valley, which is the next place to that "Iand which is fairer than day."
The Port Lavacaen says: "T. M. O'Connor, the millionaire ranchman of Victoria, and Charlie Toups, passed through here on Monday on their way homa. Mr. O'Connor says that grass is fine in his Calhoun coonty pasture. A good deal of stock has been shipped in from their pastures in the dry belt. Mr. O'Connor has also provided an abundance of water for his stock....The news has gone abroad that Calhoun county has an abundance af grass and many letters from stockmen in the dry belts seeking pasturage continue to pour in but our lands are pretty well stocked and all cannot be ac commodated. Ref ugio has sent in more requests for pasturage than any other county and it is said that stockmen there will suffer heavily this winter.....Al McFadden has completed his shipment of cattle from Victoria county to Wotf Point, across the bay, where grass is abundant. Mr. McFadden leased land from Captain Olson for the winter.

The Ozona Courier serves the following notice on the "drifters':' "Let it be known right now that Crockett county is no place for gally gentleman known as the drifter. She has all the stock within her own borders that the range will support and her stockmen will make it hot for any man who dares to trespass upon her domain and eat and tramp out their grass with his stock. Stockmen from other counties have been dritting in here and "running" the blind calf over our stockmen long enough and they don't propose to stand it any longer. Our stock-
men are as liberal as any set of men you wil find anywhere, when range and water is plentiful, but now that the drouth exists here as well as everywhere else, they have to proteet themselves and their own interests. So if you wish to run the gauntlet of fifty
shot-guns loaded with buck shot, come ahea but on the other hand, if you wish to stay in a healthy ondition, stay where you are This is pretty plain talk but if you don't believe it why we simply invite you to come out and try them on.
"A rather amusing incident occdrred on my traia a few days since," said a wellknown Fort Worth and Denver City railway conductor. "A cattleman got on the train at some station way up near Clarendon. I know he was a cattleman, though I only know him by sight. He soon started through the train, I suppose to see if any of his friends were on board, It happens, that there is a cattle company up in that country which is just now tied up in some kind of a litigation, and the mana er for this company and the pripcipal man who is trying to give him trouble were talking over their business to gether when the cattleman got on the train. It seems that he did know the manager of the company, but not the other man (I behow, he come up and called the manger of the company by name and asked him when the case would come up for decision. Receiving an uncertain reply he said: 'Well, so bad they'll keep clear of this country hereafter, and with that he passed on. I could tell by the 'ook on his face that the receiver roundly 'cussed' right in hss face, and even the manager felt sorry for him though he didn't want


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In the Wichita country in Baylur county, 15
miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Beliah miles east of Seymour, 5 miles south of Bellah
station on the Wichta Valley railroad, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls.
Two $610-$ acre tracts, adjoining, each partly fenced and cultivated. 0 ne has 150 acres
growing wheat, one has 150 acres being put in growing wheat, one has 150 acr
oats and corn in spring of 1893 .

CROPS GO WITE LAND.
For the price of $\$ 8$ and $\$ 7$ per acre for the land
one-third to one-half cash, ballance on 1ime. Land Title Block, opp. Mansion Hotel.

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red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to
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M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX
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of hal Hereford and hall short horn cows by
registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for

## CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Sllve
w yandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.
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Hereford Bulls
and Heifers. PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all
from Imported p ize-winners, also mammoth bronze turkeys.
W. S. IKARD,
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county, cail at office for price; 600 trares. Mithel
county, $\$>8$; 600 fours and fives, Mitcheli county, $\$ 23$ 50; 2500 thrces and fours, Mitchell county ${ }^{\$ 20}$
200 threes, Knox county, $\$ 18 ; 200$ fours, Knox
county $\$ 20 ; 3000$ threes, King county, $\$ 20$ county, $\$ 20 \mathrm{~F}, 300$ threes, King county, $\$ 20$.
Have listed in addition to the above a good lot one and two.
stock cattle.

## $5000=4$ grade, straight brand stock cattle wanted in exchange improved Kansas City property. Also have a fine plece of land adjoining one of Denver's active manufacturing suburbs, very desirable for platting into lots or smail

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lars, breeds, braıds, location and price, etc of stock offered. FRANCO


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you saw his ad in the Journal.

## HOUSEHOLD.

There is no doubt that the longing to die, women sometimes express, is mistaken for the need of a nap. Instead of the immortality of the soul business men and working women want regular and systematic doses of dozing-and after a mossy bank in the shade of an old oak that succeeding seasons have converted into a tenement of song birds, there is nothing that can approach a big sofa, or a low, long couch, placed in the corner, where tired nature can turn her face to the wall and sleep and doze away in th gloom.
Emma P. Ewing says: There is a grea deal of useless labor in our homes in the
cookery department. The waste of labor and time is immense because a great deal or cooking is done that is of no earthly advantage. A great deal of fussing and mussing which takes time and strength and money and leaves you not one bit better off. The best methods of cookery are the simplest and the simplest methods are the best meth
ods everywhere. I think elaborate dinners are simply absurdities that have come down from the dark ages when they thought they had nothing else to do but eat.

Right thinking and right breathing ar the two things most essential to happiness, says an eminent physician. It is eviden concludes "Americanized Delsarte Culture, that right thinking induces the right breath ing; likewise, right breathing will tend to right thinking and may become a promoter of hea!th and happiness. There was wis dom in the remark of a young lady who after closing the door of a restless, garrulous caller turned to her friends and said: "Tha woman has set me nearly frantic. I mus go and breathe awhile to calm myself! Many a nervous person could become men tally poised by reposeful breathing.
wrieer in a farm journal speaks truly when he says: "There are a great many things in the world that are hard to understand. That is, for a man of my age." I say a man of my age, for I observ that younger men know and understan much more than I do. I will not say precisely what my age is, but I am over fifty. A man to know the most must be abou twenty. He is then pretty sure to know nearly everything, or if there be anything he does not know, it is something not worth find that the snm of positive, genuine knowledge I possess is not so great as it was many years ago, when I was about Tim's age, or ittle less.
Miss Parloa says: "In paring fruit use silver-plated knives, and drop each piece as soon as pared into a bowl of cold water which has been made acid by the addition of lemon juice. This prevents the fruits from
turning dark. Use earthen bowls and wooden or silver plated spoons. Avoid any delay while doing this work. To pare peaches and plums put-a little of the frui into a wire basket and plunge it into boiling water for three minutes. Take the basket from the boiling water and plunge it into cold water for a few seconds; then turn its contents into an earthen dish and pare with a silver knife. Save all the juice that fall into this bowl. When the work is properly done the skin will peel off perfectly smooth
I have fuund among all nations, says Ledyard, that the women adorn themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they ar the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, ten der beings; that they are inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous and modest. The do not hesitate, like man, to perform a hos pitable, generous action; nor are they haughty arrogant or supercilious; but full of courtes and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenuous; more liable in general to err than man, but in general more vartuous and per forming more good actions than he. Inever addressed myself in the language of decency
and friendship to a woman, whether civilize savage, without receiving a decent an friendly answer. With man it has ofte barren plains of inhospitable Denmark hrough honest Sweden, frozen Lapland an churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia an the widespiead regions of the wandering Tartar-if hungry, dry, cold, wet or sick woman has ever been friendly to me, uni
formly so; and to add to this virtue so worthy of the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so fre and kind a manner that if I was dry I drank he sweet draught, and if hungry coarse morsel with double relish

Take up the matter of the cultivation of he grass crops and pursue it as thoroughly s you do any other branch of your farm perations. This work is too often a ended to in a more haphazard manner than any other, and yet it will pay just as well a any to give it good attention. There should a reform in the method of handling ou rass lands, as grass is the basis upon whic

The $\rightarrow$ duccess
nhends upon th own and milk good cows, tho elect heaply, to turn out fine products or everse. No law, no co-opẻrative effurts no luck can have any effect upon the yield milk which a cow gives, the amount of solids in that milk, the cost of the feed, the horoughness of the creaming of the milk o he quality of the product. These thing are all procured by the judgment, though and skill of the owner, and by these mean lone. These are the foindation of all dairy uccess, and the man who expects to suc eed through any other means will make great mistake.
Success includes profits, and therefor successful farming means more than growing best prices are realized. It tak wich sight to determine what these are from yea year. Therefore, the successful farme must be a good reader, a constant reader an hinker; skilled and practiced in these so e can in whe of the past condion predictions for twenty-four hours in advance re predicted on the direction the wind is blowing at given points; its velocity, atmos thermometer in given localities, When thes conditions were so many years and times ore, such and such kinds of weather oc urred at this and that point. It takes in eiligent and patient application to deter wine these weather futures. And so
with
intelligent and reading farmer His papers and literature being to him the varied conditions of production, trade an prices, supply and demand, in all quarters He must study and familiarize himself with all these, not for a day, a week or a year success. The battle of life is a mental one as well as physical. It must be kept up constantly in both fields to make life success ful. Coming down to practical things, on has very clearly snid that it is very clear to one who studies the drift of things just now hat the most successful farmer will be the ne who changes his system to meet th changed condition of demands for his pro ducts, and, as far as his circumstances wil permit, to produce those special crops that sell most easily and are most easily grown. Thus the most successful farmers of the present time are those who rear market pigs lamb, poultry, or fine dairy stock; grow potatoes, celery, small fruits, or hay; make fine butter or fancy cheese, produce milk or cream for sale, and who in their special ways supply demands for single products that meet with ready and profitable sales.

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## -HORTICULTURE

Fruit for the Family.
Apparently one great reason why farmers neglect to provide many of the most desirable articles for home consumption is that some writers who attempt to give directions for cultivation make such a long story and give such minute descriptions of their particular methods, as if every item was absolutely necessary in all cases, that farmers are led to think there is too much to it for them to ever learn or practice, says the Mirror and Farmer. Take strawberries for instance. The printed directions have given those who hever tried it to understand that the business was as delicate as trimming hats, and required as much skill as surgery and as much care as growing tropical fruits.
If the plain statement had been made a first that strawberries could be grown on any soil that would produce corn or potatoes, and that extra care and preparation would pay just as well on one as the other, there would have been more of the frui grown, and cultivators would have learned for themselves by degres, what looked so formidable when spread before them all at once. People shoud stop and think that good soil, well manured and preparell, is what is needed for any crop, and that little extras may be added at pleasure, and favor able locations and qualities of soil taken advantage of as occasion offers. Every farmer knows how to prepare a patch of ground for carrots or parsnips, and seems to think it necessary to use a little more care thar ke should for corn or potatoes, and thinks there is no mystery about it ; the same prepararion is enough for strawberries or anything else, and the ex:ra care in preparing the soil and expense in fertilizing it would pay as well on the field crops as in the garden, and the area can and should be re duced in proportion. Strawberries were only taken for an example, but the same conditions exist in regard to other small fruits and even tree fruits. Many men who have fine shade trees and productive apple orchards have been led to think they could not raise cherries or plums by seeing all the ills and drawbacks which they might meet in the life of a tree arrayed together in one article, which was of great value to the cul tivator who had made a start. By studying the natural reqciremenns of trees or of those most nearly like them, much may be learned, and it is not always safe to assume that a change is an improvement.
Shading the roots is very important fo some some trees and shrubs, but this is often forgotten when shrubs which grow well in forests or hedgerows or among the ferns in the pasture are transplanted to the rich soil of the garden and expected to do much better. These little things which ar not thought of often cause a serious failure, which is charged to luck or left a mystery Farmers have learned pretty thoroughly that the kitchen garden supplies the mos healthful and enjoyable part of the subsist ence of the family, and by the addition of such fruits as might be grown with but lit tle extra effort, the pleasures of the season would be largely increased and the health of the family protected. An experienced cultivator says the expense of setting out and caring for a quarter of an acre of strawberries is not far from \$10 a year, not counting the plants and these can be found in abundance after the bed is once started A plot of a sixteenth of an acre would supply a large family during the season of ripening, and enough more to put up for winter or supply a few poor neighbors. Get a spot ready and set the plants next spring, and take care of them.

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