

TEXAS LIVESTOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

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A POETICAL SUBSCRIBER sends the following to the JOURNAL:

If I should die to-night,
And you should come to my cold corpse and say,
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—
If I should die to-night,
And you should come in deepest grief and woe
And say, "The packing house is open, that I know,"
I might arise in my great white cravat,
And say, "What's that?"

If I should die to-night,
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel,
Clasping my bier, to show the grief you feel—
I say, if I should die to-night,
And you should come to me and there and then
Just hint that it had open'd that day at ten
I might arise the while
But I'd drop dead again!

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

THE feeding of alfalfa to live stock, particularly to fattening cattle, is becoming a leading feature in the territory of New Mexico and the western and southwestern portions of Texas. And alfalfa is hard to beat as an all-round stock feed, too.

ONE of New Mexico's leading cattle companies, the La Cueva Ranch company, will feed this fall over 1000 head of cattle. This company was one of the first to inaugurate intensive farming and stock feeding in New Mexico, and by following the example set by them the road is clear for many more to make fortunes in the southwest.

IF you haven't built a silo for use this winter, you'd better begin filling one early for next, as you won't want a second winter without one, now they are proven good things.

SORGHUM, chopped wheat, anything, in fact, will help the stock through the winter. Always have something, in order that they may not be compelled to live off the little fat they now have.

THE FEEDING BUSINESS.

How will the number of cattle fed in Texas this winter compare with the number fed last winter? is a question that is heard every day, and many answers are given to it. Not a few people advance the theory that there will be a shortage equal to about 25 per cent. of last year's fed cattle; others allow as much as 50 per cent., and still others claim the number will equal that of last winter; and still a few aver that there will this winter be more steers fed for beef in this state than ever before in any one week. So varied are the opinions that no accurate estimate can be made, but there are some facts known to all which furnish, at least, a hint as to what may be expected.

There are nearly, if not quite, 40 per

cent. more cotton seed oil mills in operation this year than last; there are a number which are running with more capacity than was used last year, and, in consequence, much more feed is being manufactured. It is almost safe to state that the output of the cotton-seed oil mills will almost double the output of last season. Then, if the output of meal is almost doubled, and feed is still scarce, so much so that it cannot be obtained, even at fancy prices, does it not stand to reason, does it not reasonably follow, that the number of cattle fed for beef in Texas this winter will be largely in excess of all previous years?

It is, no doubt, true that the cattle "roughed" on cotton-seed will fall far below the usual number, and this is very easily explained. The seed which these cattle have been eating were worth so much that the producers let them go to the mill men; then, again, the popularity of meal and hulls as a first-class cattle fattening feed has increased to such an extent that every one who could possibly arrange to do so has discarded "roughing" and put the steers on meal. Hence, "roughed" cattle are not so plentiful, while the "meal-fed" ones are going to be very numerous.

The feeding business in Texas is increasing in volume to a very pleasing extent. Not only are the cattlemen feeding cattle, but the farmers and stock farmers are feeding their stock of all kinds; the sheepmen are feeding sheep and the hog-raiser feeds his hogs. And not one who feeds is throwing away good feed on a scrub animal; every one knows that it is a waste of money and labor to throw away good feed on a poor subject. Live stock raised in Texas today is not related, except in remote instances, to the live stock raised in Texas in the good old days that boasted of free grass and plenty of it; fat cattle and lots of 'em.

Good blood, kept good and fresh, by using plenty of good, suitable food, and given proper attention and treatment, is what must be adopted soon, and the sooner the better. The scrub, whether bull, stallion, boar or ram, cow, mare, sow or ewe, must go. Until they do become entirely extinct there will always be scrubby stock on the markets. Get rid of them and replace them with something good.

The demand for feeding cattle has been very good this year, and had one taken the trouble to watch the dealing in steer cattle it would have been no hard matter to have seen that the well-bred, well-matured steers, which were

held at from \$24 to \$30 per head, sold much more readily than common ones at \$18 to \$22. The high-priced cattle had all been well bred and kept in a thrifty, growing condition from birth to the time of sale.

Such cattle are the only kind that give satisfactory returns for the money and labor expended on them, and since it has been proven that they are the most profitable, and that they are and can be raised just as economically as a more scrubby animal, then why not discard the scrub entirely and raise nothing if not the good?

FARM PAPERS ARE PRACTICAL.

How many stockmen and farmers are there in Texas who really think that because they have been engaged in raising stock, either cows, sheep, horses, swine or what not, or because they have been struggling with some old worn-out farm, all their lives, that they should know it all? No doubt fully 75 per cent of them are of this opinion. And how many who believe as these do are correct in their conclusions? Not one.

The JOURNAL does not believe that a man, no matter how long he has been in the business of live stock husbandry or agriculture, or the two combined—in stock farming, can afford to be without at least one paper devoted to the industry from which he gains his livelihood.

From such papers one may not only learn what is going on in different sections, but also get the experience of others, learning thereby what to do, when to do it, and how to do it, and what not to do. And also learn, from the experiments going on and the results published, the best methods of farming and of maturing of stock.

We recently read in one of our exchanges where a farmer in Ohio was solicited for a subscription, and the argument was advanced that the paper would be of much benefit to him in the management of his farm. "Oh no," said he, "I don't need no help. I kin run my farm better'n any one else kin run it fer me." He finally agreed to invest a quarter for a few months' subscription on trial and promised to write at the end of the time and say whether or not he had got his money's worth. He did so and here's his letter:

Sir:—I promised to let you know whether I'd got a quarter's worth from your paper or not. I haven't got a cent's worth. The first paper hed a piece in it wrote by T. B. Terry upon his pertater crop, and it was all a lie. He can't raise no such crops, and do such big things as he brags about. I ken raise just as big a crop of pertaters as enny other man and I never had over a hundred bushels to the aker. After readin that piece I jist throwed the paper down and

hev never red it since. The wimmen and girls hez got all there's been got, an' that ain't much.

When such a state of affairs exist is it then any surprise that farmers are always head over heels in debt; their farms mortgaged two or three times deep and themselves gloomy, despondent and afflicted with "that tired feeling?" The remedy is simple yet effective. Subscribe for one or more good papers, study their teachings and live up to the good advice given therein; quit setting on the fence or in front of the neighborhood store wishing it would rain or talking politics; go to work in dead earnest, and our word for it you'll soon be out of debt, be happy and content and be an admirer of farm papers, and of the opinion that farming does pay.

The Journal of Agriculture says: Some people who do not read farm papers are of the opinion that they are impractical, because, as they say, they are written by men who don't know anything about farming. This, however, is a very erroneous notion. The fact is that the most experienced, best posted, and most practical farmers are the very ones who contribute to the first-class farm journal.

The farmer who fails to read an agricultural paper and to furnish the opportunity to his children does his family a great wrong; for the reader has gathered together and presented to him the methods, practices, failures and successes of hundreds of the best farmers. He gets the benefit of the thoughts and experiences of men of mature mind and judgment. He learns how the successful attain success and can compare their methods with his own. By so doing a man will frequently be induced to get out of the old ruts and adopt plans that will lead to more satisfactory results. As a writer says, it is next to impossible for a man to go on in the old ruts, if he is visited once a week by so good a counselor and friend as the first-class farm paper. His fault and failings are faithfully pointed out to him; better methods are presented; he is constantly incited to do better than he has been doing. A high ideal is held up before him; he is urged to make it his own and shown how others are attaining it.

We believe, however, that contributors to agricultural journals should be as free to tell of their failures as of their successes; show wherein they have failed in the past, and then report the changes of methods which lead to success by showing the mistakes of the past.

The farm boys and girls should be encouraged to write for their home paper, giving account of their farm work, and making inquiries through the paper of more experienced people concerning the best manner of procedure. When a person begins to write on farm topics he is sure to improve in his methods of farming and will take a renewed interest in what the most progressive farmers have to say through the agricultural journal.

A GOOD place to do book farming is around the fireside in the winter evenings. Take up the study of certain crops and learn all that you can about them, and be prepared to put the knowledge into practice next spring.

CATTLE.

Popularity of Hornless Cattle.

Journal of Agriculture.

Hornless cattle are gradually growing more popular with feeders. The fact that they can be so much more easily housed, are docile and feed better is causing many who are wedded to the horned breeds to deprive them of horns while calves. A large buyer of feeders for Eastern farmers only a few days ago was paying from 10 to 20 cents per hundred weight more for hornless cattle in the Pittsburg market than for those with horns. This is practical evidence that the hornless steers are preferred.

The principal objection to dehorning heretofore was the suffering the operation entailed; but it has been demonstrated that by the simple application of caustic potash when the calf is only a few days old the growth of horns can be prevented. This has tended to allay prejudice. Of course, some prefer the horned cattle because they think they look better, but if it is discovered that hornless cattle fatten faster and sell as well or better than horned cattle, the matter of looks will be a secondary consideration. If the time ever comes that the muly pays the best, it will then look the best.

This feature of the cattle question is easily settled, for those who prefer the horned breeds can have them and refuse to dehorn. Those whose favorite breed has horns, notwithstanding they prefer hornless cattle, can prevent the calves' horns from growing, and those who prefer hornless cattle, but object to dehorning, can handle the hornless breeds. There is no doubt, however, that there are some advantages in handling the "mules."

Scientific Feeding.

Through two years, experiments in fattening two lots of steers for market have been tried at the Kansas station by C. C. George-son. The objects were to compare outdoor with indoor feeding, in order to ascertain what influence shelter has upon feeding, and to compare results from the feeds given the indoor steers. Twenty grade Shorthorn three-year-old steers were purchased from farmers who had dehorned them when calves. Late in November they were put in one yard and fed for three days on ear corn and corn fodder. Then they were divided into five lots, four lots being tied up in the stable and one lot fed in a yard with a shed open to the south but closed on the other three sides. The steers fed on a balanced ration of ten pounds of corn meal, five shorts, two bran and two oil meal, with orchard grass hay, gained more rapidly than any of the others, were in better market condition, brought a higher price, and consumed less food (11 1/3 pounds) per pound of gain, but these factors do not imply the most profit, as each pound of gain cost over seven cents. A mixture of about equal weights of molasses, corn meal and corn stover fed to the second lot proved to be a very inferior fattening material, 23 2/3 pounds of food being eaten for one pound of gain, at a cost of over thirteen cents. An exclusive diet of nearly equal weights of linseed oil cake with orchard grass hay did not yield good results, each pound of gain costing 11 2/3 cents, and requiring 15 2-5 pounds of food, such rich nitrogenous food being too concentrated in the ration. The fourth lot was fed two parts of ear corn and one part corn stover in the stable, and ate nearly 14 2-5 pounds for one pound of gain, at a cost of over 5 cents. The steers fed out of doors

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with two parts ear corn and one part corn stover, gained at practically the same rate during the experiment as those fed ear corn indoors, but they ate two pounds more ear corn and one and a half pounds more fodder per pound of gain than did the indoor steers, and each pound of gain cost over six cents. Steers which are tied up in the barn, if not accustomed to this method of handling, will fret under the restraint for several weeks, during which time the gain is less for the food eaten. The experiments show that good shelter is favorable to profitable feeding, but the animals should have some exercise and should be gradually accustomed to the usual restraint of stall feeding.

Shorthorn Cattle of To-Day.

American Agriculturist.

A leading English writer remarks that Shorthorns never showed their superiority more than during times of agricultural depression. However low the prices of pure bred cattle may be at any time, the Shorthorns always maintain their relative place among breeds. There is another fact which proves, with still more emphasis, the substantial and inherent worth of the Shorthorns. It is that they have saved themselves from their friends. They have passed through various "manias" and "booms," not only without unfavorable reactions, but they stand higher in excellence as a breed to-day than ever before. There was a "color craze," which brought dark reds to the front as favorites, while other characteristic Shorthorn colors were neglected. This mania was chiefly local to the United States. There was a "Duchess craze" which pervaded the Shorthorn world, and culminated in the sale of the New York Mills herd, some twenty years ago, where a cow was sold for \$40,000 and a heifer for \$27,000, simply because they were of the Duchess strain.

Meanwhile Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Scotland, went on building up a herd of Shorthorns, which have upset many of the old theories. In selecting foundation rock for his herd, Cruickshank was influenced by clear, hard-headed, Scottish sense. If a Shorthorn bull or cow was pure bred and possessed the qualities desired, he did not ask whether it was of any fancy strain. The result was a herd which was one of the most notable in Shorthorn history. Representatives of the Sittyton herd not only won the prizes in British exhibitions, but were sent to the United States, to South Africa, in fact, throughout the "Greater Britain," which extends around the world.

In building up his Shorthorn herd, Amos Cruickshank "built better than he knew." He not only advanced the standard of Shorthorn excellence, but by the silent influence of his example he dispelled a great deal of nonsense regarding Shorthorn strains and color. Breeders have learned to look less for pedigree and more for individual excellence. In no part of the world has this advance been more marked than in the United States. American Shorthorns have always stood in the front ranks, and many choice bulls and heifers have been purchased at long prices by British breeders, and carried back to the original habitat of the breed. In the new movement forward toward higher excellence American breeders have kept fully abreast of their brother breeders in Great Britain. An evidence of this is shown in the Shorthorn bull, Abbotsburn. He is owned by Col. T. S. Moberly, of Richmond, Kentucky, and weighs 3000 pounds. At Chicago the animal was awarded the first prize for three-year-olds or over, and the herd at the head of which he stands won the second herd prize. Abbotsburn is not a shapeless mountain of flesh and bone, but shapely and symmetrical, possessing the desirable points all over.

The bound volume of Harper's Young People for 1893 will be ready about Nov. 25. It will contain 904 pages of entertaining stories, anecdotes, practical articles and illustrations. It is a standard holiday gift to American boys and girls, and is always popular because always new.

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Use low mangers.
Lameness is the language of pain.
Salt water hardens and refreshes tender skin.
If your horses must be shod use as light a shoe as possible.
Clean the burrs out of the manes and tails of the idle horses.
Keep the stables clean if you would ward off diseases of all kinds.
A horse's eye is one of the most beautiful things in nature; why cover it with blinders?
Frosted grass has not much nourishment for horses. It is a poor ration for work horses.
Better pull the shoes off the horses that are not liable to have much road work this winter.
Look at old horses' teeth occasionally and see that they are even and capable of doing the required work.
No more can be got out of a horse than is put in. The food corresponds to the fuel used under a steam boiler.
Study the horse's foot and the proper methods of shoeing. It will then be possible for you to know if your blacksmith knows his business.
The good housewife attends to cleaning up the house thoroughly two or three times a year. The good horseman should follow her example in regard to his stable.
Two months' neglect now of the colts may ruin the future horse. Feed and care for the young horses so that the cold weather will find them in shape to stand it well.
If you have well-bred colts it is often your own fault if you do not make good horses out of them. Blood will do no good if you do not follow up with good care and feed well.
Muddy barnyards may make trouble this winter. It is easier to prevent diseases of the feet and legs of the horses than to cure them. Drain or gravel the yards before winter sets in.
It is time for blankets now. The cost of good blankets will more than be saved by the saving of feed. The comfort of the horses is a great consideration also. You cannot afford to do without blankets if you own horses.
A few minutes spent each day in looking over the idle horses may detect something that needs attention. A man who does not take time to look after the welfare of his horses should not be allowed to own any.
Good feet are the foundation, in more than one sense, of a good horse. In fact, a good horse can no more stand on bad feet than a good house can stand on a bad foundation. See that your animal is sound from the ground up
Until a young horse reaches maturity his circulation is not so strong as it afterward becomes; consequently he is more subject to the ill effects of jarring from fast work and tension from heavy drawing, which shows itself in connection with the fetlock joints by swellings of various kinds.
Farmers who have figured on it closely say it costs no more to raise a four-year-old colt than a steer of the same age; but we all know there is a vast difference in the price they sell for. It is a safe choice to raise good driving horses which will weigh from 950 to 1050 pounds. Anything lighter will fail to sell at a satisfactory figure.
It is reported that the Australian horse market is completely demoralized. In Queensland ranchers have killed horses to save pasture, expecting to sell the product—hair, hide, bone, oil and glue—in England. It is thought they can realize about \$7.50 a head for them by this method, which will give them a profit.

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Weatherford 11:30 a. m.	Weatherford 10:00 a. m.

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R. R. CLARIDGE, Mgr.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Nov. 15.

Several sheepmen are giving me credit for getting the chicken paper right on the wool question. Its change of base is marked.

I know several people who are sorry they did not sell their cattle at offers made them last spring. The best time to sell things is when they are selling.

The San Antonio Jockey Club race meeting was a success from start to finish. The crowd that got it up and carried it through could manage a fair successfully.

"There's plenty of grass up in the hills, but no water." The foregoing is a remark frequently heard of late. What is the matter with making water up in the hills.

Anderson, Furnish & Co., Kinney county, sold last week to Blocker & Jennings 500 steers, fours and over, at \$20. They will be moved to the Blocker pasture, near Eagle Pass.

In several of the Galveston coast counties prairie fires have greatly aggravated the drouth problem, and will cause much heavier feeding for the meat market than would otherwise have been.

There is little in the way of stock news to report, except rustling for grass and water. I am tired hearing about that and take it for granted that other people have had enough of that sort of news.

Col. T. C. Frost has sold several hundred thousand pounds of wool the last few days, about cleaning out his warehouses. The figures of course are low, but justified by general adverse conditions prevailing.

Colonel King of this city says the seasons run in cycles in Texas—two or three good ones and two or three bad ones. By this token it is about time we should have a change for the better in the programme.

The W. G. Butler beeves in pasture near Lytle are being moved this week to the Shepard Iron Mountain ranch, Buchel county, and Frank McMurray of the El Paso country says they will come out of the winter fat.

J. K. Burr of the Eagle Pass country is back from a trip to Kentucky. He will feed the steers advertised in the JOURNAL unless he sells them very soon. He offers them on very easy terms. His address is Eagle Pass.

When the Irishman was asked his politics he said he was "ferinst the government." With our present spoils system it is not a bad sort of politics, no matter what the party in power, and, during the last decade, it seems to be the politics of a majority of the American people.

American business is carried on with about 50 per cent cash and 50 per cent credit or confidence. It works pretty well as long as the confidence holds out, but when it fails and we have to fall back on cash, only to find out that it, too, has shot out of sight "owing to a lack of confidence," then it is that we have a windmill and no wind. What our financial system seems to need is a "pump jack."

Captain George S. Deats, who used to travel for the Dailey Express, and over the

cognomen of "One Horse Farmer," wrote some good country letters, has retired to the one horse farm, where he is waging relentless and doubtful war against Johnson grass. But he says he will down it if he lives. In spite of his cognomen, aforesaid, the captain is a whole team, and if it can be done, he'll do it. In the meantime, he has my sympathy.

It is raining at San Antonio, and indications and reports encourage the belief that the fall has been pretty general over Southwestern Texas. Some say it comes too late to do much good, but I do not agree with them. The occasions are very rare when a rain in this part of Texas does not do good, and lots of it, especially from the standpoint of the farmer. If it comes enough to fill the water holes well, it does stock good by permitting them to reach grass that they were not before able to reach, owing to lack of water. Besides, it puts the ground in good condition to bring early vegetation when come the warm February days.

When Captain Shepherd was sent to Washington a few years ago to represent the Texas wool interests he brought home with him \$100 of the sum raised for his expenses, and turned it over to the treasurer of the state association. And now comes the chicken editor and claims that the hundred dollars ought to be given as a donation to his paper. For what reason, this scribe cannot even guess, unless it be for the good the paper used to do. It can hardly be for its more recent grudging the sheepmen full rations of Mexican beans. Seems to me it would be more in accordances with the everlasting correctness of things that the little balance should be devoted to defraying Captain Shepard's expenses to the last national meeting at Chicago.

About the best corn crop I ever saw in Western Texas grew upon black land that had not been broken for two years, and was not plowed for the planting of that particular crop. Furrows were run with a shovel plow, the corn covered with a double shovel and the ground dragged level with a brush pile. The season was a good one, and the cultivation was shallow and thorough. Not much science about this, you will say, but I will tell you there was corn for you. An Illinois farmer was shown the field in roasting-ear time, and when told that the ground was not broken before planting, he remarked that Joe Mulhatton must have been teaching school in that neighborhood. Maybe Jeff Welborn or some other scientific farmer can account for such a crop under such conditions. No; I am not going to tell how big the crop was. There were not nine stalks to the hill, nine ears to the stalk and a peck of shelled corn on the tassel. And beans grew among it. The stalks did not grow so fast as to pull up the bean vines. But it was a "shore" bully crop, if it was raised in a triflin', good for nothin' way. I hope this won't cause some lazy lumix to try this plan, though. He might want to visit his wife's relations just about the the time the weeds were most interesting, and then where would he be at?

Here is an actually existing case that will serve to illustrate one of the numerous drawbacks to the alternate section land system of Western Texas: The Vermont Stock company of Schleicher county own forty sections of T. C. R. R. Co. lands, alternating with the same number of state sections. Not desiring to fence more than the amount of land they own, they lease from the state about twenty sections, and along with about same quantity of their own, fence the same, leaving outside the fence about half their own and, alternating with approximately an equal quantity of state land. Thus, in order to fence a quantity of land equal to what they own, they are compelled to lease half the amount from the state, and do without

the use of half their own land. This is not the only trouble. No one else can use either the land the company owns outside, nor the state land alternating with it, for the reason that the company cannot permit the fencing of its lands by others, and, of course, the alternating school sections cannot be leased and fenced without fencing the lands belonging to the company. Here, then, are about forty sections of land lying entirely idle and unoccupied, for no other reason than that they are alternate sections, with the owners of half of it paying for land they do not need, and the state deriving no revenue from the other half. And there are many such cases in Western Texas. Is it not about time that something were done about it?

Miss Dora Brownson's Bazaar of Millinery and Fancy Goods is now located at 207 Houston street, where she will continue to carry a full line of fancy goods, corsets, gloves, hats, etc., etc. Dressmaking by Mrs. Askew. Prompt attention given to orders from a distance. MISS DORA BROWNSON, 207 Houston st., Fort Worth, Texas.

A lot of good Montana grass steers brought \$4.50 per hundred pounds in Chicago last week.

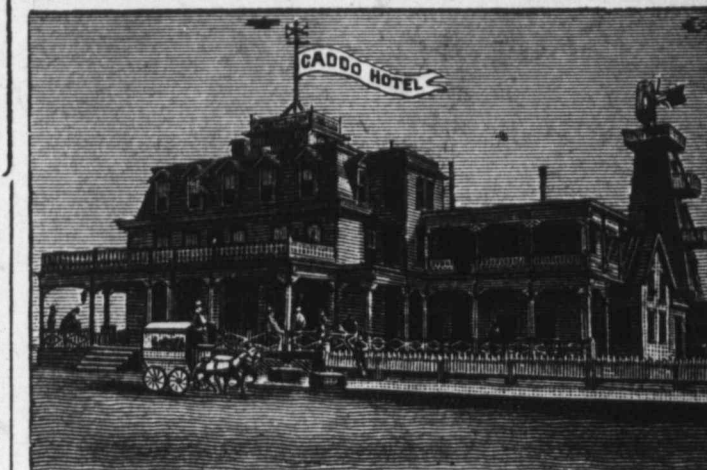
STANDARD KENTUCKY BRED TROTTERS.

Seventeen head of Kentucky trotting horses will be sold at public sale at the livery and sales stables of George R. West, corner of Fourth and Throckmorton streets, Fort Worth, Texas, on December 2, 1893.

By such sires as King Rene, with 30 in the list. Macey by George Wilkes, with a number in the 2:30 list. By Pretender, he by Dictator the sire of J. I. C. 2:10, and Phalas 2:13 3-4, and Director 2:17, which is the sire of Directum with a record of 2:05 1-4. Vasco with quite a number and he by Harold the sire of Maud S. 2:08 3-4 in the list. These colts and filleys are out of mares by Onward, Harold, Membrino Patchen, etc. In the lot is our exceptionally fine five-year-old stallion by Aberdeen 27, out of a producing daughter of Membrino Patchen 58, second dam by Membrino Chief 11. This horse has been driven trial quarters in 36 seconds and full miles in 2:28. This stock will all show for itself on the sale day. This stock will be sold rain or shine and without reserve on above named date. This stock was raised by such noted and well-known breeders as Major McDowell, Leonard Bros., H. Duhme and J. R. Bascom & Son of Lexington, Ky.

For catalogues and further particulars address B. H. REED, care Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth, Texas.

MINE HOST'S DAUGHTER
This startling novel will be mailed to you sealed on receipt of 10 cents in coin, 2 or 4 STAMPS. Also our Catalogue.
All publications the same price.
BOOKS for the MILLION
BOOKS PRINTED ON GOOD PAPER. Regular 25¢ 50¢ 75¢ each. 50¢ 8¢ each. 100¢ 10¢ each. SPECIAL DEPT. MINERVA PUBLISHING CO. 1012 MADISON ST. NEW YORK



A RARE CHANCE FOR STOCKMEN.

The Caddo hotel at El Reno, Oklahoma Territory, elegantly furnished throughout, with accommodation for fifty guests, a well-patronized house, is offered in exchange for a prime herd of cattle. Cash value of hotel \$15,000. Owner desires to start a ranch. Address J. R. MACK, manager of the aforesaid hotel.

Grand Holiday Excursions

—THE—
"COTTON BELT ROUTE,"
—ON—
December 19, 20 and 21,
WILL SELL AT
One Fare For The Round Trip,
From all stations in Texas to
Memphis, St Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati,
—AND POINTS IN—
Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Tickets good for return for 30 days from date of sale. The "COTTON BELT ROUTE" will for this occasion run special excursion trains with

Through Coaches
Pullman Buffet
Sleepers and Free
Reclining Chair Cars,
From all points on its lines through without change to
Memphis, Nashville,
Chattanooga, Atlanta

and other points crossing the Mississippi on the magnificent steel cantilever bridge at Memphis. This being the only bridge across the Mississippi river south of St. Louis, definitely settles any question as to the quickest and safest route to and from THE ENTIRE SOUTHEAST. Your ticket agent can give you all the particulars, and will arrange your trip via Memphis, and the Cotton Belt route, at no greater cost than via the "ferry transfer" gateways.

All Lines Sell Tickets Via "COTTON BELT ROUTE" To the Southeast.

Remember this—that no matter what route you take going you return on regular trains, and the "COTTON BELT ROUTE" is the only line with trains starting west of the Mississippi river and running through to Waco, Ft. Worth, Sherman and intermediate points without change twice each day. For rates, maps, time tables and schedule of through car arrangements, address your nearest ticket agent, or
S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Ag't., Tyler, Texas.
A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

AGENTS \$50 to \$100—A WEEK.
Ladies or Gents. Best seller known. Needed at every house, place of business or farm the year round. "Home" Electric Motor runs all kinds of light machinery. Cheapest power on earth. Connected instantly to wash or sewing machine, corn sheller, pumps, fans, lathes, jewelers' or dentists' machinery, &c. Clean, noiseless, lasts a life-time. No experience needed. To show in operation means a sale! Guaranteed. Profits immense. Circulars free.
W. P. HARRISON & CO., 1-7, Columbus, O.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wants Alfalfa Seed.

BEEVILLE, TEX., Nov. 4.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Can you give the address of some parties where we would be likely to get alfalfa seed?

KOHLER & HELDENFELS.

The JOURNAL is unable to say where alfalfa seed can be obtained. Write E. L. Shackelford, El Paso, Texas.

Feed for Sheep.

SAN MARCOS, TEX., Nov. 1.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
Will you please advise me as to the amount of meal and hulls required for a mutton each day. Is it a good feed for sheep? Not near so many beeves being fed in this county as last winter.

H. C. STACEY.

Sheep will eat and when being fed for mutton should have daily about one pound of meal and two pounds of hulls. Yes, cotton-seed meal is splendid feed for fattening sheep.

To Improve Goats.

FORT SILL, O. T., Nov. 15.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
I want to improve my herd of goats. I am raising them for their flesh or to eat, and will be pleased to get the address of some person who can advise me in regard to the best and most profitable breeds, etc. As I see nothing on the subject in your JOURNAL, I take the liberty of writing you for the information.

J. W. HADDON.

The best, and, in fact, the only way, the JOURNAL knows of breeding up common goats for meat, wool or any other purpose is to use graded or Angora bucks. The introduction of good blood will improve the size of the carcass, the flavor of the meat and add very materially to the value of the pelts.

Another Cow Poet.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.,
Nov. 9, 1893.

Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
Inclosed please find a short poem, written by a cattleman that was here all day yesterday waiting for a train of his cattle that did not arrive until in the night.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH BERRY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMISSION MEN.
I am waiting for some cattle that I shipped from Dixie land,
Or, at least, a simple message that would make me understand
Why that they are like the letter that we're told,
was long delayed.
If they come when I am buried, have them watered,
fed and weighed.
Send the proceeds to my widow, it may modify her
ills.
And she, no doubt, will ask blessings on the firm of
Greer and Mills.
Have inscribed upon my tombstone, died while
waiting for the cows,
And at rest in heavenly pastures, unless I should
have to browse
On the chapparel and cactus just outside the pearly
gate.
Even then I shall be happy, for I shall not have to
wait.

Godair, Harding & Co.'s Weekly Letter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.
Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal:
The market for Texas cattle is stronger. Sheep have somewhat recovered from the paralysis that was upon the market last week. Actual receipts of Texas cattle in the quarantine division last week, 15,640 cattle and 3529 calves. About 4000 Texas cattle were received in the native division during the week, making about 19,500 for the week, against 16,000 the previous week, 21,000 two weeks ago, 17,000 in 1892, and 20,500 during the corresponding week in 1891.

The Texas cattle market during the week was generally strong and active, and closed about 5@10c higher than it opened. Texas

steers sold at \$8.35@3.15; cows, \$1.70@2.30, with some choice heifers at \$2.60.

The market this week opened with a moderate supply of Texans and the market, with a good demand, ruled strong. On the opening day there were about 17,000 cattle, including 4500 western rangers and 1000 Texans, while receipts of cattle a year ago were 20,108, including only 3000 Texans and westerns. Thus it will be seen the proportion of native cattle is not as large as a year ago.

A lot of 147 Colorado range steers, 1287 pounds, sold at \$3.95.

A train load of the X. I. T. Texas cows sold at \$2.60@2.70.

Some 1162@1202-lb. Texas cattle a year ago this week at \$3.80.

It is calculated that the run of grass Texas cattle for the season is about spent, but there is no doubt that scattering lots will continue, and there are some fed cattle already good enough to come.

The sheep market has seldom, if ever, been in worse shape than it was last week. Every day the pens were filled to overflowing, and the largest sheep house in the world was at times only half large enough to hold the glut. This week, however, the market opened with lighter receipts, and a much better feeling and higher prices were had. Seventy-four-lb. fall clipped sheep sold in St. Louis last Friday at \$2.40 that now would probably sell here at \$2.75. We think the outlook for the sheep trade is better, since the liquidation storm seems to have spent its greatest force.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

THE COMING FENCE will be made of galvanized wire, they say. We have it now. Send for large illustrated Catalogue. Address, KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE Co., No. 15 Locust street, Tremont, Trazewell County, Ill.

MILLINERY AND FAFCY GOODS

J. M. REGAN,

411 Houston St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Orders through the Mail promptly attended o

WANTED.

3000 Yearling steers. R. N. Graham, Box 193, Ft. Worth, Texas.

I have a customer for 3000 yearlings. In writing give location and price.

HANDY COBBLER Most complete outfit ever offered for home repairing, boots, shoes, rubber boots and coats, harness, wire fences, etc. Thousands sold. Better tools than in any similar outfit and nearly twice as many. It saves lots of money. Any one can use it. Weight 17 lbs. Agents making money. Retails for \$3.00. Sample outfit by freight or express only \$2.00 if you mention this paper.
KUHNS & CO., MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE!

A Happy, Fruitful MARRIAGE!
EVERY MAN who would know the GRAND TRUTHS; the Plain Facts; the Old Secrets and the New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, should write for our wonderful little book, called "PERFECT MANHOOD." To any earnest man we will mail one copy Entirely Free, in plain sealed cover. "A refuge from the quacks." Address
ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
*This is a medical work FOR MEN WHO NEED IT, and mere curiosity seekers should not trouble themselves or the company by taking advantage of the above offer; the book will not interest the frivolous.-Editor.



Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it straining. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicine given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

25 Cents. 25 Cents.

IS ALL IT WILL COST YOU.

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DON'S IMPROVED PATENT-SEAT STOCK SADDLE

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FOR LOWEST PRICES MENTION THIS PAPER.

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KENTUCKY BRED HORSES.

Under the management of Buford & Tarlton and J. B. Perry, Lexington, Ky., a choice lot of highly bred trotting stock, some of Kentucky's best blood, will be sold at auction at

DALLAS, TEX., NOVEMBER 28 and 29.

Apply at this office for catalogues.

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WIND MILLS,
Towers,
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STARVATION PRICES.

Write for circular of the celebrated galvanized steel Star Windmill and Towers, the best on earth.

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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

The only line passing through the great
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of Texas, the greatest wheat growing country in the world. Cheap homes for all, also the only direct route to

Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Wvoming,

and all Pacific coast points. We take you direct to the health resorts of Colorado. Send for copy of our Summerlands.

For full information address
E. L. LOMAX,
G. P. A. U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb.
D. B. KEELER,
G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. Ry., Ft. Worth, Tex.
N. S. DAVIS,
City Ticket Agent, 401 Main st., Ft. Worth, Tex.

AUCTION!

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Rearing Sheep for Profit.

The Southern Farmer.

It has been a common thing for farmers to be advised that any sort of pasture or system of feeding will do for sheep; that these animals may be kept as general scavengers on a farm and fed on weeds; that land overgrown by briars and thorns and other trash may be improved by pasturing (?) a flock of sheep thereon, and the sheep afford an excellent profit from this worthless land.

It is very true that there are sheep and sheep. But, in fact, there are only two kinds, and breeds do not count in this discrimination. There is the well-fed and profitable sheep and the starved and profitless one. There is no go-between. And of whatever breed the flock may be the sheep must come to this in time, and in a short time. Some persons have attempted to delude the farmers into the belief that breed will stand far above feed, and that a high-bred animal will show the influence of its blood or its lineage under the most adverse circumstances. The fact, however, is precisely the reverse; and any animal, of whatever kind it may be, that has been fed well and bred well and has thus acquired the habit of depending upon the best kind of feeding will succumb more quickly to any different condition of things and will make a more disastrous wreck in a shorter time than the poorly reared animal, to which adversity has been a kind of birthright.

Every man who knows by experience will say that the flock is the most promising part of the farm furnishing. The pig is a profitable animal, but it gives only one profit—its flesh. The cow is also profitable, but it

gives but two profits—its flesh and its milk. But the sheep, giving three profits—its wool, its flesh and its milk, which feeds a fat lamb ready for market in two or three months, is the best of the three. And yet it must necessarily have quite as good feeding and care as any of its two competitors. From nothing, nothing comes. And this axiom or self evident truth applies to everything in the universe—material and immaterial—to all matter and to all conditions of it. Thus, if the farmer is keeping sheep for profit he must see to it that his flock is fed and kept in quite as good a manner as the pigs of which he hopes to make profitable pork by the most liberal feeding—corn without stint—or the cows which he expects to fill the flowing pail, but only by liberal feeding on the best pasture or the finest hay or the most nutritious feeding crops, or all these, with full allowance of grain foods. And for the same reason the sheep must have good grass pasture or an even substitute for it and its equal allowance of grain food. If sheep are fed upon weeds the flock will be one of weeds, and out of this nothing nothing will be had. And the person who, under the pretense of giving good and practical advice to shepherds, to the effect that for the next three months sheep may be made to browse down undesirable brush in the pastures, is nothing more or less than a blind leader of the blind.

This sort of treatment consorts precisely with the farmer who permits his pastures to be covered with undesirable brush or rank weeds. And that there are so many such is one of the sufficient causes for disappointment which falls upon such unskillful and thoughtless shepherds. The good shepherd, whose flock pays 50 per cent. profit on its value every year, is not complaining so bitterly as the other one whose pastures are covered with undesirable brush, and whose flock is covered with ticks and other vermin and ragged locks of worthless wool.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED!

MADE OF

Silver Steel,

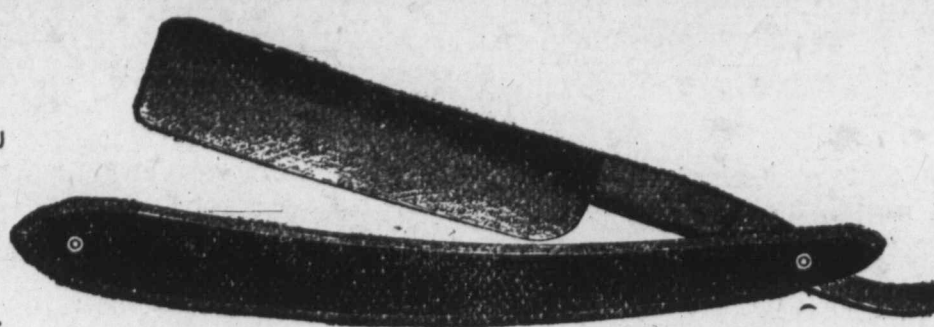
Hollow Ground,

WARRANTED.

FINEST

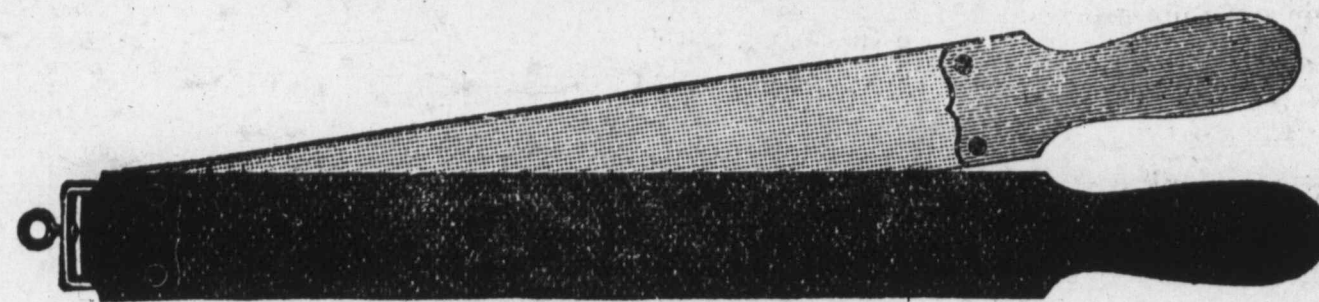
Hard Rubber

HANDLE.
Price, \$1.50



This Razor is a real beauty, honed and stropped, ready for use. Every one file tested and we guarantee it to give satisfaction.

BARBERS' REGULATION BELT STROP.



PRICE, 75 Cents.

This is the regulation strop used by all barbers. Two stropps in one, and will sharpen a razor in seven strokes. The leather is the best that is made, and the linen or lower strop is made of the best Irish linen especially prepared. Razor never needs to be honed where this strop is used. This strop never needs to be oiled and is warranted not to get hard or crack. Can be rolled up and carried when traveling.

The Journal's Columbian Set, Razor and Strop,

Put up in nice strong box, Price, \$2.00, Postage prepaid.

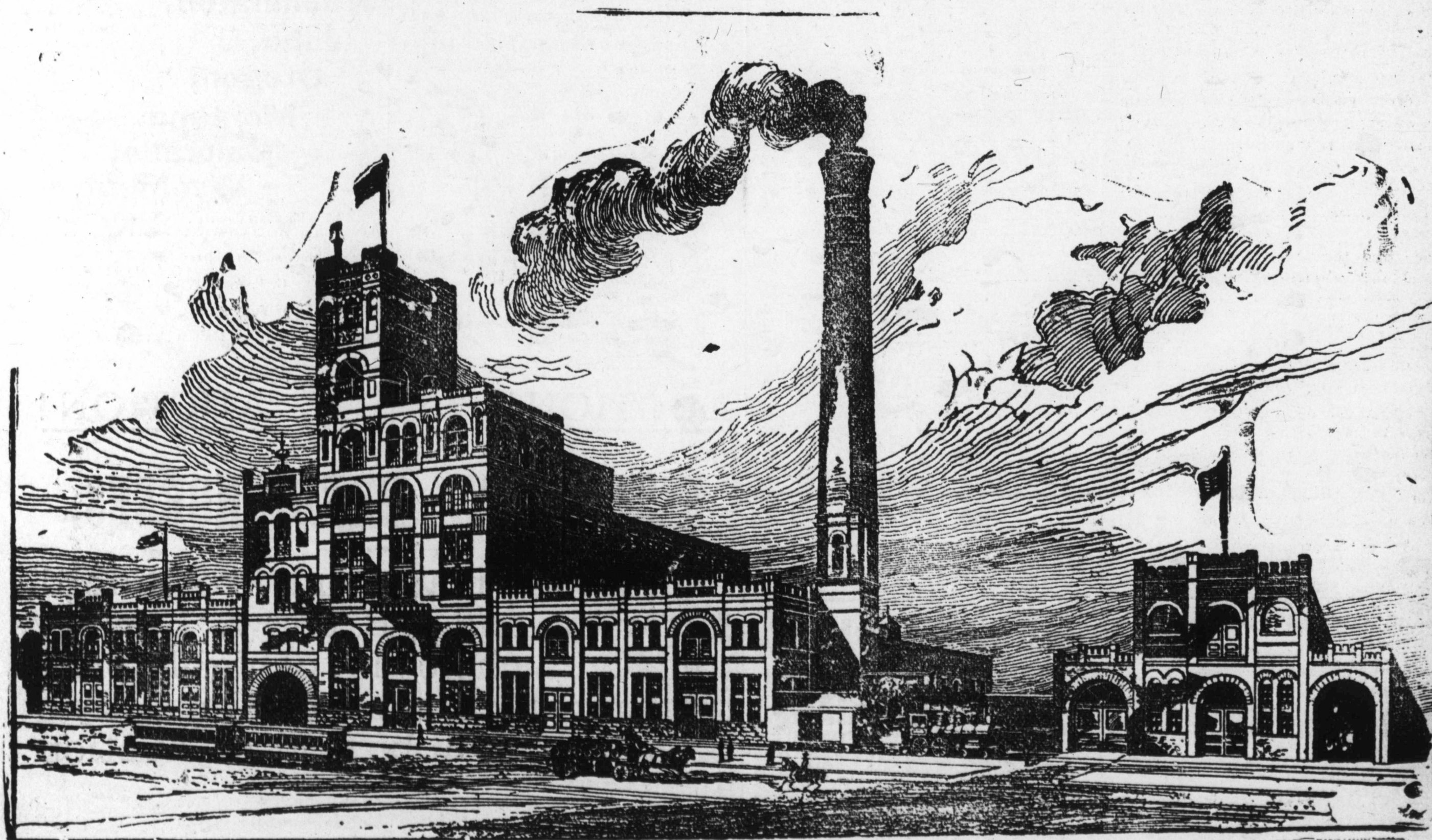
"The Secret of Stropping a Razor with a Barber's Strop" inclosed with each set.

But why pay even this low price when you can get the entire outfit free by sending four annual subscribers at \$1.00 each?

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL,

Fort Worth, Texas.

TEXAS BREWING Co



FORT WORTH LAGER BEER.

SWINE.

The boys will feed all the other hogs much better if you will give them a pig to call their own.

It is hard to tell just what a good brood sow is worth to the farmer who knows how to manage one.

No one feels any better than the farmer who is able to follow a nice bunch of fat hogs to market this fall or winter.

There is no time to lose now in feeding. Cold weather will soon be here and then the fat will be harder to lay on.

If you have not a first-class boar to breed from, buy one. The advertisers in this paper will be glad to tell you what they have and price their stock.

The shoats will prepare the rubbish of the farm for market in a better shape than anything else. They will insure a good price for it this season, too. Give them a chance.

Are you wasting part of your feed by throwing it into the mud? If you are you deserve no sympathy if "farming don't pay." Build a plank platform to feed on if you haven't a gravelly place in the feed-lot that does not get wet.

In feeding corn there may be a saving of grain effected by feeding under cover and on a tight floor. There is always some waste in feeding out of doors, especially when the ground is wet and muddy. Get ready for feeding before the rainy weather sets in.

Always breed from a full blood boar.

An exchange tells of a man who took to the mill forty bushels of wheat, twenty bushels of oats and ten of corn, and had them ground and mixed for hog feed. He reported very favorably upon the results.

No greater mistake can be possibly made by one who wishes the most profit out of his live stock than by allowing them to become stunted while young through injudicious feeding. Any growing animal needs plenty of good nourishing food to sustain a thrifty growth. A pig once checked or "stunted" in its growth will never make so fine an animal as it would otherwise have been.

From Ireland and Denmark, where no corn is raised, comes the largest part of the bacon consumed in England. This is because the hogs in those countries are fed on just the kinds of feed to make lean bacon. The breeders of such hogs study the demands of the people they sell to, and raise and feed their hogs to meet the demands, and they always get the highest prices for such hogs. From this it would seem that all corn is poor diet for hogs; our hogs are burned up with corn and our breeding hogs degenerate in vigor and constitution from too much corn. Milk, silage and a variety of ground feed makes far better meat and mere healthy hogs. We want lean bacon and small hams for the retail American trade, and it is time we should begin to feed for such results to encourage the more general use of pork on our tables.

An old breeder in describing the kind of pig he wanted to buy to head his herd said, in addition to naming other good points, that he must have a good coat of hair and plenty of it. He didn't even object to a swirl if he could find a combination of other good points with that attached. And we suppose his head must be about level. But still we think there are quite a few pigs in the country that will approach reasonably close to his ideal without intruding a swirl upon his good judgment. But the important requirement was that of a good coat of hair. Certain it is, a good, straight, thick coat of hair adds much to the good appearance of well-kept hogs, and we have sometimes fancied it to be something that goes along with good feeding qualities in swine. At any rate it is valued above all it costs to obtain it, and it is a feature that will grow in popularity with the advancement of the swine industry.—Nebraska Farmer.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruitgrowing is conducive to health.

Don't neglect to give sufficient winter protection to the small fruits.

Young trees do better staked. It keeps them from growing up crooked, and prevents the roots from being loosened by wind.

Evergreen ferns dug up from the woods, potted and set in a shady place for awhile, make excellent window plants. Their pretty foliage is always admired.

The Salem grape finds much favor with amateur growers, its large bunches of reddish colored berries, together with their sweetness, make it a desirable table variety. When the bunches are bagged their excellence is increased.

The early fall of the apple, cherry and currant leaves, the rot of the cherry, plum and grape, apple scab, rust of the strawberry, raspberry and blackberry leaf, and potato blight and rot can be prevented by spraying.

The California privet, which is now the favorite ornamental hedge plant, needs several clippings through the summer to make it thick and to keep it in shape. The last one should be given when the growth for the season has evidently stopped.

As a rule, bedding plants lifted from the places occupied all summer and placed in pots should be pruned in closely, to compensate for the loss of roots. And place them in a damp, shady place, for a few days afterward, until the foliage stands out firmly.

Those having their own nurseries will find it a good plan to turn a light furrow toward the trees to keep water from standing around the stems and freezing. In very small nurseries it may be found more convenient to bank up the rows with a spade.

In the kitchen garden late fall plowing is beneficial especially for rather tenacious soils, but the ground should be left without harrowing, and no kind of stock should be allowed to tramp over it at any time, either before the ground freezes up or during the winter.

A writer says that ground bones are about the best grape fertilizer. Stable manure is apt to produce too rank and later growth and induce winter killing of the tender wood. But all grape manuring should be attended with clean cultivation.

It is claimed by a horticultural writer that a wash made by using one pound of whale oil soap with six gallons of water, adding sheep manure until about the consistency of whitewash, and applying to fruit trees, prevents sheep from gnawing the bark.

In all gardens where hotbeds and cold frames are used it facilitates the spring work greatly to have the pits dug out and fitted with straw or leaves from the forest, over which is placed a covering of boards to keep out frost and snow. Secure and cover a sufficient quantity of soil to put on the manure when the beds are made in the spring. Where hotbeds are not used it is a wise plan to place a quantity of good soil in the cellar to use in boxes for starting plants of tomatoes and cabbage in the early spring, and for re-potting house plants as they need it during winter and spring.

We practice, says a correspondent, throwing up a mound of earth, 8 or 10 inches high and nicely smoothed off, around the trunks of all young orchard trees, and are satisfied that it is beneficial in that it prevents them from swaying about in the wind so badly, leaves less surface exposed to evaporation, and prevents injury from field mice as they will not climb up the mound. We have also to some extent practiced whitewashing the trunks and some of the larger branches with common lime whitewash in which is dissolved a pound of copperas and one-half pound of carbolic acid to each gallon; have discovered no ill effects from it, and think it affords some protection against rabbits and sunscald.

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THE PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.—This is an entirely new book on poultry keeping, just published, and embraces all the latest ideas on the subject. It involves the experience of successful poultry keepers, and will teach the farmer how to make his poultry yard the most profitable feature of his farm. The book is fully illustrated, and is a complete treatise, covering the whole subject. It describes and illustrates all the various breeds of poultry, both old and new; contains designs and directions for building poultry houses, coops and yards; gives minute instructions in feeding, rearing, care and management; tells how to succeed and how to fail; how to produce eggs when they are scarce and high; how to grow chickens for the early markets; how to treat all diseases of poultry; how to make an incubator and how to raise artificially-hatched chickens; how to preserve eggs; how to pack eggs and poultry for market; how to raise turkeys, geese and ducks, etc.—In fact, every branch of this important subject is treated in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. No farmer can afford to be without this valuable work.

THE PRACTICAL HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR.—Many a valuable horse or cow has been lost because the owner, having little or no knowledge upon the subject, was unable to promptly diagnose the malady and apply the proper remedies in time. This book was written by two distinguished veterinarians, one a specialist in diseases of the horse, the other in those of the cow. It describes the symptoms of every disease with which horses and cattle are afflicted, and in such a plain and thorough manner that the malady will be readily detected. It also gives the cause of every disease, a knowledge of which in many cases will avert the evil; and it likewise contains plain and explicit directions for the treatment of every known disease, as well as the correction of all unruly and vicious habits, etc. Every owner of a horse or cow should possess a copy of this book, and have it constantly on hand for reference.

THE HANDY CYCLOPEDIA OF EVERY-DAY WANTS.—This book is a compendium of useful and valuable household information. It contains hundreds of valuable recipes for making and doing almost everything about a house, and is filled with hints and suggestions which will be found worth the weight of the book in gold to every housekeeper. This great fund of information is alphabetically arranged, so that any particular subject can be turned to in a moment. It is therefore a book for daily reference and consultation, and the information it imparts will save money, time and labor in every household. It tells how to economize money, time and labor in every little detail of household work; how to cure all common ailments, how to make various household preparations and useful articles, and treats of a great variety of topics which we have not space to enumerate.

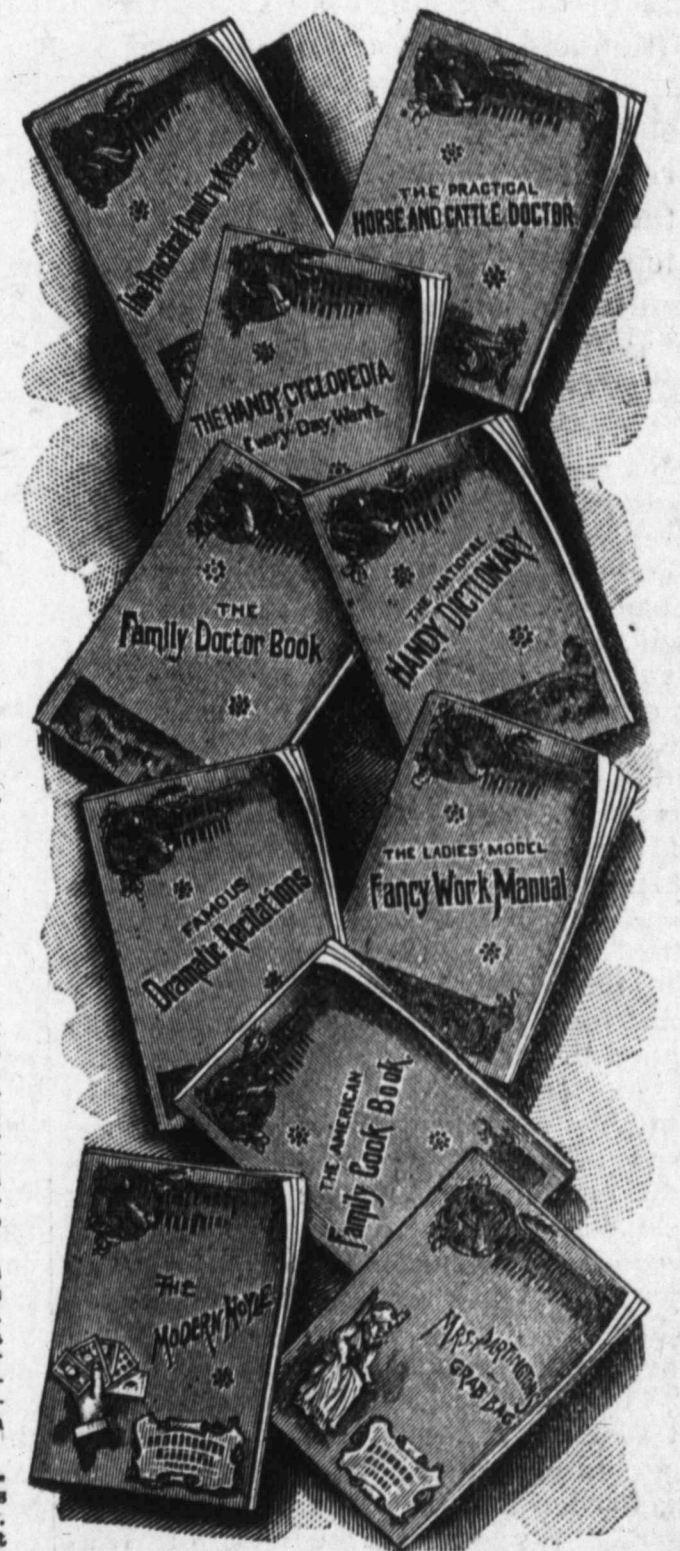
THE FAMILY DOCTOR BOOK.—This valuable book would find a place in every American home. It will save a great deal of money every year in doctors' bills. It contains plain and simple directions for the treatment of every known disease or ailment of the human frame, and suggests simple home-remedies which will usually effect a cure without the necessity of employing a physician. The various topics are alphabetically arranged, so that any particular complaint may be referred to in a moment. Appended to the work proper is a valuable treatise entitled "Advice to Mothers," which will be found of the utmost value and usefulness to every mother, young or old.

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THE LADIES' MODEL FANCY WORK MANUAL.—This is an entirely new book, just published, and embodies all the latest ideas in needlework, crochet, knitting, and embroidery. It contains designs and directions for making nearly fifty different patterns of knitted laces, many charming crochet patterns, also instructions for making many useful articles of wearing apparel and numerous articles for home decoration, among which are tidies, chair seats, doilies, purses, table mats, shopping bags, lamp shades, shawls, Afghans, toilet sets, counterpanes, sofa cushions, chair covers, pin-cushions, dressing slippers, babies' socks, etc., etc. Full and complete instructions accompany each design, together with an explanation of the terms used in knitting and crocheting, etc. It also contains full and complete instructions in the art of embroidery, with numerous beautiful designs. The whole is illustrated by 95 handsome engravings.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY COOK BOOK.—This valuable book contains more than seven hundred of the choicest recipes for Breakfast Dishes, Soups, Meats and Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, Salads and Relishes, Bread and Rolls, Jellies and Preserves, Puddings and Pies, Fancy Dishes, Cakes, Ice Cream, Summer Drinks and Confectionery, so classified as to be readily accessible, and making one of the most complete and valuable cook books ever published. This book was compiled by an experienced housekeeper, and every recipe is practical and reliable. The need of such a work in every home is manifest.

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MRS. PARTINGTON'S GRAB BAG.—This is the last and best book written by B. P. Shillaber, the original Mrs. Partington, and narrates the laughable adventures of the old lady and her son Ike upon a sea voyage to the West Indies, her experience with the natives of a tropical island, her testimony in a lawsuit, her death and appearance in the spirit state to the delight of all of which she continues to murder the English language after the style for which she is famous. The book is illustrated with 67 engravings, which are as laughable as the text, and altogether it is one of the best humorous books ever written, and just the thing to drive away the blues.

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THE ESPUELA RECEIVERSHIP.

Some time last spring Judge McGill of the Seymour district, on the application of A. M. Britton of Vernon, appointed a temporary receiver for the Espuela Land and Cattle company, limited. The latter, being a foreign corporation, took the necessary steps at once to move the proceedings and final hearing to the United States court at Dallas. Immediately the suit was dismissed by Colonel Britton, to be soon revived again in the district court at Vernon, but this time in the name of one Bindle, a foreigner. By this arrangement both parties to the suit were foreigners, thus giving jurisdiction to the district court. Judge G. A. Brown, judge of the Vernon district, heard the petition and evidence and granted the application, and appointed one J. W. Robbins of Wilbarger county as receiver. The Espuela company appealed to the appellate court of Fort Worth, which, on the 1st of this month, handed down the following decision:

1628. The Espuela Land and Cattle Co. Lim., appellant; vs. John Bindle et al., appellee.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FACTS.

This appeal is from an interlocutory order appointing a receiver to take charge of, and convert into money, for distribution among the creditors and stockholders of appellant company, all its assets in the state of Texas, which included the entire assets, except a little office furniture in the city of London. The complaining litigants in the court below were, John Bindle, who filed the original petition in July last, as the owner of ten shares of preference stock in said company, A. M. Britton, who intervened as the owner of certain other shares and Walter Katte, who intervened as a lien creditor. Of these, Britton was the moving and controlling spirit; though Bindle, his German cook, to whom for a nominal consideration he had assigned the ten shares of stock, preceded him one step in the litigation, while just behind him came his brother-in-law, Katte, of New York. At the hearing of the motion for the appointment of the receiver, it was developed that nearly ten years ago appellant company was formed under the Company's act of Great Britain, to acquire by purchase, and to operate, the cattle ranch in the Panhandle of Texas, then belonging to "The Espuela Land and Cattle Co. of Fort Worth," a Texas corporation; which was accordingly done. The Texas company being burdened with a debt of about \$1,000,000, through the efforts of Britton, who was largely interested therein, was enabled to transfer to the London company, free of encumbrance, its entire herd of cattle, consisting of about thirty-five thousand head, besides horses and other personality, and also its grazing lands, subject to the lien for purchase money thereon, consisting of about 400,000 acres. The authorized capital of the new company was 40,000 shares of preference stock, of which about 26,000 were actually issued, the forvalue of each of the shares being £5. There were afterwards issued as a means for raising money for the concern, 26,000 prior lien debentures and nearly 100,000 income debentures. The annual interest on the latter was payable only out of the net income and was cumulative, and the time and manner of enforcing the collection of both principal and interest were left largely to the discretion of a majority of the debenture holders. These securities were nearly all held, as well as the preference shares, by Englishmen, and were declared to be a lien, in the order named, on the entire assets, subject to the mortgage on the lands. Katte and wife owned three in-

come debentures, of the face value of £1000 each, and two prior lien debentures, of the aggregate face value of £60. It was further made to appear that the London company had substantially the same amount of assets, though of reduced value as in the beginning, with the debt evidenced by the debentures super-added; that no dividend had ever been paid to stockholders; that the stock whether preference or common was of little or no value; that the debenture had several years to run; that all interest on the prior lien debenture and been paid; that by their terms none was payable on the income debentures for want of a net income; that the foreign company had all the time been under the management of a board of directors at London; and, although in the beginning Britton was made managing director in America; he did not long hold that position but had for several years been unable to exert any, potential influence in the management of the company.

The order appointing the receiver rests on these conclusions of the trial court:

1. "I find, as a matter of fact, that the defendant corporation is and was, at the institution of this suit, insolvent.

2. "Plaintiff John Bindle, and intervenors Britton and Katte, are and were, at the institution of this suit, shareholders and owners in said company.

3. "That the intervenors Britton and Katte are and were lien creditors of defendant company. (This finding as to Britton is admitted to be a mistake). I therefore decide the law to be in favor of plaintiff and intervenors, and that they are entitled to have a receiver appointed of and for the defendant, and it is accordingly ordered."

While it is not very clear to us that the fact of insolvency was established, we are of opinion that we would not be warranted in disturbing the finding on that issue. The question then arises, can a stockholder or a lien creditor of an insolvent corporation which is still a going concern have a receiver appointed to take charge of the entire assets and convert the same into money for general distribution, on the sole ground of insolvency? While the pleadings of appellee abound with allegations of unprofitable management on the part of the great majority of the company and the board of directors, without any hope of a change for the better, we think the case developed at the hearing is fully covered by the above question, and was so construed by the district judge, as from his conclusions seems manifest.

The answer to this question involves a construction of article 1461 of our Revised Statutes, which provides, in substance, that any judge of a court of competent jurisdiction may appoint a receiver in case where a corporation is insolvent. This question has never been directly adjudicated in this state that we are aware of.

Statutes of identical import with ours have been construed by the supreme courts of California and Indiana, but the decisions seem to be directly in conflict. [French Bank case, 53 Cal., 553; Bank vs. U. S. Encaustic Tile Co., 4, N. E. R., p. 851].

In the former case it is said "There is, of course, no such thing as an action brought distinctively for the appointment of a receiver, such an appointment, when made, is ancillary to or in aid of the action brought." It was there held that the statute providing for the appointment of a receiver where a corporation becomes insolvent, in the absence of more explicit legislation, did not "confer upon a private person, either as stockholder or creditor, the right to maintain an action to dissolve a corporation upon the ground that it was insolvent, or to obtain relief by seizing its property out of the hands of its constituted management and placing it in the hands of a receiver." In the latter case the opposite conclusion seems to have been reached. We can discover no difference in the statutes, except that that of California limits the power of appointment to the court (or judge thereof) in which an action is pending, while the Indiana statute provides generally that the receiver may be appointed by the court, or the judge thereof in vacation. Ours provides for the appointment by any judge of a court of competent jurisdiction. We deem this difference unimportant, and are of the opinion that the better reason is with the California decision. Mr. Spelling in his work on Private Corporations, vol. 2, sec. 851, cites a case from Colorado as being in line with the California case, but it is not accessible to us. We see nothing in our statute to indicate that the legislature intended thereby to so change the whole scope of receiverships as to convert a mere auxiliary proceeding into a primary object of litigation. The seventeenth section of this very act of 1887 expressly provides that a stockholder may have his action against the company and may have a receiver appointed as in or-

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inary cases. Why this qualifying provision: "As in ordinary cases," if insolvency be sufficient in any case? According to our construction, unless a stockholder or creditor who seeks to place in the hands of a receiver, for sale and distribution, the assets of an insolvent incorporation which is still prosecuting its charter purposes, can show that his interest as such stockholder or creditor requires the appointment to be made, the application should be denied. There is no statute in this state which empowers a stockholder or creditor to bring a suit to wind up an insolvent going corporation. No such case is provided for in Chapter 5, Revised Statutes, on the subject of the dissolution of private corporations. It has been decided since this statute was enacted that insolvency does not work a dissolution. [Bank vs. Sachtleben, 67 Tex., 421]. To appoint a receiver to sell all the assets of such corporation and distribute the proceeds of the sale among the creditors and stockholders is to do indirectly what the law has not authorized to be done directly. It can only be lawfully done where the interests of creditors and shareholders of right require it to be done, according to well established principles. So far as appellees sought relief as shareholders, they made the usual case only of a very small minority, endeavoring through the court, to control the action of the majority pertaining to matters within the scope of the charter powers. That the affairs of a private corporation are liable to be managed by the majority against the wishes, and even the interests, of a minority is one of the "ordinary risks" of such ventures, which must be held to have been within the contemplation of each incorporator or his assigns. In the absence of legislative enactment to that effect the court should not undertake to administer corporate estates, but leave them in the hands of a majority of the owners so long as they proceed lawfully under the charter, though foreigners they be, who have discarded their sole American director.

As creditor, Appellee Katte presented a very little, if any stronger case. Of the prior lien debentures, which were a first lien on the personal estate, he owned £60 only. Debentures of this class were not due and were amply secured, with all interest paid up. If they were threatened with loss or impairment, it was certainly very remote. The income debentures did not place the holders in a materially better position than did preferential stock to which they bore a striking similarity. The interest was payable only out of net profits, and the collection of the principal as well as interest was largely, if not entirely, dependant on the will of the majority of the holders, and hence was not payable when the proceeding below was had. Provision was made for debenture holders to assemble and act very like shareholders. The number of these debentures held by Katte was small compared with the whole number outstanding. By their terms, as already seen, a condition was imposed upon the holder of being governed by the will of a majority, which made his attitude similar to that of a minority stockholder seeking redress against the lawful action of the majority. He accepted them cum onere, and cannot invoke the aid of the courts to give him a better class of paper than he bargained for.

Viewing the whole case as an equitable proceeding for the appointment of a receiver, it seems to us that it was not sufficiently strong to induce a court of equity to subject to a speedy sale, as prayed, this vast property in a time of great financial stress, at the instance of a few persons resident here and owning comparatively small interests therein, to the great detriment, probably, of the bulk of the owners and security holders across the seas. Unless the statute providing for the appointment of a receiver enabled appellees to sue where they would otherwise have had no cause of action, the appointment should have been denied. As already seen,

we cannot give the statute such a construction. Until a plaintiff has a cause of action of some sort—until he can show himself entitled to recover something—he is not in an attitude to appropriate any of the merely ancillary remedies of the courts. He must show a violated or imperilled right, either legal or equitable, before he is entitled to a remedy.

It follows, therefore, that the order appointing a receiver in this case must be reversed and the receivership vacated.

STEPHENS, Judge.

THE LIVE STOCK BOARDS.

The live stock sanitary boards of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Texas and Wyoming met in convention at the Kansas City stock yards Wednesday to formulate suitable plans for an equitable and just quarantine line, and also to take steps and advise advise together looking to keeping down and, possibly, entirely eradicating splenic or Texas fever.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the secretary of agriculture that the fever line be changed by cutting out the counties of Iron, Tom Green, Sterling, Buchel and Foley, and by taking in the counties of Hardeman, Foard, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall and Fisher in Texas, and by making the state line between Missouri and Arkansas the fever line between those states. A. J. Kleburg of Texas, J. Trumbower of Illinois and J. B. White of Kansas were appointed a committee to correspond with the secretary of agriculture in regard to experiments with a view to showing that Texas cattle can be disinfected by clearing them of ticks.

Mr. Kleburg of Texas submitted a proposition asking the government to place cattle inspectors under the civil service rules, but the convention voted it down, as it did not desire to enter the domain of politics.

It would seem from the accounts of the meeting that it is the sense of the commissions of the several states that ticks are at least, in a measure, responsible for splenic fever, and that by clearing out the ticks the fever will be killed.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little, night and morning, fed dry. Begin with half a pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until she will take a pint at a feeding. See that you keep her thrifty and growing. A calf which is once stunted by insufficient or improper food will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been, no matter how much pains you may take subsequently to make amends for the early neglect; but the feeding is not the only thing with the calf which you expect to develop into the dairy cow. The training is almost equally important. She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quiet, and to bear handling long before the time when as a cow she will be forced to submit to these restraints. No forcible breaking in will be necessary if you are willing to take a little pains about these matters during early calfhood, and it pays much better to do it then, and in this way, than later and more forcibly. With such treatment you can easily develop a kind and gentle disposition, which is of decided money value when you come to putting her into the dairy.

MARKET REPORT.

BY WIRE.

Chicago Live Stock.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.,
Nov. 16, 1893.

Receipts for Monday, compared with a week ago, showed an increase of 2000 cattle, 3000 hogs, and a decrease of 7000 sheep. The cattle market was steady to stronger. Receipts, 17,500. Choice fat beeves were scarce, and inferior grades were slow sale. There were only 1000 Texas cattle here. They met with a fair demand, selling at steady to strong prices. The supply was made up principally of cows. Of western rangers Monday's market had about 4500 head. The market was fairly active, and values were steady to strong. The cow market was quite well supplied, but desirable stuff was scarce. The general market was quiet, but the better grades of cows, fat bulls and good veal calves sold at strong prices. Business among stockers and feeders was moderately active. Quotations: Beef—Steers, \$3.40@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.50; bulls, \$1.75@2.50; cows, \$1.50@2.85; Texas cows, \$1.85@2.30; Texas steers, \$2.35@3.30. The hog market was generally 5@10c lower than Saturday's. Receipts, 31,000. Mixed sold at \$5.55@6; heavy, \$5.35@5.90; light, \$5.55@6. Receipts of sheep, 9,000 head. The better kinds met with more demand, selling about a dime better. The general feeling was better, and stuff which was unsalable a week ago was moved a'l right. Lambs, \$3.50@4.65; sheep, \$2.75@3.75.

Tuesday's receipts were 4500 cattle, 20,000 hogs and 8000 sheep. The beef cattle market was active and strong. Good fat cattle were in small supply. Texans and westerns sold well. The market was steady and strong, and all were soon sold. Wintered Texans, \$2.85@3.50; Montana and Dakota rangers, 1100@1300 lbs., \$3.25@4; range cows, \$2.60@3.35. The receipts of Texans were estimated at about 1500 head. The market was fairly active and strong, and the pens were well cleared. Texas steers, \$2.50@3.15; cows, \$1.90@2.70. The hog market averaged 5@10c above Monday's quotations. Sheep market was stronger and prices ruled higher.

Wednesday's receipts were 16,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs and 16,000 sheep. There were two sales of cattle at \$6; several at



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prices better than \$5.50, for anything good enough to bring these prices, a very strong average being 5@10c higher than Tuesday. The improvement did not extend to the lower grades. Range cattle, Texans, \$1.50@3.25; westerns, \$1.75@4.50. Not much change in the hog market. Heavy grades neglected, 5@10c lower; best light and medium saleable around \$6. Choicest heavy lots not wanted over \$5.75. From \$5.80 @5.95 paid for bulk of light hogs; \$5.55 @5.70 bought most of heavy. Rough heavy sold at \$5.35@5.40 and culls at \$2@5. A comparatively small part of the sheep supply sold for as much as \$3.25, though choice native wethers were quoted around \$3.75. There was a good demand for lambs, but prices sustained at \$2.75@4.75 for poor to choice.

The cattle market to-day had 17,000 head, and was unchanged. Good strong prices were realized for everything of a good quality at figures similar to those received the day before. The hog market was weak. Light, \$5.75@5.80; medium, \$5.75@5.80; heavy, \$5.50@5.55. Receipts, 800.

St. Louis Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS,
Nov. 16, 1893.

Receipts for the first four days of this week have been as follows: Monday, cattle, 2504; hogs, 1999; sheep, 680. Tuesday, cattle, 4152; hogs, 6673; sheep, 1197. Wednesday, cattle, 4000; hogs, 4000; sheep, 700. To-day, cattle, 2600; hogs, 5700; sheep, 1200.

Monday's market for good fat native steers was strong; cows, steady to strong. Texas cows were strong; best grades and steers were 10 to 15 cen's higher. The hog market was about 15 cents off. Sheep market was steady to strong. Quotations for that day were: native steers, common to best \$3.25 to \$4.50; Texans, \$2.25 to \$3. Hogs, top, \$5.70; bulk, \$5.60 to \$5.65. Sheep, natives, \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Texas cattle about 10 cen's higher Tuesday; native shipping steers were steady to strong; an active and strong market for butcher steers. Native steers common to best, \$3.25 to \$4.85; Texans, \$2.25 to \$3.15. The hog market opened stronger but closed only steady. Tops, \$5.75; bulk, \$5.60 to \$5.70. The sheep market was steady at \$1.50 to \$3.75.

Yesterday the cattle market was strong and higher, fair to good native steers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.60 to \$3.40; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Hogs were 10 to 15 cents lower. Butchers' \$5.60 to \$5.70; mixed, \$5.30 to \$5.60; light, \$5.40 to 5.65. Sheep market was firm.

To-day's cattle market was strong and higher. Fair to good native steers, \$3.50 to \$4.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.75 to \$3.40; cows, \$1.60 to \$2.40. The hog

market was lower, top prices being \$5.70, with bulk of sales at \$5.40 to \$5.60. The offerings of sheep were very common and not of a kind to help the market. Good natives, \$3 to \$3.75; common, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Special to the Journal.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Nov. 16, 1893.

The cattle market so far this week has been somewhat better than for a corresponding period last week. Receipts: Monday, 4700; Tuesday, 9000; Wednesday, 9800; to-day, 800. Natives were scarce Monday, and sold steady to 10c higher than last Saturday; native cows were scarce and active, with strong prices in most cases; bulls were firm. Texas steers were active, and quoted steady to 10c higher. The market on range cows was stiff. Stockers were strong and feeders scarce, while calves were in demand. Natives sold as high as \$4.45, and Texans around \$3, while a few bunches brought 25c more and one good bunch of fed steers went to \$3.90. Texas cows sold well at from \$2.15@2.35, with a few sales 10@15 better. Tuesday the native market opened steady and closed lower, but we had an active Texas market at a slight advance, and the general Texas market was quoted 20c higher than last Tuesday. Wednesday's cattle market was steady. Texas steers, \$2.20@3.25; shipping steers, \$4.15@4.20; Texans and native cows, \$2.25@3.25; butchers' stock, \$3.10 @4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.35@3.60. To-day's market was steady at yesterday's closing, and the market was fairly active. Texas steers, \$2.20@2.25; shipping steers, \$4@5.25; Texas and native cows, \$1.25@3.75; butchers' stock, \$3.15 @4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.45@3.60.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 1500, and the market was 10@15c lower than Saturday. Top hogs brought \$5.70 that day. Tuesday's receipts footed up 7500. The market was active but weak. Light and medium, \$5.55@5.65; heavy, \$5.30@5.60. Yesterday we had 8300 head. Market opened strong and 5c higher, and lost advance at close. Bulk of sales, \$5.50@5.65; heavy, packing and mixed, \$5.45@5.70; light and pigs, \$5.40 @5.75. To-day the receipts were 5100. Bulk of sales, \$4.50@4.55; heavy, packing and mixed, \$5.40@5.60; lights, Yorkers and pigs, \$4.80@5.60.

Sheep receipts Monday, 1500; Tuesday, 1500; Wednesday, 10,000; to-day, 20,000. Native stuff was scarce, and what was fit for the killers sold strong. Some fat, heavy ewes brought \$3.50, and some good lambs \$4.30. The market Tuesday was steady, and Wednesday slow and dull. To-day the market was slow and weak.

A bunch of thirty extra fine, well bred and thick, fat, native steers brought \$6 per hundred in Chicago last week. They weighed 1806 average.

C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital, \$50,000. Capital Represented, \$100,000.

We Do a Strictly Commission Business

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 13.

The market to-day ruled firmer, and with a fair demand for good beeves and good, fat cows. The supply left on hand at close consists of good stock. Fair to good beef cattle, good, heavy calves and fat yearlings are in light supply. Hogs and sheep dull, with quotations weak.

Beef Cattle	Calves and Yearlings.	Hogs	Sheep.
Receipts...1280	1668	349	437
Sales...1514	1848	584	747
On hand...141	250	471	583

TEXAS AND WESTERN CATTLE.

Good fat grass beeves, per lb. gross...	2 1/2 to 3
Common to fair beeves.....	1 1/2 to 2 1/4
Good fat cows, per lb gross.....	2 to 2 1/4
Common to fair cows, each.....	\$8 00 to \$11.00
Good fat calves each.....	7 00 to 8 00
Common to fair calves, each.....	4 00 to 6 00
Good fat yearlings, each.....	8 00 to 10 00
Common to fair yearlings, each.....	5 50 to 7 50
Good milch cows.....	30.00 to 35.00
Common to fair.....	15.00 to 25.00
Attractive springers.....	15.00 to 25.00

HOGS

Good fat cornfed per lb. gross....	6 25 to 6 80
Common to fair per lb. gross.....	5 to 6

SHEEP.

Good fat sheep each.....	2 25 to 2 50
Common to fair each.....	1 25 to 2 00

Dallas Live Stock Report.

DALLAS, TEX., November 16.

Sales of live stock for the past week at Carter's stock yards:

G. F. Manning of Llano county, 98 cows, 684 lbs, \$1.25; G. H. Murphy of Ellis county, 62 cows, 820 lbs, \$1.75; E. B. King of Dallas county, 32 cows, 740 lbs, \$1.25; L. C. Burton of Erath county, 29 cows, 827 lbs, \$1.60; J. E. Books of Collin county, 31 cows, 749 lbs, \$1.50; C. T. Graham of Palo Pinto county, 26 cows, 720 lbs, \$1.25; same 19 yearlings and heifers, 570 lbs, \$1.75; R. H. Burns of Dallas county, 38 cows, 690 lbs, \$1.25; M. B. Pikes of Hood county, 69 cows, 753 lbs, \$1.25; G. L. Haggins of Wise county, 54 cows, 761 lbs, \$1.65; B. B. Por man of Wise county, 22 cows, 784 lbs, \$1.41; E. P. Hutchins of Collin county, 54 lbs, 740 lbs, \$1.50; J. M. Myers of Tarrant county, 87 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.30; L. B. Jones of Morgan, Tex., 207 sheep, 89 lbs, \$2.60; C. H. Hale of Palo Pinto county, 408 sheep, 92 lbs, \$2.65; H. F. Kathmann of Mason county, 207 sheep, 82 lbs, \$2.50; W. H. Mills, 79 hogs, 204 lbs, \$5.50; C. T. Durham of Grayson county, 47 hogs, 184 lbs, \$5.25; L. B. Pruitt of Dallas county, 68 hags, 192 lbs, \$5.50; J. M. Black, 97 hogs, 208 lbs, \$5.50; E. P. Wiley of Dallas county, 64 calves, 208 lbs, \$2.50; same, 29 calves, 214, \$2.34; F. P. Sims, 87 goats, 64 lbs, \$2.00; R. H. Welch, 14 milch cows, \$30 per head.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice grass steers.....	\$2 00 to 2 25
Common to fair grass steers.....	1 75 to 2
Choice fat cows.....	1 75 to 2
Common to fair grass cows.....	1 25 to 1 50
Yearlings.....	6 00 to 9 00
Choice veal calves.....	2 50 to 3 00
Common to fair calves.....	2 00 to 2 25
Bulls.....	1 25
Stags.....	1 25
Choice hogs.....	5 25 to 5 50
Common to fair hogs.....	5 00
Stock hogs.....	5 00 to 6 00
Choice mutton sheep.....	2 75 to 3 00
Common to fair.....	2 50
Goats.....	2
Milch cows, each.....	20 00 to 40 00

The market for the past week has been over supplied with all classes of stock, and hogs and sheep dropped 1c. Good fat cows are very scarce and find ready sale at top prices.

Fish & Beck Co.
(INCORPORATED)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

AGRICULTURAL.

Have you put all the machinery under shelter and repaired them ready for work in the spring?

A favorite way with some of getting rid of weevil is to sweep the bins clean and dust with air-slacked lime.

If the barn lot does not drain well, it should be ditched before winter sets in. The fall of the year is the time to prepare for spring mud and slush.

Intensive cultivation means simply farming to make money, and a writer thinks the man who does not believe in the method had better abandon the business.

A man who has fed wheat to horses says they will do more work on half a gallon of wheat than on a peck of oats. He begins on a pint of oats at a feed and gradually increases the feed.

A writer suggests two ways of getting a profit out of the crops. One is to increase the production per acre and so decrease the cost, and the other, to vary our crops and relieve the over-production of the staple and give prices a chance to stiffen up.

To save peas or beans in good condition for seed they must be kept free from the weevil. This may be easily done by placing a small piece of gum camphor among them. Five cents' worth is enough for a bushel. The package should be closed so as to confine the odor of the gum.

In the agricultural schools and colleges of Europe forestry is made an important study. With us it receives almost no attention at all. Should there not be some reform in this, so that our young men may have a little knowledge upon the subject, ready to put into practice when the need comes?

The graingrower is every year making heavy drafts upon the bank deposit of fertility in his farm, and that can be kept up only by frequent replenishing. The man who tries any other policy will soon find that the bank dishonors his draft for crops. This is true of the fruit farmer and all who grow crops of any sort.

You cannot expect the very best results from your season's work unless you use some forethought in adapting your crops to your land. Each field on the farm has some special use to which it is best fitted for the coming year. Find out what this is by intelligent consideration of the soil, the past rotation and the needs of the proposed crop, and then you can go ahead with safety.

Let us keep thinking about this matter of good roads. It is a subject of so much interest that the farmer cannot afford to drop it. Good roads make our farms accessible, and land which can be easily reached at all times is worth vastly more than that which cannot be. The cost of making any poor road into a good one would be pretty nearly repaid in the immediate increased value of the land to which it gave access. At the institutes this winter the discussion of the road problem should be a leading feature, and the question of how to obtain a system of good roads should be thoroughly discussed.

A farmer should never be afraid to look facts in the face, especially as far as they concern the cost of producing the various crops. There are some men who never know what any crop or any animal costs, and we think that the reason for this is that they are afraid to do so. A man does not like to know that he is paying too dear for his whistle, but it is better that he should know it if it is true, that he may set about reducing the cost of the article. One may get along all right without this knowledge as long as prices are booming, but even then they would be better off to have it, but when prices are low it becomes an absolute necessity if a man expects to keep his head above water.

In working butter care should be taken to evenly distribute the salt or there will be streaks in the butter. If you make a uniformly good quality of butter hunt permanent customers who will pay you what good butter is worth. Keep the cow giving milk all winter, and if she is to have a rest let her rest at the season of the year when butter is generally lowest. In 1890 butter product in this country would require 1,000 freight trains of thirty cars each, and each car carrying twenty tons, to transport it. It would pay the butter makers on the farm to visit the creamery and learn all about ripening cream, the best temperature for churning, uniform salting, coloring, working, etc.

There is no good reason why country butter should not be as good as creamery; but on account of uniform quality and some

HILL'S

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our **SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS**. During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up. We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all **FIRST-CLASS** druggists at \$1.00 per package. If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets. Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other. Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
61, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS
FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW
Testimonials
from persons
who have been
cured by the use of
Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, **MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.**

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
Address all Orders to
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. **LIMA, OHIO.**

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)

CANCER :: INSTITUTE.

DR. J. B. BOYD, President.
DR. W. W. ALLIS, V. P. E. MONT RILEY, Sec. & Mgr.
JOHN S. BERRY, M. D., Medical Director.

THE "BALMY COLUMBIAN OIL REMEDY,"
The Magic Wonder of the Age for the Treatment of Cancer.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Fistula, Salt Rheum, White Swelling, Scald Head, Tumors, Eczema, Ulcers, Sore Eyes and all Female complaints. Applied to parts affected they work as if by magic. The most obstinate Tumors and malignant growth yield to their penetrating and absorbing powers. After destroying the malignancy, these delightful Balmy Oils soothe, refresh, heal and restore the sick to health.

Consultation and Examination Free.

We Refer By Permission: Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, Fort Worth Gazette, State and American National Banks, Mayor B. B. Paddock, City Marshal J. H. Maddox, Fort Worth Texas. Address

E. MONT RILEY, Sec., & Mgr. Fort Worth, Tex.

Cut this Out and Send to Some Afflicted Friend.

DAIRY.

The late Professor Arnold's opinion of "specks" in milk was that they are dried cream.

In working butter care should be taken to evenly distribute the salt or there will be streaks in the butter.

If you make a uniformly good quality of butter hunt permanent customers who will pay you what good butter is worth.

Keep the cow giving milk all winter, and if she is to have a rest let her rest at the season of the year when butter is generally lowest.

In 1890 butter product in this country would require 1,000 freight trains of thirty cars each, and each car carrying twenty tons, to transport it.

It would pay the butter makers on the farm to visit the creamery and learn all about ripening cream, the best temperature for churning, uniform salting, coloring, working, etc.

There is no good reason why country butter should not be as good as creamery; but on account of uniform quality and some

other advantages creamery butter brings much the better prices.

It has been reported from the Wisconsin experiment station that "100 pounds of sweet whey is worth seven cents as a promoter of flesh and health in calves, but sour whey is not worth anything."

The total number of exhibits of cheese at the World's Fair from Canada was 539, which secured altogether 490 awards. Nine of the exhibitors from Canada secured 99½ points out of a possible 100 for perfection.

It is said that in Prussia cows are usually cared for and milked by maid servants. In recent years, however, it has become more and more customary, because more profitable, to engage expert Swiss men to tend to the dairy business.

An English method of testing butter to determine its purity is to smear a clean piece of white paper with the suspected article, roll it up and set it on fire. If the butter is good the paper will emit a decidedly pleasant odor, but if there is any animal fat in the product the smell will be unmistakably tallowy.

The annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1893, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors, to serve three years, and to attend to such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. J. H. Pickrell, secretary.

THE BEST COUNTY.

THE ONE OFFERING THE MOST INDUCEMENTS TO HOME SEEKERS IN

Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma or Indian Territory,

Will be decided by a popular vote to be closed

DECEMBER 25th, 1893.

THE VOTING IS FREE,

And you are invited to cast as many votes as you like. The winning County will receive

A GRAND PRIZE

AND EACH VOTER HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET A VALUABLE PRESENT FOR HIMSELF.

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
DALLAS, TEXAS.

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If your local dealer does not keep

Paddock's Angler's Outfits
send stamp for catalogue to **PADDOCK & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.**

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address **J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, New York City, N. Y.**

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

STOCK FARMING.

More fat can be put on with ground than with whole grain.

Charles Darwin claimed that food is the greatest factor in producing variations in animals.

The Iowa Homestead claims that all the stock in Iowa could be wintered on the corn fodder of that state with no hay at all.

What the packers call the "fifth quartr" is that part of the animal not used for human food, such as the hair, heads, feet, horns, entrals and their contents and the blood. The profits of the packers come largely from this source, for all these things are turned into cash.

The man who sticks to the hog, cattle or sheep business through thick and thin, is the man who will succeed. Constant changes from one kind of stock to another keeps a man failing. Use good judgment and though profits are small some years, things will even up during other seasons.

Live stock is the best thing you can have upon the farm to help keep it up. Do not keep the animals for this purpose only, but endeavor to make them valuable for themselves also. To do this you must have the best stock possible. Then the land and the stock will work in harmony, each one helping to maintain the other.

We presume you have arranged to feed some stock this winter, but there may be some doubt whether you have also arranged to feed the land—that is, to handle the manure from this stock so that it may be of the greatest value. All stock feeding should be done with a view to saving the fertility which is in the food and getting it back upon the land. This puts it at work again in the way of producing something more that is of value, and the rotation thus procured is the highway to success. A rotation of crops is not the only rotation to which you must pay attention.

If you have not yet built a silo you had better do it this winter, while leisure offers. Put it off now and you may go over another season without it. After the silo is built select your field for growing the corn. Choose a field as convenient to the silo as possible, and save labor in handling the crop. It should have a drained, warm, loamy soil, because if you want the soil to pay you must grow a good crop for it. Give the land a liberal dressing of manure, to be well plowed in, in the spring, and see that the seed bed is in fine tilth before you plant. Some farmers seem to have the idea that ensilage is a coarse crop, and that it can be grown by coarse and careless method, but such men make up the ranks of those who think the silo does not pay. Go at it as though you think it will pay, and it will be much more apt to justify your expectations. The silo has come to stay, and it will be as much an adjunct of the farm of the future as will be thoroughbred stock.

To determine whether silage from cornstalks, with the ears picked off, will go as far as cornstalks with the ears left on, has been the object of some feeding experiments by F. W. Woll of the Wisconsin station. It was found that the farmer siloing the corn, ears and all, gets the full advantage of the grain, as, besides procuring the food at less expense, he will get, at least, as much out of his corn when put into the silo, as when it is dried and fed separately as fodder and grain. It is believed that the cheapest and most convenient way to preserve the whole corn crop is to fill it directly into the silo. On every farm, enough ear corn should be picked off to supply seed corn, and to furnish feed for swine and the other farm animals which do not take very kindly to silage. The resulting leaves and stalks may be put into the silo on top of the corn silage containing the grain. Thus the most of the corn may be siloed when the soft grains are glazing, and the plot of corn which is to supply ripe ears may stand in the field until the corn is fully matured. If preferred, the

cornstalks and leaves which grow the ripe ears may be fed dry as fodder. For cows giving milk, the siloing of corn, ears and all, is shown, by these experiments, to be the more economical and convenient method of winter storing the maize crop.

A few animals in the arid regions of North America are seized with hallucination and mania, and finally die apparently of starvation. The diseased animals are said to be "locoed," as they seem especially fond of several species of leguminous plants, all of which are called "loco weed." D. O'Brine, of the Colorado station, reports that he has been unable to find any alkaloid in the plants examined, neither has he been able to produce any physiological action upon rabbits with the extract from the loco weed in any of its forms. In the case of sheep in Southern Colorado, said to have been "locoed," it has long been known that the disease was caused by parasites in the liver. The autopsies of "locoed" horses showed such a variety of diseased conditions that they could scarcely be due to one and the same cause. It has always been noticed that when the feed on the range is good, "locoed" animals are scarce. The animals affected, and the subjects for post-mortem examination were, in every case, young animals, mostly under four years, the great majority being yearlings and two year-olds. The investigator of the so-called loco disease should spend much of his time upon the range, and notice very carefully the habits of the animals, the food they eat, and the water they drink. The disease has not been studied to the extent that its importance demands, and reliable conclusions can only be drawn from more thorough investigations.

Whether their policy is right or wrong, it is true that British farmers have of late years been devoting more and more attention to the growing of good pastures, and the result is that within the last twenty years there has been an increase of nearly four million acres in the permanent pasture lands of Great Britain. Beef and mutton have been found to pay better than grain, which is somewhat against the belief of our American farmers, but it should afford us a suggestive lesson that as our lands advance in value we must keep more cattle upon them, instead of less, as is now the inclination with many. Perhaps it may not pay us to go so wholly to stock keeping as they have done there, but rather to judiciously combine the keeping of live stock with the cultivation of the soil. One thing is certain, we can not afford to give up stock farming, or our lands will rapidly depreciate, but we can afford to give more space to pastures, and we should make an effort to have good ones. A poor pasture is a loss all around. There are two points to be considered in establishing the pasture which should not be slighted with any crop. These are the seed and the seed bed. Proper seed for a pasture means such seed as will produce a plant which will furnish palatable and nutritious food. Any other plant growing therein is a weed, and is as much out of place as a weed would be in the garden, or anywhere else. The preparation of the seed bed is a matter to which little thought is commonly given, perhaps because we are under the impression that we will have a "good enough" pasture, any way, but it is an error, and just as much care should be given as in preparing the land for a grain crop.

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

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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The Houston and Texas Central

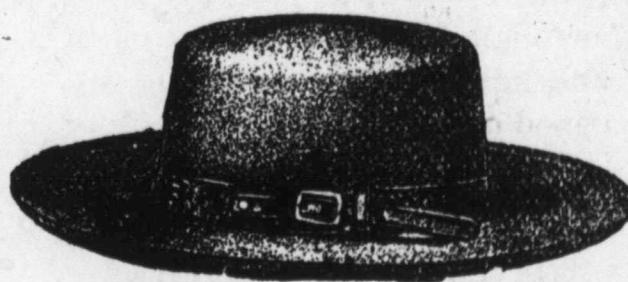
Is the Railway of Texas, and stands at the head for time and equipment. Double first-class Wagne through sleepers between Galveston and St. Louis, via Houston, Dallas and Denison. Pullman sleepers between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, between Houston and Austin. Double daily trains between South and North Texas, with elegant chair cars on day trains.

9 45AM	5 00PM	lve. New Orleans	arr	10 55AM	7 05PM
7 30PM	7 00AM	lve. Galveston	arr	9 30PM	9 35AM
11 10PM	9 00AM	lve. Houston	arr	7 30PM	5 35AM
2 20AM	11 37AM	arr. Brenham	lve	4 52PM	2 20AM
8 20AM	3 10PM	arr. Austin	lve	1 25PM	8 00PM
2 15AM	9 45PM	arr. Llano	lve	7 00AM	3 15PM
7 40AM	3 55PM	arr. Waco	lve	12 35PM	8 40PM
7 07AM	4 40PM	arr. Corsicana	lve	11 48AM	9 15PM
10 20AM	7 55PM	arr. Fort Worth	lve	8 30AM	6 10PM
9 35AM	6 40PM	arr. Dallas	lve	9 35AM	6 40PM
12 10PM	9 30PM	arr. Sherman	lve	7 05AM	3 25PM
12 30PM	9 50PM	arr. Denison	lve	6 45AM	3 00PM
6 40AM	4 40PM	arr. Kansas City	lve	11 00AM	8 30PM
6 25PM	6 55AM	arr. St. Louis	lve	9 30PM	9 00AM

R. ROBINS,
Trav. Pass. Agt.

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Silk, Derby and Stetson hats cleaned, dyed, stiffened and trimmed equal to new for \$1.35. Work guaranteed first-class. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

DESPITE HARD TIMES

THE "COTTON-BELT TOUTE" improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper for St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. R'y from Texarkana, and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the Southeast.

SCHEDULE.

Train No. 2 Read Down		Train No. 1 Read Up
4 20 p.m.	Leave. Gagesville via Cotton Belt	Arrive 12 20 p.m.
5 43 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 50 a.m.
7 40 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 45 "
10 00 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 25 "
11 32 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 54 "
1 15 a.m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 20 "
3 35 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 00 "
4 15 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	12 20 "
6 45 "	Arrive. Texarkana	Leave 9 50 p.m.
7 35 "	Leave. Texarkana via Iron Mountain	Arrive 8 45 "
8 15 "	Arrive. St. Louis	Leave 9 30 "
9 10 p.m.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	7 45 a.m.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "COTTON-BELT ROUTE."

S. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Fort Worth, Tex.

SAM. J. HUNTER.

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IRBY DUNKLIN

HUNTER, STEWART & DUNKLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,

500 Main Street, over State Nat'l Bank, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Practice only civil business; and in all the District and Superior Courts of the State and Federal Courts.

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 welcome you. Call and make yourselves at home.

W. S. Davis of Amarillo was here Monday.

W. E. Connell of Midland was here Monday.

James Simson of Palo Pinto was here Monday.

C. W. Jones came in from Brownwood Tuesday.

A. A. Chapman, banker and stockman of Dublin, was in the city yesterday.

Capt. C. C. Poole of Colorado City, one of the best known cattlemen in the state, was here Monday.

J. A. Polk of Sweetwater stopped at the Pickwick last Sunday, and said the rain did not amount to much in his section.

Frank Taylor, a prominent and successful cattleman of Coleman county, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

John Kritzer of Taylor came in Wednesday night and looked and talked as though everything was sailing along smoothly.

Sam Dunn, the Amarillo cattleman, was among the visitors here Sunday and Monday. The Panhandle country is all right.

George Simson spent Sunday in the live stock center, and went on to his feeding farm near Cresson. His steers are doing nicely.

J. H. Milliken, formerly of Weatherford but now of El Paso, is in Fort Worth. Mr. Milliken has many friends among Texas cattlemen.

W. K. Bell was here from Palo Pinto county Tuesday. He says he's got lots of water now, and the rain will do the wheat lots of good.

The Minerva Publishing Company of New York advertise "books for the million" in this issue. See their "ad" and write them for catalogue.

Charles Coon, the big cattle dealer of Weatherford, was here Sunday night en route to the Panhandle country to receive a lot of feeding steers.

H. G. Bedford, who was here Tuesday, says grass is good in Knox county, and wheat is growing nicely and bids fair to make a good crop.

W. C. Edwards was here Sunday and Monday, and is wanting a string of nice young steers. Bill is feeling pretty good now and talks encouragingly.

E. B. Carver made a flying trip to Louisiana last week, returning Monday morning, and at last reports was showing cattle in the neighborhood of Henrietta.

T. J. Christian, a prominent cattle dealer and feeder of Comanche, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Christian has a lot of fat cows for sale.

T. D. Woody, who represents the live stock commission firm of Gregory & Hastings, was here Tuesday. Mr. Woody is feeding a good lot of steers near Decatur.

T. A. Parkinson came in from the Pecos country Saturday night and went up the Denver on a short business trip before going to his headquarters at Waggoner, I. T.

Judge J. N. Browning of Clarendon, who a long time ago was one of the prominent cattlemen of the state, but who now practices law very successfully, was here Tuesday night.

T. F. Smith, the Archer county cattleman, was in Fort Worth Sunday. He has been reading the JOURNAL for fourteen years, and if he is able to read for twenty more he'll still be doing so.

George L. Abbott, the well-known cattle dealer of San Angelo, spent several days in the live stock center this week. Mr. Ab-

bott is well up on live stock matters in Southwestern Texas.

Gus H. Winn of Coleman, who owns a herd on the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, was here yesterday. Says he can't brag much on the grass that he has had, but his cattle are in fairly good shape.

A. T. Mabry, whose home is at Grandview, but who spends most of his time on his cattle ranch in Howard county, was here Monday. He says grass is good on his ranch, and that his cattle will go through the winter in good shape.

Charlie Ware came down from the Panhandle Tuesday night. Says it has snowed as far south as Amarillo, and from there to Fort Worth has rained. Of course, he's full of good news regarding all the country tributary to the Denver, and Charles is always right.

J. W. Gibson of Waggoner, I. T., was here Sunday and went to Henrietta Monday to look at some steers there. Mr. Gibson has recently purchased about 1500 steers, and is on the market for more. He is buying good ones, and will, no doubt, make a "pile" out of them.

Hon. T. J. Martin, member of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary commission, was here Monday en route to Kansas City. Mr. Martin attended the meeting of the various sanitary boards held in Kansas City on the 15th, the proceedings of which are published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.

Col. Charles Hyde, the genial proprietor of the New St. James hotel at Wichita Falls, spent a few days in Fort Worth this week, the guest of his brother innkeeper, Major George Hudgins of the Hotel Pickwick. Col. Hyde's hotel is to the Falls what the Pickwick is to the Fort—headquarters for stockmen.

J. I. McWhorter, the well-known Baird cattleman, came in Sunday from Greer county, where he has just completed arrangements for pasturing 1000 head of his steers. He says he's got a good thing, and is highly pleased with it. The possession of lots of grass and water, however, will tickle most any of the boys now.

J. M. Keen, merchant and cattleman of Farmer, Young county, is in the city. Mr. Keen says grass is pretty fair around Farmer, consequently the loss will be light this winter. He says the farmers have sown a great deal of wheat, enough to put them in good shape another year, provided the season is a good one.

John Rosson came in Tuesday, and not being well supplied with news told the JOURNAL man a very truthful and amusing story about a hunt he was on recently. He said he went hunting with a friend of his and one of them shot a field lark, which fell under a tree. Stopping the buggy, his friend jumped out to get the lark when up jumped a jack-rabbit, which took the bird in its mouth and ran away with it. Of course this is true.

J. M. Daugherty, the well-known Abilene cattleman, was here Monday night en route to Kansas City. Mr. Daugherty placed about 13,000 cattle on pasture in the Indian Territory last spring. By staying with them and attending to them closely Mr. Daugherty was enabled to ship out nearly the entire lot and receive in return fair prices. The stringency in money matters, and consequent low markets, has made it impossible during the past season to obtain anything like good prices. Notwithstanding the flies, the hard markets and the hard times generally, Mr. Daugherty has been able to market his cattle at a small profit. Jim is one of the hardest workers and best hustlers in Texas, and certainly deserves to succeed.

Thomas B. Lee, president and manager of the Texas Live Stock Commission com-

pany, arrived in Fort Worth Wednesday from Chicago. He will remain in Texas two or three months in the interests of his company, of which he is also the cattle salesman. The Texas company is but three years old as yet, but has rapidly come to the front as a popular commission house, and have built up a business of which they are justly proud. As to the outlook for Texas cattle Mr. Lee looks for good prices as soon as the rougher natives and Western cattle are through coming. This means about the middle of January. After that time Texas meal-fed cattle will, no doubt, bring good figures. In fact, he believes Texas cattle must bring somewhat better prices, else the losses will be heavy. Cattle and feed are both high, and the general quality is better than usual, which, with other favorable indications, point to fairly good markets. Mr. Lee went up the Denver yesterday, but his headquarters will, for the present, be here.

W. L. Gatlin of Abilene, was here Tuesday.

J. H. Whatley the Greenville feeder was here yesterday.

Meyer Half came up from San Antonio and went west to El Paso and New Mexico Saturday.

Jesse Evans of Kansas City passed through Fort Worth Saturday, en route to his ranch on the Staked plains north of Big Springs.

John S. Andrews, the well-known cattle feeder of this city, is now on the market for 500 good feeding steers.

George Haynes the assistant live stock agent of the Katy, went up the Denver yesterday on business.

J. W. Carter live stock agent of the Rock Island, found time to mix with the boys a little yesterday.

William Petty, once a Fort Worth liveryman, but now trying to get rich off of cattle in West Texas, was here Wednesday.

J. H. Nail of Wolf City, quite a prominent cattlefeeder of that place, was here yesterday the guest of Jere Barbee.

W. H. Keen of Henrietta, inspector on the Fort Worth and Denver City railway for the Cattle Raisers' association, was in the city yesterday.

A. E. Green, the well-known Comanche county cattleman, was here Wednesday. He reports good rains within the last few days in that section, but says grass is short and cattle will winter badly.

R. H. Harris of San Angelo stopped off in the city yesterday between trains. He was en route home from Minco, I. T., where he has recently shipped out about 1600 steers to market, with satisfactory results. Mr. Harris is a young man, but gets there just the same.

George Edwards, formerly of this county, but now a prosperous ranchman of Greer county, was in Fort Worth Tuesday. He says grass is good and cattle are doing well in the disputed territory.

Capt. A. G. Evans and Col. Andy J. Snider of Kansas City, and of the live stock commission firm of Evans-Snider-Buel Co., passed through Fort Worth Saturday en route to Big Springs, where they have large cattle interests.

Dave Pryor, an old Texas cattleman, who is now extensively engaged in cattle feeding at Brinkley, Ark., was in the city last night. Mr. Pryor wants to buy several hundred good steers.

T. H. Reed, a prominent breeder and dealer in Kentucky trotting horses of Lexington, Ky., is here with a car-load of splendid bred trotting stock, mostly colts and fillies, which he will offer at public sale on Dec. 2. Mr. Reed's stock are no doubt as good as the best. They will be sold without reserve. This is a rare opportunity for those wanting first-class, pure bred trotting stock.

Col. James Wilson went west over the Texas and Pacific this morning, partly on

business and partly to see his friend and side-partner, Page Harris, the hustling live stock agent of the "Tay and Pay," who went out a couple of days ago. Before going he showed the JOURNAL man a Globe-Democrat which told of Col. Nesbitt's visit to Texas and of his having been mistaken for an evangelist and having been requested to lead Sunday services at the Arlington. Col. Wilson says he believes the request was made of his "boss" to lead these services at the Arlington Inn.

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

Horses For Sale.

A bunch of stock and saddle horses, at a sacrifice for cash. Address "L." care of this paper.

Worth Attention.

Good mercantile business in growing country town, footing up, with store, etc., about \$16,000, to exchange for land.

Ranch and farm lands, improved and unimproved, same clear of encumbrance to exchange for city property.

The cheapest cow ranch in the state. Fifty thousand acres, alternating with same amount of state land. Good surface, rich in cow feed, water easy developed, located in South Texas. Deeded land \$1 per acre, 1/4 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 development. It is a present "snap" and rich, prospectively.

R. R. CLARIDGE,
San Antonio, Texas.

GREAT BREEDERS' SALE.

Here's a Chance that Only Comes Once in a Lifetime.

Messrs. Buford & Tarlton and J. B. Perry of Lexington, Ky., will, on the 28th and 29th of this month, at the Texas State fair grounds in Dallas, hold a grand breeders' sale of Kentucky bred trotting stock at auction. These gentlemen will be assisted by Mr. William Weiland, one of Kentucky's best trainers.

The stock to be sold consists of stallions, brood mares, colts and fillies, which are all highly and fashionably bred and selected for their individual merits as well as breeding.

They are consigned to the sale from the best and most noted breeding farms of Kentucky, and who are familiarly known by every horseman in the United States and Europe. The consignors are as follows, and are from Lexington, Ky.:

Buford & Tarlton, owners of that great race stallion, Cheyenne, 2:14 1/2, and that highly bred and handsome stallion, Princeton, 2:19 3/4.

Dr. J. W. Madara, owner of that highly bred son of the great Nutwood, King Nutwood.

B. J. Treacy, proprietor of Ashland Park, one, if not the largest, and most popular breeding farm in the world, owner of Bermuda, 2:20 1/2, and the highly bred stallion, Fayette Wilkes, son of George Wilkes 519.

W. H. Richfield, former owner of the great race mare, Pixley, 2:08 1/2, and Monbars, three years, record 2:11 3/4.

Graham & Conley, owners of that handsome and fast Wilkes stallion, Constantine, 2:12 1/2.

J. D. Creighton, former owner of Evangeline, 2:11 3/4, which he sold for \$18,000.

A. Smith McCann, owner of the famous Fairlawn Farm, and former owner of the great Red Wilkes.

The managers of this sale have spared no pains in selecting the class of stock that will not only give satisfaction, but will prove profitable to the purchaser. Those who expect to find short bred ones poor individuals or culls, will be disappointed. These enterprising gentlemen are doing for Texas stockmen what has long been needed—giving us an opportunity of getting first-class improved horses at a reasonable figure, and their efforts should be appreciated.

When answering advertisements seen in this paper, please say to the advertiser that you saw his ad in the JOURNAL.

NOTES AND NEWS

Last week Chicago had the lightest run in several weeks, and 9,300 less than a year ago, but Kansas City had 7,000 more than a year ago, Omaha 3,300 more and St. Louis 2,000 more. The combined receipts of hogs were 15,000 short of a year ago, 127,000 short of 1891 and 150,000 short of 1890.

The Amarillo Northwestern says freight on cattle shipments from that place for last Sunday alone amounted to \$9218.30; Jim Moore of Salt Lake, N. M., is on the road to Amarillo with 500 head of fat cattle; John T. Beall will ship 1500 head of cattle from there next Saturday; J. K. Milwee of Lubbock, William Woodrum and Robert Mingu of New Mexico, R. L. Stringfellow and Joe Lang of Hale county, and D. N. Arnett of the Spade ranch are among the cattlemen shipping from there this week. The Fort Worth and Denver is doing a land office business out of Amarillo.

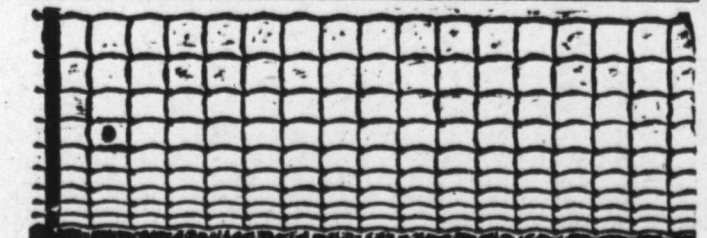
"Longfellow is dead" is the news that has gone out from Kentucky, and sad news it is to every lover of race horses. Longfellow, the famous racer, died at Nantura stud, Woodford county, Kentucky, November 6. He began to make a record on the turf as a three-year-old and his remarkable career has only been surpassed by his success in the stud. He won thirteen out of sixteen races, never coming out worse than second, except in the first. For the last five years Ed Corigan controlled his breeding qualities, and he has been crossed principally on War Dance mares and such horses as The Bard Riley, etc., are the result. His dam, Nan, tura, also produced Extra, Germantown, Littleton and Fanny Holton, the dam of Ten Breck. In Longfellow's second generation are found Jils Johnson, Long Taw, sire of Don Alonzo and Come-To-Taw. The dam of Yorkville Belle, Sir Francis and Dobbins is the best of his product.

A World's Fair Champion.

The highest possible award at the disposition of the judges was awarded to the Cooper Sheep Dip exhibit, and 300 premiums were gained by Cooper-dipped sheep. Half the entire sheep of the show were Cooper-dipped, and nearly half of these obtained premiums, while they also secured over one-half of the total first premiums, testifying in a remarkable manner to the sterling merits of the dip, and establishing a record quite unparalleled in the history of sheep shows and sheep dips. "Guide to Dipping" mailed free by William Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Tex.

Visit the Old Folks.

The Iron Mountain Route will give the people of Texas a chance to visit their old homes in the southeast at a very little expense. by running holiday excursions December 19, 20 and 21, 1893, and selling tickets to St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans and points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Southwest Kentucky, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at one fare for the round trip, same being good for return thirty days from date of sale. For further information in regard to rates, routes, tickets, sleeping car berths, etc., call on or address J. C. Lewis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Iron Mountain Route, Austin, Texas, or any ticket agent on the I. & G. N. R. R. or T. & P. Ry. H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Iron Mountain Route, St. Louis, Mo.



Time WILL Tell.

SIX YEARS AGO
A prominent farmer in Indiana put up lots of Page Fence. Did it suit? So well that his son lately formed a partnership with the Agent. Result! Orders enough for a car load of 2500 rods, right now in the dull times. Competition was nowhere against positive proof of efficiency and durability.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MERINO BUCKS GIVEN AWAY,

ALMOST.
Will place 150 thoroughbred rams aboard car at \$5 per head.
FRANK L. IDE,
Morgan, Bosque County, Tex.

CARTER'S STOCK YARDS

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Live Stock Commission Merchants and Brokers.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference:—State Nat. Bank, Dallas.

R. E. McANULTY. T. C. ANDREWS. R. F. ANDREWS.

McANULTY, ANDREWS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Live Stock, Farm and Ranch Lands, and City Property,

509 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

We make a specialty of contracting for the Future Delivery of Cattle, and Buying, Selling and Leasing Ranches and Wild Lands.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Great Santa Fe Route.

Live stock express trains run daily over the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe from all points on their lines and from connecting lines in Texas and the Indian Territory, via Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and St. 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 furnished with all conveniences for the comfort and good condition of stock entrusted to our care. We are equipped with the most

Improved Stock and Stable Cars.

For sheep we have unexcelled facilities. This season we built extensive sheep sheds and pens at Chillicothe, Ill., where sheep en route via our line from Texas can feed and rest and run into Chicago within 12 hours in such quantities as shippers may desire or the market will warrant. Feed at these sheds is furnished at the lowest possible price. The Santa Fe is making a specialty of handling live stock, and can assure our patrons that we can give them as good facilities and as prompt as any other transportation company in this state. Route your stock via the Santa Fe route. For further information, apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

General Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth.

W. H. MASTERS, General Freight Agent, Galveston.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahachie, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. Also pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. For prices write to
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Texas.

G. B. BOTHWELL,

BRECKENRIDGE, MISSOURI,

Has 700 large, heavy-shearing Merino Rams for sale.

PLANT HOGS.

Write your wants to
J. P. RICE,
Breeder and shipper
of Registered Poland
China Hogs.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Hereford Park Stock Farm.

RHOME, WISE COUNTY, TEXAS.

RHOME & POWELL, Proprietors.

Breeders and Importers of pure-bred Hereford cattle.

M. R. KENNEDY, TAYLOR, TEX.

Breeder of pure bred and high grade Herefords. Carload of two and three-year olds, out of half Hereford and half short horn cows by registered Hereford bull, now on hand and for sale.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Silver Wyandot Chickens; all thoroughbreds.
M. LOTHROP, Owner, Marshall, Texas.

REGISTERED AND GRADED

Hereford Bulls and Heifers.

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE HOGS, all from imported prize-winners, also MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

For sale by

W. S. IKARD,

Henrietta, Texas.

REGISTERED PURE-BRED

HEREFORD BULLS.

Bred and raised in Childress County, Texas For terms, apply to

U. S. WEDDINGTON,

CHILDRESS, TEX.

THE VALLEY FARM.

On account of hard times and to reduce stock, we offer for sale:

20 registered Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
20 high grade Jersey heifers, 2 years old.
Registered heifers at \$90.00 to \$125.00 each.
Grade heifers at \$40.00 to \$60.00 each.
All acclimated or Texas bred stock, and all bred to first-class registered bulls. Correspondence invited.
TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, Proprietors,
TERRELL, TEXAS.



AMOS W. HARRIS & SON,

UNION COUNTY, KY.,
Breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Also breeders of thoroughbred Brahma chickens. Stock from the best poultry yards in America.
P. O. Address, FLOURNOY, KY.

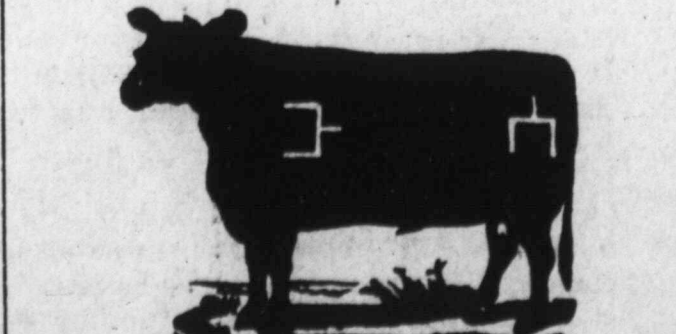
NECHES POLTRY FARM AND KENNELS.

Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
Registered Oolite and Scotch Terrier Dogs. My Poultry won in 1891 one hundred and forty two prizes, at Dallas 1892 forty-one; also largest and best display. In hands of customers have won at fairs all over the state.
Send two cent stamp for catalogue.

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25.
NECHES, TEXAS.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens, Co., Texas.
FRED HORSBRUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight spot mark and brand Horses branded triangle on left hip.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

IS POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE THAT RUNS Sleeping Cars, Texas to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

MANY TEXANS ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT



Was the first railroad to cross the border of Texas (from any direction) and push into the interior and on to deep water on the Mexican Gulf; but such was the case and it is a fact that the KATY is the first to get out of the old ruts and improve its facilities for handling passengers and freight. As the early settlers moved from old log cabins to the more comfortable modernized houses, so has the KATY advanced and moved her passengers from Pullman into

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars.

The finest Sleeping Car Service in the world.

Another advance in the introduction of the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY to do the express business of this Company. The above Express Company covers lines from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and none stands higher than the AMERICAN.

THE KATY REACHES

from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston,

and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other South-western line.

Any person wishing to visit ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, HANNIBAL or the productive plains and prairies of MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY, should by all means take the

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y

as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

For further information as to rates, routes, maps, time table, sleeping car reservations, etc., call on or address your nearest Ticket Agent or
W. G. CRUSH, JAMES BARKER,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
M. K. & T. Ry. Co. of Tex. M. K. & T. Ry. System
DENISON, TEX. ST. LOUIS MO.

Two for the Price of One.

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 JOURNAL for the price of the former.

Do You Want to Exchange?

Those who want to exchange one kind or class of property for something else can often make just the deal they want by calling on or writing to Geo. B. Loving, manager of the Texas Land and Live Stock Agency, Fort Worth, Texas.

Stock Farms for Sale.

We have several splendid good black waxy, sage grass, pastures and stock farms for sale cheap. These lands are just the thing for feeding or fine stock farms. They are located in Tarrant, Wise, Denton, Johnson and Parker counties and contain from 800 to 8000 acres each. They are now offered at much below their actual value and on easy terms. Address,
GEO. B. LOVING, Manager,
Fort Worth, Tex.

HOUSEHOLD.

Mounting Cattle Horns.

Everyone is familiar with the mounted deers' heads and their branching antlers that form a distinguishing feature in the adornment of rooms in certain houses, but deers' heads and antlers are not sufficiently common to be within the reach of any except the few. A very pleasing substitute, however, can be found in the horns of cattle, particularly of oxen, which can be mounted in various ways, to serve both as ornament and convenience. A base of wood is needed and on this should be screwed a piece of board cut so that it will just fit into the base of the horn to be mounted, the horn being secured to this by round-headed brads and at any angle desired, since the base of the horn can be trimmed to fit any position. A pair can be mounted together, or a single horn, and the shape and covering of the base can be arranged to suit any taste. A covering of plush affords an effective background for a highly polished horn. They can be used as a rest for hats or for other articles.

Arrangement of the Farmhouse.

John M. Stahl, Illinois.

The farmhouse is primarily for use, and making every part essential to its greatest usefulness need not detract in the least from its beauty. The basis of true beauty is an harmonious adaption to a purpos for which a thing is designed. The first object of all should be to so arrange the house that every room can be well-lighted and ventilated. This is essential to health, and also to that cheer and comfort that a house is intended to give. An Illinois farmer has just built a house, of which the ground plan roughly conforms in shape to a Maltese cross. Each of the arms of the cross is a large room, having light and air on three sides, for the doors are fitted with glass above. On the upper floor there are seven rooms, not so large of course, but the form of the house permits of every one being well-lighted and ventilated. The stairway is in the center of the house. By means of bay windows and other features the exterior lines of the house are relieved from severity, while the supply of light and air is increased, and the house has a decidedly attractive appearance.

The kitchen is the room in which the farmer's wife and daughters spend the most time. It should be as large, airy, light and cheerful, at the least, as any room in the house. It is essential to give it a good outlook, allowing those in it to observe the passers-by, or to feast the eye on a pleasant landscape. It should not be at the back of the house, where the public highway cannot be seen, and where the view is composed mostly of pigpens, corncribs and haystacks. The kitchen should not be the front room of the house, the one nearest the gate from the highway, but it should be at the side of the house, and at that side which will afford the most pleasant view. One unnecessary or hard step about the kitchen, or cellar, or

pump, will add much to the year's task of the housewife. It is allowable to make the veranda a step lower than the parlor or front hall door opening onto it, if by so doing some good purpose is served; but it is not allowable to make the floor of the kitchen porch lower than the kitchen floor. Though the difference in height be only one step, it is safe to say that the wife and mother will pass over it, on an average, 100 times a day. This makes 36,500 steps in a year! Think what a task it is to go up or down 100 steps. Did you ever go up Bunker Hill monument, or the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ills.? Then you can form some idea of the wear resulting from going up 36,500 steps, and this may be needlessly added to the year's work of only one member of the household, and one already heavily burdened, by making the porch floor one step lower than the kitchen floor; or by making the pump or the woodshed a step lower than the kitchen. I know of one farmhouse, in the main well arranged, but there is a step down from the kitchen to the porch, a step from the porch down to the pump, and three steps down from the porch to the woodshed. I do not wonder that the housewife looks tired and worn. We should consider that going up and down steps, especially with a load, is unusually severe on a woman, and not without danger.

Where steps must be had they can at least be made broad and easy. It is arrant foolishness to make stairways narrow and steep, to economize space or for no reason at all, as is often done. The stairway most used is the one leading from the kitchen to the cellar. It should, therefore, be the broadest and easiest of all, but it is oftenest made narrow and steep. A narrow, steep stairway is not only hard but dangerous. The kitchen stove, the sink, the door in the pantry, and the stairway leading into the cellar, should be near together, and for obvious reasons. If the housewife must walk across the room every time she passes from the stove to the pantry or cellar, her work will be much increased. I know of a farmhouse possessing many good points, yet the only way to get from the kitchen to the cellar is to go through the dining room or across one corner of a porch! Think how much this adds to the kitchen work and of the danger to the housewife, warm and perspiring from the kitchen stove. A good arrangement is to have the sink and a table under a large window, the stove four feet farther into the room, and the door to the pantry on one side, and to the cellar on the other side of the sink and table.

Of course, the interior of our houses should be beautiful and attractive, but they can be made such without intricate moldings and odd-shaped gewgaws, which add much to the work of the housewife, for they are exceedingly difficult to clean. The woodwork of the kitchen, especially should be chaste, and in ornamentation lacking the difficult and the deeply carved, or indented. The kitchen should be wainscoted, preferably with oak or oiled hard pine, and the floor should be painted, or, better, of some hard wood, oiled. This will save not a little labor. Finally, health and comfort alike demand that the dooryard be well drained. No need to argue to the readers of this magazine that a wet dooryard is opposed to health. The dampness will induce decay, and lead to poisonous exhalations. Also, without good drainage there will often be mud, always disagreeable, and doubly annoying when the dog, children, or even grown people, track it on to the porches or into the house. The first to be underdrained should be the dooryard and barnyard.

All the beauties of life, as nature thoughtfully arranged them, do not come to us at once. Isn't it a glorious thing they do not? If they were to direct themselves all at once there would be little to hope for afterwards. Each day reveals something new to us; its bright sunlight opens new channels for our enjoyments. People of to-day little fear to-morrow. To-morrow in their minds never comes. This is not so. To-morrow does come, and it often arrives finding us not prepared for it. The living for to-day is what most of us cultivate, which is a serious misunderstanding. Should we follow the example of the wise little squirrel, we would profit by his teachings, for his life tells him that there is a to-morrow.

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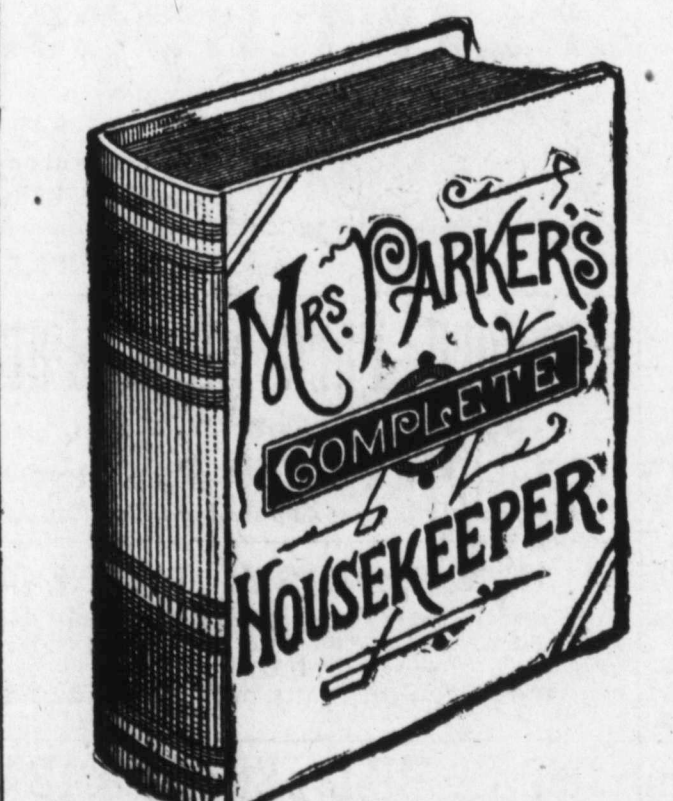
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Poultry is the only live stock interest not affected by panics; the world must be fed; while live stock of all kinds are depressed poultry and eggs command remunerative prices the whole world over, and we could send shiploads of dressed poultry and eggs to Europe if we only had them to spare, but we haven't enough for our own home markets.

The proper winter care of fowls includes such matters as keeping them clean and warm with a good run in which they can take exercise, and, if the situation will permit, let them have full liberty, at least a part of each day. Have the henhouse well-lighted, keep the roosts and nests free from vermin, and have comfortable retired nests for them to lay in. Divide into flocks if possible so that not more than fifteen or twenty fowls will be together. If you are after eggs mainly, keep the White Leghorn; but if you want general purpose fowls we know of none better than the Plymouth Rocks.

The incubator has solved the problem of profitable poultry raising on the farm, just as improved dairy machinery has developed the dairy industry, road machinery for good roads, and labor-saving machinery all along the line of our agricultural progress has developed the new way, with new market and new methods. We have learned better how to produce eggs in winter when the price is high, and with the incubator we can produce the early spring chickens that command fancy prices. American ingenuity has developed and perfected the incubator and brooder to such perfection that they are becoming a household necessity.

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If a vote were taken to decide who is best qualified to write a magazine article on Virginia there is no doubt that the author selected would be Thomas Nelson Page. Mr. Page has, in fact, written such an article, and it has been illustrated copiously by C. S. Reinhart. Its title is, "The Old Dominion," and it will appear in the Christmas Harper's Magazine.

Harper's Bazar, issued Nov. 18, will contain: A paper on the "Music of Norway," by Aubertine Woodward Moore; "Dress-making for Amateurs," by Georgina Pell Curtiss, the first in a series of three papers,

all practical and minute, and fully illustrated by the author; and "The King's Garden," by Louise Seymour, an article on work among tenement house children by the Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons.

Mr. Charles A. Platt's studies in "Italian Gardens," now in preparation, will soon be issued in a sumptuous volume by Harper & Bros. In addition to the illustrations which appeared with Mr. Platt's articles on "Italian Gardens" in Harper's Magazine last summer, the volume will contain about thirty large illustrations from new subjects, and a colored frontispiece, printed in Paris, from a drawing by Mr. Platt. Most of the illustrations are from photographs made by Mr. Platt on the theory that a faithful portraiture of these ruined gardens will give a better idea of their best estate than the pictures

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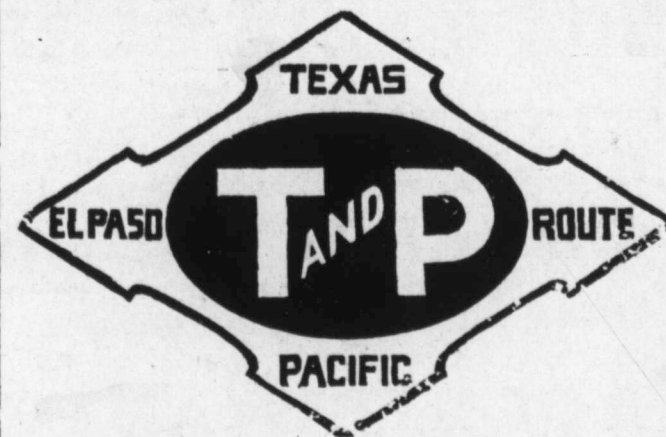
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