

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CATTLE FED IN TEXAS.

Secretary Curoo Cotton Oil Co.
Bonham, Tex., Oct. 25, '95.
Editor Journal: In answer to your many questions as to cattle feeding of April 22, will say that we will feed from 1000 to 1500 head this season, which will be about one-half of last season's business. Hulls same price as last year. Meal \$1.00 higher. Grade same.

Kleberg of Alice, T. J. Martin of Midland and W. B. Moore of Galveston.
 "The Future of the Cattle Industry."
 by I. T. Pryor of Columbus, Geo. E.

Business College

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.

METROPOLITAN
Business College

METROPOLITAN
Business College

MARKETS.

FORT WORTH MARKET.

About the only features of this market since the last report has been the decline in hog prices, the stiffening in demand and prices for cattle, and the receipts of that shipment of Mexican cattle after the raising of the embargo by Secretary Morton. Hogs have ruled weaker right along at all the markets and this has been especially true. Freight has been considered, Fort Worth has shown an advantage over the other markets. For instance, one day this week tops were quoted at \$3.55 at Chicago, while this market took several loads at \$3.50. A great many shippers seem to forget that Fort Worth packing house products are sold in competition with those of other and larger plants, and that the live hog market must of necessity be regulated by the prices which govern at other points, detracting of course the cost of freight, which has to be paid on the manufactured products. If the Fort Worth market does not pay as much for hogs or cattle as the other markets, they can not look for consignments, but this is all that can reasonably be expected. These remarks are occasioned by the fact that the market is competitive and open to buyers from anywhere, and that a rise or fall in the big markets means a like condition here.

The first shipment of cattle to come through under the new order were unloaded at Fort Worth by J. H. Boyd of Chihuahua, and numbered 276 head. About 90 head were taken by killers on this market and the remainder shipped on to Kansas City. E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth bought a car load of steers weighing 1076 pounds, for which he paid \$270. It should be stated, were original Texans, and class up much better than the average Mexicans. The demand for good cattle is strong.

Receipts of hogs have been liberal for the week, but not up to the demand, which is quite strong at ruling prices. The market has been demoralized all week and at the closing of this report the best bid for tops was \$3.40, with very few that would class as tops on the yards.

The following sales representative of the weeks market were made by the Standard Commission company:

No.	Aver. Price.
30.....	224
31.....	247
32.....	230
33.....	230
34.....	230
35.....	230
36.....	230
37.....	230
38.....	230
39.....	230
40.....	230
41.....	230
42.....	230
43.....	230
44.....	230
45.....	230
46.....	230
47.....	230
48.....	230
49.....	230
50.....	230

CATTLE.

29.....	966	\$2.25
30.....	679	1.90

DALLAS LIVE STOCK.

Market quotations reported by Carter's stock yards:

Choice shipping steers.....	\$ 3.00
Common to fair shipping steers.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Choice fat cows.....	2.20 @ 2.30
Common to fair cows.....	2.00 @ 2.10
Choice veal calves.....	3.50 @ 3.60
Common to fair calves.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Bulls.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Stags.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Yearlings.....	1.50 @ 2.00
Milk cows.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Choice fat light hogs.....	3.40 @ 3.60
Good stock hogs.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Choice fat muttons.....	2.50 @ 2.60

The market continues to be over supplied with all classes of stock.

NEW ORLEANS LETTER.

New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1895.
Dear Sirs—The beef cattle market continues to rule without any material change. Good beefs, good cows and heifers are firm and fairly active. The receipts are mostly from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Good Texas are in fair demand. The calf and yearling market shows a steady improvement and closed lightly supplied.

Hogs are a little more active and closed firmer. Sheep dull and unreliable, the mutton butchers being fully supplied.

CATTLE.

Good fat beefs per pound gross, 2 1/4 to 3 3/4.

Fair fat beefs per pound gross, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

Thin and rough old beefs per pound gross, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4.

Good fat cows and heifers per pound gross, 2 1/2 to 3.

Fair fat cows per pound gross, 2 to 2 1/4.

Thin and rough cows, each, \$6.00 to \$10.

Bulls per pound gross, 1 1/4 to 1 3/4.

Good fat calves each, \$7 to \$8.

Fair fat calves each, \$4 to \$5.50.

Thin calves each, \$4 to \$5.50.

Good fat yearlings each, \$11.50 to \$13.50.

Fair fat yearlings each, \$7 to \$9.

Thin yearlings, \$5 to \$6.

Good milk cows \$27.50 to .35.

Common to fair, \$15 to \$22.50.

Springers, \$17.50 to \$25.

Good fat corned, per pound gross, 4 1/4 to 4 1/2.

Common to fair, per pound gross, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4.

Good fat sheep, per pound gross, 3 3/4 to 3 1/2.

Common to fair, each \$1 to \$1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Offerings of Texas cattle are heavy enough considering the demand that has prevailed for them lately. The supply last week was 10,500 against 16,000 the previous week and 9000 a year ago.

Under present conditions it does not require very heavy receipts to supply the demand. For some time there has been a very unsettled feeling in the market and a small excess of receipts is quite sufficient to upset the trade.

Texas prices have not fluctuated much lately, but the markets have been dull and the tendency downward. We do not consider the outlook for better prices very good, and although the cry is "scarcity" we believe that there will be plenty of cattle for the balance of the year.

When the fed Texans start there will be more than enough so that the future is not very bright at present. Western range cattle are still coming freely and selling low. They have done a good deal this season to hold Texas prices down. The following were among the sales for the week:

331 steers.....	1100	@ \$2.75
328 steers.....	862	@ 2.90
182 steers.....	953	@ 2.90
322 steers.....	954	@ 2.90
298 steers.....	1010	@ 3.25
323 steers.....	973	@ 3.25
303 steers.....	1014	@ 2.95
156 steers.....	973	@ 3.20
274 steers.....	948	@ 2.90
110 steers.....	1112	@ 3.00
155 steers.....	903	@ 3.05
139 cows.....	807	@ 2.75
224 heifers.....	800	@ 2.75
270 steers.....	963	@ 2.75
204 steers.....	1002	@ 2.95
130 steers.....	852	@ 2.90

Last week's decline in receipts of sheep permitted an advance of 25 to 40c on about all grades. There is a good demand for sheep but supplies have

been too heavy and until there is a decrease there cannot be much improvement in prices. Values started in 5c lower this week, with natives at \$1.50 to \$3.60, Westerns at \$2 to \$3.10, and lambs at \$3 to \$4.50.

Yours truly,
GODAIR, HARDING & CO.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Cattle—With the supply consisting of 12,000 natives and 3000 Western range and 3000 Texans neither dressed beef firms nor shippers of live cattle were in any hurry to load up, and only a moderate business was transacted, prices ruling weak to the lower. A sale was made of some fancy Iowa steers, averaging 1307 pounds, at \$5.25, but while good cattle were in large supply, choice beefs were again scarce, and few steers sold above \$5.00. Common lots sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50, but the proportion of cattle that went below \$3.50 was small, and the bulk sold at \$4.00 to \$4.50, very few selling around \$4.50. The large part of the native cattle now coming forward show plainly that they are short fed, and many feeders seem to be in a hurry to dispose of their holdings. Western range cattle were dull, few selling as high as \$3.50. Texans showed very little change.

The supply is running greatly ahead of last week, the receipts today being estimated at 35,000 head. Including those left over last night, there were about 47,000 hogs on sale, but 15,000 head, as compared with the same 5c higher, with active buying by Chicago packers and a fair demand for choice lots to ship East. Sales were an extremely range of \$2.50 to \$3.70 for common to choice droves of hogs, the different grades selling closer together than of late. The average quality was none too good, and great numbers of pigs were received, the bulk of which sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Packing hogs sold largely at \$3.45 to \$3.55 and shipping droves went chiefly at \$3.55 to \$3.65. Heavy hogs sold the best and light weights averaged 5c lower, with a poor demand.

Sheep—About 15,000 sheep and lambs were received today. The supply for the first half of the week has been nearly 50,000 head, an increase of about prices were stronger for heavy to light last week. There was a fairly active demand at about yesterday's range of prices.

St. Louis Livestock.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 4400; shipments, 600. Market about 10c off, within the range. Export steers, \$4.20 to \$5.15; fair to good shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; coarse heavy steers, \$3.50 to \$4.10; dressed beef and good butchers' steers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$4.25; steers under 1000 pounds, \$2.00 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.25; packers and feeders, \$2.00 to \$3.40; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.00 to \$3.00; Western steers, \$2.40 to \$3.65; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$3.00; native bulls mostly \$2.00 to \$2.50; canning cows, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 7100; shipments, 400; market 5c lower, but firm. Heavy, \$3.40 to \$5.65; mixed, \$3.25 to \$3.65; light, \$3.30 to \$3.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 1600; shipments, none. Market 5c to 15c higher. Native muttons, \$2.40 to \$3.30; stockers, \$1.50 to 2.25; lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Southwestern sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 9200; shipments, 3600; market slow and weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, \$2.40 to \$3.90; Texas cows, \$1.50 to 2.25; beef steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; packers and feeders, \$1.25 to \$2.10; bulls, \$1.50 to 2.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9100; shipments, 1200; market steady to strong; bulk of sales, \$2.25 to \$3.25; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.50; packers and feeders, \$2.20 to \$3.50; lights, \$3.00 to 3.50; yorkers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pigs, \$3.25 to 3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3500; shipments, 1900; market steady; lambs, \$3.25 to \$4.15; muttons, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

The Wool Market.

Boston, Oct. 30.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow that this has been a comparatively inactive week, so far as most kinds of wools that have recently been selling in large quantities are concerned. The period, though quiet, has had two wholesome features. One has been the purchase by small users of stocks; another has been the presence on the market of certain manufacturers who were looking this week for a specific stock to answer immediate needs. The grand total of sales is larger than would be anticipated by one who has observed the quiet exterior aspect of the market. The trend of inquiry has been toward fine and fine medium wool of all sections. Fine and medium territories are attracting much attention in keeping with the general demand for stock of these grades. Carpet wools are in better request than for some time previous.

The sales of the week amount to 2,252,000 pounds domestic and 1,036,000 pounds foreign.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 30.—The cotton market opened irregular at an advance of 20/3 points and closed steady at an advance of 12/13 points. The strength of the early morning was largely due to strong cables. Buying to cover was a feature from start to finish. Speculation was broadening all day, and showed a wider outside interest than has been seen here since the break of two days ago. Several raids were attempted but the offerings were fairly absorbed by outside buying. Wall street parties were active buyers. The report that Nell has issued in the morning, stating a 6,600,000 bale crop helped the advance.

In the afternoon there was some local realizing, which prevented the market closing at the top, but the feeling at the close was steady.

Liverpool Cotton.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—Cotton, spot, quiet, good business done, prices higher. American middling fair, 5-16; good middling, 4-7-8; American middling, 4-3-4; low middling, 4-1-2-3-4; good ordinary, 4-1-2-3-4; ordinary, 4-1-2-3-4. The sale of the day, 14,000 bales, of which 1000 were for speculation and export and included 12,800 American. Receipts, 22,000, including 11,000 American.

Futures opened quiet and closed firm at the advance. American middling L. M. C. October, 4.47 to 4.48; October-November, 4.47; November-December, 4.46; December-January, 4.45; January-February, 4.44; February-March, 4.43; March-April, 4.42; April-May, 4.41; May-June, 4.40; June-July, 4.39; July-August, 4.38; August-September, 4.37; September-October, 4.36; October-November, 4.35; November-December, 4.34; December-January, 4.33; January-February, 4.32; February-March, 4.31; March-April, 4.30; April-May, 4.29; May-June, 4.28; June-July, 4.27; July-August, 4.26; August-September, 4.25; September-October, 4.24; October-November, 4.23; November-December, 4.22; December-January, 4.21; January-February, 4.20; February-March, 4.19; March-April, 4.18; April-May, 4.17; May-June, 4.16; June-July, 4.15; July-August, 4.14; August-September, 4.13; September-October, 4.12; October-November, 4.11; November-December, 4.10; December-January, 4.09; January-February, 4.08; February-March, 4.07; March-April, 4.06; April-May, 4.05; May-June, 4.04; June-July, 4.03; July-August, 4.02; August-September, 4.01; September-October, 4.00; October-November, 3.99; November-December, 3.98; December-January, 3.97; January-February, 3.96; February-March, 3.95; March-April, 3.94; April-May, 3.93; May-June, 3.92; June-July, 3.91; July-August, 3.90; August-September, 3.89; September-October, 3.88; October-November, 3.87; November-December, 3.86; December-January, 3.85; January-February, 3.84; February-March, 3.83; March-April, 3.82; April-May, 3.81; May-June, 3.80; June-July, 3.79; July-August, 3.78; August-September, 3.77; September-October, 3.76; October-November, 3.75; November-December, 3.74; December-January, 3.73; January-February, 3.72; February-March, 3.71; March-April, 3.70; April-May, 3.69; May-June, 3.68; June-July, 3.67; July-August, 3.66; August-September, 3.65; September-October, 3.64; October-November, 3.63; November-December, 3.62; December-January, 3.61; January-February, 3.60; February-March, 3.59; March-April, 3.58; April-May, 3.57; May-June, 3.56; June-July, 3.55; July-August, 3.54; August-September, 3.53; September-October, 3.52; October-November, 3.51; November-December, 3.50; December-January, 3.49; January-February, 3.48; February-March, 3.47; March-April, 3.46; April-May, 3.45; May-June, 3.44; June-July, 3.43; July-August, 3.42; August-September, 3.41; September-October, 3.40; October-November, 3.39; November-December, 3.38; December-January, 3.37; January-February, 3.36; February-March, 3.35; March-April, 3.34; April-May, 3.33; May-June, 3.32; June-July, 3.31; July-August, 3.30; August-September, 3.29; September-October, 3.28; October-November, 3.27; November-December, 3.26; December-January, 3.25; January-February, 3.24; February-March, 3.23; March-April, 3.22; April-May, 3.21; May-June, 3.20; June-July, 3.19; July-August, 3.18; August-September, 3.17; September-October, 3.16; October-November, 3.15; November-December, 3.14; December-January, 3.13; January-February, 3.12; February-March, 3.11; March-April, 3.10; April-May, 3.09; May-June, 3.08; June-July, 3.07; July-August, 3.06; August-September, 3.05; September-October, 3.04; October-November, 3.03; November-December, 3.02; December-January, 3.01; January-February, 3.00; February-March, 2.99; March-April, 2.98; April-May, 2.97; May-June, 2.96; June-July, 2.95; July-August, 2.94; August-September, 2.93; September-October, 2.92; October-November, 2.91; November-December, 2.90; December-January, 2.89; January-February, 2.88; February-March, 2.87; March-April, 2.86; April-May, 2.85; May-June, 2.84; June-July, 2.83; July-August, 2.82; August-September, 2.81; September-October, 2.80; October-November, 2.79; November-December, 2.78; December-January, 2.77; January-February, 2.76; February-March, 2.75; March-April, 2.74; April-May, 2.73; May-June, 2.72; June-July, 2.71; July-August, 2.70; August-September, 2.69; September-October, 2.68; October-November, 2.67; November-December, 2.66; December-January, 2.65; January-February, 2.64; February-March, 2.63; March-April, 2.62; April-May, 2.61; May-June, 2.60; June-July, 2.59; July-August, 2.58; August-September, 2.57; September-October, 2.56; October-November, 2.55; November-December, 2.54; December-January, 2.53; January-February, 2.52; February-March, 2.51; March-April, 2.50; April-May, 2.49; May-June, 2.48; June-July, 2.47; July-August, 2.46; August-September, 2.45; September-October, 2.44; October-November, 2.43; November-December, 2.42; December-January, 2.41; January-February, 2.40; February-March, 2.39; March-April, 2.38; April-May, 2.37; May-June, 2.36; June-July, 2.35; July-August, 2.34; August-September, 2.33; September-October, 2.32; October-November, 2.31; November-December, 2.30; December-January, 2.29; January-February, 2.28; February-March, 2.27; March-April, 2.26; April-May, 2.25; May-June, 2.24; June-July, 2.23; July-August, 2.22; August-September, 2.21; September-October, 2.20; October-November, 2.19; November-December, 2.18; December-January, 2.17; January-February, 2.16; February-March, 2.15; March-April, 2.14; April-May, 2.13; May-June, 2.12; June-July, 2.11; July-August, 2.10; August-September, 2.09; September-October, 2.08; October-November, 2.07; November-December, 2.06; December-January, 2.05; January-February, 2.04; February-March, 2.03; March-April, 2.02; April-May, 2.01; May-June, 2.00; June-July, 1.99; July-August, 1.98; August-September, 1.97; September-October, 1.96; October-November, 1.95; November-December, 1.94; December-January, 1.93; January-February, 1.92; February-March, 1.91; March-April, 1.90; April-May, 1.89; May-June, 1.88; June-July, 1.87; July-August, 1.86; August-September, 1.85; September-October, 1.84; October-November, 1.83; November-December, 1.82; December-January, 1.81; January-February, 1.80; February-March, 1.79; March-April, 1.78; April-May, 1.77; May-June, 1.76; June-July, 1.75; July-August, 1.74; August-September, 1.73; September-October, 1.72; October-November, 1.71; November-December, 1.70; December-January, 1.69; January-February, 1.68; February-March, 1.67; March-April, 1.66; April-May, 1.65; May-June, 1.64; June-July, 1.63; July-August, 1.62; August-September, 1.61; September-October, 1.60; October-November, 1.59; November-December, 1.58; December-January, 1.57; January-February, 1.56; February-March, 1.55; March-April, 1.54; April-May, 1.53; May-June, 1.52; June-July, 1.51; July-August, 1.50; August-September, 1.49; September-October, 1.48; October-November, 1.47; November-December, 1.46; December-January, 1.45; January-February, 1.44; February-March, 1.43; March-April, 1.42; April-May, 1.41; May-June, 1.40; June-July, 1.39; July-August, 1.38; August-September, 1.37; September-October, 1.36; October-November, 1.35; November-December, 1.34; December-January, 1.33; January-February, 1.32; February-March, 1.31; March-April, 1.30; April-May, 1.29; May-June, 1.28; June-July, 1.27; July-August, 1.26; August-September, 1.25; September-October, 1.24; October-November, 1.23; November-December, 1.22; December-January, 1.21; January-February, 1.20; February-March, 1.19; March-April, 1.18; April-May, 1.17; May-June, 1.16; June-July, 1.15; July-August, 1.14; August-September, 1.13; September-October, 1.12; October-November, 1.11; November-December, 1.10; December-January, 1.09; January-February, 1.08; February-March, 1.07; March-April, 1.06; April-May, 1.05; May-June, 1.04; June-July, 1.03; July-August, 1.02; August-September, 1.01; September-October, 1.00; October-November, 0.99; November-December, 0.98; December-January, 0.97; January-February, 0.96; February-March, 0.95; March-April, 0.94; April-May, 0.93; May-June, 0.92; June-July, 0.91; July-August, 0.90; August-September, 0.89; September-October, 0.88; October-November, 0.87; November-December, 0.86; December-January, 0.85; January-February, 0.84; February-March, 0.83; March-April, 0.82; April-May, 0.81; May-June, 0.80; June-July, 0.79; July-August, 0.78; August-September, 0.77; September-October, 0.76; October-November, 0.75; November-December, 0.74; December-January, 0.73; January-February, 0.72; February-March, 0.71; March-April, 0.70; April-May, 0.69; May-June, 0.68; June-July, 0.67; July-August, 0.66; August-September, 0.65; September-October, 0.64; October-November, 0.63; November-December, 0.62; December-January, 0.61; January-February, 0.60; February-March, 0.59; March-April, 0.58; April-May, 0.57; May-June, 0.56; June-July, 0.55; July-August, 0.54; August-September, 0.53; September-October, 0.52; October-November, 0.51; November-December, 0.50; December-January, 0.49; January-February, 0.48; February-March, 0.47; March-April, 0.46; April-May, 0.45; May-June, 0.44; June-July, 0.43; July-August, 0.42; August-September, 0.41; September-October, 0.40; October-November, 0.39; November-December, 0.38; December-January, 0.37; January-February, 0.36; February-March, 0.35; March-April, 0.34; April-May, 0.33; May-June, 0.32; June-July, 0.31; July-August, 0.30; August-September, 0.29; September-October, 0.28; October-November, 0.27; November-December, 0.26; December-January, 0.25; January-February, 0.24; February-March, 0.23; March-April, 0.22; April-May, 0.21; May-June, 0.20; June-July, 0.19; July-August, 0.18; August-September, 0.17; September-October, 0.16; October-November, 0.15; November-December, 0.14; December-January, 0.13; January-February, 0.12; February-March, 0.11; March-April, 0.10; April-May, 0.09; May-June, 0.08; June-July, 0.07; July-August, 0.06; August-September, 0.05; September-October, 0.04; October-November, 0.03; November-December, 0.02; December-January, 0.01; January-February, 0.00; February-March, -0.01; March-April, -0.02; April-May, -0.03; May-June, -0.04; June-July, -0.05; July-August, -0.06; August-September, -0.07; September-October, -0.08; October-November, -0.09; November-December, -0.10; December-January, -0.11; January-February, -0.12; February-March, -0.13; March-April, -0.14; April-May, -0.15; May-June, -0.16; June-July, -0.17; July-August, -0.18; August-September, -0.19; September-October, -0.20; October-November, -0.21; November-December, -0.22; December-January, -0.23; January-February, -0.24; February-March, -0.25; March-April, -0.26; April-May, -0.27; May-June, -0.28; June-July, -0.29; July-August, -0.30; August-September, -0.31; September-October, -0.32; October-November, -0.33; November-December, -0.34; December-January, -0.35; January-February, -0.36; February-March, -0.37; March-April, -0.38; April-May, -0.39; May-June, -0.40; June-July, -0.41; July-August, -0.42; August-September, -0.43; September-October, -0.44; October-November, -0.45; November-December, -0.46; December-January, -0.47; January-February, -0.48; February-March, -0.49; March-April, -0.50; April-May, -0.51; May-June, -0.52; June-July, -0.53; July-August, -0.54; August-September, -0.55; September-October, -0.56; October-November, -0.57; November-December, -0.58; December-January, -0.59; January-February, -0.60; February-March, -0.61; March-April, -0.62; April-May, -0.63; May-June, -0.64; June-July, -0.65; July-August, -0.66; August-September, -0.67; September-October, -0.68; October-November, -0.69; November-December, -0.70; December-January, -0.71; January-February, -0.72; February-March, -0.73; March-April, -0.74; April-May, -0.75; May-June, -0.76; June-July, -0.77; July-August, -0.78; August-September, -0.79; September-October, -0.80; October-November, -0.81; November-December, -0.82; December-January, -0.83; January-February, -0.84; February-March, -0.85; March-April, -0.86; April-May, -0.87; May-June, -0.88;

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UTILIZE TEXAS CORN.

For years there has existed the erroneous opinion that Texas corn could not be exported, and any attempt to prove the contrary has met with disaster from those engaged in the business. Deep water on the Texas coast and a surplus corn crop have dispelled this illusion, and the press is recording daily shipments of corn from Galveston to foreign points. Already arrangements have been made for a quarter of a million bushels of corn from Galveston, and with the continued deepening of water on the bar, cargoes are expected to increase as the season advances. Besides, plans are on foot to export a considerable amount of Texas corn via New Orleans. Train loads of corn from Kansas will soon begin to pass through the state on their way to New Orleans to be exported, shippers having finally discovered that their shortest route for export trade is southward instead of via Chicago, and the eastern ports. With this avenue of trade properly established—a consummation which is only a matter of time—there need be no further question of disposing of what surplus corn Texas may raise.

However, if this state does not raise more than one hundred million bushels of corn there should be no need of selling one dollar's worth outside of the state, as that amount and more should be utilized at home. It is an occasion for wonderment among the farmers of other states that Texas with all of her stock should find the present crop more than enough for her needs, when they, with approximately half the number of live stock and double the amount of feed, manage to use it to a moneyed advantage. The trouble here in Texas is that after having enough to feed the teams through the winter and plowing season whatever there might be over is a surplus.

A few of the more thrifty feed hogs, and in some instances cattle, but there should be a unanimity of this practice. In place of selling all of the yearlings to the speculators they should be kept until old enough and after being fattened sold to the nearest butcher. They will always bring a good price and pay for the feed invested in them, especially when as cheap as this year. Another and better plan is to form clubs and feed a sufficient number to ship to the big markets. Of the need to pay more attention to raising the home meat supply a good deal has been said, but in thousands of instances Texas farmers will this year sell their corn at 20 cents a bushel, and before very long will be paying 10 and 12 cents a pound for bacon and nearly double that amount for lard.

There needs to be a general awakening among the agriculturists of the advantages to be gained in properly utilizing their feed crops, and until this is done they can not hope to be successful. Already the intention of returning to cotton is becoming apparent, and unless a strong effort is made to check this backward step next year will in all probability witness a repetition of last year's foolhardy policy. A long stride in the direction of diversified farming was made this year by the farmers of Texas, but the indications are strong that they will return to the worship of their former king, cotton. This, if possible, should be averted, and if the press of the state will give a part of the space now devoted to politics to what is plainly the best interests of their readers, it can be done. Every agricultural organization in Texas should meet and take action looking to encouragement of a more diversified system of agriculture and point out the ills that will surely follow a return to one crop and the single idea method formerly in vogue.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

It is certainly discouraging to those who spend their time and money in an effort to build up the material interests of the farming classes to be met and defeated at every turn by the politician, who without question does more to retard development than all other influences combined. The farmers themselves are largely to blame in this matter, for despite the existence of parties and party organizations, they will permit their industrial meetings to become disorganized and disrupted by the discussions and subsequent following out over political questions. Party meetings, and within organizations created for no other purpose, should governmental policies be discussed and acted upon, and every true citizen should attempt to at least have a fair understanding of the system of which he is an integral part, but it does seem unequalled for that everything should be made subservient to the personal ambition of a few, especially since the foundation stone of good government rests within the prosperity of the people.

A case in point is the National Farmers' congress, which met in Atlanta last month. Here were congregated some of the brightest minds of the country, true representatives of the highest types of agriculturists, but each governed by local and party influence, and while the entire body was as one on a question of industry, they

were hopelessly apart on politics, to the extent that what might have proven the accomplishment of much that was beneficial, had its usefulness destroyed and resolved itself into nothing more than a gathering of representatives of the different political parties. The main questions were lost sight of in the storm of discussion which followed the continued introduction of political resolutions, most of which were on the question of finance. Trade relations with other countries, commerce, agriculture and everything of an industrial nature were forgotten and in their stead fruitless discussions on finance and tariff were held.

Unless the newly elected officers of the congress prevent the recurrence of the farce enacted at Atlanta, the efficacy of what should be the most powerful industrial organization in the United States will be destroyed, for as in this case those who triumphed have made the congress serve their ends and have no further use for it, while those who met defeat will feel little like kissing the hand that smote them.

The politician is persistent, and unless summarily squelched will make his presence felt everywhere. Here in Texas the same condition implies. He hobbles up in every commercial meeting, every gathering of farmers who meet to discuss methods of planting and gathering crops, always striving to get an expression favorable to his views, real or assumed, that he may be strengthened with the powers that be, or those he expects to come in at the next election. He always has an axe to grind, and, not content with using party organizations, seeks to make a grindstone of every gathering of two or more that he finds. At a meeting of such importance as the National Farmers' congress, composed of delegates supposed to be selected for their eminence in industrial pursuits, it is unfair that the politician should be permitted to dominate, and if not checked he will work its final destruction.

When this issue of the Journal reaches its subscribers the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition for this year will have about passed into history. The continued holding of this institution reflects great credit on the citizens of Dallas, who working under discouraging odds, have with a fixed purpose in view achieved a victory over time and circumstances which has benefited not Dallas alone but the entire state as well. A part of the odds against those who gave their time and money to the success of the fair, as is the case in all similar work, came from home people, but with a patriotic motive upon them they have kept on and the meeting just closed was a living monument to their wisdom and unselfishness. Compared with similar institutions in other and older states, held in larger cities, surrounded with a more dense rural population, the success of the Dallas fair is phenomenal and the thanks of every true citizen of the state is due the management thereof for what they have done and are doing for Texas. Of the extent of this accomplishment no man can judge but that it is great is apparent, reaching to and even beyond the borders in every direction. Let every citizen of Texas determine right now that he will contribute every reasonable effort toward making the state fair of 1896 greater if possible than the one now closing, if such a thing be possible.

On another page will be found some interesting information regarding the number of cattle to be fed with mill products this year. A summary of the answers made by the mills responding to the Journal's inquiry shows that all of a third less cattle will be fed on cotton seed meal and hulls this year than last. A number of mills did not answer the letter of inquiry sent them, but from other sources the information comes that not more than half as many cattle will be put in the mill feed lots this season as were fed last year. The reasons for this marked falling off are that the meal supply is 40 per cent less than last year, with a better export demand, which, despite the abundance of corn, has caused meal to go to a higher price than it commanded at any time through the last feeding season. Then, too, the high figures at which cattle were held for some time scared many prospective feeders off, and since this class of cattle went down money has grown scarcer. It is not likely that the number of cattle that will be corn-fed will anywhere near offset the falling off by the users of meal. Last year's cattle feeding in Texas approximated 325,000 head—this year will witness a falling off of fully 75,000.

The Journal acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Texas Coast Fair, which will be held at Dickinson November 19 to 23, 1895. Extensive preparations have been made and numerous premiums offered in the different classes which go to make up an exposition of this kind, and success will certainly crown the efforts of the gentlemen who have devoted their time to the work of holding the fair. Dickinson, the site of the fair, is half way between Houston and Galveston, and visitors to the coast fair can enjoy the advantages and attractions of either at will. The coast country is rapidly coming to the front as a country of orchards and small farms, and the holding of this fair will give prospective home-seekers a splendid chance of investigating its resources.

Stock cattle still continue to change hands at good prices, and everything considered they are a good investment. Market writers are disposed to take a gloomy view of prices for the balance of the year, the immense run of northwesterners seeming to have disconcerted their foretellings. While present conditions are not as favorable as could be wished, there is nothing now existing to cause uneasiness for the future. The fact that there have been extensive shipments of cattle including a large number of cows, but accentuates the shortage which from now on will become daily more apparent.

Breeding has not been resumed to the extent warranted by the shortage, and as far as can be seen the man who buys any class of cattle now at reasonable prices will make money if he is prepared to hold until next year. As far as Texas is concerned the conditions for cattle raising are especially favorable. Grass and water are plentiful, and throughout the range districts feed sufficient to tide over the rough weather can be had very cheap if not already on hand. Texas ranchers should go through the winter in splendid shape.

The poets and poetesses are getting in some fine work these days writhing in long and short meter about the quail in the hedge rows, the golden pumpkins glistening in the mellow autumnal moonlight and the purple and yellow leaves that lavish their rich tints on the landscape, but they say never a word about the hired man who drives his mules afield on a frosty morning and has to shuck corn in his bare hands when they are numb and are full of cracks and bleeding at every crack. There is no poetry in that; it is a painful, practical thing, this work of spreading good warm blood on the corn husks.

A Williamson county farmers' institute has set the subject to be discussed at their next meeting as "What Shall We Plant For Next Year's Crop." This style of discussion should be going on in every agricultural county in Texas, as the question is momentous, and unless there is some concert of action the mistake of 1894 will be repeated.

DOTS BY THE WAY.

The Journal's Farm Institute Organizer, Offers Some Good Advice—The Danger Ahead for Farmers.

Hutto, Tex., Oct. 25, 1895.
On October 25 I was with Leander Institute. They had quite a nice display of various varieties of corn and live discussion on the hog from blood to smokehouse. Also on corn by Capt. Magill. Dr. Locke exhibited several specimens of his attempt to make a cross between a yellow corn and the strawberry. It was like Joseph's coat of many colors. Dr. Locke said you could by careful selection of seed make corn of any color, even to the cob.

If the farmers of Texas only knew how much information was to be gained by these discussions there would be a move upon institute work all along the line.
The next meeting will discuss, "What Will We Plant for Another Crop?" Also "The Importance of Correct Crop Reports to Farmers." It was shown up from the fact that many farmers refused to make a report to the assessor. The importance of what we plant for another crop cannot be overestimated. Other forage crops there is great danger of a large increase of cotton acreage next year. One tenant farmer said: "I had rather raise 4-cent cotton than 20-cent corn. I can hire a boy to pick and I have the fun of hauling it to the gin." I asked him if he made anything out of it. He said, "No, but I pay rent and all goes in a lifetime, anyway."

Here lies our danger as a class of farmers. Owing to low prices last year and drought this year we are left without money to run another crop on, but we will surely see a better crop next season, but if we will reduce the acreage to make not exceeding seven million bales we will get 10 cents for cotton, besides making our places self-supporting by raising home supplies.

We have made a grand stride in the black lands by raising many pens of the farmers back to the cotton much good will be done for Texas.

We have just had a good rain and "we're" wet.

There will be no travel for a day or two, but the rain was needed for stock water.

Let's hear from the farmer readers of the Journal as to what they aim to plant and how much corn. Each ear of corn they are saving for seed.

T. A. EVANS.

FROM MEXICO.

Mexico is by no means an agricultural country, and what its prospects are to become one is a question which others are more competent to say, yet what I have seen and heard incline me to believe that it is a wonderful land and is capable of great possibilities in more ways than one. The corn crop was very large in Mexico this year. The valley of Mexico was one great field of growing corn. The climate is such that different plantings can be made to ripen for very many successive months. One does not need to go out of the City of Mexico to approach the fact that there is an abundance of corn. All along the river streets women are selling boiled and roasted ears, and the always present corn (a kind of better cake made of corn) can be purchased in any city where the wheat crop was also large, but the price has been low. Almost all the cereals grow here. Barley is raised at Saltillo, which is at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. Someone has told me that Mexico produces everything except pumpkins and squash. I cannot say if that is so, or if so why it is, but I am sure that I never remember to have seen them. I had strawberries at two meals the other day (in October) and they can be obtained every month with the exception of January. Peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, in fact almost every vegetable can be found on the restaurant tables at almost any time. The best lettuce I have ever seen—and I have heard and read many times the same thing—is to be found here, it is a variety which grows in a close head, and is very crisp and nice.

Dairy-farming is a much neglected branch of agriculture, and ought to be a profitable field for intelligent investment. Butter sells at 75 cents per pound, Mexican silver. On all Mexican tables milk is used just as a precaution against germs. To the credit of Mexico be it said that I do not think much if any oleomargarine is produced here, and to the discredit of my own land be it also said that considerable of the stuff is shipped in from the United States. One dairyman who has been supplying a limited trade here has been supplying a limited trade here and has been supplying a limited trade here.

I notice that the Department of Agriculture has decided to admit Mexican cattle. I can testify that Mexican beef is good. Some of the toughest beef I ever ate purported to be Armour's best, while very ordinary looking restaurant's in Mexico will serve you with the best steak imaginable. If the import of American cattle will serve to break up any combines in the United States it will serve a good purpose.

A good deal is being said and written just at present about the cultivation of tropical, or semi-tropical, products. Mexico beyond any doubt has a future as a coffee growing country. The coffee in Mexico is very nice, and in flavor to Mocha. The Mexican coffee zone comprises a number of states, and investments in coffee land are being constantly recorded. It is not that a notice that a successful Ceylon coffee grower, is about to start in on

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

a large scale on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

This reminds me that I recently talked with a gentleman who had just returned from the Isthmus. He brought some fine samples of coffee and also a cocoa bean. The latter, enveloped in its husk, weighed about a pound, and would sell for 40 cents gold. It is from this berry, as the reader knows, that the chocolate products are made. Vanilla beans are also successfully cultivated, usually in connection with something else. Bananas, lemons, oranges, and many other fruits, are grown farther north, are grown in the districts known as the "terra caliente," or the hot country. I find alfalfa is grown to a considerable extent here in the valley of Mexico and on the back streets nearly any morning you can see a procession of donkeys, each loaded with bundles of it.

Having mentioned the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it is not out of place to call attention to the fact that the Mexican government is operating a railroad across it from ocean to ocean. When the deep water harbors to either end are completed and the docks equipped with every facility for the rapid transfer of freight, including elevators for grain, it will have a marked effect on the commerce of the hemisphere.

C. A. MOSELEY,

City of Mexico.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Calvert, Texas, is now shipping coal.

The pecan crop in south Texas is said to be unusually heavy.

Electrophel, a Dallas bred colt, made a new 2-year-old trotting record for Texas Monday, going a mile in 2:25.

H. H. Holmes, the most noted criminal of modern ages, has been put on trial for murder at Philadelphia, and having discharged his lawyers is conducting his own defense.

The arrest of Fitzsimmons and Corbett by Governor Clarke's officers prevented the prize fight from being pushed off to a later date. It was scheduled for Monday. It is expected that they will get together.

Frank Ware, charged with poisoning Martin J. Black, a Fort Worth and Denver engineer, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a jury in Fort Worth Sunday. The principal testimony against him was that of his accomplice, and paramour, who turned state's evidence.

DON'T FAIL

To See the Atlanta Exposition.

It opened on September 18 and will not close until December 31, 1895. The round-trip rates are cheap and within the reach of everybody. You cannot afford to miss it, for it is second to any exhibition that ever took place in this country. To those who did not go to the World's fair will see something equally as nice and interesting as was the World's fair, the only difference being it is not quite so extensive. Parties from Arkansas and Texas will find it to their advantage to have their tickets read into Atlanta via the Southern Pacific railway company. Connections with all lines from the west are perfect and it is the only line entering the exposition grounds.

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One of the greatest fairs ever known to America. Many features of the Chicago World's Fair and many additional and new ones. Open September 18th to December 31st, 1895.

Low rates via the Queen and Crescent route.

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Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

J. E. GALBRAITH,
G. F. AND P. A.
D. J. PRICE,
A. G. P. A.
Palestine, Texas.

WOOL GROWERS, ATTENTION!

The annual meeting of the Wool Growers' Association of Texas will be held in San Antonio, Texas, Thursday, November 7, 1895. As this meeting takes place during the week of the San Angelo fair, special railroad rates from all points may be obtained. Among the important subjects which will be taken up by the association will be the "Scab Law," "Wild Animal Law," and the "Tariff." It is earnestly requested that every man who has the interest of this great industry at heart will be present.

DR. J. B. TAYLOR,
President.
GEO. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

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RAMSEY & SON, Austin, Texas.

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AT A BARGAIN.

225 acres, absolute title, fronting north Concho river; 640 leased five years at 4 cents; well improved; all under fence in cultivation. All under fence. One-eighth interest in system of dams and ditches; gin, school house, postoffice and church within 500 yards; daily mail, Water Valley, Texas. Half way between Angelo and Sterling City. \$1800, one-third down, balance in one and two years. J. L. Phelan, San Angelo, Tex.

FOR SALE.

1600 head of New Mexico stock cattle of good grade, color and condition, at the following prices: Yearling heifers, \$10; 2-year-olds, \$12; with calves, \$17; steers, ones, \$12; twos, \$15; threes and up, \$19. They can be seen on or about November 25 about 25 miles north of Midland. W. A. IRVIN, El Paso, Texas.

FOR SALE.

700 3 and 4-year-old Central Texas Steers, in good flesh; ranch in San Saba county; railroad station Lampasas or Llano. RAMSEY BROS., Bluffton, Texas.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HORSES.

Ablene city property and Taylor and Jones county lands, to exchange for stock horses. Address Box A, Ablene, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE four thousand head 4 to 6 years old, gentle raised, well graded to Durham and Hereford every steer full fat now. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, delivered on cars at Beville, at \$25 per head. No cash to show cattle to purchasers. Will sell on ninety days' time to responsible parties to feed. Geo. W. West, Oakville, Texas.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

4000 acres of land in Shelby county, adjacent half Sabine bottom land, balance hill pine land. Divided in 160 to 400 acre blocks. Also eleven half sections in Hunsford county on Palo Duro creek, ever watered grass land, a splendid location for a ranch. Will exchange either or both of the above tracts of land for horses or will exchange Shelby county tract for prairie grass land. Address: J. W. HERNDON, Santa Anna, Tex.

WANTED—CATTLE TO PASTURE.

I have 64 sections of land suitable for grazing purposes lying on the Double Mountain fork of the Brazos river, in Kent county. Can take care of 1500 cattle, fine grass and plenty of water. For particulars write G. M. Elkins, Snyder, Texas.

FOR SALE.

Hereford Steers—1200 four-year-old steers; 1000 three-year-old steers. All high grade Herefords. Big fat now, and in fine grass. All Northwest Texas raised, and in one straight mark and brand. Apply to A. E. Dyer, manager for Swenson Bros., Abilene, Texas.

WANTED—1500 cattle to winter at \$1.00 per head in southeast corner of Stonewall county; 15,000 acres in dry pastures that have had no stock in them this year. Magnificent grass, shelter and water. W. E. RAYNER, Rayner, Texas.

I will contract or buy on commission

blooded cattle of any breed for future or immediate delivery. J. D. DUCKWORTH, 211 and 212 Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

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Also Large Bone English Berkshire

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W. H. Pierce, Denton, Tex., breeder of large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning first in class and first and second in sweepstakes and stood head of four herds, winning three firsts and one second. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstakes sow at World's fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood, for sale.

FINE BLOOD CATTLE, Sheep,

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pigs have been bred over by me for 14 years. Original stock imported. Write for prices. T. A. EVANS, Hutto, Tex.

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Consisting of Over 200 Head.

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Mail orders will receive prompt attention of the manager, who has been a breeder of pedigreed hogs for more than a quarter of a century.

Any correspondence addressed to Mr. Cross, President of the First National Bank, or to myself, will receive most careful attention.

H. L. LEIBFRIED, MANAGER.

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Sunny Side Herefords are headed by SANHEDEIM, No. 46,150, winner first prize at Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and the greatest St. Louis fairs as a 2-year-old in 1892, and sweepstakes over all breeds, and 5th at World's fair in 1893. Pedigreed and high grade Hereford bulls and heifers for sale. Large English Berkshires, hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Ikard, Manager, Henrietta, Tex.

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For ten dollars I will deliver one of my Ohio Improved Chester pigs of either sex, 8 to 12 weeks old, freight paid, to any address. Press office in Texas, pigs from registered stock and pedigree furnished with each pig. Money to accompany order.

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Pure Bred Poultry—Mrs. Kate Griffith, Claum, Polk county, Mo., has

shipped fowls and eggs to almost every state. Twenty years experience in all the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Send for illustrated catalogue. Prices to suit hard times of the best Eastern stock. The sire to my mammoth bronze turkeys weighed 45 lbs. Order this month and get first choice.

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Carload of yearling bulls; carload of bull calves, and carload of cows and heifers for sale.

A. W. THEMANNSON, Wathena, Kan.,

near St. Joseph, Mo., Poland-China Boars. Glits bred to Graceful F. Sanders, 12095 S.; he is by J. H. Sanders 2712 O., and out of Graceful F. 6308 O. Sire and dam both first prize winners at World's Fair and descendants of Black U. S. 13471.

B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, IOWA.

HOUSEHOLD.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. E. S. Buchanan, 514 Macon street, Fort Worth, Tex.

MENU FOR A HAPPY DAY.
Take a little bit of water cold,
A little leaven of prayer,
A little bit of sunshine gold,
Dissolved in morning air.

Add to your meal some merriment,
Add thought for kith and kin,
And then, as a prime ingredient,
A plenty of work thrown in.

But spice it all with the essence of love,
And a little whiff of play;
Let a nice old book and a glance above,
Conclude a well-spent day.

—Christian Enterprise.

At last we have a poetess added to our Household. She is to be known to us only by the euphonious name of Jane—short, like her lines, not very poetic—also like her lines. After such touching couplets Jane must not consider her "little life lived all in vain." The first letter opened this week is from a Reader. I enjoy her letters myself before they are given to the Household, and feel we would be warm personal friends if better acquainted. I thank her for her expressed appreciation of a certain editorial. I felt that was the best work I had done for a long time. I have longed to hear some one say it was good. A Reader's appreciation is the first poured into hungry ears. I thank her. I can add my testimony to A Readers in regard to the benefit and pleasure to be derived from the Chautauqua work. If there are any who wish to belong but are not so situated as to belong to a circle, they can take up the home reading. One beauty of the Chautauqua circle is that one is required to read a certain amount every day. This habit once formed is easy to keep up and of lasting benefit. There is no danger of a Reader's letters ever going to the waste basket. I agree with A Reader that Emma George and Isabelle should hit upon a happy medium as the ideal plan. I am like Josiah Allen's wife. I like the "happy medium" in everything. An extreme—even in goodness, is not desirable.

The next letter is from Lillian—a new member. I am glad to welcome Lillian. A name always suggests the person to me. I hope Lillian is as sweet and beautiful as her name suggests. I fancy her name suits her. A Lillian should not be a New Bloomer woman. But Lillian, you must not be too severe on the New Woman. She has come to stay. We must cultivate her acquaintance, find her best points, and accustom ourselves to her newness.

I cannot suggest anything new to Lillian for Christmas presents yet. Will try another time.

Will some member or friend kindly tell us of any new idea she has for fancy work and small gifts. Christmas will be upon us before we realize it. Another A Reader nor Isabelle responded to my offer to get them The Love Affairs of An Old Maid. Do they know enough about the love affairs of old maids?

The next letter is from a dear little girl. There was never anything created so lovable and sweet as little girls. I hope Dewdrop will tell Lillian what has become of her.

The next letter is from a boy. There should be rejoicing. This is the first boy in the Household. Fancy, if you live far away, but reading Sweet Sixteen letter is inspired to answer it. He is not the only admirer of Sweet Sixteen. We would all be glad to hear from her.

ADMIRERS "SWEET SIXTEEN."

Dear Mrs. B.—Here comes a boy that wants to find out who "Sweet Sixteen" is.

Well, I know of several, but the one that lives on the Colorado river is certainly an exception. I agree with her about the farm life—it's awfully nice, and to feed the bleating lambs and calves is work that one can't get tired heart likes to do. And what is more noble yet is to see the little children playing under the shades of the trees, and to hear the prattling of their tongues mingling with the songs of birds is the sweetest music yet.

Now, I know that I'd like to be down in Texas and witness the scenes of the Colorado river, and see the mad waters rushing by. Yes, 'tis grand to cast an eager eye out on the hills and see the nice evergreens that nature has planted there; to see the blue horizon hanging low and hear the gentle wind blowing through the cedars and pines, while their boughs beckon to you; come and see the foliage that nature has clothed the forest with, and made a home for the birds; a home where the deer and antelope flock, and where only a few years ago the buffalo roamed in large herds. How nice it is to see the birds break through the flowery dells, to see the wild honeysuckles in full bloom, and inhale their delicious odor; to watch the little fishes swiftly gliding down the rivulets as each of us are doing every day. That is not exercise, it's real pleasure.

Hundreds of young people in cities and villages haven't had one day in their time of such happiness; haven't had the opportunity to walk through the woods on a summer day and consult nature.

Kindness is the noblest labor known. How often do parents say to a delicate child, "Bring me my shoes, my hat," and when the little fellow exerts himself to accomplish the task, the father or mother will say, "Hurry, or I'll whip you," or scold the child, and its trembling hands with fear will hold out at arm's length the shoe, hat or what ever the case may be. But when boys and girls will often wonder a heart, when one gentle word of consolation would be worth much to the one offended.

What makes good men? Why, it's good mothers that make good men and good women.

I presume I have said about enough for this time, but would like to hear from some of our Texas girls in the next issue of Mrs. B.'s paper.

If all children would read as "Sweet Sixteen" does they would never regret it. For while we are young is the time to improve.

The past has gone beyond recall the present will not stay. So let me hear from you, "Sweet Sixteen." RIX.

RECOMMENDS CHAUTAUQUA.

Archery County, Texas, October 20, 1895.—Dear Mrs. B. and Household: I think all the household were glad to see Mrs. B.'s editorial in the last number. That is the most interesting part of the page to me. Yes, I like the name "Household" better than any other I think of, but as to writing over my name, I'm afraid I shouldn't have the courage to do that.

Some weeks ago some one asked about the Chautauqua work and I hoped the inquiry would discover many earnest members among our readers, but none have spoken yet. I do not remember the name of the one who asked, nor can I find her letter, but I would like to recommend the C. S. C. course of study. If you already enjoy substantial reading you will enjoy the first, or if you would learn to enjoy it, it is just what you want. If from two to twenty of you could organize a "circle" you would find it would help you to develop in many ways. But if not, then the office would send (upon your request) the name of some other solitary reader and you could correspond with regard to it.

The books required for the work would be a pleasure to you always, as they are choice bits from the reading world, "well known." If you will write to Miss Kate Kimball, Plainfield, New

Jersey, she will send you any information you wish. And you will become a member and shall hope to hear more from you. And other readers of this page might find it to suit their needs. I sent Emma George a poem for a proposal rather too straight forward? How would an average between that sort of a fellow and Isabelle's Knight do?

I have written so much that I may have to go to the waste basket, but I hope not. A READER.

BLESS THE CHILDREN.

Near Breckenridge, Tex., Oct. 13, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—I have been a reader of the Household for some time. I am like Arda, the first thing which the Journal comes, I turn to the Household. I enjoy reading the letters and would like to see a letter from Rustic Admirer. Hope she is happy in her new home. What has become of Dewdrop? I enjoy reading her letters. I am a little girl 15 years old. If I am welcome to the Household department I will come again. SARIA.

A WELCOME ADDITION.

Texas, 1895.

Dear Mrs. B.—Your Household is such a charming circle that I would like to step in and make the acquaintance of its members. I do not know of a woman's page more interesting than this.

I live on a high prairie skirted by a forest of timber on the north and east. It is the dearest place on earth to me. Books are my hobby. I love to read. I have read The Pathway of Life and know it is an excellent book. The New Woman and the like are the subjects of interest now. I have no patience with the New Woman or her bloomers. They may be convenient for her, but how vulgar they look. I can't see how a woman or girl can afford to go out in them. They surely are void of me. As to the new woman, the old is good enough for me. It is not a woman's place and I think God frowns on woman when she does so. He created her for the sphere he placed her in and I think it is sinful for her to do the way she is doing. I don't dear members if I have wounded your feelings; it was done unintentionally, but I think there are not many new women in the Household. Xmas will soon be here and already the pleasure of making presents has begun. Mrs. B. please give me some suggestions of what to make, especially for some girl friends or for little girls and boys. If any of the members know of anything nice to make, directions will be most thankfully received by LILLIAN.

POULTRY.

ROUP.

This disease has baffled more than one breeder to control. I have for years attributed it to a vitiated state of the blood; and while I may have mistaken the remedy—which has always been to gargle the throat with kerosene oil and to inject the same through the nostrils, clearing the tube down into the throat—I have relied upon the effect of bromide of potash administered to effect the cure or correct the acidity in the blood. The canker in the mouth and throat, which is an associate evil with roup, I found by saturating with kerosene for three mornings in succession that it would slough off without leaving a sore. When a fowl's blood is in that state that any debility or wound about the mouth will develop the cankerous symptom, roup may be looked for at any moment. Prevention is the best cure.

At what time does this scourge generally appear? In flocks where the breeder thinks he is a pretty fair caretaker. In generally following the epidemic called distemper, which follows, or about the time the specimen is exchanging the chicken plumage for adult coat. Few understand that a chick has three suits of feathers before it lays. Now suppose the flock has meager care, its quarters damp, the droppings allowed to remain, and the checking of brooding, as roosting, over them for the whole twenty weeks of their lives up to that time. Suppose through the winter you keep them housed close, breathing over and over the air in the house, feeding nothing but corn, and compelled to eat snow, or giving snow water, in many cases but half fed. These are the conditions when the worst winter of March comes with its chilling effect when the chicks are least able to resist, that the poison in the blood appears in roup, canker, and malignant diarrhea. There may be better remedies to reach the evil, but roup must be cured in the beginning. Prevention, then, is the greatest cure. Now is the month of all the year to prepare for it, in September, in which three fourths of all the birds the fanciers raise will drop flights, tall, and huddled, if they will take the time to do either or both alternately, to fill the course, if the month be a dry one, they may carry through the entire flock in safety and without a single severe case. Put into what water the flock drinks up clean, at the rate of two grains of bromide of potash per fowl or chick, doing this three days, then shipping three days, until they have had three courses. Or if you are in a cholera district—in fact, no matter where—one teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a gallon of water until the flock has had its three courses, and transfer this time so that they may be exempt from the line storm which visits us this month. Do this and keep your winter quarters dry and furnish the house with an open shed that your flock may seek the open air daily, feeding 10 per cent meat, 25 per cent corn, and 65 per cent grain five various forms, and you will most likely escape the roup ravages of March.

"Blood is life." If the blood of man, beast, or fowl is kept pure, there will be strength to resist all outside enemies we call colds. I am conscious that we will in the future see as we do now that of ourselves.

Let us look at it a bit. We have a cock and five hens we have paid \$250 for. Every egg the hens will lay will be worth, at least will cost during the breeding season, nearly one dollar. Can we do better in February than to spend a couple of dollars for Hood's Sarsaparilla and each day in the morning feed put in a desert spoon, and see that they each a good dry, airy shed in which to take their sun and dust bath and in which to scratch for seed feed the balance of the day? Suppose that trouble saves to you five chickens only, besides giving you a whole flock begotten by pure blood. I mean this term—a set of thoroughbred fowls whose blood is pure and free from the seeds and debility of disease. Would not your chances be very much augmented to win the coveted prize of the year and receive the highest price therefore if you chose to sell?

In all these troubles of the poultry yard it is far less trouble to prevent rather than wait to cure.

I. K. FELCH.

PURCHASING BREEDING FOWLS.
For some months past as there has been opportunity for observation, the writer has noted with pleasure the general improvement in farm animals over that of a few years ago. One now rarely finds a farm where "scrub" animals are kept, and males for breeding purposes are almost invariably thoroughbred. If not, they are of the highest grades, so that improvement seems to be the watchword for all our livestock. But in so many localities this improvement, whose reason does not seem to extend to the fowls, and on scores

of farms we find fine stock, much of it thoroughbred, but just the same poor little run-out breed of chickens that they had when they began house-keeping. It has become generally well known that if poultry are given any care and attention at all they will, as a rule, pay handsome returns; and we are often led to wonder why progressive, go-ahead farmers are so careless in the matter of improving their fowls, for surely the neglect is more from carelessness than from any other cause. We doubt not that in many a home they meant just spring to take a few some eggs from any other poultry of the variety best suited to their needs, but because every one was busy and money scarce it was neglected. However, it is not too late to take steps toward improvement, for if cockerels be bought this fall they can be gotten fairly cheap. But if one contemplates buying it should be done soon, for fowls are all cheaper now than they will be in the spring after the fancier has been to the expense and trouble of wintering them. Then, too, a farmer can rarely buy what he wants in the spring for the class of cockerels that would do for his purpose are not the class usually kept over winter. A bird that is slightly "off color" or in some way not fit for the show room or breeding pen where "fancy" fowls are kept, if or just as good breed as his brothers, will produce just as good results in the farm yard, where market poultry is the end in view, as any other bird. I know that one wants these birds, culls, as they might be called, they will sell them at a reasonable price, and if buyers are explicit in stating their desire when writing to the fancier, they can get a satisfactory bird for, say a dollar or so, that will come within their means and will be just as satisfactory when placed upon the table as grade hens as one costing five times as much and which the farmer couldn't afford to buy.

Some may think that even one dollar is too much to pay for cockerels, when perhaps their own do not average over 25 cents apiece. But if they will apply the same reasoning to their fowls that they did to other live stock when they began improving it, they will soon see that it is an economy.

A male bird represents one-half of a flock, and a hen is mated with an average of ten hens. If the male is a thoroughbred, mated to common hens, the chickens hatched will of course be half-bloods. Now suppose each ten hens mated to a pure-bred cockerel raise ten chickens, which is a very low average, and that each chicken at marketing time averages even one pound more—which will be a very low estimate—than the chickens did a year ago, there will be a gain of 100 pounds of poultry for each cockerel purchased. If they sell for 8 cents per pound, which is a fair average price, there is \$8 more money than would have been realized without the pure-bred cockerel, or a clear gain of \$7 the first year, for it will take no more to feed him than it will a mongrel chick. But this is not all, but only the beginning of gain. The half-blood pullets will come to maturity and begin to lay earlier than the others will, and with equal attention will produce more eggs in the course of a year than the old fowls. Then if they be mated to thoroughbreds, their progeny will be half-bloods, and, weighing still heavier and producing still more eggs, so that with each succeeding year, as the grading-up process goes on, results will be more and more satisfactory, and by and by, instead of chickens of every color and hue known to chickenhood, and not producing eggs enough in the course of a year to pay for their food, and weighing so little as hardly to pay for the cost of hauling them to market, much less that of raising, we will have a handsome flock of fowls, of uniform size and color, that do their share toward making the owners successful farmers.—Practical Farmer.

Biggle Poultry Book, like its predecessors the Horse Book and Berry Book is overflowing with good, sound, common sense. The book is a collection of the leading chapters will give an idea of the scope and character of the book: Early Broilers, Hens Expressly for Eggs, the Fancier's Flock, the Village Henner, Fattening and Marketing, Diseases and Enemies, Chicks with Brooders, etc., etc. Then there are special chapters devoted to Breeds of Chickens, Pigeons, Ducks and Turkeys, indeed the whole poultry yard has been systematically and fully covered. The book is handsomely printed on thick, high finished paper, and bound in cloth, the cover being printed in two colors, and its low price of 50 cents places it within the reach of every one.

TEXAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

The appended letter now being sent out from the secretary of the association itself. This meeting should be well attended as nothing now before the people means as much for ultimate benefit as the question of irrigation. Following is the letter:

Sa Antonio, Oct. 22, 1895.

The executive committee desires me to call your attention to the convention of the Texas Irrigation Association to be held in this city on November 12. As a member of the association we desire to urge upon you the importance of your presence at this convention and have you to urge upon your community who are interested in the subject of irrigation the desirability of having them attend the convention.

We have requested a number of parties who are interested in the subject and well versed upon topics connected with it to be present at this convention and deliver addresses on subjects which will be of interest to every one who has the advancement of the state at heart. A number of these gentlemen have signified their intention of being present and others who are not themselves will send papers to be read before the convention. These papers will embrace all subjects bearing on the practical question of irrigation and will be full of valuable information to all of us who are interested in the subject.

As a member of the association we know that you will take a deep interest in anything which will assist us in attaining the object or reclaiming and the making of vast sections of our state fertile and productive.

We want you to come yourself and to bring with you any one who will resist in attracting these desired results. Practical results are what we are after and what we will succeed in obtaining if each and every member of the association will take a personal interest in the work. Trusting to have the pleasure of meeting you at the convention, I am, yours truly,

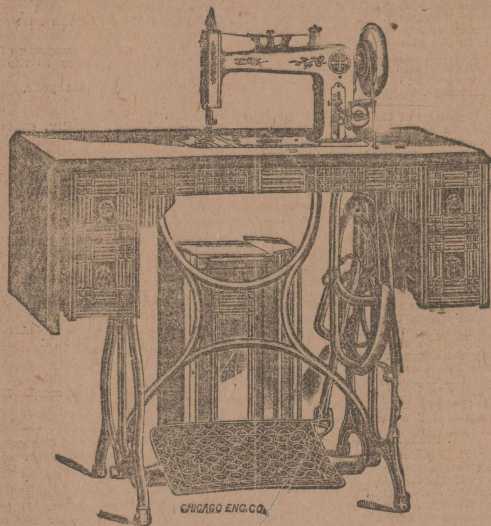
EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary Texas Irrigation Convention.

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

A WORD WITH STOCKMEN.
The Mansion Hotel in Fort Worth has been actual headquarters for stockmen for good many years, and it is not likely that they will go anywhere else now. There are not many full service Mansion hotel service, but for solid comfort, including wholesome cooking and good rooms, it certainly is the place to patronize.

Subscribers to Texas Stock and Farm Journal who do not receive their paper regularly are requested to notify this office.

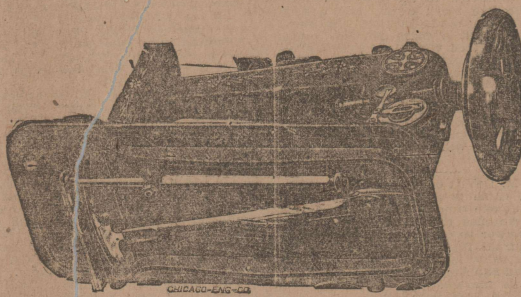
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NOTE—All subscriptions must be paid in advance. You need not send them all in at one time, go to work and send in as fast as you can get them and you will be credited with them and when you get up the number, the Machine will be sent as proposed.

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Fort Worth, Texas.

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