

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIII.—No. 10.

DALLAS, TEXAS, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

WEEKLY \$1 A YEAR, 5c. a Copy.



LOW BURKE

BISMARK 31587 AT 18 MONTHS
BRED AND OWNED BY W.S. CARNASHAN CLARINDA IA.

BISMARK 31587

Was sired by Black Victor 30009, a son of Victor Duke 25715, and out of Lady Lee XXI, in 1892, and she is half sister to Columbus. We think he is a model Berkshire and a grand sire. Our herd is made up of representatives and direct descendants of the celebrated herd at Wood Dale. Bismark is owned by John

Scoon & Sons, Chillicothe, Ills., and the illustration above represents him as he is.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

Spokesman.

When one glances about and sees the comparative few good or even fair roads that are to be found in this country, and then is shown the statistics of carriage

and cycle sales, he no doubt wonders where they use them. Unlike Kipling, the vastness of this country is fully impressed upon me, and our progress in the improvement of highways appears to me remarkable, yet it does not receive the attention its importance demands. When this country thought it was necessary to have a nineteenth century navy, millions were speedily spent to procure

the most formidable fleet the world has ever seen; but when a road is to be improved, it takes from ten to fifteen years to do it.

Mother: "Tommy, I am going to spank you. Do you know what for?" Tommy (indignantly): "Yes; you want to ease your own feelings by hurting mine."—Harper's Bazar.

P432274 walm

Orchard and Garden

Edited by Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Denison Co., Texas, to whom all communications for this Department should be addressed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Orchard and Garden is placed under obligations to that prince of good fellows, J. W. Stuenkel, of Mexia, Texas, for a box of fall grown vegetables, and a liberal sample of the Florida Bunch Yam, of which we will have something more to say by and by. The most notable feature about Messrs. Stuenkel Bros' gardening, is that they are succeeding in producing a liberal supply of vegetables at the time of year when other people have nothing in their gardens. The great principle which underlies their success is to have something to sell when such products are scarce and prices are good. The secret of their success is in irrigation. They have evolved a system of surface reservoirs, and carry the water wherever they want it by means of a system of ditches. If the writer errs in his statement, Mr. S. will be kind enough to correct him. This system of surface reservoirs is the simplest of all forms of accumulating water for irrigating purposes, and where the land is undulating so as to obtain a fall sufficient to carry the water, its application to gardens and orchards is easy and feasible. But not every one has these facilities, and so, of course, it will happen that only a few will undertake to develop a system like that practiced by the Stuenkel Bros.

THE PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES.

The difficulties that attend upon the effort to produce new varieties of fruit from seed, is much greater than many are wont to suppose. We have often heard this thing discussed by old timers who declared it easy to get an orchard from planting seed equal or superior to the grafted or budded fruit. This statement, like many others we frequently hear, is subject to large allowance. "This distance lends enchantment to the view," with the poet, and 'tis true in the production of new varieties of fruits, as elsewhere. When we come down to cold facts, we find that when we get one choice seedling we get dozens—often hundreds—of varieties that are practically worthless. Listen to what a man of large experience says about this. We copy from Mr. G. Onderdonk's Manual for 1894: "In southern Texas," [he might say Western or Northern Texas as well], "among persons whose notions have not been corrected by experience, it is a common mistake to suppose that if they plant seed from good fruit only, they will be sure of producing only trees that will bear fruit equal to, if not identical with, the fruit from which the seeds were taken. They think that varieties of fruit are reproduced from seed with certainty. However amusing this notion may seem to those who know better, yet it is a more serious matter to those who are going to risk their understanding of this principle in the orchard they are about to plant, instead of procuring improved varieties from some reliable nursery.

"In 1858 I purchased the entire crop produced by a certain favorite peach tree. Reliable improved fruit trees could not then be procured in this country. My design was to procure something desirable from it, and I expected to obtain a few individual trees from the lot that would be an approximate reproduction of the original, or a possible improvement. I brought to fruiting about 150 trees from this lot of seed. Twenty of them bore a marked resemblance to the original tree, the fruit differing in size and season of ripening. A few did not differ in any perceptible way. One was a decided improvement upon the original, from which I took the seed, the fruit being more uniformly large and excellent. The other 132 which came from the lot of seed presented almost every variety of character and appearance. So my result was one very choice variety, a few other desirable, some rather ordinary, and the greatest number positively mean. And yet my success in this experiment with seed is greater than I should obtain in one experiment out of twenty. Another lot of 500 gave only one from which I was willing to graft. Another lot of 500 seedlings yielded two which I considered worth grafting from. Another lot of 2000 seedlings gave none that I was willing to admit as worthy of adding to my list of valuable varieties. I planted plum seeds from a large number of fine plums. I got about 500 varieties from this lot of seed, and not one vari-

ety in the whole lot had any considerable resemblance to any variety from which I planted seed, and yet in all of these cases I used seed from choice selected fruit, produced over 4000 seedlings, and obtained only eight really very choice varieties. It is true that there were 50, or possibly 100 trees of fruit which, although not good enough to graft from, were nevertheless, good enough to preserve as fruit trees. But, while this was the case, yet the largest number of them ranged from common to miserably mean, and who wants to bring 4000 peach trees to bearing to get even 100 good ones, while he will have 3900 ranging in quality from common to mean, supply fruit for six weeks of time, when 100 trees, every one bearing good fruit and ripening in succession for five months in the year, can be bought at the nursery for \$20.

"But why," the incredulous will ask, "can we not get from our fruit seed the same varieties as those from which the seed were taken?" The sensible readers will ask if the laws of Nature are not regular and certain. Then why this wide variation in fruit resulting from seed taken from the tree? I will answer:

"If the reader will examine a peach blossom he will see in the centre, standing distinct and alone, a tall stem-like looking object, with a peculiar termination at the top; the central object is called the pistil. The upper termination is called the stigma, and is the female organ of reproduction for this particular bloom. Arranged around the pistil may be seen a large number, perhaps twenty-five or more, thread-like organs called stamens, each terminating at the top with a flat cushion-like appendage called the anther. The anther may be regarded as the male organ of reproduction. The anther holds the pollen, which, to the naked eye, appears like very fine dust, but when examined under a magnifier of sufficient power, each particle presents to the eye the most delicate form.

"Now, if no pollen from any anther should ever reach the stigma of the pistil of any given bloom, then no fruit could ever result from the bloom. But whenever any of the pollen from any of the anthers of any bloom is lodged upon the stigma of the bloom, the ovary, which constitutes the lower part, becomes fertilized, and the seed of the future begins to develop. The variety of the pollen fixes the variety of the coming seed. The fruit surrounding the seed, is, in a botanical sense, only a matured ovary, and exists only to secure the development of the seed. It is not realized by everyone that the fruit, after all, only an incidental result in the production of the seed for which we care so little.

"In the above analysis we see that the fruit resulting from the fertilization of each particular bloom, is, in a proper sense, only a developed portion of the tree upon which it grows, and therefore, is not changed in variety by the character of the pollen which fertilized the seed enclosed in it, while the seed, in accordance with the fixed laws of reproduction, necessarily partakes of the peculiarities imparted by the pollen by which it was brought into being.

"If every stigma were fertilized with pollen from the stigma's own tree, then the trees resulting from such seed would reproduce exactly the same variety of fruit; but there are circumstances that combine to defeat this result. The stigma and pollen of a bloom, not being both in a stage of maturity for fertilization at the first opening of the flower, constitute an important condition. The existence of other trees with their burdens of pollen within fertilizing distance constitutes another condition no less important than the busy bees—the myriads of insects that buzz from flower to flower, and even the passing breeze that floats by the tiny bloom, each bear their own portion of the minute particles of the fertile pollen, and although without design, mingle them in an untold number of combinations, scattering them in countless directions to distances little imagined by the casual observer, and establishing modifications as numberless as variety itself."

Patsy Shamburger gives the readers of Orchard and Garden an charming letter on the value of "Home Environments," as a potent factor in shaping the lives of young people. There is no doubt of the correctness of her conclusions. Make home cheerful with sunshine and music, the grounds beautiful with flowers, shades and shrubs, the home life delightful with a large supply of all the good things that come from a

well managed orchard and garden, and a type of manhood and womanhood is fixed in our children which tells upon their lives, that weaves about them such a web of good influences that they are proof against the evils that allure less fortunate youths in the paths of destruction.

To have a good garden next year it is absolutely necessary to do much of the preparatory work before planting time. Of these necessary things, the first in time and importance is the application of a liberal supply of manure; that which comes from the barnyard is easiest obtainable. It should be applied thickly, covering the ground. This will require at least 40 to 50 two-horse loads per acre. This should be plowed into the soil, not too deep, an average of four inches is sufficiently deep. This done before the January freezes will give a loamy, well pulverized seed bed for the seed you expect to plant. Only little more than a month intervenes between now and the time for planting some of the more hardy vegetable seeds; the preparation of hot beds for early plants of cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, etc., will need attention early in January. This is especially true of those who propose to raise vegetables for market. Those who produce very early vegetables are sure of a ready market at very remunerative prices.

We shall have more to say about gardening in the near future.

DECEMBER, 1894.

We are rapidly approaching the end of another year, and with the dawn of 1895 we will take a new hitch upon the tow line of time and renew again the conflict of the ages. Our aspirations are to do something better or grander than we have ever accomplished before. The first step we should take looking toward the goal of higher achievement is to review the work of the passing year. Wherein have our efforts been crowned with success or where has disappointment fallen upon our best directed efforts. It is often that failures become the stepping stones to success. If we carefully review our year's work we shall find the causes of failure, and if so, we set about removing these difficulties we can convert them into stepping stones to results exceeding our expectations.

The accumulating experience of the passing years is of value only to those who read results correctly. This rule is applicable to the work of horticulture in an eminent degree, because it is so largely experimental. We cannot take the work of older horticultural communities as an absolute guide. Like all pioneers in a new region, we must blaze out a way for ourselves. If we err, we must retrace our steps or establish a new base for our operations.

Texas horticulture has been passing its testing period for quite twenty years. We ought now to be ready for a grand forward movement. This we believe can be expedited by a union of all our forces. While the thoughtful horticulturist reviews the work just past, let him make notes of all the varieties of fruits—both tree fruit and small fruit—listing those that were highly successful. Send this list to Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Texas, to be used in preparing a catalogue of Texas fruits for Texas fruit growers.

The general fruit committee of the Texas Horticultural Society desire to have a comprehensive report ready for presentation at their next meeting, to be held at Bowie, next summer.

When we remember that Texas is larger than half a dozen of the older states, we can form some idea of the size of this undertaking, and that each division of the state must have a list quite distinct in itself, for a list adapted to North Texas will not do for South Texas. So of the East and West. Let us have intelligent co-operation on all lines in 1895.

POULTRY DROPPINGS.

Few farmers and amateur gardeners are aware of the value of poultry manure.

The quantity that may be saved from an ordinary flock of fifty or sixty hens is much larger than any one who has given the subject no attention would suppose. Most farmers only clean out their yards once or twice a year and then dump the fertilizer out in the weather where in a short time it loses the greater part of the fertilizing elements it contains. Now if barrels or boxes are placed in a convenient shed near the hen roost and the droppings

carefully saved up, a large quantity can be gathered which possesses stimulating powers upon plant growth almost equal to guano. As an indication of its value in the garden we make the following extracts from the pages of the Western Gardener:

"A farmer who raises cucumbers for the seed proved the value of hen manure to the satisfaction of his neighbors. In the spring after making his ground ready to receive the seed, he took a large iron spoon and put a spoonful of poultry manure in each hill, as far as his supply went; then he planted his seed first drawing a little soil over the manure to keep the seed from direct contact with it. The growth made on the manure section of ground was something remarkable, and the difference was visible all summer long. We cannot give the exact yield on the different parts of the field, but that manure made a yield above an average, while the unmanured section was hardly worth harvesting."

Poultry droppings in our experience has proven one of the very best applications to growing onions. The young plants respond quickly to its stimulating effect, and rapid growth and a large yield are the result. Cabbage is also greatly benefited by its use. While the plants are young an application in liquid form made by dissolving a pint of the manure in a gallon of water applied two or three times a week will produce excellent results causing rapid growth and driving off noxious insects.

If the farmer will provide in summer or fall a few barrels of road dirt to be sprinkled upon the perches and upon the ground under them daily and clean all up every week he'll have a big lot of the finest fertilizer he ever used upon a garden. Try it brother farmer and gardener.

STRINGFELLOW'S METHOD VS. OLD METHOD.

JOHN H. LONG.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: I did not plant any trees for competition, but I had a cull after setting out some 80 peach trees in an orchard for hogs, and I cut it back to 14 inches and cut all side roots back to 1 inch, and half of tap root. The tree was raised by self from seed of a large yellow freestone tree that grew in my yard. As I did not have much faith in the Stringfellow method, I did not try for premium; but I now have faith in it, as this outgrew any of the 80 other trees, and made the largest spread of any and grew taller than any of the rest. All trees set alike cultivated alike. My land is light sandy with red clay subsoil. Now if you can let me in on one peach tree for competition, let me know.

Quitman, Texas.

THE ORPHANS' ORCHARD.

R. C. BUCKNER.

I beg to state that preparations have been made for immediate planting of fruit trees for the orchard, advised by the committee appointed at the Houston meeting of the State Horticultural Society, and also for the flowering and ornamental shrubbery, etc. The committee came, examined and approved the ground and I believe, published in your columns the assortment needed. Several subscribers have sent the trees they agreed to donate, and that far the planting has been done. Later on I will send you a list of everything received for publication, that all may see what has been done. I hope all will feel assured of our deep sense of gratitude to those generous friends, and that wife and I are proud to be recognized as honorary members of the Texas State Horticultural Society. I recognize its members as liberal, intelligent, enterprising, broadminded Texans. The magnificent expanse of the territory embraced in the great state has had its influence upon the breadth and depth of the foundations and principles of the Buckner's Orphans' Home, and of the preparations made and being made here for the education and industrial training of the orphans. Preparations for industrial training embrace already the printer's art, photography, broom making, shoe and harness shops, carpentry, bee culture, farming and horticulture. For the latter, as the location is in the country we have broad acreage already prepared. I suppose these features had much to do in bringing up the resolution at the last State meeting to plant a magnificent orchard here and with the creation of an executive committee to visit the premises and look after this interest. Hope the committee will come again soon.

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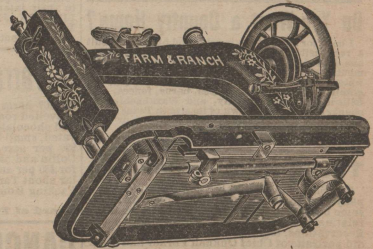
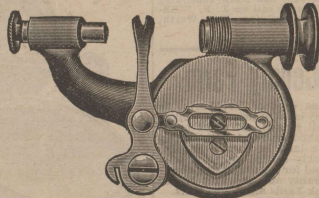
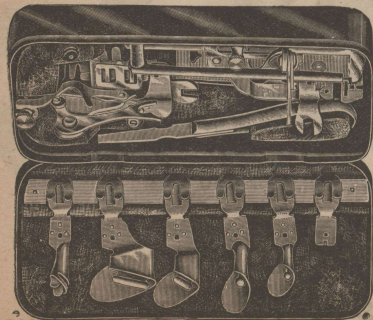
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ABOUT ROADS.

SILAS G. LACKEY.

I see from the last issue of your paper that you are trying to agitate the cause of public roads, which I consider a step in the right direction.

There is no other question that should be more interesting to the farmer than that of how to secure good roads. It should be thought of by every farmer, and discussed during the winter. How important this matter is, is shown by the following statement:

A load which can be drawn by one horse on smooth iron rails, will require on smooth, level asphalt road, one and two-thirds horses; on bad pavement, three and one-eighth horses; on good cobblestone road, seven horses; on bad cobblestone roads, thirteen horses; on ordinary earth road, twenty horses; on sandy road, forty horses. Good roads not only save horse flesh, but vehicles. Take what are ordinarily called "good roads" and "bad roads," and a vehicle used on the first only will last at least twice as long as one used on the latter only.

No one can doubt that the country roads would be 50 per cent better than they now are, if the labor and money put upon them were properly applied. How to have that work and money properly applied is the question to be discussed now, so that the best methods may be ready for adoption when the present county commissions can get some money for road and bridge work, when the season for road working comes.

The road and bridge fund has been overdrawn, which commenced in 1886, and has continued to be a growing evil, until it has at the present time, reached thousands of dollars.

Our next legislature should pass a law where a commissioner, or commissioners, are guilty of overdrawing or reserving the annual road and bridge funds, and expending the greater portion of these funds in the latter part of each election year, and expending them in certain localities where it is likely to catch the most voter, and is in reality, a kind of bribery to catch the votes of the indifferent men. Any commissioner or commissioners found guilty of overdrawing or reserving said road and bridge funds, and expending them as above stated, should be deemed guilty of bribery, and upon conviction in open court, be disqualified from holding office, and the certificate of election be given to his opponent getting the next highest vote.

This may be a dead issue, but I will risk a few suggestions upon it, anyhow, that will lead, among other things, to an understanding with the farmers as to the repairs necessary in their neighborhood, and adopt the plan suggested by Judge Clint.

Whether a road, as it now goes around a hill should be carried over it by grading down the hill, whether to make a road shorter by running it on a straight line. A few hundred yards out of the way will make many miles during the lifetime of a man, and I think it will be proper to shorten a highway by straightening wherever it can be done. How to keep weeds from growing in the highways? If this was done, it would add to the looks as well as to the improvement of the roads. It is well known that the roads in the greater portion of the black land prairies of Texas, are grown up on each side of a narrow wagon track with cobbles, and are fit for travel only when baked dry and hard in midsummer, and occasionally not even then. Experience shows that roads constructed wholly of earth, (and that is about all we have here to make roads with), must be elevated somewhat above the surrounding level, and to be solid must rest upon a dry foundation. Consequently, drainage is the first and most important consideration. Many miles of our most expensive roads are flanked by ditches full of water a greater portion of winter and spring, which renders them almost impassable for the time being, yet those who use these roads make no systematic effort to drain them, but go on plugging up the mud about once in two or three years, and then wonder why the roads are no better. Just so long as water remains in the ditches at the sides of the roads, the waterline in the center of the road-bed will not be lower than the water in the ditches, and the result is, a dry crust will form on the top, but a heavy loaded wagon will force the wheels through it into the mire. The way our roads have been worked is wrong. That the principle is entirely wrong is plain to any thinking man who

will notice how dry the roadbeds are on the hill sides when no water stands in the ditches.

The tile drainage system is the correct method for our roads, and the cheapest one. No water should be allowed to stand in the roadside ditches. There should be two rows of tile under the roadbed, and the outlets of the tile drains should be under the bridges, and culverts be put in the hollows and ravines. When necessary, outlet drains should be laid across farms, the owners thereof should pay part of the cost, as their lands would be benefited. Roads constructed in this manner dry rapidly in a few windy days and bright sunshine, because the surplus water is kept away from the foundation and the earth settles solidly.

At all times our roads need attention, and the scraper should be promptly used whenever the surface is not too wet, which will prevent the road from becoming rough and rutty. When properly cared for the roads do not become soft, even during long wet spells. The water rapidly runs off the smooth and rounded surface and is carried away by the ditches, while the foundation is quickly drained by the tiles, so that a few hours renders the road firm enough for the heaviest load.

When once constructed, prairie roads should be divided into sections of four to six miles, according to the nature of the road, and placed in charge of a road master, who should receive a fixed salary, be provided with proper tools, and placed under bonds to keep their respective sections in good condition. The duties of these "section bosses" should be clearly defined, and include the cutting of grass and weeds.

Reston, Texas.

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shorter, it contains an equal or greater amount of nutritive matter, but owing to its dry nature would not supply a large milk flow, which again shows the necessity of having and feeding a liberal supply of succulent foods to dairy cows. Manifestly, then, if the food was more concentrated, the animals would naturally lay on flesh, but as the quality of milk is fixed by individuality, the increase in per cent of fat could not be accounted for in that way. Testing the cow from the beginning to end of the milking period has shown that as the period of lactation advances the milk increases in per cent of fat.

Again, may a cow not have the capacity to give 6 per cent of fat and yet from poor feeding and improper management give only 4 per cent of fat; and yet when properly treated and fed run up to her maximum of 6 per cent, fixed by individuality. This seems to be a reasonable way of explaining this vexed question.

Later in the season these cows were turned on a new pasture containing a large per cent of clover, and as a result the fresh cows made a rapid gain in flow for a short time. About this time the grain ration was doubled with little effect on quantity, but showing slightly better quality. This again indicates the usefulness of green fodder to increase the milk yield as compared with concentrated food, and illustrates the difficulty of increasing the flow permanently when once it has become diminished from any cause.

Texas Experiment Station.

SEA ISLAND COTTON DISCUSSED.

LUCIAN BRADBROOK.

For the benefit of Alder Bros. of Clyde, Texas, and others who seek information through your columns, I will say that I and others have successfully grown Sea Island cotton at Port Lavaca and there is no doubt but what it will succeed on the Texas coast. I am a native of the South Carolina coast where the bulk of this fine cotton is grown, and sent there and got the seed from a reliable planter whom I personally knew. It was planted around Port Lavaca on heavy black land five feet deep, and not far from the twenty foot bluff that extends along the coast of Calhoun county, and greatly surpassed the average Carolina crops which are heavily fertilized. One plant is now kept on exhibition here that has the seemingly incredible number of six-hundred and forty-nine developed bolls and is a wonder. Many others are twelve feet in height and almost equally as well fruited. The bolls are smaller than with the common cotton but the plant is much larger and has a greater number. They are also more difficult to pick. The cotton can only be handled on the roller gin which is cheaper than the saw gin. This famous cotton is used in the manufacture of threads and fine goods, being frequently mixed with silk. It was the corner stone of the vast wealth of the slave holding barons of the anti-bellum days in Carolina and grew on land that frequently sold at \$300 per acre. The cotton is described by its name. It grew to perfection only on the Sea Islands where it would be constantly subjected to the salt air of the Atlantic ocean. To plant it in the interior meant immediate deterioration. The seed in its pristine purity can be had by sending to E. A. Bailey, Edisto Island, South Carolina. If Alder Bros. will pay the expressage I will send them a peck of seed for trial. The Charleston quotations last year ranged from twenty to forty cents per pound. If anything approximating these figures could be obtained in Galveston or Houston, this cotton would be a veritable bonanza for the Texas coast counties.

Port Lavaca, Texas.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Answering your request I beg to say: A rich, moist, warm soil is best for Sea Island cotton. The saw gin is not suited to the Sea Island. The saws cut and ruin the fine long staple. The "Roller gin," or "McCarthy gin," is used which pulls the staple off the seed.

By addressing "Cotton Factor," at Charleston, S. C., or Savannah, Ga., full information can be had about the best gins, best seeds, etc.

C. B. Young, of Selma, Ala., claims to have a new and greatly improved machine for ginning Sea Island. This cotton is a rank grower, with a great profusion of large yellow blooms with numerous small slender bolls, small, smooth, black seed and fine fibre two to four inches long. The yield is about the same as short staple, the picking is more expensive and the price is about

three times as great as the price of short staple.

This cotton is prone to mix with other cotton and deteriorate. To guard against this danger the best and most successful growers are located on islands several miles at sea along the Atlantic and other coasts. This cotton is well adapted to the moist fine sand that compose these islands. Those who possess a fine pure seed are very jealous of it and sell it at several dollars per bushel.

McKinney, Texas.

E. P. ANDERSON.

1. Sea Island cotton cannot be grown except under the influence of salt water. It is not ginned by a saw gin, but by strong hair brushes that draws the fine lint out without cutting it. The gins are made especially for this cotton and the long staple cotton of the low country of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, which is a medium between our upland cotton and Sea Island. While the Sea Island cotton sells for about ten times as much and the long staple for four times as much as our upland cotton, the yield is so much smaller that the profit is not in proportion to the price. I inclose you a letter about Florida which please print as I receive many inquiries about that state in which you have many readers. Your numerous readers in Texas, who are looking for a first-class fruit and vegetable country would like to be posted.

Waxahachie, Texas.

W. L. KUYKENDALL.

Your issue of November 24 is at hand, and on the editorial page I see a request from Alder Brothers, Clyde, Texas, for information about Sea Island cotton.

Three years ago I obtained a small quantity of the seed to plant in my garden, which had once been an old cow pen, and the soil was black sand. I planted just two short rows. The plants grew about five feet high and bore a great many bolls, but I was subsequently surprised at the plants growing no taller on such rich ground, when I saw the same kind of cotton growing higher than a man on horseback, on white sandy land. Black-waxy land produces good Sea Island cotton, though not such large stalks. Any land along the Texas coast that is fit for agricultural purposes, will produce it; but to have it ginned it should be mixed with the common cotton, as the ordinary gins throughout the country will not separate from the seed the Sea Island cotton expressly for ginning Sea Island cotton are very slow, so I have been told, and until one has been invented to do the work faster, the raising of this fine cotton will not be very remunerative.

Not long ago I saw a clipping from the Corpus Christi Caller, in which it was stated there were only 300,000 acres along the Texas coast adapted to the cultivation of Sea Island cotton. In that the Caller is undoubtedly mistaken from the fact that this cotton will grow anywhere near the coast.

Col. N. C. Gullett, of Tivoli, Texas, exhibited at the Dallas Fair this year, a stalk of Sea Island cotton eight feet high, that has grown voluntarily in an old cast off field without cultivation. By writing to the above named gentleman, the address of dealers who buy such cotton can be had. The bolls of Sea Island cotton are not as large as the common variety, and therefore picking it is much more tedious.

Falkner, Texas.

LET RUN OUT.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

With all classes of stock, exercise tends to develop the muscles, and has a tendency to produce lean meat, and not fat. The foundation of lean meat is the natural growth of the animal, while the laying on of excessive fat is a cultivated tendency. With the better air and exercise secured by being allowed to run out, the hog will keep healthier and grow more and healthier meat. The hog that is allowed what exercise it will naturally take, will develop tough, healthy bone, lean meat, and a reasonable quantity of fat. On the other hand, the same hog confined in a close pen, with a board floor, fed on the same ration, will produce an excess of fat that will be soft and spongy, and with a much less proportion of lean. Such an animal will nearly always have to be hauled to market, as his bones and flesh will be too weak to carry him any distance. He may live to fatten for market, but there is always an increased risk of disease, while the meat from such a hog cannot be as sweet or nutritious as one that has made a more natural

growth. One of the most important items in the management of hogs for profit is to keep healthy, and this is one of the strongest reasons for allowing them to run out.

With good management in feeding, a rather better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied, can be secured by keeping confined closely than if allowed to run out, and especially so in fattening, but there is always an increased risk of loss, and the quality of the meat will not be so good. A hog kept confined will nearly always have an excess of fat in proportion to the lean.

It is a recognized fact that if the hog on the farm can be kept healthy with reasonably good management they can be made more profitable than any other stock on the farm, and letting run out where plenty of exercise and fresh air, with more or less variety of food can be secured, will help materially to maintain better health and return better profits.

Eldon, Mo.

COTTON SEED AND SALT INJURIOUS TO HOGS.

J. E. CONNELL.

Is salt injurious to hogs when mixed with food? They are fond of it, and they are liable to eat an excess of it. I have been feeding a lot of hogs on roasted cotton seed, corn and other things, mixed with molasses, and for some time have been mixing salt with this feed. Lately some of the hogs have died very suddenly. Your early answer to this will be highly appreciated.—W. D., Eagle Lake, Texas.

ANSWER.

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry of the 6th inst., I must say that salt will certainly kill hogs if fed to them in sufficient quantity, but since you are mixing the salt with cotton seed and other things, it may be possible that the cotton seed are causing the trouble. My own observation has never shown that cotton seed will kill hogs, but I have testimony from a number of other parties saying, in substance, that they have had hogs killed by its use. The experiments at this Station go to prove that this is true. We are conducting other experiments on hogs to more fully test this matter. In opinions reported by other parties it seems that the hogs have done well until they died suddenly from a trouble resembling heaves.

The peculiar fact concerning them, so it is claimed, is that if the ears or tail is cut off there will be no blood resulting from the wound in case the death is caused by cotton seed meal.

Hoping that these suggestions may prove of some value, I am truly yours, Texas Experiment Station.

REPLY TO W. R. CAVITT.

W. J. COOPER.

I wish to reply to W. R. Cavitt's article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of November the 10th. I am glad that W. R. Cavitt explains himself in this article more plainly than he did in his previous one, and that he shifts the responsibility off of himself onto Mr. Peters, for I could not understand how Mr. Cavitt, occupying the position that he does, could claim that a hog was profitable that had to be kept 18 or 20 months, and only weigh 220 or 300 pounds, and that at a cost of only 2 to 3 cents per pound, and as to the chicken and turkey eating Essex I owned, he was not a pedigreed hog, but was sold to me for a pure bred Essex, and was a fac simile of that breed, but according to Mr. Cavitt's claim, he must have been crossed with several fowl eating breeds, and inherited his craving for chickens and turkeys from those breeds, for I have seen him quit his swill and kill a grown turkey, and I in ten feet of him. According to Mr. Cavitt's claim, a thoroughbred Essex would not have done this. I do not claim for the Berkshire what Mr. Cavitt does for the Essex—that they are entirely exempt from eating chickens. Have been raising the Berkshire for 13 years, and have found them no more liable to eat fowls than any other breed that I have tried. I think it more in the locality than in the breed of hogs. For instance, when a sow is suckling young pigs, they are more liable to acquire the habit than at other times, or at least, I have found them so. It seems that their appetite craves something then that it does not at other times.

I accord to every breeder the right to his preference as to the breed, and do not condemn the Essex, but think it a good breed for those who prefer it. But I prefer the Berkshire. I think Mr.

Cavitt is correct as to the white being healthy for the South. Holland, Texas.

DAIRYING PAYS.

Ideas of A Well Known Shawnee County (Kansas), Farmer.

A. E. Jones, in Topeka (Kan.) Mail.

A. E. Jones, one of the most practical farmers in Shawnee county, has made a success of dairying. His business has grown from one cow at the start to sixteen at the present. He gets 27½ cents for butter the year 'round, and has close work to supply the demand. His cows are registered Jerseys and they make over 300 pounds of butter a year each. He writes to the mail as follows:

My eight years experience in dairy work has led to the following conclusions, viz.:

1. Get rid of the scrub cow.
2. Good cows lead to better methods.
3. Without good feed dairying is a failure.
4. People will not pay 25 cents for 10-cent butter.
5. It requires brains and gumption to succeed in the dairy.
6. A careless person can not make good butter.
7. Promptness and honesty always win.
8. The finishing touches are what pay.
9. Cows need shelter from storm and sun.
10. Clean hands invite clean methods.
11. A prosperous dairyman is always gentlemanly to his customers.
12. When serving customers always wear clean clothes.
13. Those who make bad butter are easily offended.
14. If you do not like the work, quit.
15. Good butter can not be made where the surroundings are filthy.
16. Poor butter gives the dairyman a lean purse.
17. There is a growing demand for good butter at paying prices.
18. Badly made butter hurts the trade and gives the oleo men a better market.
19. Kansas needs a dairy school to educate the people in this work.
20. Keep pace with modern improvements.

THE PURE BRED HORSE.

Breeder and Horseman.

The thoroughbred horse is admittedly the more perfected work of man's artful aid in developing the qualities bestowed upon animals by bountiful Nature, says a well informed writer. The thoroughbred has been subjected to the most rigorous tests of individual speed and endurance at the running gait, and that for over a hundred years. No other breed has been given this test or stood this test so long. Test has been the supreme excruciating demand made upon the animal. Those that came through the fire were reserved for brood and stud purposes. Those that could not stand the excruciating test were consciously relegated to menial purposes. Test was the magnet of discovery which indicated the selective process. It was not racing that increased the speed power, but speed that increased the racing powers of the horse. Whenever speed was discovered by test in the early days the magic circle of selection included each newly demonstrated possessor. Hence test weeded out the faint-hearted, and test it was that proved Nature's bountiful gift of inherent and inheritable speed. The following illustrates the above, and gives a succinct exemplification of these principles: "There was foaled during the great eclipse of 1764 a little colt, of whose subsequent career was written: 'He was never beaten, never had a whip flourish over him or felt the spur, or was ever a moment distressed by the speed of a competitor, outstriking and outlasting every horse which started against him.' No less than seventeen times did this horse pass the judge as a winner, and unapproached and unapproachable, was taken out of training and sent to the stud, because 'not any horse had the shadow of a chance winning against him.'"

This was an animal for whom, during his sensational career on the turf—and at a time anterior to the days of Derbys and St. Legers—a bona fide offer of 11,000 guineas (\$55,000) was made and refused. This was an animal whom test proved to be the most wonderful horse that ever drew breath in Mother England, whose fame is imperishable, that will endure as long as men and horses exist. This animal was the white-legged chestnut horse called Eclipse. But he had been discarded as



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Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.
State Farmers Institutes—R. F. BUELER, Organizer, Waxahatchie.

MR. J. D. HANNA, under date Dec. 5th, sends us three dollars for "the best paper on earth." But as he gives us no postoffice address, we want to hear from him again.

NELSON MORRIS, of Chicago, formerly a director of the whisky trust, has brought suit against that concern for more than half a million dollars for failure to keep a contract for feeding cattle, by which he claims to have been damaged as above. The whisky trust may fatten cattle, but they surely impoverish men.

The Secretary of Agriculture is opposed to free rural mail delivery. Says the farmers want an excuse to go to town anyway, and do not want their mail delivered. We would like to know how Secretary Morton knows what farmers want or do not want. It is generally supposed that of all public men, Mr. Morton knows least about the wants of farmers. There is one thing that the farmers do want, and that is a man at the head of the Department of Agriculture who has some feeling in common with the masses.

SECRETARY MORTON, in his plea for the single gold standard, contained in his annual report of the Agricultural Department, wants to know what would have become of the farmers if the \$600,000,000 of farm products exported to foreign countries had been paid for in silver. Well, they were paid in silver and paper, and are here yet, kicking because their department is presided over by a man who will make such nonsensical blunders in his annual report. No, Mr. Morton, if gold was paid for these exports, the farmers did not see the color of it. They received the 58 cent dollar, and would like to have more of them.

A FEW WHYS AND A WHEREFORE.

The carnival of crime now raging from one end of our country to the other offers food for serious reflection to every thoughtful citizen. There are more schools, more churches, and more eleemosynary institutions liberally endowed, and more people doing good, and spending more money and time and labor for charitable purposes than ever before in the history of the world. Then why should it be unsafe for one to travel with a few dollars in his pocket; and why should there be such risk in transporting money by common carriers that it must be done with the utmost secrecy, in daylight, and at unusual cost? Why when the humanitarian carries messages of mercy, must he also carry weapons to defend himself against robbery? Why, when works of charity calls the merciful from home must the house be barred against burglars and guarded against the match of the incendiary? Why are murder and robbery and arson, and every infamous crime of which human depravity is capable, be developed with the good we see on every hand. Why are these crimes of so common occurrence as hardly to excite a word of comment except by the intimate friends and near neighbors of the victims? If the license of current literature be not the poison that affects society, then we seek in vain for answers to our queries. The book stores, with their piles of yellow covered vileness in book form; and the periodical press with its columns teeming with details of immorality and crime, exhale enough moral malaria to poison the earth. If, as some declare, these are conditions with which government has no right to interfere, then what becomes of the right of self defense as applied to society in its organized capacity? If these conditions are permitted to grow under the careful nurture of this school of vice, what is to be the final result? There is something serious the matter with the times, and it is the opinion of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that immoral and sensational literature, both in book and newspaper form, are the prime instigators of the prevailing condition, and that the mailed hand of federal law should be laid heavily upon the evil, until it is utterly destroyed.

AND THE PEOPLE THEY PAY THE FREIGHT.

The government is \$50,000,000 deeper in debt than it was two weeks ago, and \$100,000,000 deeper in debt than ten months ago. This debt must be paid by the people, and interest on the same for ten years, and for what just purpose? Because the bankers of the great cities who hold the obligations of the government demand that payment be made only in gold, and their demands must be complied with, therefore a great quantity of gold coin must be kept in the treasury for their convenience, and to do this the government must borrow from the bankers and issue to them gold interest bearing bonds—which the tax-payers must pay. So that going or coming the gold must pass through the banks, where toll is taken off every dollar. The consolidated banks were eager to buy these bonds, but where did they get the \$50,000,000 and more of gold required for the purpose? The answer is easy. They presented government notes at one door of the treasury and demanded payment in gold; then stepped to another door and paid the gold for the bonds; and now they will gather together more notes and draw out the gold again; and then more bonds must be issued for the people to pay, and here we have financial perpetual motion, and the government and the people who compose it and support it completely at the mercy of

the banks, who neither fear God nor regard man in the matter. And now the President and his Secretary of the Treasury are urging a financial plan that will turn over to these banks the entire control of all the currency, practically without security.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The following extract from a speech of Gov. Hoard, of Wisconsin, delivered several years ago, contains views that are now more fully recognized than ever before throughout that prosperous agricultural State. What farmers' institutes have done for Wisconsin they are doing for every state where they have been properly conducted and encouraged by the state. The effort formerly made to bring Texas up to the standard of a progressive state by securing the passage of a law providing for a system of farmers' institutes, will be renewed at the coming session of the legislature. In the practical encouragement of agriculture and horticulture, Texas is far behind the other states. If our senators and representatives knew the distinction between economy and parsimony this condition would cease. But here is what Gov. Hoard said:

"To the very best of my knowledge we planted in Wisconsin last spring 500 acres more fodder corn than we did the year before. What led to that result? The agitation that we had for two years upon this question in institutes. What was it worth? Two hundred thousand tons of food added to the supporting power of this state for its live stock, which I suppose is worth at least \$1,000,000, and yet there are farmers in this state holding a cent so close to their eyes that they could swear conscientiously, there is no moon beyond it." They will say that the little appropriation of \$12,000 to carry on this work of enlightenment and stimulus towards the development of the material interests of our state is being wasted and thrown away. Never before in my life have I felt the magnificence of this commonwealth roll in upon me, and the character of it and the pride of it as I have in the past three years. I believe to-day, my friends, that Wisconsin's future is 100 fold better for these influences than it ever has been before."

If the ears of all the people who are tired out with hearing the tariff discussed were stopped with wool it would make the article so scarce that twenty-five cents a pound would be cheap for the remainder.

We have received the first number of the "Young Peoples' Magazine," published by Eaton, Dunlap & Co., Boston, Mass. This is a beautifully illustrated publication, and the columns are filled with choice juvenile literature by the best authors in the country. If this initial number is an indication of future merit, it is worthy of an immense circulation, and well worth the subscription price which is \$1 a year, or 10 cents for single copies.

The following astounding fact is being widely published in the papers, and this copy we clip from the columns of a great daily:

"That intelligent traveler in South Africa, Mr. Burchell, says that in the dry season, when the thermometer frequently stood at 96 in the shade, he often witnessed small whirlwinds which drew up pillars of dust, and these passed rapidly along, carrying up every light substance to the height of 100 to 400 feet."

As the same remarkable occurrence takes place frequently everywhere else, we are glad that South Africa has been heard from, as this covers the earth with the phenomenon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in his first regular message to the 53d congress said: "It is the plain duty of the government to aid in suppressing the nefarious liquor traffic in the Congo Free States, because it impairs the praiseworthy and

civilizing efforts now in progress in that region." Why could not the president also denounce this "nefarious liquor traffic" among the people of his own country? It is certainly not more "nefarious" to thus demoralize African savages than civilized families. Oh, yes, we forgot. In this country liquor counts at the ballot box—there, there is no ballot box. Here demagogues depend upon this "nefarious liquor traffic" to put them in place and power—there the political demagogue has not been fully developed. We would give a silver dollar to hear, or even to read about some high official in this country denouncing the liquor traffic, at home. But the political back-bone is not stiff enough for that.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Can you tell me how to apply coal tar to wagon wheels to lighten tires and protect the wood.—A. B. COX, Buffalo Gap, Texas.

ANS.—In a piece of timber of suitable size, dig out a curved trough about eight inches deep in the middle and eight inches wide. Then heat the coal tar in a pot, pour it into the trough, and revolve the wheel in it. The tar should be boiling.

Please inform me through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH how broom corn is planted, and at what time of season, where I can get seed, and how much it is worth. Please give general particulars.—J. S. DONOHOO, San Patricio, Texas.

ANS.—See article on this subject from Grand Prairie, Texas, in this issue.

I am desirous of information regarding keeping ticks off of dogs. I have been trying coal oil and water. This gets them off, but in less than a week the ticks are as numerous as ever. Hope some of your subscribers can give me a remedy.—CHAS. FRANK, San Antonio, Texas.

ANS.—We know of no remedy that will render a dog tick proof. You can destroy those on the dog, but he will obtain a new supply from the same source.

To grow onions from seed, for a spring or summer crop, when should the seed be planted? In case the seed should come up too thick, would you advise transplanting those thinned from the original row? How far apart should the rows be?—FRANK CONNELLEY, Liverne, Alabama.

ANS.—Onion seed should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be got in condition. It should be well drained, thoroughly enriched, and finely pulverized. Four pounds of seed per acre is about right. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart. Rows 14 to 18 inches apart; for horse culture, 24 inches apart. Surplus plants may be transplanted. It is better to plant all the ground in seed.

I no ice in one piece of my corn this year a great amount of corn that is rotten; has what I have always called dry rot. Can you give me the cause of it, or the remedy to prevent it? What, in your judgment, is the best corn for this country, and where can it be had?—W. B. YEAST, Farmersville, Texas.

ANS.—If the disease is not corn smut (Ustilago zeae) may be we cannot name it, as the description is insufficient. For smut there is no remedy, except prevention by rotation of crops, as the spores enter the ground to await the next year's crop. There is a rot of corn—a fungus or bacterial disease, causing rot with but little dust or spores, but we have never seen it discussed. There are so many kinds of corn recommended, and there is so little difference, we cannot answer this question.

Are cabbage leaves good to feed milk cows on?—CHAS. WESTBROOK, Elgin, Texas.

ANS.—Cabbage will answer as a relish or condiment, but have little value as a milk or flesh producing food.

My turkeys are dying with some throat disease, which is not sore that you can see. The cough and wheeze and go with their mouths open, and when we examine them they seem to have no tongue at all, and no swelling about their throats.—J. C. DYE, Henrietta, Texas.

ANS.—Open the mouth and examine the throat with a good light. If patches of whitish looking membrane appear, it is probably diphtheria. In that case kill all that are sick, remove the well, and sprinkle the roosting place, if in house or shed, with sulphuric acid 1 pound, water 20 gallons. If there be no indication of diphtheria in the throat, the disease is probably acute bronchitis. The first kills in two to four days, the latter requires more time. Put a lump of camphor in the drinking water. For bronchitis, smoking with burnt sugar is highly recommended. In all such cases the sick should be separated from the well, and the range, roosting place and feed should be changed.

VETERINARY.

When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Foister should be addressed directly to the office, and not to the store, to get prompt attention. Queries addressed to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for publication will be answered, each in its turn.

I have two 3/4 Jersey heifers, about eight months old, that are very strangely affected. They eat hearty and look from all outward appearance, all right. When they lay down and try to get up, they seem to have no use of their limb, and fall around over the ground as though they had fits. Please advise me what to do for them.—F. S. RIGGS, Marshall, Texas.

Ans.—Give them each a pound and a half of sulphate of magnesia, one ounce of powdered ginger, and two drachms of nux vomica, dissolved in one quart of hot water; and after their bowels move freely give them once a day one ounce of hyposulphate of soda for a week or so. Do not feed them too strongly on rich food.

There is a disease prevalent among horses of Western Texas which is causing considerable loss. A swelling comes on the breast, usually, but may be on the legs, neck or head. It varies from the size of a pint cup to a gallon jug. It is hard at first but softens, breaks, and discharges matter from ten days to three weeks after first appearance. Some horses have died; others seem to recover, while others are stiff for some time. It attacks old and young, range and work horses alike. What is the disease, its cause and cure?—SUBSCRIBER, Dawn, Texas.

Ans.—It is known as one of the forms of distemper, often called irregular distemper. The abscesses when they appear, should be lanced and evacuated, and the cavities washed out once a day with carbolic water, when the animal will readily recover, unless where the abscess involves very important organs.

I have a mule that has been lame over a year; have worked her most of the time. It does not make her any worse. I think it was from stife, while some people think it in the hip joint. She was most well for a month or so.—L. W. RICHARDSON, Atlas, Groer County, Texas.

Ans.—Do not swim your mule; it is time and trouble wasted. The stife shoe is a relic of barbarism, and its use should not be tolerated any longer. If your mule warms out of the lameness—that is if the lameness passes off by exercise, examine the leg for a spavin or ring bone, and if anything of this character is found, blister with cerate of cantharides. If nothing of this kind can be found, the lameness is probably in the coffin joint, and then the blister should be applied over the heels of the foot, well rubbed in and greased occasionally, till the effect of blisters passes off, when it should be repeated if lameness still exists. The animal in the meantime should have no exercise.

Please inform me what was the matter with the horse. He was fed on corn up to about a week before he died, then he had millet and hay. He was stupid about a week, then he was taken with spasms, jerked all over and pawed. It would either draw his head to right side, or he would layraised it. His teeth would chatter and he slobbered profusely. Would sweat in the flanks when a spell passed, or would shake himself like he was better. He had been troubled all fall with his kidneys.—O. H. J. LEBANON, Texas.

Ans.—Your horse's secreting organs had become sluggish, and not performing their normal function, and the feeding of diseased corn that was rotten and worm eaten, and containing more or less of a fungus produced a cerebro-spinal meningitis, commonly termed blind staggers.

I have a colt about six months old; about three months ago he took distemper and was very sick with it. He had a swelling under his jaw, as is common in distemper, and this broke and healed up again. He seems never to have gotten over the disease. His appetite is very poor, and he has fallen off in flesh. He seems very sluggish in his movements, and goes about carrying his head low. I have noticed him stamping with his hind feet while standing at rest. He seems to be out of condition generally, hide-bound, etc. He is a sucking colt. I have done nothing for him, as I did not know what to do. It may be the lingering effect of the distemper, or it may be that the distemper has merged into some other disease.—B. D. BYRNE, Austin, Texas.

Ans.—The condition of your colt is more than likely due to a poisoned condition of his system from the distemper. Give him plenty of good water and green feed if you can obtain it, and one of the following powders once a day: One ounce of Barbadoes aloes, one-half ounce of dried sulphate of iron, two ounces of nitrate of potassa, two drachms each of powdered gentian and nux vomica; divided into fifteen powders, and give one twice a day on its tongue till all are gone. If bowels get too loose stop the powders for a few days.

PRIZE WALL PAPER DESIGNS.

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No doubt our readers remember the offer recently made and widely pub-

lished by Mr. Alfred Peats, the famous wall paper merchant, of \$1000 in cash to the artists producing the best designs for wall paper effect.

The awarding of the prizes in this contest has just been completed. The judges were among the foremost representatives of art in this country, being Miss Elizabeth A. Talbot, teacher of the Class of Design in Cooper Union, N. Y.; Mr. Louis J. Millet, of Healy & Millet, teacher in the Art Institute, Chicago; Mr. Wm. Campbell, of New York; Mr. John McCoy, color artist of the New York Card and Paper Co., and Mr. Alfred Peats.

The prizes were awarded to the following contestants:

Parlor paper with an 18 inch border and ceiling to match—entry 299—First Prize, Miss F. D. Willets, 3804 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. Entry No. 828—Second Prize, Scipion Poujol, 1 and 3 Union Square, N. Y.

Parlor Paper with a 9 inch border and ceiling to match—Entry No. 849—First Prize, A. M. Rose & Co., Designers, Union Square, N. Y. Entry No. 479—Second Prize, Miss Ina Jeanette Bullis, 117 E 59 h St., N. Y.

Hall Paper with an 18 inch border and ceiling to match—Entry No. 518—First Prize, Geo. A. D. Tew, 1579 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Entry No. 848—Second Prize, A. M. Rose & Co., Designers, Union Square, N. Y.

Hall Paper with a 9 inch border and ceiling to match—Entry No. 354—First Prize, Julius Hamann, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Entry No. 503—Second prize, Juliet B. Seaman, Richmond, L. I., N. Y.

While there were thousands of designs from amateurs that displayed artistic originality and talent, the majority of the prizes were won by professional designers of large experience.

The prize winning designs will be reproduced upon wall paper in time to decorate the homes of many people in the United States whose tastes are artistic, but who cannot afford to pay exorbitant prices for elaborate patterns. It is intended to put the prices of these prize designs so low that they will be within the reach of everyone, and samples will be sent to any address in the United States upon receipt of ten cents to pay postage.

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| Stags..... | 1.25 @ 1.50 |
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| Milk cows..... | 15.00 @ 20.00 |
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| Common to fair muttons..... | 2.00 |
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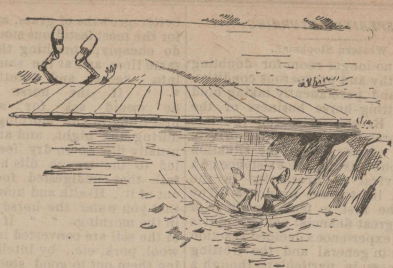
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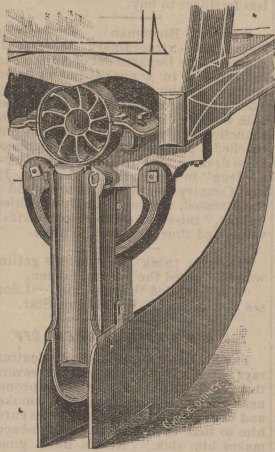
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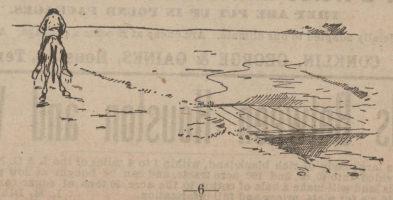
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Poultry.

"COCKIE-LEERIE-LAW."

[Written by the late W. A. L. Knox, a member of the firm which founded TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and found among his posthumous papers.]

"This said I am a handsome bird But for use I am intended; Though others may be handsomer, Their ways had best be mended. You'll never catch me hiding down Amongst the hay and straw While from my yard I shout right out My "cockie leerie law."

Some birds have plumage wondrous fine, Some sing with plaintive note; Their form may be almost divine, I do not care a groat; For they are hardly known at all, While I am sure to draw The ear of thousands to my call Of "cockie-leerie-law."

Some other roosters crow aloud To catch the passer-by; Yet they can never draw a crowd One half as well as I; Because I always make a point To come out with eclat And crow the loudest of them all My "cockie leerie-law."

Now, plumage black is well enough And so are voices, too; But when it comes to laying eggs I'll "cock-a-doodle-do!" For we lay over all to meet, My wife and daughters fine; And when you want the chicks so sweet You'll find they're hens and mine.

To have the people notice you, You've got to make a draw; You must shout loud and lay eggs, too, So "cockie leerie-law."

Millet seed is excellent food for young chicks.

December is a good month for many purposes; it is a good month in which to buy breeding stock and to mate birds for the early spring business.

The evening feed of both ducks and turkeys should be scattered near the roosting place. This is the best way known to teach them to stay at home at night.

We have received the handsome illustrated circular and price list of Midway Poultry Farm, Carrollton, Mo., Mrs. E. A. Orel, proprietor. Those contemplating the purchase of fine fowls or eggs, should send for one.

"When turkeys approach the size of a partridge, or before, etc."—F. E. Dawley, in Poultry and Stock Review.

We would be pleased to know to what size partridges grow in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y.

For sitting, select eggs from the best laying hens you have, and continue this process, and as sure as two and two make four, you will establish a strain of fowls that will make it pleasant to count the eggs, and observe the result of following sound and sensible advice.

It should be the ambition of every good turkey to deserve the praise of every member of the family when he makes his appearance, dressed and garnished, on the Christmas dinner table. It is about the only time he gets his due measure of commendation.

Good, dry earth makes the best floor for a poultry house. But it should be so situated that neither from driving rains or from percolating water should it ever become damp. Dry dust surpasses air-slicked lime as an absorbent of odors, and a general prophylactic.

A poultry raiser should be much among his fowls, cultivate their friendship, become acquainted with their wants and their peculiarities. When fowls fly from their owner he is the wrong man, and should turn the poultry yard over to some member of the family who has more sympathy with the feathered tribes.

Turkeys for the Christmas market should be well fattened. It is not too late, even now, to finish them off, for a single week on corn meal mush, with a little green stuff from the garden, will improve the carcass wonderfully. They should be fed four times a day, and all they will eat each time. Medium sized turkeys sell best.

Poultry requires attention as well as any other rural industry, though in many favorable localities fowls do reasonably well when greatly neglected. On a sandy hill, where there is no standing water or other filth to poison the air and contribute disease germs to the food of fowls; where there is good natural or artificial protection against wind and weather, and where insect food abounds a hardy breed of fowls will rustle and live, and be prolific in

eggs. But where there are unfavorable conditions, considerable care is required, and this condition prevails on most premises. It should always be remembered that pure food, pure water, dry quarters and protection from severe weather, and general cleanliness, are the factors necessary to success.

Large profits are sometimes made from a small flock of poultry. Under favorable conditions hens sometimes return a net profit of from \$1 to 1.50 each per annum for eggs alone, but the great benefit of poultry is the comfort it adds to the home table, which, without eggs and fowls, would be a dreary waste, but little better than the average city restaurant.

One living in town can take \$25 worth of hens, attend to them properly, and pay his rent from the sale of eggs alone. In what other way could you invest that sum so advantageously?—Texas Poultry Journal.

We would suppose 100 hens to be a rather large colony for "one living in town," unless he owned the town, and should convert it into a poultry yard.

A great many persons will soon be troubled with broody hens, and they will abuse the motherly creatures in a vain attempt to temporarily eradicate the instinct. Humane people will know a thing or two about hens will place the hens in a coop with a cock for two or three days, and this mild treatment will usually suffice, and the hen will soon be laying her daily egg again as if nothing had happened.

The great alfalfa fields of the Pecos valley afford the finest of bee forage. There is room for 10,000 colonies more than are now there. The honey is beautifully clear and light in color and delicious in flavor. The alfalfa is cut three to four times during the year, and is in bloom here and there from May till October. Every farmer in the valley should have bees—and not a few.

WILL HENS LAY WITHOUT MALES?

Farm, Field and Fireside. This is a question asked. If one would stop to think a moment the answer could be nothing but affirmative. Still some people want "proof" for every statement made. To satisfy such, experiments have been made where hens were shut away from male birds and the laying results noted. One such experiment with its result is thus recorded by an English Paper: A pen of eight pullets kept without a male produced eggs at about 30 per cent cost than an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept.

Another pen without a male gave during the first three months about the same proportionate excess of product over an exactly similar pen with which a cockerel was kept. Then the feather eating habit developed and the egg production diminished, but during eight months the total egg yield for each pen was very near alike.

In each of the two pens without male birds, some pullets had begun to lay from one to two months earlier than in the corresponding pens where male birds were kept. The feather-eating usually appears after feeding for any length of time an unvaried ration deficient in some constituents, more especially nitrogenous matter, but the habit has developed from idleness among fowls having a ration which gave satisfactory results with other similar pens of fowls fed at the same time. The vice should be stamped out by the removal of the first offender. The somewhat close confinement necessary in any trial where a careful account of the food is kept, will always make the condition more or less unfavorable to the largest egg production.

In these experiments no attempt was made to force the laying, and the broody fowls were allowed to sit at will, there being many nest boxes in each pen. About the same number became broody in pens having male birds as in those without.

The trials show that where the eggs are not used for hatching it is neither necessary nor economical to keep a male bird with laying hens for egg production.

A GOOD POULTRY PAPER.

The Western Poultry Journal, Published at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a good, reliable paper, published and edited by E. E. Richards, a thorough, practical, poultryman, and breeder of fine birds. No poultry raiser should be without this paper. Subscription price 50 cents per year. With TEXAS FARM AND RANCH \$1.25 for both.

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Correspondence.

LAND OF SUNSHINE.

SULPHUR CITY, Calcasieu, Par., La.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Just at this time when mercury is playing around zero, is a good time for those who are so fortunate as to live where they are surrounded with flowers, and birds singing sweet songs all the year round, to say a few words just to let the rest of the world know that this beautiful Southland, where we have no chilly blasts, where people can sit in their rooms in November without fire, where roses and other flowers bloom all winter long, where the mocking bird wakes you during the night and early morn with his cheerful notes, as he sits in the vines that surround your cosy home, is not only the garden spot of the world, but is also a sanitarium unsurpassed by any place in this great United States, or elsewhere.

Those who suffer from the inclement winters of the North come here and are at once restored to health and vigor. In seven years I have not known a case of smallpox, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or diphtheria, or typhoid fever, and, although I came here an invalid, I have not paid out a dollar for medicine. The climate has accomplished what doctors and their medicine in the cold hills of old Pennsylvania, failed to do.

I have not only regained my health, but we are making a comfortable home, and that too with a very small amount with which to start. We are getting all kinds of fruit, and we revel in flowers all the year round.

People who suffer from the cold winters, who need out door exercise all the year round, who wish to dig among the flowers, or ride over the beautiful country in order to enjoy life as they may, should lose no time in coming to this beautiful Southland, and this is just the time to come to fully appreciate the difference in this climate and that of any Northern state. If such persons could spend just four or five months here, say from now till first of April—well, the result would be that they would become so infatuated with all the beauties and benefits of this country that they would want to live here and bring all their friends with them.

One cannot fail to suit oneself, because there is such a variety in the locations that any one can find just what one desires. But the person who has some means and a reasonable amount of "git" will surely make a success, as well from a financial as from a sanitary point of view.

Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, the best all round family paper out.
Mrs. M. B. LEWIS.

IT WILL NOT WORK IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
I read with much interest and some profit your valuable paper, and I am sure that such enterprises will build up the waste places, if there are any in your great state.

In the last issue for November, I noticed among the many good things an editorial commending the article of Old Cotton Planter. The article of Old Cotton Planter is all right, but you say that "reduction in acreage (of cotton) should naturally begin in the states where the cost of commercial fertilizers form a large part of the expense in making the crop." In the name of a Georgian I protest. You seem to forget that your alluvial soil, such as Cotton Planter describes will grow any and every thing while our poor old red hills groan in sprouting cotton seed.

Your lands need little or no fertilizers, ours are worthless without them. Yours grow grasses equal to Kentucky, ours will grow nothing but broom sage, and yet you think the crop should be cut down and the acreage decreased. I copy from a letter now before me which I received some days ago:

GRIFFIN, GA.

A. J. Walker, Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Andrew: The tenant Anderson who rented your place was here and wishes to continue to rent for some years but is not disposed to pay what the place is worth. He is the only man I know of to rent to. I said to him I would write and see what you had to say. You can write to him at Orchard Hill or to me; rather you would write to him. I don't see how the renter or any body else will get through another year. I have never seen just such times since 1842-3; then they sold all a man had and put him in jail if the debt was

not paid—there are but few who can pay out. Most people are in worse fix than when they planted and would be better off if they had made no crop at all.

I desire to show that we can't afford to do as we would like. No sane man would plant cotton in Georgia if grass would grow as it does in Texas. Our fields would be alive with blooded stock and our old fabled smoke house would be filled with pork and bacon and our cribs would groan under the weight of cereals. But this can only be put on paper as far as we are concerned. We house our nubbins for the mule and give slops to our hungry cow and lone pig, and yet you would have us cut down the acreage simply because your land will yield without fertilizers. Ah! if we had those fat, alluvial black lands, so beautifully and graphically described by Old Cotton Planter, we would spin our firmly graded public thoroughfares with a span of blooded bays, and when the golden sunshine melted into shadows and we catch the aroma of parching coffee and see the column of smoke curling up from the old kitchen chimney our minds would come into touch with all infinite power, as we could see plenty and to spare.
A. J. WALKER.

TEXAS PLAINS.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Thinking some of your readers would like to know something of the great Staked Plains country, I write for you our course lay to the southwest, over a country of fairly good looking lands, covered with a short, thick mesquite grass, and nothing more save a few farms near that thriving city, I mean it and know what a thriving city is, for I live in Waxahachie, the busiest city in Texas—population considered.

But hold; I was going to tell you of the Plains, and find myself talking of cities. Well I begin where I left off, which was on the Plains, with an endless stretch of mesquite grass covering the whole surface of the country, except in the road. On and on we drove without the least apparent change of soil, grass, sky or anything else, save a feeling as if we were growing lighter and younger from the effect of the pure air we breathed, and finding else. Although I had before leaving the haunts of men I suggested the probability of rattlesnakes to my companion, he sternly said that he had lived on the plains for several years and that rattlesnakes were rare and could not get at us in the buggy to bite; besides, he belonged to the old school Presbyterian church, and if death was to come by snakes it would come that way, rye or no rye. So you see I was cornered, and could not buck against decrees made long before snakes or rye either; so you now must know as I do, it was the fine air and nothing else that made us feel so very fine. Our road was to all appearances as level as a barn floor or a parson's head, and our team seemed to glide along with as little effort as the show man appears to make on his bicycle on show days. But all at once we halt, and on looking ahead, there, just in front of us, a great gulch, or Spanish arroyo lay right across our way. I asked my companion who knew the ropes and held the strings what that was, and he quietly remarked "This is Palo Duro canyon, and it is two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet deep, and is about two miles across," but assured me that he knew how to get across and quietly asked me to get out, lock both hind wheels, hold back as much as possible, and we would get across all right if the team did not run over him leading. I suggested that this looked like a gulch in the Hawaiian mountains where I had seen lots of rattlesnakes. He just shut one eye and remarked there was plenty of good water at the bottom of the canyon. So there was, and we got there all right. I must say that I was surprised to see the grandeur of the place. Shut in between immense bluffs, I felt that this place was the most delightful spot on earth I ever saw—a very garden of Eden—nature no longer like an angry stepmother, refuses her gifts to earth, no longer holds all but simple tufts of scrubbed grass, but here shut in from all the outside world, has been most lavish in her gifts. The beautiful stream sparkling and rippling along its course, shaded by Nature's own artistic hand, presented a picture worthy of the most ambitious canvass of the greatest limners. No ideal work of human hands can compare with that spot arranged and trimmed by the invisible hand of nature's god. Besides such grand and

beautiful scenery hung on living trelles with her own unseen hands, fruits whose juice would compare with the later wines at the feast of Cana. The very air seemed filled with luscious odors from Nature's gifts. I must cease trying to do that which I cannot. The spot must be seen to know just how it is. After an hour or more here we started out, even the brute team seemed loth to leave the sacred place. If some evangelist were to hold a revival here he would lack nothing but men to make religionist.

Upon the high plains again we are, and that sameness everywhere. A few herds of cattle, fat and fine, seem to enjoy looking at us as much as the small boy does the elephant on show day. Passing Randall into Swisher county a few lone windmills begin to dot the distant plains. On approaching the first small house I was surprised and pleased. Plenty and content reigned supreme; there was plenty of fine hay in the stack, plenty of the finest vegetables in the garden, and contented looking fat calves in the pen, and that was all. Not a human there, gone visiting, I suppose to a neighboring place twenty-five miles off. Here we began seeing some change in the country. Depressions, basin-shaped, filled with water and the water mostly covered with ducks, from the big canvass back to the smaller summer kind. They seemed quite gentle, but might have been wild if we had had a gun. Night came on, but we were in sight of the lights at Tulla about two hours drive off. Stopped with my friend C. L. Carter and had a pleasant time. Saw his patch of pie melons, which beat his proverbial oat crop, cabbage, onions, peas, potatoes, grapes, black-berries, in fact all berries, and all fruits seemed to flourish here. We go to Plainview over a more thickly settled country. Plainview has a courthouse and windmills, besides other buildings which are numerous, neat and ornate. This county, Hale, is destined to be thickly populated. Dinner over, we glide on into Lubbock county, across which you see painted on the maps Llano Estacado, which means Staked Plains. Along the route I saw numbers of places or sections abandoned. Men had gone there to locate a section, dig a hole and raise a bonus crop; but there are so many sections vacant this bonus would not raise.

I will now predict that one day this country will rival California in fruits and vegetables, also in leguminous and farinaceous plants, and the melon and root crops are as fine as can be grown. But it is now one hundred and fifty miles to shipping points. Here we saw the antelope, wild horse, black and cinnamon bear. Most stop, printer and reader will both quit.
J. C. FEARS.

TAKE OFF THE YOKE.

SAINT JO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

While farmers, bankers and commercial men are formulating plans to aid us in struggling for meat and bread, shoes and clothes, my idea is that the human family, like water, let us run in the old channel, we will purify ourselves. This new idea of, "cease planting cotton in the South," is like a dream of dead men. The old way is good enough for me, why not for you? What is the matter with the new South? We have reformed in politics, church and state. When I read it runs over me like fire in dry grass. What we most desire is to be left alone in the pursuits of domestic happiness. While I was at the Waco Cotton Palace I had a vision on cotton. Why, it made no difference where I went, everything was Cotton Palace, with the flowing artesian water gushing from the bowels of the earth. I could see in the future the toiling millions standing at the spindle and loom, drawing out the warp and woof of cotton, and making cloth to clothe the naked of earth; all too, in our own new South. I thought, while Governor Hogg, George Clark and the St. Louis people were overflowing in eulogy of Texas and its greatness, I could hear the whistles of 10,000 engines, and see the shuttles of myriads of looms flying in every city in Texas. And, in fact, I felt like I was making a new law to exempt every establishment of productive industry from taxation for ten years at least, and show the brawny armed sons of toil how to bring in the golden shekels. We would then have reached the greatness in the science of government and social economy; we would have created a market at home for all our cotton, beef, pork, flour, pota-

toes, vegetables, etc. Why not go politics and advocate protection for home folks, and bid all welcome to come and enjoy sunshine of prosperity. As the farmers are bound to the soil by hooks of steel, why not come up together and make a grand effort in a business way, to be clothed, with the power to remove the rubbish, beautify the ground, and take off the yoke of political bondage, and build for our children a living monument in the shape of factories of all kinds, and stop railroad freight going and coming. I hope Charley Culberson will look well to the establishment of the textile factories, and recommend a protective policy, such as to induce Old England, New England, Germany and France to place looms and spindles in every city in Texas. The money would flow in the South. Hard times, chewing black tobacco, spitting and cussing the government would cease.

Yours, for a lively Christmas and good times,
A. P. CAGLE.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

One of your tow-headed subscribers, Mr. C. M. Jolly, of Ennis, says TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the best family journal in the United States. Says he read one little remedy for cabbage worms in the paper, and values it at \$50. Says he had been much worried about this pest, but saw the statement by one of our correspondents that a teaspoon-full of saltpetre in three gallons of water, would, if sprinkled on the young cabbage heads, cause the worms to leave, and tried it, to his entire satisfaction. Says he has made \$49 in cool cash off of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the first year. Also says his sewing machine is giving entire satisfaction.
Geo. H. HOGAN.

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6
Household.

Address all letters for this Department to Mrs. S. R. Buchanan, Dallas, Texas.

WHAT IS A LADY?

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

What is a lady? Oh, not a pert miss, Crossing her feet in a smir and a kiss, Calling them "angel," and "darling," and "dear."
Always affected and never sincere! Dressed to perfection, rouged, perfumed, and curled,
Known not beyond her own frivolous world; Courted by many but honored by few, Pitted and shunned by the honest and true!

Learning false arts at "Frolics School," The toast of the rake and the L, and the fool; Flouting her beauty at concerts and balls, Skating-rinks, operas, 'fermous calls, Singing "slang songs" in unmusical notes, Or whispering foul scandals with "Dear Mrs. Jones."
Whose lips sweetly murmur "I thought it was so!" Whose heart cries "The idler! I wish she would go!"

Tattling, backbiting, all the long day, Shedding no blossom of truth on her way; A poor silly butterfly, foolish and vain, Shrinking in terror from sorrow and pain, Where is the sweetness, the womanly grace, That giveth a charm to the homeliest face? Not in this "Lady of Fashion" and her train, She is no lady, dear girls, you must know!

What is a lady? An angel of light, Telling for others from morning till night! Modest, retiring, wise, thoughtful, and kind, Gracious, benevolent, pure and refined! Hearing her gifts to the cottagers door, Honored and loved in the homes of the poor, Too sacred her smiles for the fool or the rake, Though wise men, and true men would die for her sake.

Dignified, sensible, patient, and brave, Simple and natural, tender and graceful! Greeting the weary with soft loving words, The friend of the children, the flowers, and the birds,
There is love in her glance, there is balm in her smile; Her lips breathe no scandal, her heart knows no guile; By the side of the cradle she thrills her sweet song, Busy, industrious, all the day long.

What is a lady? A blessing to life, All worthy the title of "mother" or "wife." Trained in the school of religion and truth, A comfort to age, and a guardian to youth, Black, brown, or golden haired, she must be fair,
Empress or peasant, her life is a prayer, Be she in satin, or home spun arrayed, That is the lady that nature hath made.

CHAT.

Come right in, Patsy. Mrs. Vanderhoeft has just arrived. Both of you have been away a long time, and will be delighted, we feel sure, to meet in the "old accustomed place." We are exceedingly pleased to have you with us once more. This was when both of you graced our columns frequently, and not only the editor, but the entire band, always greeted your coming most cordially. Wonder if your ears don't burn quite often, because you are being talked about? Your suggestions are timely and excellent, regarding Christmas pleasures and preparations. Many families pay too little attention to the festive season, under the impression that they cannot afford Christmas decorations. How mistaken is the idea, because all around us are materials which, if utilized, would add a charm to the poorest home of this glad season. Our forests are replete with autumn foliage, vines and berries, with which to festoon windows, doors and walls; and cedars abound, from which wreaths may be twined, and, as Patsy suggests, a tree supplied, upon which to exhibit the gifts. A tree delights the children, and grown up people as well. Parents should use every device to make this a joyous, happy season. In after years how each recurring season will waken to memory in the hearts of absent children, golden hours, the halo of which will brighten many a dark day.

Leo Jewnyl opens the door, and what a stream of pure, invigorating air rushes in with her. We think the second reading of a good book, one written to help forward some good cause, or to do battle against an evil one, helps us to the more thorough understanding of the authors intention, and a much wider appreciation of both the theme and style. Ofttimes one's curiosity, where the plot is intricate, will, in a measure, tempt one to hurry over other portions, that the denoument may be reached; after we have, so to speak, quaffed the froth, we are inclined to sip slowly, deliberately enjoying all the good the goblet offers, and we can better appreciate the true flavor. Why not send in that "batch of chat?" That's just how the editor feels. She would like to respond to every idea or suggestion brought forward in the letters. We sometimes feel that we do take up too much space in chat. We are just beginning the Prince of India, hoping to get

the same amount of pleasure out of it which we did from Ben Hur.
What a busy, happy hive of bees buzzing around you, storing honey for future enjoyment and usefulness, Mrs. Vanderhoeft! You have, we believe, solved the problem of how to make children contented and happy at home, and to make them wise as well. We are glad to know that you dared to tell the shame, and sin, and misery of intemperance to those who drink in strong drink, and to those who drink it. It is THE curse of humanity, and we wish the printer would put "the" in capitals, big and black.

A STACK OF BOOKS AND A BIT OF CHAT.

LEO JEWNYL.

I eagerly second Nellie R. Jones' suggestion that we have a book discussion club in our cozy Household, and what more appropriate time could we select to begin than now, when the lamp-lighted evenings are growing longer, and cold, rainy days will soon be here to check energy in other directions? Yes, let us dust off the book shelves and bring our favorite volumes to arrange upon it. I also second Mrs. Buchanan's motion heartily, and think that more system in our reading will be exceedingly helpful.

I have read Ben Hur twice, and enjoyed it to my full capacity for enjoyment, and that is saying a great deal. The second reading revealed beauties that were not apparent at first, for at that time I was most interested in the narrative, and did not perceive the necessity for incidentals. As an example, the first part of the book seemed dry when I read it first, but on the second occasion I understood its purposes, and enjoyed it keenly.

To my mind, Ben Hur is the finest story, with the most touching incidents and the most vividly drawn pictures that I have ever read.

The Prince of India is an excellent book, too, but it has not the new field for its setting that General Wallace's first story had, and although I enjoyed it greatly, too, it was not to me what Ben Hur was.

Have you read Prince of India, Nellie? If not, do so at once, for there is a great treat in store for you.

I have read all of the new novels that have created a stir during the past two years. Not all, either, for I draw the line at Dodo.

I was disappointed in Ships that Pass in the Night, as I expected something more than usual in it, and found nothing worth mentioning, except the opinion that, in religion charity was first and foremost, and the passage holding the belief that "we should not come down like sledge hammers on the faults of our neighbors was the best thing between the little paper covers.

Those who believe in the equal purity of man and woman, as I think every refined woman does, will enjoy reading The Heavenly Twins. The novel has nothing to recommend it as a literary production, and is somewhat hysterical, and decidedly morbid. But there are many fine thoughts in it, and some precepts, if carried out, would make this thorny old world, with its coquetish wreath of roses, infinitely purer and safer to live in.

A book that accompanied me through some delightful hours last summer was Middlemarch. After reading the spasmodic efforts of our latter day reformists, revealing more good intentions than literary skill, George Elliot's concise, beautiful English and fine character drawing was balm to my ruffled taste—like cream to a palate irritated by a peppery pickle.

I also read The House of Seven Gables, with its slow moving, martial spirit; colonial people gliding back and forth. There again was daintily accurate character delineation, mingled with that dash of the occult that makes Hawthorne inexplicable and fascinating.

Last year I read Heroes and Hero Worship, and found it instructive, and brimming with vigor and interest. Carlisle abounds in beautiful comparisons that bring with them thoughts that accord in delicious harmony.

When I take up the Household and read it, I long to have a chat with each writer as I read each letter, and it is hard to resist the impulse to write a bundle of chat for the next mail to speed to our gracious hostess; so now that I am writing anyway, please give my pen full wing, and let me just say a word to these few.
There's Trixy! The dear child does not believe in second marriages, because she thinks "there is but one true love," and in all probabilities the dear girl has

not had even a glimpse of the briefly-afired little god. Tell us, dear, how does a body know when the true love has arrived; are there any special symptoms by which the case may be diagnosed? Tell us too, Trixy, when you have had one dainty, delicious bit of candy, do you enjoy it and subsist thereafter on the memory of how nice it was, or does not the fact of its having been so good make you want to try another piece? Lovers, you know, and sweetmeats, are alike—often done up in awfully tempting parcels.

Juliette Inge writes a charming letter, and I agree with her in believing that "gush" is a necessary safety valve for artistic natures. Some of us can't get along without it, in fact.

Some one asked lately to have everyone sign his or her real name more so letters, and that is a motion I distinctly want to veto, because I think pen names can be so much more interesting and so much easier to remember, especially easier than initials. Then, too, I am in favor of two word or one word names, for then we can chat so much better. To have to call anybody Mrs. A. B. C. Smith, or Mr. T. Q. F. Brown, every time you want to call their attention to something, is an unnecessary expenditure of time, ink and energy. Let us, instead, try to have original names, distinct in themselves, and calculated to make us feel at home with each other. Besides, that little veil of mystery thrown over a personality by an assumed name is eminently charming. Evangeline, are we not old acquaintances of a household now no more? I was glad to see your name in the paper. Illata was visiting me at the time your last letter appeared.
Tallulah, La.

HOME AGAIN.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

It has been so long since I had time to visit awhile with our Household band, but I have been enjoying the letters so much, and thought the columns were being filled with letters too good to be crowded out.

I want to tell you of a great treat and pleasant surprise I had a few weeks ago. It was when I received a letter from our very own Mary Morris. That day was really one of my "red letter days."

I thank all for kind words to baby Ed. Mrs. H. E. Theford, I will not accept your challenge as I know there are so many little ones much prettier than he is although, of course, as Mrs. Buchanan will tell you, no picture in a paper is ever as good as the photo. Still we were pleased with the prize he won at the baby show this fall, and I do hope for your sake that your babies are "very much gooder" as the little girl said, than he has ever been. But we love him dearly, just the same. Did you ever think what a blessing it is that we do love them so much, else, where would our patience and endurance come from. The mother's love shines out in every line of your letter, and let me whisper a bit of advice to you. Take just every atom of comfort with them you can, now while you have them all at home, only a few days seemingly, and they will be longing to try their wings for a flight out into the great world, away from home and mother.

Then it is that you will first know what worry and anxiety are. Cathern Wood (I claim a little nearer relationship to you than "Household sister" for you see your name Wood was my name in girlhood) and as I had only one name I, at my marriage still kept the dear old name. That accounts for the W in my name. How I wish Stella could come into our Dakota home long enough to have a good visit, I feel so well acquainted through the letters to Household. I am always pleading for temperance principles and reforms, and I tell you dear sister, there is plenty of need for some one to shout them from the house tops, from every school house, every church, and every home here in this state, which while it proudly wears upon its brow the bright, glistening crown of Prohibition still at heart is vile and corrupt, a traitor to temperance and the accursed saloons, is tenderly cherished, and its proprietors protected for breaking, not only the state laws, but every law of honor, decency and morality. Open saloons in every town that I have seen, and scores of drunken men and oh, the shame of it all, boys too. Don't you think it took some courage to read an essay at a fourth of July celebration, (and I did this year), where open saloons were running with hundreds of customers, within reach of my voice, in which the main idea was

that if we would be good citizens we must be temperate as well as honest and virtuous.

Well, I am putting in my time this winter "doing the duty that lieth nearest." Our two boys are teaching; both board at home; three children go to school, at nights they study, write essays, draw maps, etc. Its "Ma," here, and "Ma," there, until I sometimes think I wish they would call me Frank, for a change. Its a hurly-burly, hurrying, exciting life, but oh, its a blessed one with the home circle unbroken, and all working for an education. I wonder does every mother read and study with her children? If not they must lose a great deal of happiness. Dont it keep us mothers scratching to keep ahead of our grown up children? And of course we could not be content to be mentally inferior to them. Our boys and girls have an equal chance in that way, as we consider it just as essential for one to have a broad, thorough education, as the other. I draw no lines at all there. The race of life is a hard one; give them an equal chance to win it. Just think of our vast army of teachers, with that mountain of responsibility resting upon them, and then say if you can that conscientiously were it not justice in giving to them all the rights and privileges of co-education. I would not send my children to school where boys and girls did not both attend, as I think if discipline and thoroughness is essential for one it is for the other, and in companionship the presence of one seems as a check upon the other. No use to fight co-education. Public opinion is too strong in its favor, and its good results will help to keep it very popular. How could anyone of us say that higher education created a distaste for our beautiful home life in any intelligent broad minded woman? If with all the advantages of her education she did not possess those qualities, surely she would not, were she ignorant and uneducated. My greatest wish for the good of our nation to day and for the good of coming generations is, "Give us educated, thinking mothers; mothers with a broad literary culture. Narrowness is not a requirement. Every mother should have literary taste and culture that she may keep pace with her children, even in their college life, and instead of being a drudge for them, be a companion and command the same respect as the father should. Then let us give our boys and girls alike, a higher source of instruction. They will get more than book knowledge. Coming in contact with superior minds and living in an atmosphere of high and noble purposes will give them grace and ease, always acceptable and admired. The mental discipline acquired will give mental muscle that will fortify and enervate the mind for the battles of life; and ability to resist petty trials and temptations. For the sake of our boys as well as our girls, I would have higher education. So long as our girls are willing to associate with men of low aspirations and evil practices, so long will our boys gravitate to that level. But when they demand honor for honor, purity for purity, intelligence for intelligence, then and not before will our boys climb to the higher plane. Being thus equally educated they will be ready to assume responsibilities in any place. True greatness is shown in the ability to adapt ones self to any and all conditions. Give them the opportunity to develop the powers and possibilities they possess, and you will soon admit that it is just as essential for our women to be highly educated as for our men.

Montrose, S. D.

HINTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

PATSY SHAMBERGER.

In our sunny Southland Christmas is the glad home-coming time for the absent loved ones, and a season of joyful reunion for all. To the farmer of the South, the day set for national thanksgiving passes with hardly a thought, unless it be a silent prayer for blessings given. There are no joyful reunions and merry-making on that day, for the fields are still white with cotton and the harvest is not done. When Christmas, with its cheer and loving wishes for all comes, then is the Southerner's Thanksgiving at hand.

Fond parents expect the absent children to turn their faces homeward at this time; the son who went "West" to make a fortune; the daughter who was willing to try the unknown deprivations of a new home toward the setting sun; the boy and girl at college all look forward

Hoard's Dairyman: A good enterprising dairy farmer is a blessing to his neighborhood, if he is a generous, public spirited man. If he is willing to show his neighbors how he has won success and where he made mistakes, he helps the community about him to earn and save many dollars every year. Too many successful men are selfish and narrow. They seem to think that they would be made poorer if they instructed less fortunate men how to succeed. Then, too, on the other hand, many are jealous of a successful farmer. Go into any farming neighborhood and one will hear the poor farmer sneer at the successful ones. This is little boys' work. No man is better off because his neighbor is poor, nor is any man the poorer because his neighbor is honestly rich. Lawyers hang together, and hence lawyers are a power in a community. Farmers too often tear each other down; hence they have too little influence. Stand by each other.

An exchange says:—"The difference between colored dishonesty and white dishonesty is this: A colored man will steal a ginger cake, a ham or apple, while a white man will steal a bank, a county, or a state.—Terrell Daily Index.

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The richest, the grandest, most awe-inspiring range of mountains in the known world, is the Rocky mountain range, extending entirely across and beyond the state of Colorado. Grand old Pike's Peak at the foot of which is situated the marvelous Cripple Creek gold camp, is here. That great national illustrated weekly family paper, the Rocky Mountain Sentinel, published at Denver, Col., (established 1887), illustrates this grand scenery each week, and tells all about the wonderful West. Also, true stories of love and adventure. This big weekly, containing eight large pages, forty-eight long columns, will be sent on trial three months (13 weeks), for only 10 two-cent stamps. Handsome solid gold rings, set with brilliant Rocky mountain gems, are given free as premiums. Address as above and mention TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when you write.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE "OLD STATES."

For the Holiday excursions to the Old States, the Cotton Belt Route will sell tickets December 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1894, at one fare for the round trip, limited good to return within thirty days from date of sale, to Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Bristol, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and a large number of other points. If you anticipate paying your friends a holiday visit, write to us and get the lowest rates and through connections.

Nothing will be spared in the way of fast trains, extra equipment, and sure connections to make your trip an enjoyable one.

Write your friends in the Old States, who are all anxious to make their home in this land of good things, to get ready and come back with you where a hearty welcome awaits them. All lines sell via the Cotton Belt Route, the only line with double daily trains from Texas to Memphis and return without change.

A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. G. P. A. Tyler, Tex.

Our Family Grist Mill and Black Hawk Corn Shelter are invaluable in every home. Never wear out, low in price. Write TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas, for further particulars.

DeLamater-Rider or DeLamater-Ericsson HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINES.



Will Pump Water from shallow streams or deep wells, either dug, driven or artesian. The operation is so simple that a child can manage one, and they are perfectly safe. No labor is required or time lost. They require very little heat to operate them, and can be arranged for any kind of fuel.

A farmer can irrigate crops, water stock, sprinkle lawn and have running water in any part of house or barn, or extinguish a fire.

Send for illustrated catalogue to the

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, 87 So. 5th Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

RIDER TO TAKE PLACE OF WIND MILLS

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. MANUFACTURED BY **WILLIAMS BROTHERS,** ITHACA, N. Y. MOUNTED ON OR ON SILLS FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH STEAM OR HORSE POWER. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ADDRESS WILLIAMS BROS. ITHACA, N. Y.

IT'S ALL UP HILL.

with some poorly constructed, slow-going wagons—not so with the



THE Rushford Wagon GOOD TIMBER and BONE DRY.

It "helps itself," runs easier than any other. All Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, etc. of our make last long and give splendid service. That circular of ours—if we have no Agent near you, write us for it.

WINONA WAGON CO. Winona, Minn.

TAKE



... TO ALL POINTS ...

NORTH and EAST. WAGNER PALACE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

... AND ...

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS From Texas

... TO ...

St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago,

Making close connection with fast trains of Eastern and Northern lines for

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Montreal and St. Paul.

The "Katy" now runs to St. Louis over its own rails. And is the only continuous line from Deep Water to

St. Louis, Kansas City and Hannibal.

SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

Information cheerfully furnished by **JAMES BARKER, W. G. CRUSH,** Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

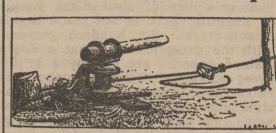
A DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN.

We dreamed of bliss, But never knew The bliss of having Dreams come true, Until, for very pity's sake, The Fairbank firm commenced to make The Soap, that in our dreams we planned: That celebrated, well-known brand—

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

OLD EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY **THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.**

The World's Champion Grubber for 1894-5



Simplicity, convenience and speed without additional cost. Falls trees 12 inches in diameter. Has 75-foot reach. Will pull at 150 to 200 feet with addition cable. Simple and sure connections for new or broken cable, utilizing all pieces. As you near the puller you can drop off all cable not needed instead of winding it on the spool. Any blacksmith can make these connections and any hand can put them on without tools or loss of time. Descriptive Catalogue with prices and terms on application. Address

MOHME & KRAMER, Waco, Texas.

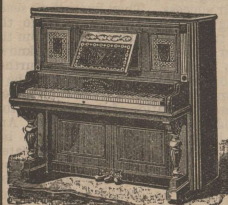
Pretty Tight Squeezing.



"Why do you leave your watch on the bureau whenever George calls?" "Because I've broken four crystals this month."

The Matchless SHAW PIANO

Standard of the World!



Absolutely the most popular piano in the South. Built expressly to withstand any climatic changes.

OVER 200 IN USE IN DALLAS.

Special inducements to Holiday purchasers. Write for particulars to any of the following representatives:

JOHN ALCOTT, Dallas, Texas. J. W. WILLINGHAM, Marshall, Texas.

J. D. CONLEY, Dallas, Texas. F. C. BAILEY, Palestine, Texas.

WM. BAKER, Houston, Texas.

LYNNDALE JERSEY HERD—LYON & JACKSON, PROPRIETORS.

The citizens of Dallas and Texas are not aware that we have a model dairy in our midst. It was with pleasure that a representative of this paper visited the Lynddale Jersey Herd, Lyon & Jackson proprietors, situated about two and one-half miles north of the court house in this city. Their watchword is "cleanliness and purity," and he who would not enjoy a visit to this delightful suburban home, lacks sentiment for the rare and beautiful. On the right, as we enter, is the cosy little cottage of Mr. J. H. Jackson, one of the proprietors; on the left, and to the rear, are the comfortable quarters of the men; next comes the creamery, (with their Little Giant Separator), where not a fly is to be seen, or a speck of dirt visible; next comes their smoke house, where they cure their meat and lard. In a room near by is their incubator where they hatch their Leghorns; next our eyes rested on the barn and silo, built "up to date," in all enclosing a stock of feed, (ensilage, corn, sorghum and rye), sufficient to run the herd till next summer. After examining the cows, we turned our attention to the Berkshires, and were surprised to find one of Model Duke's sons, Victor 10th, out of a Longfellow sow, at the head of a herd numbering some 75. The ranch occupies some 24 acres, all enclosed with a wire netted fence; the place is well shaded with native oak, cedar and Pecan trees. It is a most picturesque location, through which the Furtie creek runs and with its springs gives them an abundant supply of pure water. At the head of their herd is the now famous Combination Bull, Computer, sired by Chromo, a double grandson of the remarkable bull, Diploma. On the dam's side he is rich in the blood of North Pacific's Prize, Stoke Pogis, Signal, Gold Basis, and Grand Duke Alexis. He is said to be individually perfect, and the proprietors claim there is no better bred bull living. Among the herd is Ekturia and Compania, the two heifers that made such a remarkable record at the World's Fair, winning in the contest over all breeds. Both of these heifers were sired by Diploma, the sire of Merry Malden, the sweepstakes butter cow at the World's Fair. They also have Alexa, sired by Diploma, and Brown Bessie's Alexa, sired by Recorder, son of Brown Bessie, champion butter cow of World's Fair. While it will be seen that the blood of Combination largely predominates in this herd, similar to the breeding of Brown Bessie and Merry Maiden, champion cows of the World's Fair, 75 cows competing, yet the proprietors recognize other good breeds as they have one of Exile of St. Lambert's best daughters, Exile's Maid, whose milk is cream itself. Exile's Maid is out of Waiter Girl, with a test of 16 pounds 7 ounces, they also have a heifer by Exile of St. Lambert (not yet named). In addition to the above they also have Dolly S. King, a daughter of Naiad of St. Lambert King, out of Exile's Dolly, showing a test of 19 pounds 7 1/2 ounces. Dolly S. King is an inbred Exile of St. Lambert, who has 43 daughters with a test from 14 pounds to 32 pounds per week, a richly bred cow and a beauty to behold. All of above are out of cows showing a test from 14 to 20 pounds of butter per week. Lyon and Jackson are also said to have secured a daughter of that noble cow, Matilda 4th. Not being content with such plums, they also have in their herd Anzome of Austin, a Stoke Pogis—Le Brocq's Prize Cow. Also Letitia 4th, by Tormentor Jr., out of Letitia who made 15 pounds 5 ounces of butter from three teats, also Moss of Elm Springs, a daughter of Cicero Tormentor, therefore a grand-daughter of old Tormentor. They also have Yellow Folly, by Tormentor Fogis, out of Signitello, a grand-daughter of old Signal. Yellow Folly's grandfather on the dam's side, "Wanderer," sold for \$2250. Next comes Shekel of Gold, sired by Carnival, out of Fleece, who has a test of 17 pounds 13 1/2 ounces. Shekel of Gold is the dam of Doushka, who has a test of 15 pounds 5 1/2 ounces. Now we come to Riotus Gloriana 4th, a typical Rioter cow, whose dam made two pounds of butter every day without crowding, next comes Villa Pogis, sired by Cow Boy of St. Lambert 2d, with the blood of Aldine on the side of the dam, next comes Matell, a daughter of Riotus Gloriana 4th, and therefore a good one. Now we come to Sweet Chow Chow, great granddaughter of Ida of St. Lambert, who has a test of 30 pounds 2 1/2 ounces, and one of the best cows that ever trod the earth, and is an inbred Tormentor cow, and several others too numerous to men-

tion. These men certainly have an aggregation of the best blood extant, and all breeders will watch with interest the result of their crosses. They are in a position to push and handle their stock to the best advantage. These gentlemen have started right and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH wishes them "God speed," for they consider them one of the promising breeders of the future.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKING.

Biggest Dairy and Creamery Supply House in the World.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is constantly in receipt of inquiries from farmers throughout the country relating to machinery and appliances for making butter and cheese. To answer these separately would require an immense amount of labor. A reporter was therefore detailed to investigate the subject in order that an article might be prepared for the information of all. The result was the discovery that Chicago, which leads in so many things, contains the most complete manufactory in the world of butter and cheese making machinery. The concern is known as the Davis & Rankin Building and Manufacturing Company, one of the well-known and reliable business institutions of Chicago, and occupies a splendid building at 240 to 254 Lake street. In the several departments of its factory, which occupy some three acres of floor space, are turned out everything required in the production of butter and cheese. From a simple wooden ladle, to a big creamery, completely equipped, there is not an implement or a piece of mechanism, simple or intricate, that is not made in this establishment. Six hundred persons, with the exception of about a dozen trained experts, are employed in this great enterprise. The farmer who owns two or three cows can find here, at insignificant cost, useful devices for converting his milk into marketable form, and the community that wishes to establish a creamery large enough to take care of its entire product is accommodated with equal facility.

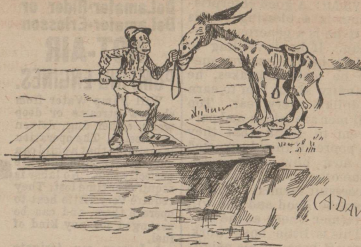
The centrifugal cream separator is as great an invention as the sewing machine, the reaper or the cotton gin. The Davis & Rankin Company manufactures these devices in great variety, from a low-priced, but nicely finished hand separator, worked by a crank, to the superb contrivance known as the Davis separator, with capacities from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per hour.

For furnishing motive power this company makes an upright engine, either horizontal or upright in which simplicity, compactness, strength, economy, and durability are conspicuous points. This is the only farm and dairy motor that was awarded a medal at the World's Columbian Exposition.

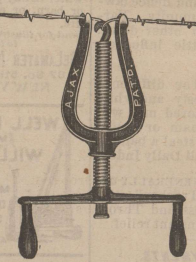
To all inquirers, therefore we can do no better than to say, write to the Davis & Rankin Company, at the address mentioned, and obtain a catalogue of their creamery and dairy machinery and supplies. Mention TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when you write. When you come to Chicago pay a visit to this establishment and see one of the most wonderful sights of this wonderful city.

GIVE THE FARMER FACTS.

The average planter has but little use for finely spun theory, whether it pertains to the relation of his condition to politics, or whether it deals with the best ways and means of growing the best crops. What he wants is Facts. No one has realized this more than the great seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., who for forty years have been studying the wants and condition of planters, large and small, and as a result have created the largest seed business in the whole world. Without doubt, a strict adherence to the policy of dealing in facts represents the secret of their success. They know their seeds are right before they are sent to the many thousand dealers from whom the planter gets them. The dealer knows this to be a fact requiring no further question, and the planter finds it to be a substantial fact when harvest time comes. Another illustration of the value of this method is found in Ferry's Seed Annual, in which there is nothing but facts. Facts that prove of the greatest value to every planter; facts about how, when and where to plant, that can be had from no other source. There are no worthy facts left out, and no unworthy theories let in. This book is sent free to every one who asks for it. A postal card with your name and address sent the firm, will bring it to you.



A Tightener



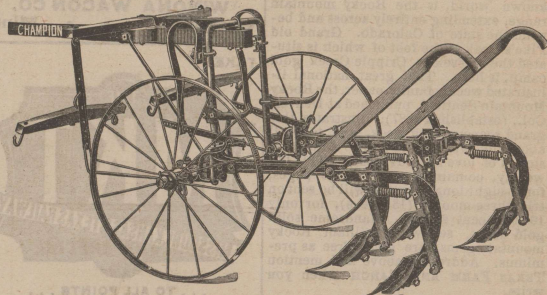
NOT A STRETCHER

In the hands of any ordinary workman, man or boy, can be successfully used not only in tightening wires, but in building almost anything from a chicken coop to a State house.

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Dallas, Texas.
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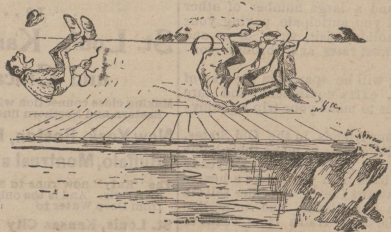


BRADLEY'S CHAMPION CULTIVATOR



Simplest and easiest handled Cultivator ever made. Furnished with either new spring trip or break pin shanks. The new lifting springs are the easiest adjusted and simplest, and lift the beam easier than any other, and the adjustable clevis hitch uses the pulling power of the horses as desired to force the shovels into the hardest ground.

KEATING I. & M. CO., State Agents, Dallas, Texas.



YOU CAN GRIND

Any kind of grain quickly and to your entire satisfaction with mills offered by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Write us for description and prices.

to a joyful meeting with parents and loved ones.

With the children the days of childhood will pass all too soon; then let all mothers plan so that the Christmas holidays will be fraught with many precious memories. With the poorest people who live in the country a Christmas tree is not an impossibility. The near woods will furnish an evergreen; a cedar or a holly with scarlet berries and glossy leaves, which may be set in the center of the parlor in a tub of earth; the tub may be concealed with cedar boughs and moss and grasses. The tree may be made more beautiful with snowy strings of pop corn, fringed tissue paper tinsel and fancy paper baskets for holding nuts and candy. With a large needle run a stout thread through the tops of the apples and oranges and hang so as to simulate fruit. The cocoanuts about with stout twine and hang. The presents should all be unwrapped and displayed to the best advantage. I do not approve of spending much for useless toys that are soon broken and lost.

Of course the little girls must have their dollies, and there are many kinds of animals printed on strong cloth brought on ready to sew up and stuff to amuse toddlers; picture books, chromo cards and building blocks for the little ones that must be kept indoors in bad weather. For the restless small boy get a scroll saw or a pocket magnifier; for the little girl just learning to sew, get a work box, with scissors, thimble, needles, etc.; for the larger children a magic lantern with views, a stereoscope a gold pen or ring, or some coveted book, a years subscription for the Youth's Companion, St. Nicholas, The Pansy or other good magazines. Books are always acceptable presents, and in this age of cheap literature when the best may be obtained at a nominal price there is no excuse of depriving anyone of something to read. Get the best books, so as not to form false ideas of life. Any of Miss Alcott's books—Little Women is the best—may safely be put in the hands of the boys and girls; biographies of notable men and women, books of travel, histories, etc., the list is endless. There are many magazines and books that the mother may read to the small children; Little Men and Women, published monthly is good, and little ones of eight years old will enjoy Little Lord Fauntleroy and Water Babies.

And in the giving of presents the parents must not be forgotten. A shaving case for father or a pocket case for holding his valuable papers. Give something that you know mother will appreciate. The presents need not be costly; something each one will prize, not for the value of the gift but for the loving thought of the giver. Make of this a season to be remembered lovingly and looked forward to longingly by each one of the family.

Dangerfield, Texas.

CHRISTMAS MENU.

MRS. L. R. FINK.
Oysters on the half shell.
Roast turkey, with plain stuffing.
Plum jelly. Peach sweet pickles.

VEGETABLES.
Mashed potatoes. Boiled onions.
Canned corn. Tomatoes and rice.

Mince pie. Celery. Assorted cakes.
Snow pudding. Boiled custard.

Nuts and fruit.
Coffee.

The table should be made particularly attractive with white linen, best china, glass and silver. Fancy dishes of salted almonds, olives and bon-bons, and a center piece of flowers add a festive air.

TURKEY TO PREPARE.

Take a nice fat turkey, draw wash and clean thoroughly. For the stuffing, cut bread in thin slices, toast, roll fine, and mix with hot water to form a paste. Take the gizzard and liver and chop fine with three large onions. Put a large spoonful of butter and lard in a frying pan; when hot add the liver, gizzard and onions, and let fry a few

minutes. Then add the bread and cook one hour. With this mixture fill the turkey, sewing up so the stuffing cannot cook out. Rub salt and pepper on the outside of the fowl and put in a dripping pan, with a pint of water; baste often, and turn it till brown all over. Bake about three hours. After taking out the turkey put a tablespoonful of flour in the pan and stir 'till brown, and pour into gravy boat.

CANNED CORN.

Cook same as green corn, adding a little sugar, pepper, and salt to taste, a big lump of butter, rolled in flower and half a cup of cream. Cook 'till thick.

RICE AND TOMATOES.

Place a can of tomatoes in a granite sauce pan with a little chopped onion, and a teaspoonful of sugar. Let it cook half an hour, then season with butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper to taste. When it thickens pour into a dish, around which you have placed a border of hot boiled rice.

MINCE PIE.

Three pounds of prunes soaked over night and cooked slowly in one and a half quarts of water until reduced to a pulp, then run through a colander. Four pounds of lean beef boiled with two pounds of suet; leave the suet to chill in the water. When cold chop meat and suet fine and measure; to each bowlful add twice as much chopped apples; sugar to taste; one pound of seeded raisins, two of cleaned currants, one-half pound sliced citron; cloves cinnamon and nutmeg to taste. If liquor is used, add just before baking. Put the mixture in a stone jar and set in a kettle of hot water and let it boil about an hour, stirring from the bottom, now and then.

SNOW PUDDING.

One-half box of gelatine; dissolve in one pint of boiling water; when nearly cool add one cup of sugar, juice of one lemon; strain, add the whites of three stiffly beaten eggs; beat all well together quickly and pour into a mould. Serve cold with a custard made of the yolks of three eggs, one-half spoonful corn starch stirred in a pint of boiling milk; sweeten and flavor to taste.

This delicious pudding requires about two hours beating, because of the stubborn resistance of the gelatine to beating white and stiff. It, however, can be made in one-fourth of the time if you possess a Keystone egg beater.

New Uim, Texas.

MISSING HUSBAND.

MRS. JENNIE BERRY.
Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Please, if possible, publish the following this week: We wish news of Dr. J. D. Berry. When last heard from he was at Retreat, Grimes county, Texas. November 1st, he wrote to his wife from Retreat, and had his mail sent to Anderson, Grimes county. He was then canvassing that county with a hair tonic, in company with a young man in a buggy. Had just gotten up from a spell of sickness. He is fair, with large, deep blue eyes, brown hair, reddish brown moustache, medium height, weighs 150 pounds. When last seen was wearing a nice brown suit, and black hat. Is a fluent talker, and does a good deal of business with druggists. Any information of him, dead or living, since November 1, will be thankfully received by his heart broken wife, who is sick. Address J. C. Thomas, or Mrs. J. D. Berry, Seagoville, Dallas Co., Texas.

Papers in Grimes and adjoining counties please copy.
Seagoville, Dallas county, Texas.

He would have confessed, but she waived him in silence. "No," she said, "I prefer to be kept in the dark." After a moment's thought he arose and turned the gas yet lower.

Tommy: "Yes, cats can see in the dark, and so can Ethel, 'cause when Mr. Wright walked into the parlor when she was sittin' all alone in the dark, I heard her say to him: "Why, Arthur, you didn't get shaved to-day."—Life.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS
FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

ENTERPRISE
TINNED
Meat Chopper
FOR CHOPPING Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak for Dyspeptics, Tripe, &c., &c.
No. 10, \$3.00.
The Enterprise M'fg Co., Third & Dauphin Sts., Philada.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE, FREE.

Farm and Pileside says: "It is the only Meat Chopper we ever saw that we would give house room. It has proven such a very useful machine that we want our readers to enjoy its benefits with us."
Guaranteed to CHOP, Not GRIND the Meat.
American agriculturist says: "We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial with most satisfactory results. They excel anything of the kind made in either hemisphere."

WANTED—To exchange good stock millinery and book store for half cash and half good Texas farm lands. Address "TEXELLI," care Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

R. H. CHILTON, M. D.
JNO. O. McREYNOLDS, B. S., M. D.
DRS. CHILTON & McREYNOLDS,
Practically limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
TRUST BUILDING, DALLAS, TEXAS.

POOR vs **CHOICE**
One pound of "Sample Tea" mailed for 40 cts. Free Illustrated Price List of Family Supplies.
JACOBY BROS., 208 N. 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

BOTH WANTED AGENTS! SEX!
R. J. SMEAD & CO., Vineland, N. J.

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Buggies & Harness.
Two Medals awarded at the World's Fair, for Strength, Beauty and Low Prices. Our Spiral Springs warranted 12 years, our vehicles 2 years. Every person owning a horse should send for our mammoth Free Texas Catalogue. Buy only from the largest manufacturers on earth who sell direct to the consumer.
ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

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AGENTS,
TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY and NEW MEXICO,
For the

"CALIGRAPH" TYPEWRITER,
Drop Cabinets and Roll Top Combination Desks.
SUPPLIES FOR ALL MACHINES.
Write for Catalogue and Price List.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHILLS
WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE.
The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic nor any deleterious substance whatever.
Reasons of the superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic over Quinine and other Remedies.
The remedies usually given only prevent the paroxysm or break the chill, without reference to the condition the system may be left in after the chills are removed; whereas mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills is probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00.
ARTHUR FAYNE & CO., Agents, Los Angeles, Cal.

\$750.00 A Year and All Expenses.
We want a few more General Agents (ladies or gentlemen) to travel and appoint agents on our new publications. Full particulars given on application. If you apply, please send references, and state business experience, age and send photograph. If you cannot travel, write us for terms to local canvassers. Address
S. I. BELL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Worlds Washer.
ONE World's Washer is worth 10 dozen cheap machines. Wash at a low price to introduce. Sent anywhere freight paid. Circulars free.
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120 Clay St. Lincoln, Ill.

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The largest retail clothing store in the State. Sole agents for the celebrated Dauphin hats and Dr. Jaegers sanitary garments. Corner Elm & Lamar Sts., Dallas, Texas.

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POCKET INHALER
CURES
LA GRIPPE,
BRONCHITIS,
Cold in Head
AND COUGHS.
This INHALER is approved by Physicians and by the Medical Journals. By Druggists for \$1, by mail \$1.10. W. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 410 Michigan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Warranted To Wash
AS CLEAN AS CAN BE done on the washboard in half 75,000 in use. The time, with half the work of the old way. Territt's Perfect Washer will be sent on trial at wholesale price; if not satisfactory money refunded. Live agents wanted. For terms, catalogue, etc., write **PORTLAND MFG. CO., Box 28, Portland, Me.**

FREE IT COSTS YOU NOTHING, FREE
THIS HIGH GRADE 800.00 MACHINE IS NOW FULLY FREE.
A Best-Seller Offer.
To the Agents.
No. No Scheme.
No Deception. We mean just what we say. This machine is yours free.
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

of his count by his breeder—his looks against him—and he was sold at auction as a yearling for a mere song. How was his surpassing greatness discovered at first—by casual or accidental test? We may use a pardonable anachronism by characterizing Eclipse as the Hambletonian of the thoroughbred.

All this happened in England, and is being continued there and in America to-day. The endeavor to judge the thoroughbred by external conformation—or "scale of points"—only ends in disappointment. This may be seen every day, but true as this statement no doubt is, there is, however, nothing truer than the fact that, than the thoroughbred, no horse of ancient or modern times has ever been so beneficial in the improvement of other breeds which depend on show rings for their reputations. This claim is based on fact.

TO THE SWINE BREEDERS.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
A gentleman who is a member of the Swine Breeders' Association was on this market yesterday, and suggests that there might be a fear in the minds of some of the swine breeders that in placing their hogs for exhibition in these yards at their next meeting, that they might be subjected to some cholera infection. While there positively has not been one case of cholera that has come under my notice since my arrival in Texas, yet in order to make these people feel safe, if they will give me a reasonable length of time, I will build up and separate pens for these yards; in fact, out in one corner of the property where hogs could not possibly have reached before.

Trusting that they will make a good exhibit, and appreciate the efforts which may be put forth to help them, I will be glad to have any suggestions from you or any other member of the Association. Yours resp., **W. E. SKINNER,** General Manager.

Why is an Irishman courting like an explorer ascending a peak? Because he is trying to get at the mouth of the crayfisher.

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

Berkshire Boar Pigs

Ready for service, subject to registration, \$15 each. Pigs two months old for \$10. **FARMER SHAW, Dallas, Texas.**

Now, when cotton is low, and the spirit of economy is on, will be a good time for the owners of Standard Cultivators to look into the merits of the Standard stalk cutter attachments. They can be bought from the same dealer from whom the cultivator was bought. They cost but little, and do as good work as any independent stalk cutter.

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The "Iron Mountain Route," always studying the comfort of its patrons, has established a combination system of Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, running between all points in Texas and Chicago without change, via the Wabash and Chicago & Alton Railroads. By this arrangement the greatest convenience is afforded the traveler, and adds to the just reputation which this route has gained of being the foremost in all improvements popular with the traveling public. For further information, apply to Jno. C. Lewis, Traveling Passenger Agent, Austin, Texas.



Berkshire, Chester White, Jersey Bell and Poland China Pigs. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue by **B. W. SMITH, Corsicana, Va., Chester Co., Penna.**

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Jersey Bulls of Best Tennessee Breeding.
No. 1—Solid color; born Nov 8, '93; by Magnolia's Harry 271 (son of Pansy's Harry and Magnolia 24; test, 17 lbs. 13 1/2 oz., and she by Toltec, son of Tormentor), out of daughter of Ida's Stocke. Pigs; test, 12 lbs. 6 oz. Price \$125, express paid.
No. 2—Solid color; born July 18, '94; by Macaul's Harry; dam Pearl of Riverside, a World's Fair cow with test of 17 lbs. 6 1/2 oz. Where can you beat this? Price \$100, express paid.
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CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.

One breed, the best of the breed, and the best bred for the South. All ages, pairs and trios not released. The great show and breeding stock of the year. **W. E. SKINNER, Proprietor, Lebanon, Collin Co., Texas.**

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A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blotches from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** *Proposed to produce scars.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction for \$1.50 per bottle. Order by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.**

DE-LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Address, for catalogue and particulars, of **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., ELGIN, ILL., 74 Cortlandt Street, New York.**

FEDIGREED Poland Chinas. Shorthorns. **J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kansas.**

FOUR FINE JACKS, sired by the noted Windsor. **39 Good Young MULES.** **29 HOLSTEIN Heifers.** **T. L. BAKER & BROS., Crawford, Texas.**

SOME GOOD YOUNG JACKS AND JENNETTS for sale at address. **B. C. LANCASTER, Sterrett, Texas.**

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES. For prices, etc., address **B. GILLET, Wrightsboro, Gonzales County, Texas.**

A BARGAIN. A choice Berkshire male, and Jersey bull; also pig games. Write for particulars to **T. A. DYCHE, Granger, Texas.**

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs, old enough for service, \$15 each. Fall pigs, \$10 each. Address **Wm. O'CONNOR, Taylor, Texas.**

POSITION WANTED by dairyman. Six years experience with Holsteins and Jerseys. Best references. **J. MANFEL, General Delivery, Dallas, Texas.**

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Acclimated **A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, Jacks, jennets and mules.** **Thos. G. FOSTER, Sayson, Tex.**

SPRINGSIDE JERSEY FARM. Registered Jersey cattle. Herd headed by "Turbig" 1828, son of the great Tormentor with 55 tested daughters. **W. A. FONDER, Denton, Texas.**

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REGISTERED Berkshire swine, milk Durkham cattle. Fine hogs bred and for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. **W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell Co., Texas.**

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Large English Berkshires Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address **W. B. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.**

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A fine bay Hambletonian Stallion, 7 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; fine form and style. Sired by McCurdy, Hambletonian Jr., 1908. For particulars call on or address **F. M. ROBINSON, Fairy, Hamilton County, Texas.**

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Choices boars, and 25 sows bred for sale. Write **SAMUEL YOUNG, Camden, Ohio.**

BERKSHIRES. We are breeding 40 very fine young sows to Bismark 1957, and imported Harry 3455. These sows are good individuals and the best of breeding. We will sell them very low. Write for price. Address **JOHN SOON & SONS, Chillicothe, Illinois.**

WILLOW STOCK FARM,

ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r, BREEDER OF BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FINE HORSES. **FARMERSVILLE, COLLIN CO., TEXAS.**

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Office: 240 Main St., DALLAS, TEX. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM OF Thoroughbred Holstein Friesian CATTLE.

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Merino Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. All stock registered. **PARKS, RANDAL & PARKS, Morgan, Texas.**

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For Sale—Pure registered stock. I have the best. They are the healthiest, gentlest, prettiest, and fattest on less feed than any hog grown, weighing from 400 to 600 pounds at 18 months old. Are prolific breeders and excellent mothers. Let every progressive farmer try them. **W. B. OAVITT, Bryan, Texas.**

Sunshine herd of large English Berkshires. First Premium Hogs at Dallas Fair. **HARRIS & McMAHON, Lamine, Mo.**

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Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Treats diseases of all domestic animals.

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Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigrees and prices.

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Sweepstakes Herd Dallas Fair 1894. Write for what Jerseys and Berkshire Hogs you want. **PLATTER & FOSTER, Denton, Texas.**

FOR SALE.

One well bred, registered Jersey Bull, ready for service, and a few high grade Cows and Heifers. Also registered Berkshires Boars. **LYON & JACKSON, 283 Main street, Dallas, Texas.**

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Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes and best strains for sale. **R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.**

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Breeders and Nurserymen, if you want to reach the buyers of Oklahoma, advertise in the **OKLAHOMA FARMER.** Largest circulation of any paper, all over Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Our farmers have money, but no stock. Address **WALFRED WILSON, Manager, Oklahoma City, O. T.**

A Choice Lot of Young JERSEY COWS

Can be bought before **CHRISTMAS**

From the herd of **SAM N. WARREN, Spring Hill, Tenn.** Write for what you want.

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FOR SALE. Two choice young St. Lambert bulls. Also a few thoroughbred Berkshire pigs. For pedigree and price write **M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.**

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS. Reference: City National Bank. **705 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

THROW AWAY YOUR CURRY COMB AND BRUSH AND BUY A BURLINGTON "Stay-On" Stable Blanket.

Your horse is always clean if he keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COMB OFF TO THEM. We confine our sales to Jobbers only. BUT, if your harness dealers do not keep them, we will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the BURLINGTON "STAY-ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send you one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price. **Burlington Blanket Co., - Burlington, Wis.**

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Competitive hog buyers located on this market, who will buy Light, Heavy and Stock Hogs constantly. Prices paid that not admit of shipping elsewhere. Competitive cattle buyers on this market who will buy all the Fat Cows, Feeders, Light Steers and Canner Cattle offered at Satisfactory Prices. **SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE TO YOUR HOME MARKET.** Write For Market Information. **G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.**

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Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. **LART LOCK, JR., No. 1168 C. R., at head of herd. G. E. KING, TAYLOR, TEXAS.**

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The Clifton Herd Holstein Cattle.

One hundred reg.-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, fully acclimated. All matured cows, on the advanced register, with individual butter records running from 12 to 28 pounds in 7 days test. This great herd took milk, butter and class premiums at the Dallas State Fair, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893. A large number of high bred young Texas raised bulls and heifers for sale. Address, **OLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Tex., W. E. HOOPER, Proprietor.**

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To Dairymen or other HALF A REAM they will send half if they will forward 30 cents to pay postage. Try the best Butter Paper Wrapper and avoid imitations. **A. S. ELLIOT & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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It will control the most vicious horse. **75,000 sold in 1891, 100,000 sold in 1892. THEY ARE KING.** Sample mailed X for \$1.00 Nickel, \$1.50. Station Box 50 care, extra. **RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., Racine, Wis. J. P. DAVIS, Mgr.**

World's Fair Highest Award DeHORNING CLIPPER.

The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted. **CIRCULARS SENT FREE. A. C. BROSIUS, CHICAGO, ILL., Pennsylvania.**

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Save time and money by dehorning your cattle. Write us for special information on the subject. **H. H. BROWN MFG. CO., DECATUR, ILL.**

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SHOULD READ THE **WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER** The Highest Authority on **WOOL AND SHEEP**... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year **WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 30 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.**

Cousins' League.

The Cousins League will hereafter be merged in the Household Department.

NATURE'S LAMENT.

The Youths' Temperance Banner. Low bowed the maize its tasselled head. And sighed, "Al! would that I were dead!

A REAL SCENE.

There was a little grave freshly opened in the cemetery, and through the open gate passed a modest funeral—we cannot say procession—since there only was an ordinary spring wagon, and one carriage.

There was a little grave freshly opened in the cemetery, and through the open gate passed a modest funeral—we cannot say procession—since there only was an ordinary spring wagon, and one carriage.

Aunt Sallie and Dear Cousins: Oh, yes; here you are Mr. Wastebasket, with your mouth wide open, to grab every scrap that comes along; but I say for you to stand right back in that corner, this goes to Aunt Sallie.

and they look so pretty when they are all riding together. Do you enjoy going to big revivals, Aunt Sallie? The Evangelical church is carrying on one now, in a tent, as the church is too small for the crowd that attend.

[I determined the greedy wastebasket should not gobble up your nice letter, Ella, though it has been on hand some time. I hope you will write again.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will drop you a few lines to let you know I was pleased to see my letter in print.

[Well, Josie, I expect you are kept quite busy, out of school, attending to the wants of those pretty little babies and petting your spotted calf. You will grow up to be quite a skillful housewife.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: I have been thinking for a long time I would write again, and will try to-night.

[Pearl, I fear you did not have the pleasure of attending the Fair. It was very fine this year. I invited all the cousins who came to call to see me, but very few made themselves known.

Aunt Sallie: I wrote a letter to the Cousins' League last year, but it never got published. I'm a little girl 10 years old. I go to school and have a nice time at recess.

[Your letter written last year was probably lost when the change was made from Aunt Emma to Aunt Sallie. I wish you had room in the league to publish every week all the letters received that week, so no one would feel neglected.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: I am another Texas girl who wants to join the league. I am 16 years old, and live four miles from Comanche. I can do almost any kind of work.

Queen, and was the ruler of England. King Phillip was killed at Mr. Hope by a faithless Indian. (I will answer the other one if my letter is in print)

What battle was preceded by prayer? Who said "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute." Who was Lady Rebecca?

[I think you have beaten all the girls who have reported their cotton picking, and you have not neglected your studies, I am glad to see. You are very welcome to our band.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Cousins' League: I will try to write again. I am picking cotton now. The most I have picked this year was 176 pounds.

[You need not fear of getting your letter too long, August. I would like the boys to write interesting letters of their home life and pleasures.—AUNT SALLIE.]

SECURE POSITION. Wanted, for office work, on salary, in EVERY COUNTY, young lady or young gentleman.

HOMESTUDY. A practical and complete business college course given by MAIL at student's HOME.

EASTMAN SHORTHAND National Business College & Short-hand School

EASTMAN TEXAS TO THE WORLD! The greatest commonwealth in the universe, whose soil teems with the products of the mart, and whose laws, constructed for the advancement of man, throw wide open its gates to the

People of the United States and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement. Capital and Labor alike have equal advantages and thrive under a good and just government, controlling the richest section in the world.

TEXAS IN 1893 produced for home and foreign consumption, 1,848,333 bales of cotton, 3,424,441 bushels of corn, 24,595,169 bushels of oats, 6,553,575 bushels of wheat,

and made a correspondingly large record in the production of other staples. The PRESENT YEAR is the most successful in its history and far exceeds the figures above.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE, which runs 4--DAILY TRAINS--4 FROM ST. LOUIS, And Double Daily Service from Cairo and Memphis.

Pen, Pencils, Ink & Stamp BOYS OWN PAPER

DO YOU WANT A MEERSCHAUM PIPE? Read this offer. I'll send you postpaid, one of my genuine Meerschaum pipes—warranted to color—for \$30 providing you send me the names of five pipe smokers.

WELL WORKS

FREE! CUT THE COST OF YOUR WATCH by express for examination. A GUARANTEE FOR 6 YEARS

EASTLAKE MFG. CO., Cor. Adams and State Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

"IT GROWS ON WHAT IT FEEDS ON." A local agent in Indiana, who has sold Page fence for several years, took positive orders for 1,000 rods in one week, and that late in November, which is not a good fencing time.

CHEAP IRRIGATION BY AUTOMATIC RAMS A COST OF LESS THAN 25 CENTS PER ACRE PER YEAR GUARANTEED.

Holiday Excursions TO THE Southeastern States Dec. 20, 21 and 22, 1894, THE GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RY

Santa Fe Route. Will sell Excursion Tickets, ONE FARE for the round trip, limited to 30 days for return. Choice of Routes.

PROSPERITY RETURNING.

Western Stockman.
There is no longer room for doubting that a healthy and prosperous condition is rapidly and permanently taking hold of the trotting-horse business of the country. Recent sales tell the tale in an impressive manner, and private and public comments on the situation leave no doubt as to the existence of a general revival of prosperity in the business in its various branches. The East was the first to feel the stings of the recent great financial panic, and it is the first to experience a decided reaction in business in general and the trotting horse business in particular—though a decided improvement has also been experienced in the West. The results of a series of trotting-horse sales in New York during the past few weeks has proven a revelation as to the real condition of the trotting-horse market, and on every hand and from every quarter come appreciative comments on the improved situation.

BREED UP.

Jersey Bulletin.
Yes, breed up every year, and feed up every day of the year. We stand by our original advice, "Buy the best and breed better." Follow it and you will certainly go up higher, if you do not reach the top. Three-fourths of the cows are underfed, have not been fed up to their full capacities. Feed them up, and you will not only increase their flow of milk, but also improve its quality and increase its butter contents. But this is not all. The cows that are brought up to their full butter capacity will breed better calves than they would have done had they not been developed. The tendency to transmit acquired habits and increased capacities is one of the strongest laws of heredity.

Exchange: A Nebraska farmer learned by an accident that millet seed is first class feed for hogs. He says: "Last fall I had of millet seed about 125 bushels that I could not sell. I did not want to keep it over, and did not know what to do with it. Some way the seed worked out of the bin on the barn floor, and some pigs began eating it, and kept at it all the time, and I noticed them looking so fine and smooth in a short time that I concluded that if good for them it would be good for all, and I would find a market. I made a tight trough and put it in my corral, and put shelled corn and millet seed in it. At first the hogs would eat out the corn, but inside of three days the millet seed was all eaten and the corn left. I kept the trough full from that on, and I never had hogs and pigs do so well in my life."

Jersey Bulletin: The hardness of butter is very decidedly influenced by different foods, but as yet trustworthy data have not been collected that will enable us to speak positively of many foods. Only a few have been thoroughly experimented with. So far as experiments have gone, the indications are that cottonseed meal, corn meal and ground oats tend to harden butter, and in the order named; that linseed cake or meal, gluten meal, bran and silage tend to make soft butter. Hardness, however, is only one point in good butter, and is not to be sought at the risk of impairing other more essential qualities, such as flavor and grain. Cottonseed meal fed to excess will injure the flavor of butter, just as linseed meal in excess will injure the grain and flavor. The wise way is to mix the different foods so as to secure the best flavor, grain and hardness. Hardness depends in some measure on the making.

Kansas Farmer: Sheep crop weeds and bushes so closely that they soon give up the fight for life. They clean out the fence rows, too, and fit the fields for

better growths of grass, and for pasture for the most fastidious stock. This they do cheaply, enriching the soil at the same time, and at the same time grow into steers and mutton for you. * * If the horse could talk he would ask for a drink the first thing in the morning. At supper, during the night, and at breakfast he usually fills up on dry feed, and when led to the trough fills his stomach so full that undigested food is forced out of it. Health and humanity demand that you water the horse before he eats in the morning. * * If the products of the soil are converted into beef, milk, wool, pork, etc., by intelligently feeding them out to good stock, the farmer will get the ultimate value which is contained in them. He becomes the manufacturer himself, and pays out no per cent to the middleman or the wholesaler; moreover, he has just that much less fertilizer to buy.

Western Horseman: The census shows an extraordinary increase in horses. The Department of Agriculture indicated it in annual estimates before the census enumeration very accurately. The fall in prices attested in a disagreeable way the same fact of increase. The reduction has been gradual and has now reached a point which renders common horseflesh an unprofitable commodity—a "drug" in the market. The remedy, says Country Gentleman, is to get rid of the diseased, wornout, nearly worthless "plugs," raise the average of intrinsic value, and thus improve the price.

"Do you think the world is getting worse?" asked the general citizen.
"No," replied the pessimist, "I don't see how it can."—Washington Star.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF.

The St. Louis Journal of Agriculture says: "We know personally of several that No-To-Bac cured. One, a prominent St. Louis architect, who smoked and chewed for years. Two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac's guaranteed to cure tobacco habit or money refunded by druggists everywhere. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y., or 44 Randolph St., Chicago.

30 DAY EXCURSION

At one and one-third fare can be purchased at any station on the S. A. & A. P. R'y to Corpus Christi, Rockport, Portland or Aransas Pass—home-seekers excursion rates.

L. E. MILLER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. FRANK SAWYER, Sec. and Treas.
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CURE GUARANTEED in all Private, Skin, Blood and Nervous Diseases. Address DR. E. A. HOLLAND, Perry Block, Houston, Texas.

THE TRAMP

Of millions, and their Cry for Bread in the past twelve months has emphasized to the American people as it never was before the fact that they must own their homes, or may be forced to beg. And nowhere under the Stars and Stripes are there as rich and productive lands, as varied resources, convenient to good markets, with the educational facilities, low taxes, in as healthful and reasonable climate, that can be bought for as low a price, on as favorable terms, as in TEXAS.

- Witnesses. 1st. Good agricultural lands that will produce in abundance all of the products of the temperate zone, can be bought for from \$5 to \$50 per acre, that can be leased for from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of 10 per cent per annum or more for the next ten years.
2d. Fruit and vegetable lands at from \$10 to \$50 per acre that will produce crops that will net the owner \$50 to \$80 per acre.
3rd. Tobacco lands that will rival those of Cuba for from \$5 to \$20 per acre, that will net the owner \$400 per acre per annum.
4th. Rice lands at from \$5 to \$10 per acre that will net the owner \$50 per acre annually.
5th. Sugar lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre that will net the owner annually \$50 per acre.
6th. Fine lands that will cut from 5,000 to 80,000 feet per acre at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre.
7th. Grazing lands, on which cattle, horses and sheep feed and do well the year round without other food, that can be bought for from 75c. to \$2.50 per acre, in tracts of from 640 to 500,000 acres, or leased at from 4c. to 15c. per acre per annum.

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| Coal Lands, Salt Mines, Marble Quarries, Asphalt Mines, Marl Beds, | Coal Oil Lands, Sulphur Mines, Lithograph Stone Quarries, Ochre Beds, Gypsum Beds, | Lignite Lands, Cement Mines, Rock Quarries, Kaolin Beds, Mineral Waters, | Copper Lands, Granite Quarries, Soapstone Quarries, Fire Clay Beds, Water Powers. |
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Texas will have 10,000,000 people by 1990. The State Comptroller's reports show that from 1878 to 1899, inclusive, that the average annual increase in the taxable wealth of the state was more than 20 per cent per annum. What must be the opportunity for private investment where all values so rapidly increase? The growth has scarcely begun. The next century will see Texas with 40,000,000 people. Fortune will crown those and their descendants who wisely use their present opportunities to control these abundant resources upon which the coming millions must gratify their desires. Fathers, pause and think, and if not too old, sell your lands elsewhere at from \$50 to \$100 per acre and come to Texas and buy your children homes where you can get from three to five acres for every one you sell, and every acre of your Texas land will make you as many or more dollars and cents annually as those you sell. If too old to move, come and invest all the cash you can spare, and send the boys to work it. You can buy in any sized tracts.

NEW RAILROADS

Are being projected and built into unoccupied territory, presenting to the capitalist unexcelled fields for legitimate investment in town sites and pine lands. Sums of \$1000 and upwards can be profitably used.

- WANTED! 1st. Money to buy lands in tracts of from 5,000 to 50,000 acres, at from \$3 to \$5, that can be sub-divided and readily sold to colonists at from \$5 to \$8 per acre.
2d. Money to buy in, at trustee sales, lands that were mortgaged for 40 per cent of their supposed value, in large tracts, and that on account of the mortgages, the owners cannot sub-divide and sell to advantage, and that are being sold out to pay the debt. There are splendid opportunities in these.
3rd. To make contracts with successful colonizers to furnish them with lands on which to locate their people.
In writing please state definitely what you want and how much money you can invest, if you find something to suit you, and whether or not you are willing to go in debt for any part of the payment on your home, and if so, how much, and I will then present for your consideration the best bargain I have had to your wants and means. For detailed information as to all of the foregoing subjects, you are respectfully requested to call upon or correspond with

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Kiam Building, Houston, Texas. P. O. Box 71.

The T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.

Have 3556 acres in Live Oak County, on Ranivena Creek, eighteen miles Mathis Station, two miles from postoffice and store, one and one-half miles from school. Land fenced with three barb wires, 150 acres in farm, two good wells and windmills, several good tanks, two nice ranch houses, good young orchard, plenty timber, and other improvements. Title perfect.

\$2 Per Acre, Easy Terms.

Descriptive circulars and a copy of The Illustrated Southwest Texas Magazine for 2 stamps. Write at once, or call on us.

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A Delightful Climate, Good Seasons, Productive Soil.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway has no lands of its own for sale, therefore is not "booming" any particular section. It has, however, a list of all cheap, desirable lands along its seven hundred miles of road that are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

**Prosperous Towns,
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and Profitable Gardens**

Are the order of the day in Southwest Texas. If you want to own a home in city or country in the most favored locality on earth, write to

C. E. ROTH,
Immigration Agent S. A. & A. P. R'y,
San Antonio, Texas.

THE TONING UP of horses and cattle is as much a necessity as the toning up of your own system when needed. They need it occasionally; it makes a horse work better, and a cow gives a better quality of milk.

I-X-L Horse and Cattle Powders are Pure.

THEY ARE PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.

Are especially adapted to our climate. Are cheap at 25 cents a package. Ask your dealer.

CONKLIN, GEORGE & GAINES, Houston, Texas.

Lands Between Houston and Velasco.

I have a large body of rich black land, within 1 to 4 miles of the I. & G. N. R. R., which has been subdivided into 40, 80, and 160 acre tracts, and can be bought at low prices, and on easy terms. This land will make a bale of cotton to the acre, 20 tons of sugar cane, or 50 bushels of corn. Write me for plans, prices and full information.
L. E. DISNEY,
506 Kiam Building, Houston, Texas, and Alvin, Brazoria County, Texas.

Farm Machinery.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH EXCURSION TO THE COTTON PALACE. COMPLEMENTARY TO THE DALLAS IMPLEMENT DEALERS

At 6 a. m. on Wednesday, December 5th, the Dallas Implement dealers, with their wives, to the number of seventy persons, assembled at the M. K. & T. depot to participate in the free excursion to the Waco Cotton Palace, offered by the manager of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. A special coach had been secured for the occasion and supplied with such creature comforts as are likely to be needed on such occasions. At Waxahachie reinforcements were received, after which a census was taken, resulting as follows:

F. P. Holland and wife, A. A. Pit-tuck, George Porteus, E. J. Russell, J. O. Duke, L. H. Booso wife and daughter, C. H. Clancy, A. C. Taber, A. B. Taber and wife, Wm. McMannus, Steve Marzluff wife and daughter, Jimmie Dunn, J. A. Camp E. F. Spaulding and wife, B. Gidcomb, W. N. Stroud and wife, H. W. Lee wife and niece, Jno. G. Hunter and daughter, Mrs. Mary Rogers, C. A. Hardy and wife, E. T. Keightley and wife, Mrs. C. A. Keating, J. N. Maxwell and wife, R. W. Hanover, H. N. Graber, W. H. Hatch and wife, B. B. Fox, Wm. Burr and sister, S. D. Murray and wife, Mrs. Anna M. Harrington, R. T. Adams and wife, W. A. Hatch, Phillip Keating, J. M. Johnston and wife, A. V. Lane, C. A. Robertson and wife, Kirk Hall, R. J. Moore, J. K. Tillman and wife, T. S. Rogers, M. S. Henry Manuel, Wm. M. Robinson and son, Mrs. R. M. Gano, J. B. Wilson and wife, W. A. Nason and wife.

The run to Waco was without other noticeable incident than the preliminary "opening of a keg of nails" which had been thoughtfully provided for the occasion, and the driving a very few small ones into a few coffins. The energetic attack upon the dining hall at Hillsboro indicated that the implement men had not forgotten their appetites in the confusion of an early and hurried departure, and that coffins were not in present demand.

Arriving at Waco at 10:15 the excursion was met by a committee of local implement dealers and citizens with a band of music and escorted to a train of street cars, provided and in readiness to convey the party to the Cotton Palace. At the Cotton Palace the party singly, or in pairs dispersed themselves over the building and grounds to see the sights and while away the time. Some of the party entered the city to mingle a little business with the pleasures of the day, and others to visit friends. During the afternoon several of those interested in cotton machinery, accompanied by a representative of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, visited the Besonetie cotton press two miles east of the city, to witness the working of this new system of baling cotton. Others visited the artesian geysers, the natatorium, said to be the finest in the United States, and other objects of interest in the city.

Six o'clock p. m. found all the party intact and in the special coach ready for the return trip and any and everything incident thereto. The incidents of the home run differed in quantity though not in kind from those of the early morning. Before the expiration of the first hour some complained of languor, and were successfully treated by the caterer with an official preparation, called by the ephemeral name of fluid extract of scale. Others did not complain and were treated with the same—and both successfully. This with a barrel of Lupinate of Hordeum in quart bottles had been thoughtfully provided by the manager of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for emergencies that are liable to happen in the best regulated excursions.

To further relieve the tedium of the long evening, Mr. C. A. Hardy delivered an extemporaneous address, which he had been three days in preparing, and Mr. W. A. Nason favored the gentlemen with "The King of the Cannibal Islands," an entirely new song which he remembered especially for this occasion. But the gathering gloom of the long drawn hours was not dispelled until Mr. Holland discovered concealed in the ladies compartment, the celebrated song and dance artist, Mr. W. F. Connor, of the Wabash railway, and brought him blushing into the presence of the gentlemen and demanded a song. Mr. Connor protested that he was not in condition for singing, but this slight difficulty was overcome by driving what

may be termed, in convivial parlance, a large railroad spike up to the head in his coffin. Mr. Connor then favored the audience with "The Prodigal Son," which brought forth such applause that the conductor rushed in to see if the car was being demolished. Another nail in Mr. Connor's coffin brought a new adaptation of "Joe Bowers" for the entertainment of the gentlemen, and then a chaste and elegant rendition for the ladies.

A few more nails in a few more coffins and soon the party, who really seemed to have very little present use for coffins, debarked, and each sought his home, for the finding of which not one seemed to be incapacitated by the events of the evening.

The lady excursionists, equally with the gentlemen, seemed to enjoy the visit to Waco and the Cotton Palace, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH feels grateful for their presence, which, perhaps more than the staid and heroic virtues of the gentlemen themselves, contributed to the decorum of this pleasant excursion.

To the implement dealers of Dallas, who so kindly accepted our invitation, and contributed so much to the success of the excursion; to officials of the M. K. & T. railway, from general manager down the line to the conductor and train men for personal courtesy and professional efficiency; to the citizens of Waco for many courtesies, and to the management of the Cotton Palace for favors too numerous to mention, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH desires to return sincere thanks.

THE BESSONETTE COTTON PRESS.

During a recent visit to Waco, the writer had an opportunity to see the Besonetie system of baling cotton in operation. The process, as there exhibited is simply to take the condensed sheet from four 80-saw gins and roll it tightly about a central core, which is a thin metal cylinder weighing less than four pounds. This is effected by two large iron rollers with polished surfaces revolving in opposite directions, the lower one stationary, the upper one movable, to accommodate the increasing size of the bale. On account of some defect in the ginning plant which could not be remedied in the brief time we had to stay, the manager was unable to turn out a complete bale, though enough was done to show the manner of it. No ties are used with this bale. When the size of the bale is complete, a strip of cotton cloth eight or ten inches wide and of sufficient length is introduced diagonally between the bale and upper roller, and wound tightly upon the bale, the edges overlapping several inches. When the covering is complete the end is secured by two or three stitches of twine, or by driving into the bale two or three nails. The ends of the bales are then capped by sewing with needle and twine a piece of the same cloth to the edge of the covering.

There were on the yard about one hundred finished bales, which, for uniformity of size, weight and form we have never seen equalled by a comp ess. For convenience in handling, and economy of space in shipping this bale possesses advantages over any we have any description of. Many other advantages are claimed for the process, among which may be mentioned greater immunity from fire, and a better rate of insurance; less labor in handling from press to factory; less liability to loss from weathering, and less labor and expense at the factory, as two handlings of the lint is saved by simply unrolling the sheet from the bale to the breaker. If the ultimate test establishes these claims, we see no good reason why this bale should not supersede the old mishappen package, heretofore sent to market.

BICYCLE THIEVES.

The Chicago Herald takes up the cudgel against bicycle thieves, who are becoming so numerous in all large cities, and says editorially:

One of the most exasperating crimes is bicycle stealing. It is as prevalent as horse stealing once was, and it is not so certain but that it will have to be met with almost as drastic measures.

A bicycle is more easily stolen than a horse, and it is almost impossible to identify it. It has neither peculiarity of color, nor form nor gait. Only by its number may it be known, and that cannot be seen except at close range, when it is not in motion. And besides, the thief generally is artful enough to change the number, so that a stolen bicycle can rarely be recovered save by accident.

Remedies for this condition of affairs

are being proposed and measures of some kind are to be taken to check this crime. It can hardly be stamped out in the way the pioneers stamped out horse stealing, but a few convictions under the full penalty might do some good.

Another thing that is proposed and ought to succeed is the passage of an ordinance requiring all bicycle repair shops to take out licenses and to keep a record of all wheels that are repaired. They should be subjected to the same police supervision as pawn shops. These repair shops are springing up all over the city, and it is impossible to keep track of them, except in some such way. They are getting to be very convenient places for the sale of bicycles. No matter how honestly they are conducted, deception can easily be practiced upon them.

Such an ordinance would give a bicycle owner some chance to track his property, and might often enable him to reclaim it.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Western Farm Journal.

It has been held that the lack of care of farm implements in the fall of the year is one of the causes of the ill-success of many western farmers. With great injustice it is sometimes made a reproach to them as a class. While the best of farmers take excellent care of their implements, it is no doubt true, as a great many implement dealers allege, that the life of their implements is but half what it should be. They point to the mower which has been standing in the field during the past year, and has to be mowed out with a scythe, before it can be used for the next crop, to the plows rusting in the yard and to other implements which receive more damage from exposure to the weather than they have received from use in making or saving the crop. Even good farmers sometimes, in their haste at the close of the season of use, forget to store away implements, and sometimes when they do so do it when in such condition that the damage is scarcely less than when not stored at all. It is one thing to store away a plow coated with mud in good shelter, and another to clean it thoroughly, oil it and store it away. However busy the season may be, it is cheaper in point of labor to put, when its use is past, everything away in the very best condition that will not be used for some months than it is to remove the damages from rust and exposure, to say nothing of the actual loss involved. In times of depression farm credits are closely scrutinized, and if the creditor, when visiting a farm, sees everything in first-class condition, plows oiled and put away, the reaper and binder securely housed and all metal surfaces oiled, will conclude that it is safe to extend that man's paper, or to give him all needed accommodations. These are little things, apparently, but little things count.

Texas Sandwich: The Toledo, (Ohio), Cotton Mill Company has decided to move its plant to Texas, and will probably locate at Waco. It employs 100 hands, and has 5000 spindles, so it will be a valuable addition to the manufacturing interests of the State. Now that the break for the South has been made by Northern cotton mills, it is only a question of a very few years when all the mills that manufacture the coarser goods will be compelled to come, and eventually the manufacture of the finer goods will also be made exclusively in the cotton states.

Japan has notified China that no peace proposals will be considered unless made by a regularly accredited ambassador from the Chinese court, arriving in due form at Tokio.

REMEMBER

Holiday excursion tickets to all points in the Southeast will be sold over the Texas & Pacific Railway, at one fare for the round trip, December 20th, 21st and 22d, 1894; limited to return passage to 30 days from date of sale.

GASTON MESLIER, General Passenger and Ticket Agt.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS TO THE SOUTH-EAST.

On December 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1894, the International Route will, as usual, have on sale Holiday excursion tickets to the Southeastern States, including St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets limited to 30 days for return. Call on nearest ticket agent for information. D. J. PRIOR, A. G. P. A.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



DUKES MIXTURE

WITH EVERY ONE POUND bale OF for 35 cents Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or 2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢



THE OLD RELIABLE PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds sorghum, corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the Peerless to be THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH. Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., JOLIET, ILL. Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Cargines, Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harrows, etc. Prices lowest. Quality best.

This mill will grind cotton seed.

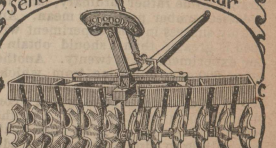


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THE ONLY AWARD MADE IN ACTUAL FIELD TEST AT THE WORLD'S FAIR WAS A FIRST PREMIUM TO CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW FARMERS REMEMBER THIS IN BUYING A HARROW



WE HAVEN'T HALF ROOM HERE TO TELL YOU ABOUT IT AND ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS Send for our new circular



THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO NEW YORK OFFICE HIGGANUM, CONN 18 CLIFF STREET

Farm and Stock.

Wheat mixed with corn and oats make a better feed than either alone.

Christmas beeves sold as high as \$6.60 last week in Chicago. Why can't we all raise that sort?

It takes times like these to develop new ideas. The feeding value of wheat would never have been developed at a dollar a bushel.

Many a family goes through life homeless because they wanted the earth and could not get it. One hundred and sixty acres is enough.

Our farmers have, ever since Texas was wrested from Mexico, been killing grass to save cotton. Now let us reverse this process and save the grass and let a large portion at least, of the cotton go.

More than 250,000 hogs were slaughtered at Kansas City last month, and more than five million hungry German people wish for some of the meat, but they can't get it.

It is a wise precaution to quarantine newly purchased swine. Hog cholera in the Southwest is almost always imported. The disease prevails more or less all over the West. Look out for it in your new breeding stock.

Our attention has been called to an error in our issue of November 24th, regarding the records of Bourbon Patchen and Crawford. Their present records are, Bourbon Patchen, 2:09; Crawford, 2:07½. Those given were the records for last year.

The prices for thoroughbred breeding stock of the beef breeds of cattle are looking up—not only that, but going up. The fact is, the financial squeeze is loosening its grip a little and consequently more people can buy beef. That's what all the beef market all the way through.

The mayor of Detroit, Michigan, recommends to the city council that they order half the horses belonging to the city killed. He says they can be replaced next spring for less than would be required to keep them over winter. The mayor has killed several of his own horses to save oats.

The Christmas number of the Horse Review promises to be the handsomest and most valuable publication ever given to readers of turf literature. It will have an elegant lithographed double cover, and will comprise one hundred and sixty pages. Its promised features of excellence are too numerous to mention here, but those who read the Review regularly, will expect much of this holiday number and will not be disappointed. Price fifty cents per copy.

GREEN SORGHUM.

J. L. KING.

Having seen in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the varied experiences of so many in regard to pasturing cattle and horses on green sorghum, I thought I would give my little experience. I have seen cattle and horses pastured on green sorghum at various times without any damage whatever, with the exception of one time, and it is this particular time of which I wish to speak.

In the fall of 1893 there was a large crop of mast, principally live oak acorns, in the woods where my cattle were running. My cattle ate them very freely. Every one that has seen cattle after eating acorns know they lose flesh very rapidly. This was the case with my cattle. To avoid the further loss of flesh, I turned my cattle in my corn field after gathering the corn, taking them right from the acorns. There was a sorghum patch of about one-fourth acre which was about eighteen inches high, second crop. Three of the cows entered the sorghum patch and began eating. They had only eaten a few mouthfuls when they began to tremble and soon fell to the ground. It was several hours before they could get up. I took them at once from the sorghum patch, and kept them from the acorns a few days, and afterwards turned them in the field again. They ate the sorghum up clean, also about one-fourth of an acre in another patch of the same kind without any trouble whatever.

I have had cows horses and hogs on second and third crops of sorghum this fall, and have had no trouble whatever from their eating it, but there was no

trouble this year for the cows to eat. I have come to the conclusion that the Live Oak acorns were the main cause of the trouble. The cows having the acorns in their stomachs, then taking the sorghum, the mixing of the two in some way must have caused the trouble. Perhaps there are other substances besides acorns which may have the same effect, or worse.

If some of our veterinarians will take this matter up, I think they might discover the real cause of the trouble.

Merrilltown, Travis Co., Texas

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Nov. 20, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C.:

BULLS.

Amy's Leon 34288—J D Gray to W T Carroll and T B Green, Athens.
Diploma 31 36376—Richardson Bros to Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell.
Glenwood King 38006—J P Craver to R W Williams, Glenwood.
Isaac Wade 38291—S G Brooks to J D Wade, Cameron.
Lyda Rex's Pugs 36508—J T Henderson to W L Prather, Waco.
Mikado of Texas 31195—W C Powell to H E Jones, Barrie.
Ona's Pilot 35843—J T Henderson to J E Grace, Weimar.
Signal Ash of Brushy 38213—Mrs M J Hamilton to S L Burnap, Austin.
Viola's Prince 38008—M Lothrop to J M Vance, San Antonio.
William Harry 38007—J P Craver to W H Ragon, Equality.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Anna Wright 55394—F B Ewing to J B Moore, Sherwood.
Cordova H 85849—C & J Merzbacher to J C Calley, Italy.
Duchess of Melrose 85376—G F Merzbacher to S I Munger, Dallas.
Eliza R 84783—Watts & Henderson to W T Burford, Weimar.
Gem's Torments 109019—R Litsey to E N Robertson, Wimbora.
Gooseberry 70709—D P Gibson to A J French, Amarillo.
Juana McGrew 63706—F B Ewing to J B Moore, Sherwood.
Julia of Spring Brook 88899—J T Henderson to W T Burford, Weimar.
Kate of Texas 96207—F B Ewing to J B Moore, Sherwood.
Lesh Thompson 90952—J D Gray to B M Burger, Dallas.
Lily Brebis 94518—J T Henderson to J C Fenner, Weimar.
Mamie May 55912—F B Ewing to J B Moore, Sherwood.
Maud Tempest 84857—Watts & Henderson to W D Richardson, Dallas.
Mis Lorna 95296—J T Henderson to W Ewing, Cleburne.
Miss Margie 95209—J T Henderson to J E Grace, Weimar.
Rainie D 94669—J T Henderson to P S Simpson, Paris.
Romping Dolly 47296—J T Henderson to P S Simpson, Paris.
Roonaldo Pugs 75461—M Lothrop to J M Vance, San Antonio.
Rosy Apricot 94668—J T Henderson to P S Simpson, Paris.
Sunnie Faced 24 41619—F B Ewing to J B Moore, Sherwood.
Tormentor's Star 61538—S T Howard to Mrs. C G Davis, Dallas.

A FAMOUS BULL.

A. W. HILLIARD.

Your illustration of Signal Oak of Brushy No. 29008 in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of December 1st is a very correct picture of that already famous bull. I regard Signal Oak of Brushy as one of the best Jersey bulls in Texas. Croton Croizette, his dam, is now giving 38 to 40 pounds milk per day. She dropped, November 28th, last, a beautiful heifer calf, sired by Live Oak of Brushy No. 16155. Croton's Croizette's test is 21 pounds in seven days. Her milk test by Babcock test, is 12 7-10 pounds milk to 1 pound butter, and I think she would make, if fat, on a test, in 30 days, when she comes to her full flow of milk, 25 pounds of butter per week. Croizette is large, weighs 1000 pounds, has large udder, very large teats and finely developed milk veins; skin a deep, rich yellow. She milks right up to calving; is very kind and easily managed. I regard Croton's Croizette as one of the best cows I have ever seen. Signal No. 1170, in whose blood she is rich, will, through her progeny mated to Live Oak, never cast a shadow on this justly popular family of Jerseys.

I have a full brother of Signal Oak of Brushy; will be two years old February 13, 1895—Signal Oak of Blanca. He is

broken colored; will weigh 850 pounds. I have been breeding him since he was ten months old, and his calves are fine. Those that have been dropped are fine heifers. I certainly think in Jersey cattle it pays to buy the best. I thought I paid my old friend, S. L. Burnap, a very large price for Live Oak and Croton's Croizette at the time I purchased them, but I would not take double the price I paid for them, to-day.

Live Oak's Heifers are all good. I have never seen a bull that stamps his own individuality upon his produce to a greater degree than he does.

Albert No. 44, A. J. C. C. has no living representative that does him greater credit than Live Oak of Brushy. Signal No. 1170, on the dam's side, and Albert No. 44, on the sire's side, ought to please the most fastidious breeder and fancier of Jersey cattle in Texas.

Kyle, Texas.

BROOM CORN

GEO. H. FANCHER.

Seeing that you are now calling for some one who has had some experience in the raising of broom corn to contribute to your valuable paper something of what they they have learned and know, in order that the readers of your paper might learn to manage a crop of this fiber, and as you had requested the writer some two years ago to write an article on this subject, I feel therefore, called upon to contribute a few lines on what I have learned during the last fifteen years in this line of crop.

Something has been written two or three times before on this subject by some gentleman, who, perhaps, had seen some broom corn raised, but unless a man has had some practical experience in the culture and management of this crop, he is not qualified to give thorough instructions upon this subject.

The raising of broom corn is easy enough done, but it demands more care and attention than the raising of corn (maize) or cotton, in order to get the best market price for it; and the highest price is what the farmer wants to get, and in order to get this he must put on the market fibre of the best quality, both in fineness and color, and to obtain this the farmer must know something about its management, and he must also be prepared for it. Therefore in writing this article the writer shall aim at giving the best possible methods employed in raising this crop. But before proceeding in this line, it may be well to say something about the demand for broom corn, and especially American broom.

It may not be a well known fact among many readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that American broom corn and brooms are being shipped to all the countries of Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand (and, by the way, some merchants of those countries who are misinformed tell their customers that they have a fine broom to sell, made of rice straw from America).

So you will see the broom corn produced in the United States is not all manufactured within our shores, but is being shipped across the ocean to foreign countries, there to be manufactured into brooms, and some great broom corn dealers predict that not in the far future those countries will give us a good market for our broom corn, and we shall sweep the world. And, also, because of the great drouth this year the Northern states have made a great failure in their crops. Kansas has about two-fifths of her usual crop; Nebraska is about a failure; and there is a great shortage of crops all through the Middle States where broom corn is raised, consequently the price of brush has gone up from 2 to 3½ cents in 1893, to from 4½ to 8 cents for the present date, 1894, with the prospect of still going high before another crop comes in. The above prices being the middle man's prices to manufacturers, and on account of such high prices on brush and such high freight rates from those states to Texas, and the low price of brooms, many broom factories have shut down, and others will still follow, because Texas does not produce enough broom corn to even supply the home demand.

Texas produces a very good quality of broom corn, and its soil is well adapted for it, and it will do well on black, clay, sandy, or any loamy soil, and also, this climate is very favorable for the saving of it, as dry weather is needed at that time. Also Texas brings in the earliest crop raised in the United States, and when the brush is being harvested the Northern broom corn dealer comes down here

and buys all the brush he can possibly find, and pays a good price for it, that is, from 3 to 5 cents per pound, but understand, these prices are for very early broom corn, and there is always a demand for the early new crop. And on account of a general failure of this crop this year, and the supply being somewhat limited, there will be a good demand for our brush next year, if our crop is saved in good condition; and those farmers who have had some experience in handling this crop will realize a good thing out of it. Yes, they will realize more from this crop than they will from their cotton crop at the present prices, but don't understand me to say here that you will get rich at it, as you will find that out when you have tried it.

Broom corn will yield from 500 pounds to 1000 pounds per acre, although there are spots of ground in Texas, such as the Brazos river bottoms, and other such places, and under most favorable circumstances, might make as much as from 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre; but don't go into the broom-corn business next year with the expectation of reaching these figures, for you will be disappointed.

Here is a rule for you to go by: Where you expect to make half a bale of cotton per acre, there you may expect to make 500 pounds of broom corn, and so on upward, according to the ground, its cultivation and circumstances. I mean everything being favorable, for bear in mind here that broom corn has drawbacks like any other crop. It has enemies, especially the chinch bugs, which will get away with this crop very quickly if they are in great number. Also just about the time when your broom corn is ready to save, a good wind storm, sometimes accompanied with rain, may sweep over your crop and lay it flat to the ground. But, of course, these calamities may be expected at times, and cause great losses to the farmer who would plant nothing else than this crop. But it is like any other crops, they all suffer more or less in some way, and turn to be failures at times. So the writer never expects to quit raising broom corn on these accounts, but will follow it up as long as there is a living made at it, because it takes less time to make a crop of this than it does of cotton, and, like any other crop, in order to get the best results, demands that we should plow the ground in the fall, and again before planting in the spring. Yet from the time it is planted, in three months your crop is ready to be harvested. And right here let me say, plow your ground well and deep before winter, then again in the spring, just before planting. Let the harrow follow the plow, and let the planting follow the harrowing, and when the broom corn is up follow with your cultivator, to keep the ground loose and free from weeds.

Do not cultivate too deep the first time, but stir it deeper afterwards, and when you lay it off, cultivate the middles only.

In my next I shall give manner of planting, &c.
Grand Prairie, Texas.

THE EFFECT OF FOOD ON THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF MILK.

A. M. SOULE.

During the summer some interesting observations were made along this line. The cows of the herd were all carefully tested during the period indicated, and the food and milk of each animal accurately weighed and recorded.

Most of the cows were in the advanced period of lactation, though some were fresh when the tests were made. And, although it was during the height of the great drouth which prevailed during the summer months, and when the pastures were almost eaten bare. Strange to say, the cows not only held up wonderfully in milk flow, but the percent of fat in the milk increased, and the animals laid on flesh as demonstrated by actual tests and weighings made.

The only supplementary feed used was four pounds of wheat bran per day; one-half of that had been the ration before they were turned in the pasture. This seems very strange when complaint has generally been made about the poor quality of milk produced the past season; and the falling off in flesh of herds in various parts of the country. This has been charged largely to the account of the flies, but there were plenty of flies in this instance as well.

The pastures consisted essentially of blue grass, which makes but very little seed, and thus as it becomes older and

bery and the conservatory is ready for hot plants, etc. It is steam heated and supplied with hydrant water from the artesian well. But as yet there is not a dozen pots.

In conclusion, for the information of your readers, let me say that the Charter and By-laws of the institution show its principles of charity to be as broad as its territory and its educational and industrial features.

Orphans Home, Texas.

HOME ENVIRONMENTS.

PATSY SHAMBERGER.

When our children leave the home nest and go out into the world, their minds will often revert to the old home and its environments. However far they may roam, they cannot get away from its influences and memories. It will be set in their minds as a loved picture to turn to for comfort when the mind is weary of the world and its cheerlessness. If it has been anything that a home should be, there will be many things to which the mind will turn with pleasure. The swing in the old mulberry tree, whose knarled roots growing above the ground formed seats on which they sat when tired of swinging, and ate of the fruit which seemed so good to their childish taste; the hickory and walnut trees that they climbed every fall for the store of nuts; the chinquapin patch, the wild persimmon orchard, the o'possum hunts in the crisp night air, the homely flowers adorning the door-yard, the roses and honeysuckle running over the veranda, and filling the air with fragrance; and all come back to them as precious memories.

Then it behooves us to beautify our homes with enduring attractions that grow in beauty as the years pass. If the purse will not admit of much expense for alien evergreens and flowering shrubs, the adjacent forest is rich with many varieties of native trees, which, with a little time and some trouble, may be transported to your safety. In many sections of this state, the woods are full of small cedars which may be had for the asking; while the wild growth is ragged and stunted, owing to too much shade, they will develop into symmetrical trees under favorable conditions. Make an evergreen hedge of cedars north and west of the house to cut off the north wind, setting two or three rows together. Do not set trees on the lawn in stately rows, but group them tastefully, having an eye to their future growth, and giving ample room for the spread of their branches. Three or four walnut or mulberry trees grouped together will, in time, furnish shade for a playground, and a place for a swing, beside yielding nuts and berries. Plant nut-bearing trees, pecans, English walnuts, chestnuts—any kind that will grow in your climate. If the trees are too expensive, buy the fresh nuts in the fall and put them in boxes of earth set in the pit or buried in the ground till they sprout in the spring, then put out where you want them to stand. You may not live to see them bear fruit, but it will be a goodly heritage for your children.

To those just planning the new home, let me suggest, if there is an opening south of the house, as a cultivated field or pasture, not to set an orchard or too many shade trees there, or the delightful southern breeze will be cut off from the house. Reserve a place there for the vegetable garden, and put the orchard east of the house. In setting an orchard arrange to have a succession of fruit, as peaches from May till November, apples from June till December, etc.

Sometimes it is desired to remove large trees from the forest to the lawn or door yard for shade. In this case it is recommended to dig a trench around the tree as far out as the branches extend, cutting the roots and fill with rich earth, and let stand until fine roots form. Say do this work in latter part of summer, and take up the trees late in fall. Take up with plenty of earth, set in a well pulverized hole, putting the same side to the north as stood in the woods; spread out the roots in a natural position, partly fill in the hole, pour in several buckets of water, then finish filling up, and press the earth firmly to the roots, so as to exclude all air.

Dangerfield, Texas.

Colorado Farmer: The farmer can raise his own fruit cheaper than he can buy it, says one. No he can't; that is, some farmers can't, for a pound of dried peaches and a quarter's worth of prunes will last the entire season. The live farmer who wants to enjoy life as

he is going along can raise fruit cheaper than he can buy it, for he will want the fruit in its season from the earliest strawberry to the last of the winter apples until the strawberries come again. Fruit used in that way helps a man to enjoy life.

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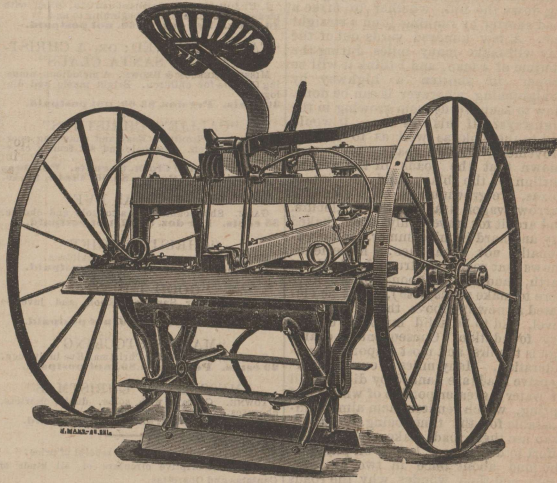
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CHINA HAS LOST HER PIG TAIL,

But I have 865 acres of land in Somervell County, Texas, six miles from Glen Rose. 75 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Fine flowing artesian well; healthy locality; good community. Directly on public road between Granbury and Glen Rose. For sale cheap on easy terms. Address **T. L. LYNCH,** Box 723, Austin, Texas.

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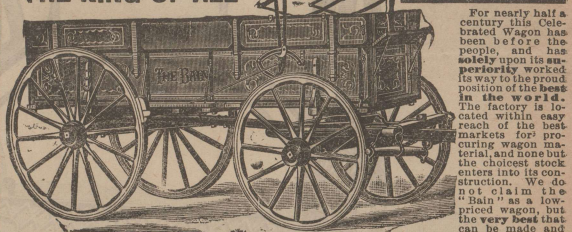
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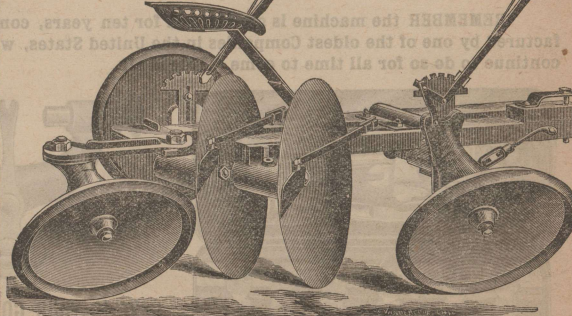


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