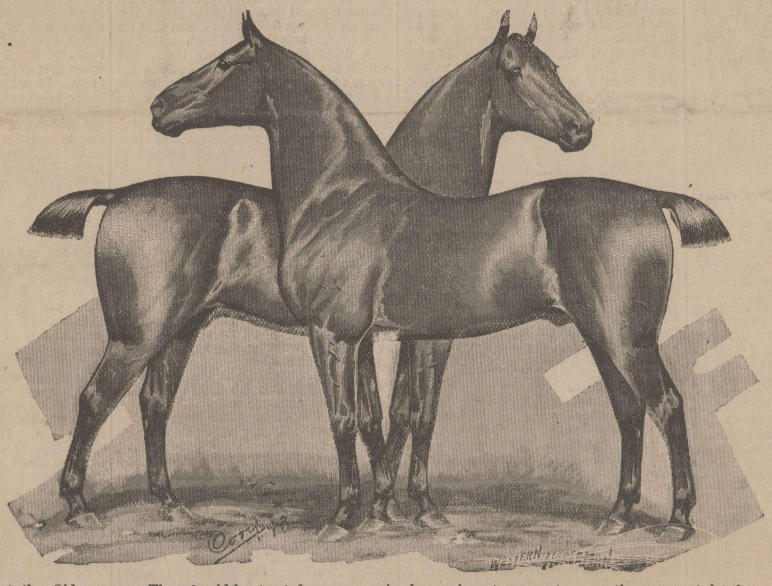
M P Hayes

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 20. DALLAS, TEXAS, MAY 20, 1893. WEEKLY | $1.00 a YEAR. 5c. a COPY.

GERMAN COACH HORSES.

Of late German coach horses have been coming to the front in the United States, and, though not very numerous at the present time, have been very successful in the show rings there when shown against other kinds of coach horses. But it is not only in the show ring that their good qualities are apparent, inasmuch as when stallions of this breed are crossed on all kinds of mares the colts produced are remarkable for size, bone and action. This is doubtless the result of their having been bred pure in a line so long—history tells us for over two hundred years, and they can be traced back to Arabian blood, it is said, for one thousand years. The characteristics of the breed are a well-proportioned body, with good clean bone, excellent feet, and good knee action; the head and neck are carried well; the back is short, with strong loins and long quarters; the forehead is broad, and the eye large and intelligent. Their height ranges from 15 3-4 to 16 1-2 hands, and their weight from 1300 to 1500 pounds. Many of them show great speed, and as they mature very early they soon become fit for work, and make good carriage and saddle horses. Our cut represents Ludwig 1452 and Ethelred 1450, both imported by Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette Stock Farm, Lafayette, Ind., whose importations in 1892 of this breed were the largest made by one firm. Messrs. Crouch & Son have been in the business some time, and their importations are chiefly made from East Friesland, in the northwestern part of Hanover, and from Oldenburg, districts famed from time immemorial for their horses. The selections were made by Mr. G. R. Crouch, who is a proficient in the German language, and who was selected by the German Government to return in April and select the Oldenburg coach horses to be shown by Germany at the World's Fair.



ACCIDENTS AND COMPLICATIONS OF CASTRATION.

M. FRANCIS.

Sprains of the muscles of the back and loins are not uncommon when the animal has been thrown and secured by ropes. Fractures of the backbone have also occured. These can usually be prevented by keeping the head well extended and turned upward. When the nose is allowed to approach the knees they are able to produce severe muscular exertion with above results. Sprains are treated with cooling lotions. Broken back is incurable and is shown by the animal being not able to rise.

Bleeding after the operation is common. If it is moderate, say a teacupful, no attention is required. If it continues, there are several methods of arresting it: First, Stuff the cavities with cotton or oakum rolled into balls the size of pecans; or, put a clamp on the end of the cord, or a string on the cord, or some of the agents which check bleeding—Monsel's Solution is excellent. Bleeding sometimes occurs if the clamps are removed too soon or are jerked off by the tail becoming entangled on them. Treat as above. Swelling of the parts often occurs. If moderate, no attention is required; but if it becomes very large, scarify the parts with the knife, give a teaspoonful of salt petre twice a day and exercise the patient. Sometimes the edges of the wound close too soon and entrap the cord, producing a very painful condition of affairs. With the fingers well greased with clean lard or vaseline loosen the cord and push it up. Sometimes a tumor grows on the end of the cord. This may be on one or both cords, and may be the size of a hen's egg to the size of a child's head. This is called "big cord" or "champignon." These grow larger, and often contain abscesses which break and run. They should be treated as soon as recognized, as the trouble sometimes extends upwards and causes death. Open the bag as in castrating and remove the enlargement up where the tissues are healthy. Blindness sometimes follows the operation of castration, even when properly performed. The cause is not known and the animal seldom regains the sight.

College Station, Texas.

PERFORMANCES AGAINST TIME.

Those of our readers who contemplate racing a little will do well to keep in mind the fact that the system of unlimited scoring, so often seen, is a thing of the past, and that they must now get themselves in shape for a "go" by the fourth score at farthest. At the same time we will call their attention to the following in regard to performances against time, which we take from Clark's Horse Review:

Performances against time must be conducted in accordance with the following rules and regulations:

Must be made at a regular meeting of a society in membership with the National Trotting Association or American Trotting Association, said performance to be conducted by the regularly appointed judges and timers of the day, strictly in accordance with the rules of said National or American Trotting Association adopted by the members.

No animals shall be permitted to start against time pending a heat or trial by another animal, nor until the result of such heat or trial shall have been duly announced.

Time shall be taken by three timers engaged in the stand during the performance.

There shall be three judges in the stand during such performances, who shall not act as official timers.

No performance against time shall be earlier than 10 o'clock a m

There shall be no performance against time at a postponed or continued meeting, unless such postponement or continuance is made in accordance with the rules of the National or American Trotting Association to which the member belongs.

In performances against time the animal must start to equal or beat a specified time, and a losing performance shall not constitute a record nor a bar.

A regular meeting is hereby construed to mean a meeting advertised in at least one newspaper not less than one week before the commencement of said meeting, and at which meeting no less than two regular events (purse or stake) are advertised for each day, one of which must take place. A match race shall not be considered a regular event.

"Matches against time" shall not be allowed.

Entries to performance against time must be made with the Secretary not later than 7 p. m. the day before the performance, and must appear in the published programme of the day, or if there is no printed programme, then a written copy shall be posted conspicuously at the judge's stand.

MATCH RACES.

Match races shall be regarded as performances against time, and time made in such races shall be similarly treated and designated.

Pending the investigation of a reported record by either the National or American Trotting Association, the reported record shall operate as a bar until the matter is adjusted.

RICE CULTURE.

W. N. Davis in Florida Farmer.

A few words to small farmers on this subject. Be not afraid of having land too rich, though thin land will yield something of a crop. Unless there is constant moisture, success will not be attained in a rice crop, though the plants will endure some drouth when young.

Select your rice ground and keep it free of grass by often plowing till planting time. Moist land needs to be thrown into beds before planting and the rows put on the beds. Dry land needs no beds. Whether on beds or level land, plant in very narrow drills and avoid too much seed. A teaspoonful for every four feet is plenty, and if it comes well will need thinning at that. Put rows 3 1 2 to 4 feet apart. Plant the crop any time after the 15th of May up to the 10th of June, when there is a good season in the ground. Where moisture is permanent, June 1 is about the proper time for planting. Don't forget to plant in clean land unless you employ new ground.

When the crop is up and in need of the plow, take a sweep and run the wings so close to the little plants as to wrap up nearly all the little grass which may be showing itself. A cultivator will do equally well. Let your hoe alone if other work presses. When a second working is needed use a small twister, run it very shallow and make such a ridge to the rows as to give the grass a second wrapping up. Then, if there is leisure for hoeing, do it; if not, let the remaining grass alone. When the heads are ripe half their length, cut the crop, which will give a good hay as well as the grain. * * * Now, as I have actually employed the plan here suggested, it is recommended with confidence.

Kansas Farmer: There is no danger of animals taking too much salt if they have free access to it at all times, but if they are denied it for a long period salt hunger may lead to excess when suddenly permitted the opportunity of indulgence. Salt is an essential element of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in this respect, this essential must be artificially supplied. As the amount varies in different foods, as well as those grown from different soils, we can have no guide to the exact quantity an animal needs, but it must be left to them. The only correct method is to give to them constantly the opportunity of satisfying their natural needs. This can best be done by having rock or lump salt in the feed boxes, or where it is handy of access in the pasture.

A recent important find of coal is reported from Cooke County.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Devoted to the Interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly.
BY
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

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One Copy one Year $1 00

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Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per agate line, each insertion. Fourteen solid agate lines make one inch. Special position, 20 per cent extra. Discount on large space. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar each insertion.

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NOTICE!

No one has authority to contract debts, receipt for money, or enter into any contracts for this Company unless they can show written authority for doing same, signed by the President or Secretary.

We do not accept drafts or orders made on us by canvassers, agents or employes.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO.,
F. P. HOLLAND, President.

In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always buy a Postoffice Money Order, Express Order, or send by Registered Letter, if either of the above orders can not be obtained. Money sent in ordinary letter or a postal note cannot be recovered if lost or miscarried.

MEXICO is crying for bread again. This ought to mean something to Texas farmers.

THERE is no better way to "make both ends meat" at the close of the year than by raising good hogs.

RECENT meteorological events have introduced into Texas affairs a new industry—the building of storm pits, and has stimulated the trade in spades, picks, and other mining tools.

CURRENT advices indicate a short wheat crop. In Kansas the condition of winter wheat is very low. It is too early to form any opinion of the spring wheat crop. Drouth is at the bottom of the threatened shortage.

MR. O D. HUTCHINSON, cadet at the A. & M. College, won the commandants' medal for the best score at target shooting with U. S. army rifles, at 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. The score was 205 out of a possible 250

THE Steamboat Harvey is at the H. & T. C. railroad bride, four miles from Dallas. Five bridges yet intervene between the boat and the Dallas dock. How much delay these structures will cause is not known. Therefore, there is no telling, at this date, when the boat will "arrive." But when she does the world will hear of it.

THE public at Washington and elsewhere are in an attitude of earnest expectation, even as a dog wags his tail at the anticipation of a bone. Investigations of the Patent Office, the Weather Bureau and the Pension cess-pool, promise sensational developments. Let them come. The reality cannot exceed the anticipations of the people.

THE Federal Supreme Court has decided the Chinese exclusion act constitutional, and those of the Celestials who refused to register will have to go. But, as the Government has no money to pay the expense of their deportation, another chance to register may be given. It is now feared that the Emperor of China may conclude to retaliate and exclude the many Americans from his territory. There are thousands landing on our shores every month from Europe, who form an element of population more malevolent than ten times the number of Chinese. Why not be a little more exclusive touching these?

HENRY ROSENBERG, of Galveston, banker, merchant, and philanthropist, died at his residence on Saturday morning, last, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Rosenberg has been a citizen of Galveston just fifty years. An $80,000 public school building, a splendid church edifice in his adopted city, and numerous charitable and public benefactions unostentatiously made, are monuments to his memory.

THERE is no conflict between the Texas Live Stock Association and the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. There is no rivalry; the two organizations have different fields of operation; different objects. The former, as its name indicates, has for its object the dissemination and improvement of all kinds of live stock in all parts of Texas. The latter is organized for the mutual protection of its members against thieves. Each is efficient in its proper sphere.

THE Texas Press Association, at its recent meeting at Dallas, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. C. Scurlock, Cleburne Chronicle, President; F. P. Holland, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, First Vice President; W. A. Adair, Marshall Messenger, Second Vice President; J. H. Cullom, Garland News, Third Vice President; Fred B Robinson, Huntsville Item, Secretary; T. B. Johnson, San Antonio Light, Treasurer. Fort Worth was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

LIGHTING perpetrates strange freaks. A bolt at Denison struck a dog dumb—knocked the bark off, as it were. Not a great while ago three travelers stopped for the night and camped. Before dark they played marbles to while away the time. They spread their blankets at the root of a pine tree and retired, the three sleeping together. During the night a thunder shower came up and lightning killed the one in the middle—"plumped the middle man from long taw." The other two were stunned, but not hurt.

MRS CARUTHERS, of Texas, who has charge of a small floral exhibit in Horticultural Hall, at the World's Fair, has been giving away Texas cape jasmines. One Mike Gallagher, who has a concession to sell flowers, considering that these free cape jasmines prevented him from selling somewhat, has filed a protest against the Texas lady's acts, and the lady asserts that she will continue to give away her flowers until compelled to desist by due process of law, and that she is ready for the fray. Hurrah for Texas.

W. A. CLARK, the two-bit farmer, of Temple, has purchased the fine farm of R. L Bigham, near Killeen, Bell County. The price paid is said to be $10,000. Clark knows a thing or two about farming, and will make his new place hum with live stock. He will no longer be known as of yore. No man who operates a $10,000 outfit can properly be called a two-bit farmer. We expect that $10,000 farm to become, without undue haste, a $20,000 farm; a $40,000 farm, and a $50,000 farm successively And so forth.

IN a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, February 6th, 1850, Henry Clay, in speaking of the Louisiana purchase, said: "For though there is a large extent of territory north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, in point of intrinsic value and importance, I would not give the single state of Louisiana for the whole of it." The foresight of the greatest statesman is often no better than that of other people. It would pay the great compromiser to "revisit the glimpses of the moon," and take a spin around over the great West. He could rest better afterward.

A GENERAL DEMURRER.

We cannot agree with friend Colwick, that to say most farmers are not competent financiers is equivalent to calling them fools, or "a gross misrepresentation." If such a statement were true then this writer should have been in a lunatic asylum these many years. On the contrary, most of the great men of all ages have been financial failures. American history furnishes some conspicuous examples. To say that farmers as a class are not competent business men is no more "a gross misrepresentation" than to say they are not competent blacksmiths, or architects, or poker players, for each of these callings requre special training which is no part of a farmer's education. Would it be a gross misrepresentation of bankers to say that they could not farm worth a cent? Or of preachers to say they could not drive oxen? These are all parallel cases. Neither is it fair to judge the mass of farmers by those of a prosperous neighborhood or section, where natural advantages of soil and climate have attracted the most intelligent and progressive men. It is a well established fact that the average profits of farming do not exceed the average rate of interest and charges on borrowed money.

All readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH know that it does not knowingly misrepresent them to their disadvantage. On the contrary, it has always maintained that for every quality that goes to make good citizens, good neighbors and good men, they are as far above any other large class of people as Saul was above the hosts of Israel. We cannot agree that the sum of human wisdom or excellence is embodied in money-making, or that financial ability is any proper measure of a man or class of men.

DUTIES PERFORMED WITH A WINK.

The grand jury of Dallas county, sworn and charged by the court to make due investigation and presentments of all offenses against the laws of the State, in their official report say that they found no difficulty in obtaining evidence of the existence of gambling dens, and that saloons keep open all day on Sundays and sell liquor to minors without regard to age, but that the witnesses were all strangely ignorant of persons, dates and all other particulars necessary to the finding of true bills. The report continues:

"We think the manner in which the Sunday laws are regulated by the city is a source of much evil and the cause of a great deal of crime. * * * We have no evidence that any efforts have been made by the city officials to enforce the ordinance in regard to saloons, as the front doors of most saloons are invitingly open on Sunday. And even variety theaters, the lowest dens of vice and corruption, are to be found on some of our most public thoroughfares, and some of them near our churches, where boys under age drink and gamble, and lewd women congregate. This is disgraceful in the extreme and a dark spot upon the good name of Dallas. We would recommend that our citizens petition the Legislature to so amend our city charter as to require the city to enforce the State Sunday laws, with the exceptions named in said law."

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has refrained, on many occasions, from speaking out on this and similar subjects, because people are ready to charge demagoguery—an effort to stir up strife between town and country—and other people stand ready to say amen. The grand jury will hardly be thus charged. Many good people think these things should not be published. In our opinion the only question that ought to be considered is, are these things true? If they are, those who conceal the facts are particeps criminis. Dont say the truth is too bad to be told. The truth, as it exists, has never been told. What is true of Dallas is probably true of other large towns of the State. Nor do we believe that Dallas is worse than others. Nevertheless, the example of defiance of law, and official connivance with law breakers is demoralizing the country, and producing fruit without as well as within the towns. In Dallas, it is no secret that saloons, and those hot-beds of vice which cannot be properly characterized in a family paper, called "variety theaters," openly violate the laws every day and every night, and are not interfered with by the police. Only last Sunday, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m., at a certain establishment of this kind in the heart of the city, and on a business street, boys in knee pants and cigarettes, and females in gaudy attire, passed freely in and out of the front door, without fear of the police or shame at the gaze of the passers by. Every good citizen, whether living in town or country, is interested in the enforcement of the laws, and he who in any manner, wilfully obstructs such enforcement, or fails to enforce them when it is made his duty by law and his oath, is an enemy to society—to law and order—and if he be a business man, a mayor, alderman, policeman, or petit juror, that does not change the fact. If people in cities continue to elect men to office for the especial purpose of preventing the enforcement of law, people living in the country, who are affected directly or indirectly by such partial administration as obtains in all large towns, and equally with others interested in the good name of the State and the good order of society, should study to counteract these evils as far as possible, by their votes.

IN Muscatine, Iowa, the residences of three prominent citizens, who were prosecuting saloon keepers for violating the laws, were blown up with dynamite, the houses being completely wrecked. No one was killed.

WE have received from the Department of Agriculture the complete Report on the Boll Worm of Cotton, made under direction of the entomologist by F. W. Mally. The most important features of this report, embraced in a previous partial report, have been published in these colums. We shall keep this report on file and quote from it as occasion demands.

COL. COPELAND, Ex-president of the State Press Association, stirred up a small hornets' nest when he appeared before the Woman Suffrage Convention and advised them to cut loose from preachers and study science. [Like they did in France once.] He was also ably seconded by Dr. Gracie Danforth, of Fort Worth, who seems to have forgotten that there are no female doctors, nor Woman Suffrage Conventions except in Christian lands.

WE have received from the well known advertising agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, an elegant invitation to visit their office, have our mail addressed in their care and to inspect their methods of handling advertising. "We" had already accepted the invitation, even before it was issued, are already on the ground in the person of our Bad Man, who will accept everything worth accepting, and investigate everything needing investigation. He knows a thing or two about printer's ink himself, and has unbounded faith in the talismanic virtue of the above firm's motto, "Advertise Judicously."

WE take advantage of the absence of our Bad Man in Chicago, to publish the following extract from the proceedings of the Texas Press Association, which indicates that he is a pretty good sort of Bad Man, but "devilish sly:"

Perry Hawkins moved the appropriation of $50 to the Buckner Orphans' Home.

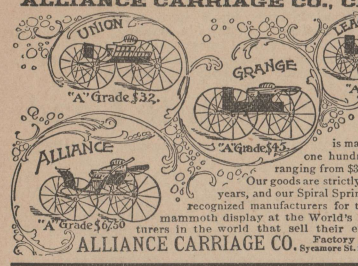
Mr. Shaw, on the ground of discrimination and precedent, spoke against the motion.

Cullom, of Garland, spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Shaw offered an amendment to take up a collection to raise the $50.

Mr. Holland rose and asked the association to refund him $50 for expenses incurred on trips to Chicago in behalf of the Association. Carried by a unanimous vote, and Mr. Holland donated that amount to the Orphans' Home.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.



You should order no BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS or HARNESS from any one until you have seen our New Grand Catalogue for 1893, which is mailed free to any address. It shows over one hundred new styles, with prices of vehicles ranging from $30 upward, and Harness from $5 upward. Our goods are strictly hand-made and fully warranted for two years, and our Spiral Springs are warranted for 12 years. We are recognized manufacturers for the above organizations. Examine our mammoth display at the World's Fair, in Chicago. The only manufacturers in the world that sell their entire output direct to the consumer.

Factory and Salesrooms: Sycamore St. from Court to Canal Sts.

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HUNTER & BOOSO,

172 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS,

Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

Cotton Gin Outfits, **Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,**
Steam Cotton Presses, **Brass Goods and Fittings,**
Steam Pumps and Injectors, **Rubber and Leather Belting,**

Electric Generators and Motors, Ventilating Fans and Electric Supplies of Every Description.

GINNERS, ATTENTION!

MUNGER Machinery Still Leads All Others.

Best workmanship, best results in operation. More clear money from its use. We have imitators---all good things have, but none equal the old original Munger. We hold pioneer patents; no danger of infringement suits. Note two clauses from our patents:

1. The combination, with a cotton gin, of a pneumatic conveyor for the cotton, means for delivering the cotton from the conveyor to the gin, and an exhaust-fan for creating an air current through the conveyor, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a cotton gin, of a pneumatic conveyor for the cotton, a screen arranged in the conveyor, and exhaust-chamber inclosing the screen, means for delivering the cotton from the conveyor to the gin, and an exhaust-fan for creating an air current through the conveyor, substantially as described.

We feed gins with or without distributor, though we recommend the former. Send for Catalogue, or write for prices.

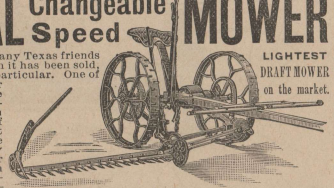
Munger Improved Cotton Machine Mfg. Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHAMPION FULL CIRCLE ALL STEEL BALING PRESS.



As improved, the **CHAMPION** is full of good, practical horse sense points that commend themselves to all users of Haying Machinery. The power is the **easiest on the team,** the strongest and most simple, therefore the most durable of any full circle hay press ever invented, giving quick movement while material is loose, and slow movement as the density of the hay increases with but little increase of draft on the team. Has Automatic Throw-back to make **light bales** when wanted and **insures perfect work** in damp hay. This device alone is worth the price of the **CHAMPION Press.** Has Automatic Condensing Hopper, giving it the **largest feed opening** of any press on the market. Hind wheels on pivoted axle, so that they do not have to be taken off or trench dug in setting for work. **Perforated Screen Bottom** to clean dirt and dust out of hay as it is pressed. Examine the improved CHAMPION before you purchase.

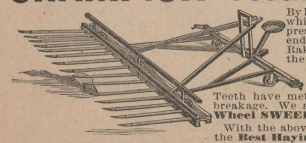
CONTINENTAL Changeable Speed MOWER



This celebrated Mower is known to its many Texas friends as the JOHNSTON, to hundreds of whom it has been sold, giving unbounded satisfaction in every particular. One of its points of superiority over any other Mower on the market is its **Changeable Speed:** by the mere touch of a lever, without even stopping the team, the speed can be increased from the ordinary speed of all other Mowers to run one-half as fast again, a point highly appreciated by those having wire grass, Bermuda, or heavy weeds to cut, whereas in light grass or with fast walking team the slow speed can be used. It **saves** wear—**saves** power—**saves** horseflesh and feed—**saves** repairs—**saves** money—and is **warranted to do perfect work in any kind of grass.** Has highest drive wheels, and is the **lightest Draft Mower on the market.** Made in 4 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. Cut.

LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER on the market.

CHAMPION Flexible Tooth SWEEP RAKE



By having four wheels the entire Rake is supported, which prevents trash from being dragged to the piles or stack. The horses instead of walking to the end of the Rake walk directly behind, enabling the Rake to run closer to a hedge or fence and prevents the horses becoming entangled in the teeth. The **Flexible Teeth** make the CHAMPION the best **Hogwallow** Rake on the market, adapting itself to any unevenness of the ground. The Teeth have metal points, ensuring strength and preventing breakage. We also handle the **CHAMPION regular Two Wheel SWEEP RAKE,** which also has metal pointed teeth.

With the above tools we believe we are prepared to furnish the **Best Haying Outfit** to be had. Figure with us.

We also handle **Baling Ties, Dutton Mower Knife Grinders, All Steel Sulky Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Loaders, Steam Power and Detached Horse Power Hay Presses.** We carry a large stock of **Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Harness, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Wagon Scales.** We are state agents for **COOPER, RAIN and OLDS Wagons.**

Write us for your Wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO, DALLAS, TEX.**

Whitman's Baling Presses.



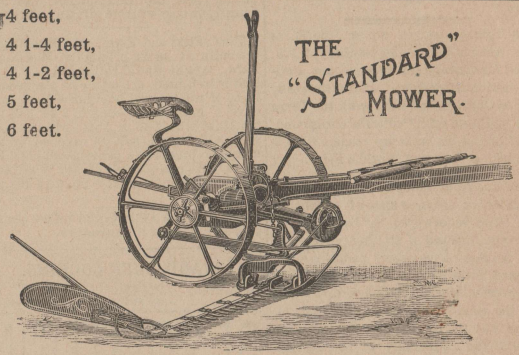
ALWAYS VICTORIOUS.

The most complete line of presses in America. More first prizes have been awarded the Whitman Presses in the past five years than all others in America combined. Many valuable improvements for 1893. Warranted superior to anything in use. Send for circulars. Look out for our "NEW DEPARTURE" Full Circle Low Price Press. We also manufacture a large line of Farm Machinery. Address

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., - - - - ST. LOUIS, MO.

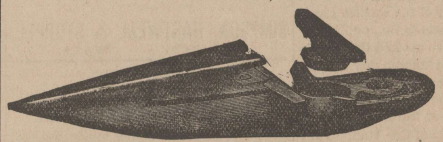
4 feet,
4 1-4 feet,
4 1-2 feet,
5 feet,
6 feet.

THE "STANDARD" MOWER.



THESE STANDARD GUARDS

Are used on 4 feet 6, 5 feet and 6 feet Mowers.



Saves Money.
Saves Time.
Two Savings in One.

Obliquely recessed under the knife back. No loose material can become packed between the Guard and the back of the knife.

Guard Rail made separate and reversible. When worn out the rail can be replaced for five cents, instead of buying new Guards for fifty cents.

These Guards are furnished with a sickle edged guard plate. The barbs keep the smooth grass from slipping forward. This plate will help to keep sections in good cutting order longer than is possible with a smooth edge plate.

The New Standard Hay-Rakes are made in 8, 10, and 12 feet widths and are strong enough to rake in anything from hay to corn stalks. Write for special catalogues and prices to

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Texas.

WENDELKEN, Manager.

US GINNERS

PALMER, TEXAS, April 1, '93.

Murray Ginning System Co., Dallas, Texas.

Replying to your favor of a recent date asking how I am pleased with the Murray Ginning System, will state that after using it one season will submit the following facts: I have ginned about 2,300 bales of cotton on two 210-saw Murray Gins, having ginned about 1,600 of the above amount on one gin and could have ginned 4 000 with perfect ease on the outfit, and have never had an hour's trouble caused by the outfit during the entire season. Have never had a hot box nor a belt to slip. My belt to-day is as good as it was the day I put it on, and the gin throughout is ready for another season's work without a dollar's repair, and I consider it a model of success throughout, being far superior to any other system now in use. Sixty-five bales per day is an easy, quiet run with my two gins. You may rest assured that you will never miss a sale to any competent ginner who will take the pains to investigate the different systems before purchasing, as the Murray Ginning System has no equal.

Yours truly,
J. A. JACKSON

KNOW THAT THE

MURRAY GINNING SYSTEM

Has been granted a patent by the Commissioner of Patents for the United States of America.

Being the very latest and best, it is not yet imitated by any one; all other systems for handling and ginning cotton are badly left, and later may try to catch up with the procession.

Experienced and prosperous ginners, such as Mutz & Cassidy, Ferris; J. A. Jackson, Palmer; Mr. Wilbrink, Garrett; A. H. Rowe, Ennis; W. A. Collier, Hubbard City, and many others have discarded the other systems, after thorough trials, and put in the Murray, which has no spikes to get loose from the belt and ruin gin saws, no slat feeder to get out of order, and runs a gin of thirty bales daily capacity with one belt.

—WE GIVE—

Greatest Capacity

—FOR—

Smallest Investment,

with perfect work and no break-downs.

Space in this paper costs too much to describe our patents and detail our numerous advantages, but the ginner who will investigate for himself, will never buy any other outfit. Write or call at our factory.

Murray Ginning System Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

HUBBARD CITY, TEXAS.

Murray Ginning System Co., Dallas, Texas.

Have been running gins since 1880 in Texas, using at all times the latest improved machinery for the purpose. In 1884 I put in a complete * * * * Suction outfit, using it until September, 1891, when having seen the Murray System, I decided to lock up the ginnery I was then running and build one having the Murray outfit complete. Of course this left a complete outfit idle, but since putting up the Murray System I am convinced that it will pay any one running any other outfit to turn the key in the door and build another using the Murray System. I have ginned since September 15, '91, on two 210-saw Murray gins, 2300 bales, some days ginning 61 bales. Have investigated all machinery and improvements for ginning and packing cotton, and am convinced that any ginner using other machinery can make more money by giving it away and putting in the Murray System than he by continuing to run the oth...

W. A...

Orchard and Garden.

Edited by DR. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

SMALL FRUIT ITEMS.

It is better to raise a small crop of very fine fruit than a large crop that no person wishes to sample a second time.

Small fruit growers should lay in a full supply of berry boxes and shipping crates before the rush of gathering commences.

The size and quality of berries may be materially improved by high cultivation and careful pruning and thinning. In fact, that is the way many of our best varieties come to pass.

It is just as important to know how to pick, pack and sell fruit as to raise it. It is worse than disgusting to produce fine fruit, and then by bad packing and careless marketing, lose the appropriate reward.

Orchard and small fruit patches may be economized by giving wide distance one way, so that potatoes, peanuts or peas, may be grown between, at least for one year, among berries, and several years, according to distance, with tree fruits.

Fine manure, and plenty of it, is the life of the berry field. Wood ashes is one of the very best fertilizers for berries, and it can be used in quantities that would astonish some people, and altogether without harm, but with great benefit. Save all the ashes. They are golden in their intrinsic value.

The only man who can afford to false pack his fruit—deceive the buyer by putting a few fine specimens on top to sell the worthless trash below, is the man who has already made his arrangements to go to Oregon as soon as he gets returns from the present crop and dont care for the reputation he leaves behind him.

SOME THINGS AND OTHER THINGS.

The Review of Reviews for May is replete with valuable information as to the progress of the world. A topic much discussed nowadays, namely, Socialism, is the subject of the leading article of this issue, by Mr. Slade, the English editor of this truly International Magazine. The number is adorned with portraits of leading men of our times.

Texas horticulture is coming to the front. It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we are able to announce that the proceedings of the next and succeeding meetings of the State Horticultural Society will be published at State expense and by State authority. The correspondence between the Secretary of the Society, Mr. E. L. Huffman, and Hon. J. E. Hollingsworth, Commissioner of Agriculture, etc., etc., which appeared in our issue of the 6th instant, will be pleasant reading to those who labored for years for some slight recognition for horticulture by the powers that be. This is a point gained, and this great industry will move forward with accelerated step to the high place to which it is entitled.

Storms have recently done much damage to orchards, especially to old trees, that have become brittle by age. Some of the older peach orchards of our knowledge have been almost ruined. An experiment made on some old peach trees in one orchard illustrates the value of a plan for renewing old orchards, suggested to us by one of our friends, Mr. Adams, of Bonham, Tex. In February, 1892, we removed with a saw the entire top, leaving only the stubs of limbs two and one-half to three and one-half feet in length. From these we obtained a new growth in 1892, re-establishing the head of the tree with new growth, vigorous and luxuriant. A partial crop of fruit is set upon this, and while the orchards of our neighbors of similar age have been in a measure ruined, the trees have not been in the least degree injured by an exceptionally severe storm of wind. We do not know how such a plan for renewal would do on old apple orchards, but see no reason why a like good result might not be obtained. When the limbs are amputated we should use a coating of varnish or paint to the cut ends of limbs to protect them from the entrance of water or fungi that would produce rot.

SPRAYING AGAIN.

American Gardening gives in the current number a most excellent resume of the problem, with illustrations of more than twenty different nozzles used for producing the spray. Our readers who wish to study the question more fully could not do better than order the May number, inclosing 10 cents to the publishers, Rural Publishing Co., New York.

In this connection we give some of the latest hints about preparing fungicides and insecticides. The most recent experiments of workers in this field of research are embodied in the following from the Prairie Farmer:

Bordeaux mixture formula has been modified so that four pounds of copper sulphate and three pounds of lime added to twenty-two gallons of water is the most concentrated mixture made. This should be used for the first application. Four pounds of copper sulphate and three pounds of lime for thirty-two gallons of water seem as efficacious as a stronger mixture for the second application, and if more than this is used the amount of water could, without losing any of its virtue, be increased to fifty gallons. For the powdery mildews of the grape, gooseberry and rose, which live entirely upon the exterior of the plants, the weakest mixture seems effectual.

Two other copper compounds are known as modified eau celeste and ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. The former is made by dissolving two pounds of copper sulphate in hot water, adding a solution of one and one-half pounds of sal soda, and, after all action has ceased, pouring in one quart of ammonia water (26o) and diluting to thirty-two gallons.

The ammonical solution of copper carbonate is made by dissolving precipitated copper carbonate (three ounces) in ammonia water (one quart) and diluting to thirty-two gallons with water.

The powdery mildews may also be kept in check by the use of liver of sulphur (potassium sulphide) dissolved in water, using three ounces to ten gallons of water. For the gooseberry and similar mildews this is entirely effectual, and has the dedecided advantage of being in no way poisonous and of not staining the fruit; it can therefore be used at any time in the season.

As to insecticides the chief reliance is still upon Paris green or London purple, although many persons use white arsenic or corrosive sublimate. The last two are very poisonous, and as they closely resemble many common household chemicals, they should be used with great care, if at all.

For many plants, the Paris green or London purple can be used at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons, but for the plum this should be somewhat reduced in strength, while for the peach, Paris green alone in water can hardly be used at any strength without burning the leaves. As a rule Paris green is less likely to burn the foliage than London purple and is rather more effective. It is, however, heavier and more difficult to keep in proper suspension in the water.

Either of these insecticides can be used in combination with Bordeaux mixture at the same strength as when used alone.

The use of lime at the rate of one pound to thirty-two gallons of water will also be of value when they are used only as insecticides, as it will allow of their application to the plum, cherry and even the peach, with safety.

CEMETERY GARDENING

is the title of a most valuable paper in American Gardening for May. We give from it the following extract:

"Modesty and simplicity are never more appropriate than when they help to give character to our final resting places, which should be restful not only to the dead, but to the eyes of the living. Glaring white stones, challenging the attention of all passers-by, are therefore especially bad. The stone structures so often erected in cemeteries by lot-owners or their families as monuments to themselves not only destroy the quiet, simple effect which should prevail, but they seem inappropriate in every way. They call attention to the names they bear and the men those names represent, in a bold, conceited manner. In a large majority of cases they are ugly in design. They do not extend one's fame or reputation. They are intended to last for all time, but who will care for them at the end of a hundred years? * * * What better way is there than to have a bed of violets or ferns, a cluster of golden rods, an iris, a lily or a rose springing from the earth, and year after year filling the space with beauty and perfume? A vine may creep lovingly over the grave that is to be honored, or a lilac, honeysuckle or spirea may be planted on the spot, spreading its graceful, sheltering branches all about, and perhaps making a home for a thrush that will send forth the sweetest music day after day. Or again, what more fitting memorial for a dignified, venerable old man than a tree, which may live for centuries, and which, by its sturdiness, its growth, its life, its spreading branches, its struggles against storms, its beauty and majesty, symbolizes in so many ways the life that is remembered! Objections are frequently made to setting aside so much land for burials. 'That any portion of the earth,' says Mr. Norton, 'should be given absolutely in fee and forever to a dead body, set off and preserved eternally simply to mark the spot where a dead body was taken, back into the elements of the earth, seems in itself a strange idea.' But when cemeteries are established and developed in accordance with the true principles of landscape gardening, all cause for criticism vanishes, because they may be made as useful to the living, as refining and instructive as any public park."

No work of civilization is more attractive than a well kept cemetery. It indexes the character of a people equally with their churches and schools. Show us a people who have spacious and elegant churches and attractive school-houses, and well kept, beautiful cemeteries, and we will point to a people characterized by the highest type of civilization and refinement. Badly kept cemeteries are met with in many communities that in other respects give evidence of taste and refinement. It would appear that some, in their efforts to provide comforts and blessings for the living, forget the dead. It needs only leadership, however, to get such communities to take the necessary steps to complete the record of civilization by beautifying the homes of the dead. We suggest that horticulturists, by virtue of their calling, and ladies from inborn love of the beautiful in nature, are the proper classes in the community to lead. Begin by organizing a cemetery association and put the management of the organization in the hands of the ladies. Though your beginning may be humble, with persistent effort success will surely come. The adornment of our cemetery grounds is a work everybody is interested in, because all will be buried sooner or later, and the grave is robbed of some of its terrors if we know loving hands will tend and beautify our resting place.

Insect Life for April, has just reached our table. We hasten to cut its leaves and gather its choicest tid bits for the readers of FARM AND RANCH. It is only necessary to say that this publication is issued by the Department of Agriculture, and is edited by Prof. C. V. Riley, of the Division of Entomology. Those interested in the study of insects, injurious or beneficial, to the husbandman, can have this valuable periodical by addressing the department at Washington, D. C. A correspondent of Insect Life charges chickens with giving greater attention to cabbage and other vegetables than to the insects.

While it is true that ducks, under some circumstances, will acquire a taste for the beetle, still you cannot "bet on it." They are just as apt to destroy produce to more than balance the account. My aunt, having read in the Rural New Yorker, a similar account, she placed about a dozen in the garden. Hearing her complain of something destroying her cucumbers, a careful examination proved that the ducks were the culprits.

In my own case, they destroyed all my water-cress, and pulled down a great deal of grain, wheat, oats, and buckwheat; were always soiling the spring and spring run, and spoiling our neighbors' tempers; they will follow a run for two miles. This summer a neighbor's ducks, twelve in number, destroyed a good deal of buckwheat for us. There were plenty of potato-beetles handy, but they did not touch them. I have given up raising ducks unless I can have a good-sized fenced pasture for them near water. When the potato-beetles first appeared my husband scattered buckwheat between the rows and called the chickens after him as he shook down the beetles and tiny larvæ among the buckwheat on the ground, soon the fowls would pick off the insects for themselves.

As to chickens, one year we put our Early Rose potatoes near the barn. For fear of hurting the chickens we did not use paris green, as usual. My husband soon discovered that our chickens kept the beetles in check. I did not believe this, so I made careful examination of plot (an acre in extent); I did not find a hundred beetles and very few larvæ, but did see the hens and chickens; the rooster, a fine Langshan, at their head, ate the tiny larvæ. To be sure, they did eat some potatoes, but who would mind such a trifle? Next season we put in a large patch of potatoes near the hen house, adjoining a large cabbage patch. Now, early cabbage brings here five or six cents per pound. I had intended making my fortune that year on "Early Jersey Wakefields." They had begun to head very nicely. I noticed the rooster and his numerous family walking up and down the rows; my husband suggested that they were worming the cabbage, I investigated; they had not touched the potato beetles apparently, but had eaten the hearts out of over one hundred cabbages. I sold the fowls the next day, all but the roosters, whom I took real satisfaction in consigning to the pot. I was damaged to the tune of $25.

I have decided that Turkeys and Guinea fowls are the only fowls that can be trusted in a garden. Turkeys sometimes damage grain, but can be watched; they destroy innumerable grasshoppers.

We are of the opinion that if we desire the best results from chicks as insect destroyers, we must use them discreetly. If a hen is placed in a garden plot with a brood of young chicks, the latter will devote much attention to the destruction of insects and their larvæ. To be sure the hen will need confinement in a coop, or be held by means of a string; the little ones forage over quite a large area, and do no injury to garden truck as far as we have observed.

THE ALVIN FRUIT DISTRICT.

S. N. RICHARDSON.

Now that the strawberry crop is about harvested, we can give our experience for the benefit of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, many of whom have heard and read much about this country.

Being in the position I occupy, as Secretary of the South Texas Horticultural Association, I am prepared to speak from a certain standpoint—not from heresay—as I am constantly in communcation with the growers. In the commencement of the season three general agents were selected from amongst the growers. One of these was sent to Kansas City, another to Denver, Colorado, and the third (the writer) to Chicago. These agents were to remain during the the shipping season and take notes that the future could benefit by. These agents found the market ready to take all of the berries grown in South Texas as well as early vegetables and at fancy prices, almost without competition, About twenty car loads of strawberries were sent out to these places mentioned, and when in good condition sold in Chicago as high as $8 for twenty-four quart-case. But most of the berries were damaged by the long haul, requiring four days to reach either Denver or Chicago, and the average returns was not as much as expected. Still our growers have made from $100 to $400 per acre this season, and are now agitating with the railroads for passenger time on next season's crop, which will shorten the time one-half and insure good delivery and fancy prices.

The season has been a most unfavorable one for the berry crop. The first two weeks, commencing about March 13th, was wet and cloudy, greatly damaging the ripening berries, and then for one month no rain fell, gradually drying up the crop until not over one-half yield was had.

The vegetable crop also suffered for rain, but the prices received were good. Peas averaged about $3 per bushel, and beans $2.50, besides considerable money has been made on radishes, beets, lettuce, etc., and now the Irish potato crop is being harvested.

All of this has been done by the people of this fruit country while the cotton grower was preparing his land for the crop; and this people have now harvested one crop and are underway with their fall crops of sweet potatoes, etc.

The fruit crop is flattering; peach trees full and the pears crowded. Strinfellow's orchard of thirteen acres is said, by good judges, to have 10,000 bushels of pears on it. I heard that a large fruit grower from California was looking over Stringfellow's orchard lately and told him that there was more fruit there than on his orchard of 400 acres in California, and that he intended to sell out and come to a fruit country.

The flower crop is now being cut, and many thousand Cape Jasmine buds are shipped daily. Mrs. W. F. Ladd, one of the managers of the World's Fair, came here to get some fine plants set in tubs to take to Chicago. I furnished her with a number full of buds, which are now blooming in Floral Hall and are much admired. I also furnish several thousand buds per week, which are given away to advertise this Gulf coast country. There is a great demand for this flower and they are shipped for ten days in good condition, which cannot be done with any other flower, and 50,000 can be cut from one acre, which sell at about $8 per thousand.

For twenty five miles now there is one continuous settlement along the railroad, and new houses going up on every hand with prospectors arriving on every train. From Maine to California is this section advertised and thousands are inquiring with interest concerning it. Our Horticultural Association is working harmoniously and combining their interests that they work together as a whole. The good results are apparent and their future success assured. There is room here for thousands more pleasant homes with their fruits and flowers. Graded roads are built in every direction through the settlements and the people are awake to improvement.

There is no record of a cyclone ever devastating the cost country. The equinoxial storms of 1875 and '85 did damage by water at such places as Sabine Pass and Indianola, but very little from the winds.

the rain having fallen. These facts make it evident that there may be times when to leave a piece of ground unstirred two or three days after a shower may result in leaving the upper four or five feet of soil in a drier condition than if had not rained at all, because not only will the rain itself have been evaporated from the surface, but in addition some portion of the deeper soil water which the rain was the occasion of bringing up from below. If the surface is broken as soon as the soil will permit of it, there will be retained near the surface, where the moisture is most needed, not only most of the rain which fell, but in addition that which the increased capillary action has brought up from below."

I have repeatedly seen corn "fire-up" to the ear—or where the ear ought to be—after a rain, where that right beside it, that received an additional working, was green down to the bottom blades. The ears of that which was well worked hung over in the middles; the other, on land precisely the same, but lacking the later working, pointed skyward, like they were taking a telescopic view of the moon.

Denmark, Miss.

THE PANTRY AS A MILK ROOM.

Farm Life.

The housewife who expects to make butter from milk and cream set it the kitchen pantry will not have any "luck." If one has not an especial milk and butter room, it will pay to add such an apartment to the dwelling. The room in which the milk is to be set for butter making purposes should be ventilated by some aperture in the ceiling, and the temperature should not be subject to extremes of heat or cold. From 50 to 60 degrees is a good temperature. The milk room should be so entirely different from the living apartment that no vitiated air can enter it. If ensilage or roots are fed to the cows, the milk should be aerated as soon as drawn. In striving to have the cows comfortable, do not make the stable so close and warm that the animals will become lethargic and lose their appetites.

Southern Livestock Journal: Farmers think they have hard times. They have milk, butter, vegetables, fruits, melons, eggs, poultry, etc., to splice in and save the pocket change. It is different with the town man. He gets much that he consumes in a wilted, stale condition, at a big expense. In other words, he buys the refuse of the farm and sometimes pays dearly for it.

Hoard's Dairyman: A dairyman who was milking a large herd of average cows took five of the best and five of the poorest ones, and keeping an accurate account of the cost of feed and care, found that while the five good ones were paying a fine profit, the other five were actually costing him $7 per head annually over and above the value of the milk they yielded. Individual test is the only means of ascertaining the profit and loss in the dairy.

Kansas Farmer: The cheap and effective destruction of the prairie dog, the ground squirrel and the gopher, in localities infested by them, is a consumation devoutly to be wished. The Wyoming Station has experimented with a number of substances, and finds that bi-sulphide of carbon is just the medicine needed to thoroughly exterminate these pests and rats, mice and ants as well.

The method of applying it is to take a ball of cotton about the size of an egg and thoroughly saturate it with the bi-sulphide of carbon. One farmer in Nebraska, in writing about the method of applying it, says that he uses the dried balls of horse manure and finds that they do equally well and are of less expense, and can be easily obtained. He finds that they readily absorb the bi-sulphide of carbon. With a rolling motion throw the cotton into the burrow and close the opening with some earth. The operation is simple and the result certain. The bi-sulphide of carbon evaporates rapidly, and being heavier than air, soon fills the burrow and smothers or overcomes the squirrels.

The application should be made in the evening, at sundown, as the squirrels are in the burrows at this time, and the material will not be wasted. A pint of this liquid will be sufficient to treat twenty burrows.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

That the International & Great Northern R. R. is the direct line to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rockport and to Monterey, the City of Mexico and other principal cities in the Republic of Mexico, via Laredo. It is also the shortest and quickest line between Houston and Galveston. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars run through between St. Louis and Laredo without change. For tickets, folders, maps or other information, call on any ticket agent, or write D. J. PRICE, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Palestine, Texas.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Texas, to whom all communications pertaining to this Department should be addressed.

Official paper of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association.—S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

EPITAPH ON A HORSE.

L. L.
Poor old sack o' bones is dead
There he lies
And the buzzards at his head
Tear his eyes.
No more he'll draw the heavy load,
No more he'll feel the cruel goad,
He's started on the happy road
To Paradise.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Have less low-priced horses and the good ones will command a better market.

Turf, Field and Farm: The Marquis of Londonderry is credited with owning the smallest pony in the world. It weighs only sixteen pounds, and at its birth was nineteen and one-half inches high.

Do not think that because a horse is well bred that he is incapacitated for hard work, for he should in consequence be the more valuable for any purpose. No horse is too good to be made useful.

The spirit of the Turf says: The gray stallion, Flying Morgan, when 32 years old turned the Dayton, Ohio, track in 2:18 at the pace. This is the greatest performance ever made, age considered.

A party who, a few years since, sold a great many horses in Texas now languishes in durance vile in consequence of having sold, as imported, horses that were bred in this country. Those making misrepresentations in regard to pedigrees, etc, might take a "pinter."

California Turf: A horse dealer named William Wright is in Oregon with a commission to purchase 200 head of horses for the use of the German army. They are intended for light cavalry use, and must be full of life and vigor and weigh between 850 and 900 pounds.

The records show that Primrose had 20 foals; Waterwitch and Dahlia 19 each; Miss Russell and Jessie Pepper each 18, and Green Mountain Maid 17. How is this? when here in Texas mares—and horses, too, for that matter—are regarded as superannuated after the age of 7 or 8 years has been reached.

Good road horses—and there is nothing under the sun like the American trotter for a road horse—are always in demand, and that this demand is every day increasing, is a practical observation of the Kentucky Stock Farm. There is nothing in the present condition of things to discourage the real breeder, the man who pursues breeding as a business and is content to sell for what his animals are worth.

The demand for saddle horses that it pays to breed for, is that which comes from the cities where only fancy saddlers are wanted. The little gigglers we so commonly see that are, by courtesey, called saddle horses, will not come up to the standard and will not bring the price. If we expect to raise this class of horses successfully we must restrict saddle-bred mares to saddle-bred stallions. The Saddle Horse Association has headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky.

It will not pay the majority of small breeders to try to breed and develop harness race horses, but there is good money in raising fine road horses, and on this subject we take the following from Turf, Field and Farm, which is well worth consideration:

It is easy to find horses with records, but difficult to pick up those balanced in every way for the road. Forcing the development of colts spoils hundreds of horses for the smooth work of pleasure driving. The injury is to mouth and temper as well as to legs and feet. A pulling or roughgaited horse is not fancied for the road.

Every horseman, farmer, cycler, and in fact every citizen in the land, is interested in the subject of good roads. At present, we find lands lying in close proximity to the towns and cities selling at double the price of other land equally as good, but situated at a greater distance from market. With roads that are in condition to pass over at any and all times with equal facility, the disparity in value would not be so great to say the least, since farms ten and fifteen miles from town would then be as accessible as those now within from three to five miles. Let our legislators consider this and see if this thing cant somehow become an accomplished fact. When all things are considered, this subject is of as much importance to the country as the tariff or the free coinage of silver.

Zip!

against the barb-wire fence, and your horse has a bad cut. Apply Phénol Sodique at once. In 24 hours a healthy scab will begin to form, and there will be no inflammation.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.

At druggists. Take no substitute.

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PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setter . GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa Send stamp for Circular.

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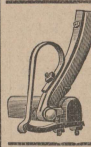
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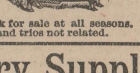
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Standard by Breeding, Standard by Performance. Standard by Progeny. Sire of the fastest two-year-old—both ways of going—in the world. Sire of more 2:30 or better performers than all the stallions in Texas combined. Sire of Prospect, 2:20 1-4; Richilieu, 2:30; Geo. Campbell, 2 years old, 2:22; Dollie W., 2:24 1-4; Reno's Baby, 2 year-old pacing record, 2:24 1 4; trotting record, 2:25 1-2. Breeding of dams of above unknown. Reno and his colts stand unbeaten in the show ring.

Season, $50, with free return privilege. Address
W. T. CAMPBELL, Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas.

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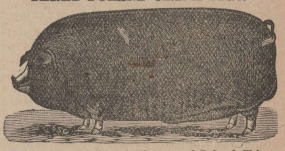
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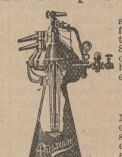
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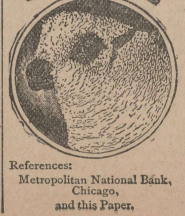


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Household.

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MAY-TIME.

GRACE HEWITT SHARP.

Old earth is gay on this fair day
And smiles in glorious splendor!
The sun is bright, our hearts are light,
And bubble o'er with pleasure!

The hoary head of winter is dead,
Young spring his place has taken.
While daisies sweet and blue birds fleet
Gladden the whole creation.

Of you, sweetheart, though far apart,
My thoughts all day have lingered!
Once more I hear your low voice, dear,
As down the lane we wandered!

May-time's gay mantle was o'er the earth,
And in our hearts, as well, love!
'Tis for that reason at this season
My thoughts swift back to you rove!

Ah, no one did quite forget
Dear May-time's hours of pleasure!
And down the lane they walk again
To heart-throbs quickening measure.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Maude Peaslie writes: "Though long absent, the Household is not forgotten." These are words which give us much pleasure, and we hope to hear from you often, especially the promised article on Kindergarten Work, a subject of great interest, or should be to all mothers. Furthermore she says: "Our folks like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH very much, and I have enjoyed looking over the Household page in back numbers very much." So our circle extends, and our sisterhood numbers one more since a representative from the Golden State has come home, the State we have so long wished to visit to enjoy its balmy clime, its wealth of fruit and flowers, and more than all to meet some friends of days O' Lang Syne. We hope now to have descriptions of all these charming things if we may not ever see them.

From her mountain home on the western borders Mrs. Arnold writes such an interesting letter, that, like little Oliver, we are constrained to cry for more. By all means let us hear all about those beautiful vines and flowers, and perhaps we might suggest the gathering together a quantity for exchange this fall. Our Household members are growing more and more in love with floriculture, and next season many will be running to and fro seeking enlargement of collections, and knowledge along this line shall be increased. Thanks for the remedies to destroy cut worms and rose blight.

Mrs. E. F. loves the spring-time with its gladness and beauty, but its sunshine brings only sadness to her sorrowing heart. but it teaches the beautiful lesson of the resurrection, and her heart realizes this and she is taught to look beyond the "sighing and the weeping," to the land of endless spring.

Fannie B. comes again to tell the girls of the blighting of love's young dream, that those who read may profit. Now that she is older and wiser grown she would warn the younger girls to look before they leap —"be watchful and beware."

"A Woman" is a new visitor, and we hope her visits will continue. We like her style of dealing with facts, and we like her just and candid criticisms on some of our weaknesses. We should enjoy something from her pen upon the subjects of Hygene and Home Sanitation, knowing her to be highly capacitated from a professional standpoint. Regret we had not the pleasure of meeting "the Woman" while in Dallas,

Mrs. I. A. R. tells a sad, sad story. We have heard nothing sadder in some time. Can we not spare something from our abundance, or from our property, to help these more needy than ourselves? Think of the anguish of the heart of wife and mother, the long strife between natural affection and dire poverty, which, like necessity, knows no law, before the final decision could be made to give up her little daughter. May this terrible alternative never arise with any of our dear Household band. As Mrs. I. A. R. suggests, "Who so competent as the mother to bring up her daughters?" And again, when the end shall come, as come it must very soon, what comfort to the bereaved mother, what inspiration to live and labor will be these four little helpless girls, who, perhaps, are not yet old enough to realize their hopeless and stricken condition. Such instances as this ought to teach us contentment. By comparison how rich and happy most of us are, even the poorest of us.

Hester Kirke reminds us of our riches, and as her letter is read we think of her three sweet little girls, like a daisy chain, so pure and sweet and fair, and do not wonder that they are prized far above rubeies or gold, or gems of any water. And I know when she reads Mrs. I. A. R's description of that cheerless, miserable home on the high prairie, where death stands on guard eager to carry off the father, she will clasp these little girls closer and thank God there is no need to part with her jewels; and so will others who read it, and then turn with deeper affection to look upon the little brown or golden heads that cluster, sometimes impatiently, sometimes with outstretched arms and kisses, around mamma's knee, and tears will dim the picture as they remember the children of that mother who must part with them because she cannot give them bread. Doubtless they need clothing. How many unused garments might be sent them. Perhaps the cast-off robes of an angel, like its earthly tenements, are lying in some dark drawer or trunk mouldering away, too sacred to be handled, nay, even looked at, but none too sacred to comfort God's poor or minister to His little ones.

"Sweetheart" sings us a song of the sweet May-time, musical as its birds and silver showers, and sweet as the mingled odors of its many hued blossoms. We welcome you to our corner, Sweetheart, and hope your songs will brighten our columns often.

We have frequently brought to the notice of the Household the convenience of, and the benefit which would accrue from the use of our exchange column. Any member of the Household who has anything which they would like to dispose of, if they are not engaged in business, articles of individual handiwork, etc., may be inserted in the column. We cheerfully give our members the benefit of this column, hoping it will serve also to bring us into closer social relations. We would love to have our Household feel like personal friends and neighbors.

Just as we are closing the door of the Household we have a letter from Amy Aubrey. In the issue of the 29th of April somebody said Amy was 26 years old. Amy says she is only 20, and like most girls, she does not like to claim more than her share of years, and we hasten to make the correction. Like your dear self, Amy, we dont know who did it; mayhap the printer thought you were entitled to more years because of your wisdom in making mamma your confident. Mayhap that 0 was to blame for not keeping its mouth closed, looking like a 6 with it open. Anyhow we would love you just the same if you were 26. These little things are very vexatious. Printers will sometimes insist on having their way.

FANNY'S DREAM.

FANNY B.

Dear Household: It is with the greatest felicity that I attempt writing again, this beautiful spring day. The little birds are singing and happy, and beautiful flowers are in bloom, and all nature seems to rejoice. I think spring is a lovely season of the year, more so than any other. I love the fresh and beautiful spring days. I enjoy the letters so much I just can't resist writing again.

I was greatly interested in a letter that was written by "Bessie," and that is a sweet name. I have had some experience along that line myself. I read it with so much interest I wanted it to last longer. I was scarcely sixteen years old when I fell deeply in love with a handsome young man and we became engaged. I was just about the age when all girls think themselves grown. Well, I thought there never was nor could be a man half so nice, and in my eyes he was a hero and a prince. But alas! He was so handsome I could but love him with all my heart. He told me he loved me. He told me he had never loved any one in all his life but me, I was the only girl that could brighten and make happy his lonely and sad life. He said he would do everything in his power to make me happy, and I promised to be his wife. When he told me he had never loved any girl, I told him I believed he had been engaged to half a dozen girls at once, but I was only teasing him. I had all the confidence in the world in him and thought him a good boy, so things went on all right for a long time. But finally the disgusting fact came to my hearing that he was a drunkard. I could not believe it. I had no confidence in any one, but after a long while I heard from good authority that he did drink all the time. I was heartbroken to think I had been engaged to a man who would drink. After a while I gave him his ring back, that I had thought so much of, greatly to his surprise. I told him I could never marry a man who would drink. I had said I never would be a drunkar's wife, and I never will. He tried to make me believe he didn't drink, but I knew he did and I had nothing more to do with him. I dropped him as if he had been a red hot iron. He took it harder than I, because he thought I never would find him out. It has been some years since then. I am a grown young lady now and I have never regretted breaking off with him, and I often look back to that time when I was so happy, but it was only a silly school girl's folly. The song, "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine," shall be my motto all through life. Now girls you may profit by my confession. He is single yet. He said he never would marry any one else. I know I have been happier than if I had married him, and besides I was too young to marry and take upon me the responsibilities of a wife. I have never been engaged since, and I am not afraid of being called an old maid. My friends asked me why I broke off the engagement with him. I told them because he drank, and they actually tried to persuade me to marry him, saying I could reform him. I would not marry any man to reform him. I have never regretted my decision.

Santa Anna, Texas.

AVOIDING THE APPEARANCE OF EVIL.

MRS. LITTLE.

Denta's article is a good one. I wish more of our young men would write their sentiments as plainly. It would be more benefit than anything we women could say. Too many of our girls only guage their conduct by what will please or displease gentlemen. With all their pretty pretences as "Queens of hearts," they are the veriest slaves to the caprices of their gentlemen friends. Remember, girls, that self respect is your anchor, and so long as you hold to that, just so long are you safe, once let you go and you drift—ah, whither? I have wondered what a woman can feel, who, after marriage, meets a man who had in the past made love to her and kissed her. She certainly sees then, her glaring folly in its true light. And let us hope that in the light of her own fault she can see to train her own daughter how best to avoid such quicksands as she in her youth stumbled into. Such a quicksand that if given the opportunity will swallow first your self respect, next your character, and then your very soul itself, and even if you escape, it has tainted you forever. There is a scar upon your conscience that nothing can efface. But for your comfort I will say you are as good as your husbands any day. "Birds of a feather flock together," and if a young man kisses his girl acquaintances, it is but just that he marry one who has been kissed by all his friends. If a young man kisses a girl for whom he has no respect, does he have any for himself?

Waxahachie, Texas.

OUR JEWELS.

HESTER KIRKE.

Doubtless most of us remember the story of the wealthy Roman matron who, with so much pride, displayed her jewels which added so much to her toilet, and well do we recall with what dignity the lovely Cornelia withdrew from the room for a moment, soon returning with her handsome boys: "These are my jewels," said the adoring mother, and for those words or rather because she was the mother of the famous Grachii, is she remembered in history. How many mothers might boast of such jewels if such they would consider their own dear children. Diamonds, rubies, sapphires are they, and what lustre will they add to parents if they are valued as gems fresh from the hand of God. We cannot hide them in caskets, locked from temptation, but we can surround them with an atmosphere of love and joy. Could we only realize that our darling child might reflect the rays of sunshine or sorrow as easy as does the diamond or opal that of light or darkness, how much more would we care for his physical, mental and moral happiness. As vinegar will eat up a pearl, so will unkindness destroy the inborn hope of childhood. Our responsibility ends with this life perhaps, but our reward is in the future. Let us watch then how we guard our jewels lest they be robbed of what nature intended.

Galveston, Texas.

BACK AGAIN.

MAUDE PEASLIE.

I sing the song of the mother-in-law, and really wonder if any one ever had one so entirely desirable before. I had been any from my own mother, now dead, most of my life, when I was married. Although I did not come home to the ranch to live I have made many visits to the home place, and never fail to find my corner waiting for me, and a hearty welcome ready.

My husband is in business in the city; that means in foot hill pariance, San Francisco, and though we do not keep house there, much of my time is of course spent there with him. This past winter has been a very busy one there with me, for duties in the kindergarten were followed closely by a position as assistant editor on a San Francisco paper. I am taking a short vacation now, and spending it at home on the ranch, where spring is making everything gloriously beautiful. My one child, a boy of five, is wildly happy after being cooped up all winter in a city lodging house.

One of the conveniences this dear mother of mine contrived for herself is a small, low table, covered with the tin from five gallon coal oil cans. Sitting just by the stove, we often utilize it in a way that would be ruinous to any less durable material, since hot frying pans and kettles must go somewhere, and often the stove is crowded. Then the table is so easy to keep bright and clean.

I used to be a member of the Household and had not meant to stay away so long, but my time has been more than full, of late years, and my late return shows how deep is my pleasant feeling, I hope.

At any early date I will send you a short account of the wonderful kindergarten system of San Francisco. For the present, accept my kindest regards and reassurances that the Household page is an ever interesting one.

Wheatland, Colorado.

SPRING-TIME BRINGS SADNESS.

MRS. E. Y. F.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan—Seeing so many interesting letters from the sisters, I have concluded to write. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; it is indeed improving and should be read with care and interest. The letters are delightful.

I like Uncle Snort, but who doesn't? The westher is now delightful. The dull winter months have sped and we have in their stead bright, young spring, radiant with flowers, blooming here and there, and everywhere drinking the dewdrops and kissing the sunbeams, with open petals reflecting their different colors.

It seems out of place to be sad and full of trouble, but I am weighed down with oppression; my heart is sad and lonely; every way I look is darkness, but I try to see the silver lining or the sky beyond the clouds. My hopes are centered in the life to come, yet while meditating over my sad fate the following lines come joyfully through my mind:

The glorious sunshine is setting;
In the west it's going down,
And the shadows, growing longer,
Stretch their length upon the ground.

It is filling plain and woodland,
Gilding all the lovely scenes,
And the gentle evening breezes
Whisper through the budding trees.

May our lives be like the sunset,
Glorious in the going down!
Shining with the brigthest splendor
When death's angel hovers round!

May bright angels bear our spirits
To our better home above!
There to meet in happy union
Those our hearts so fondly love.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

SAD, BUT TRUE.

J. A. R.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: The readers of this department will remember a communication from me asking their assistance in obtaining an orphan girl. I must ask the sisters to discontinue their letters to me, as I have already secured a little girl, and it is impossible for me to answer all the letters I am receiving. Among the many letters I received was one from a heart broken mother who had four lovely little girls that she wished to give away. The father of these little girls is on his dying bed and the mother is a delicate woman. The father has consumption and knows that his days are numbered. Several years ago he was in comfortable circumstances, but all has been spent trying to find a climate that would prolong his life. Without a dollar this little family is now living in a little shanty on the high prairie, supported by their friends. These fond parents, realizing that they must subsist by charity, are willing to give up their little ones rather than be such a burden on their immediate friends and neighbors. When I received this mother's letter I had already secured a little one, but I visited the family and learned the above facts. Now, dear sisters (and brothers also), it is in behalf of this afflicted family I write. How many of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will contribute something to keep this family together in comfortable circumstances until the dreadful summons shall come? The family is proud and sensitive and do not want their names published to the world, but if any of the readers wish to contribute and will send anything to Matt Homesly or Dr. Curtis, Moffat, Texas, it will be given to the family. Who so competent to raise a child as its mother? Sisters, let us assist this poor mother to raise her little ones.

Belton, Texas.

SOME WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

A WOMAN.

Editor Household: You seem to have discovered a rara avis in Denta—a real gentleman. I had begun to wonder is the species were extinct, at least among the younger generation of men. Never having

PHILIP, A STUDY IN VERACITY.

Marie More Marsh in Belford's Magazine.

It was a very loud ring at the door-bell which introduced Philip to us. And he, standing there with his basket of oddly-assorted merchandise, was so disproportionately small to the noise which he had made that I laughed outright when I saw him.

"Dis is Philip," he said, making himself known by the simple announcement.

I nodded.

"I didn't know but what you'd tink it was me brudder; he's got the same face as me," he went on as he spread his wares out upon the carpet. "We bees twins, only he ain't so good a boy as me. I'm a very good boy." This statement was made with such perfect gravity that it carried conviction with it.

"I am sure you are," I murmered, looking into his earnest brown eyes.

"And I am pretty smart," continued he, as he hung a pair of red cotton suspenders over one arm to display them. "I make quite much money some days. To-day," a shade of sadness crept into his wistful little face and his voice shook a trifle, "I ain't had much luck."

The appeal was irrisistible. I bought half his stock on the spot, and the cloud cleared from the tiny face. "You must be a very kind lady he said," and somehow I felt him to be a student of character.

Having thus made our acquaintance, Philip came often. He particularly admired the young lady of the family. She looked like his sister, he said, which fact was supposed to account for his partiality, for she herself took no stock in Philip. She said that she distrusted him.

I was indignant. To distrust that frank little fellow seemed so unjust. But she was obdurate; so it was I alone who sat it out with Philip and listened to tales of his cruel father and his mother's hardships, and to accounts of the wicked conduct of his twin, which would have melted a heart of stone. It was true some of the stories had a fishy flavor, but I could sympathize with Philip's struggle with a naturally active imagination.

His small body was not clean, and his clothes had the unmistakable odor of constant wear clinging to their ample folds—for they were miles to big for him.

"Why do you not bathe oftener, Philip?" I asked sternly, one day. Then came a pitiful tale of fruitless and futile attempts to bathe in the lake, and of cruel policemen who drove him off each time he attempted to perform his ablutions there.

"But your clothes—they smell horribly. Cannot your mother wash them at night?"

"She does wash 'em every night."

"Not your trousers! They cannot have been washed lately," I exclaimed.

"You mean me pants. Dey smell bad because dey're so old. I have wore dese pants 'leven years."

"Why, Philip, ever since you were a babv!"

"Yessum, I always wear pants very long, two or eight or eleven years."

"He doesn't comprehend time at all," I said apologetically to the young lady who unfortunately had just entered the room.

"Pooh! He isn't as innocent as he looks," she affirmed stoutly.

As time went on, Philip's stories grew apace. Finding me at first gullible, then interested to see what he would tell, he gained confidence as I lost it and his tales were simply marvels of imaginative skill.

The baby who sometimes figured as "he," sometmes as "she," we learned was wholly mythical, as were his sister and twin brother. His father, "who played in the dee-ay-ter," was also a shadowy image. His mother there was no getting around. People are bound to have mothers at some time of their exhistence, and Philip's was not yet dead.

The odd thing was, that although we proved that we knew his tales were pure fiction, he always stoutly maintained that they were true, and he never admitted to so much as stretching the truth even a trifle.

Among the stories which Philip was fond of relating, were many of the doings of his dog. That animal was described as "tarriar," pug, bull dog, "rat-an'-tan," and even as hound or mastiff if he felt that occasion demanded it. Indeed it is hard to imagine an occasion to which Philip's fancy could not rise with a dog of suitable dimensions. I was moderately certain by this time that no living dog recognized Philip as master, but I took the pains to look the matter up from mere curiosity. Of course I found that he had lied. His mother told me that he had never owned a dog of any sort. But knowing from his fondness for our dogs that he would love a pet of that kind, I ascertained that there would be no domestic objection to his having a puppy, and I determined upon a plan to show the lad the shamefulness of lying and to teach him a lesson.

One day when he was due at our house on his regular peddling trip, I made sure that he had left home, and then sent to his house a funny, shaggy puppy of nondescript breed which I had got for him.

As Philip was exhibiting his wares to me that day, I artfully led the coversation to dogs in general, and to his dog in particular. This time he called it a "tarrier" and said its name was Pompey, and his small face glowed with enthusiasm and love as he told of the animal's wonderful sagacity and its fondness for its master.

"Philip," said I gravely, "will you take me to your home and show me your dog?"

"Sure," said the undaunted Philip.

I put on my hat slowly, to give him an opportunity to back down, but he seemed willing and even eager to show me this canine prize, which had meanwhile developed into a pug with bull-dog characteristics.

As we went along I was divided between disgust at his falsehoods and wonder at his audacity. He was an enigma to me and I was curious to know how he would account for the presence of the puppy.

Of course I knew that he was figuring upon pretending surprise and grief because his dog had disappeared, and I was secretly gloating upon my coming triumph and the small man's discomfiture.

Seeing us approach, his mother, who was ignorant of my ruse, opened the door and the pup came rolling down the steps.

Not a vestge of surprise showed in Philip's face as the dog came bounding toward us. With a look of mild rebuke he turned to me: "Dere, lady, dat's me dog. Hi! Pomp, come to Philip, and in an instant those two small ansmals were rolling and tumbling togother in glee, one just as irrepressible and irresponsible as the other. And to my surprise and chagrin it was I—and not Philip who was embarassed, and I turned and came away, followed by the small boy's reproachful gaze.

Enplain it? You explain it yourself. I can only vouch for the fact that neither boy nor dog had ever seen each ether until that minute. The subject has never been broached by Philip or me since.

That was a year ago. I still see Philip at times, and I listen to his confidences as of yore. He has lately decided upon his profession. I heartly approve the choice and I am giving him what encouragement I can, for I feel sure that he must succed in it. He is going to be a reporter for a daily paper.

IF I WERE A GIRL.

Mrs. Jenness Miller.

I would take care of my health by living outdoors as much as possible, and taking long walks in the sunshine. English girls understand how necessary this is for good complexions and cheerful spirits. Wear simple clothing, that you may climb mountains and breathe freely.

I would secure the best education. Go to college by all means if it was possible. Read good books and thereby become intelligent.

I would cultivate cheerfulness. Discontent soon shows itself in the face. If you have some disappointments, so do others. If you are cramped for money, be thankful that your lot is no worse than it is. Make the best of things. An unhappy woman is a perpetual cloud in a home. A fretful girl has few friends and the number lessens year by year.

I would say kind things of others, especially of the girls. A girl who makes unkind remarks about other girls would better be avoided by young men. She will not make an agreeable companion for life.

I would learn how to be self-supporting. Especially in this country where fortunes change it is wise for a woman to be able to care for herself. Helpless women are not a comfort to others, and usually are not to themselves.

I would try to be polite everywhere. True courtesy is more winsome than a pretty face or a fine dress. Loud talk or loud dress does not betoken the lady. Be appreciative and sympathetic, and you have two keys which will unlock almost all hearts.

I would learn self-control. To know when to speak and when to be silent, to have people to confide in you and to be wise enough to keep it locked in your heart, to be in poverty and not to be soured by it, to meet temptation and be strong before it, to be strong enough to perform any labor or duty that needs to be done—all this shows a noble mastery over self.

The golden rule of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us, is especially applicable here.

The coupling between two cars of a train drawing out of the Long Island depot recently, parted. The bell rope snapped like the report of a pistol, and the engine and forward section, relieved of the great weight of several runaway cars, leaped forward and started down the track at a frightful speed.

The passengers in the first of the divorced cars hurried to the forward end to watch the rapidly disappearing baggage car and locomotive.

"Oh, what's the matter?" queried an excited woman to her seatmate.

"Nothing serious. Don't alarm yourself, madam," he replied. "The train has merely parted."

The woman sank back reassured and then, catching a glimpse of the frayed end of the bell rope, she said: "Well, I don't wonder at it. Did they suppose a little string like that would hold these great, heavy cars together?"—New York Herald.

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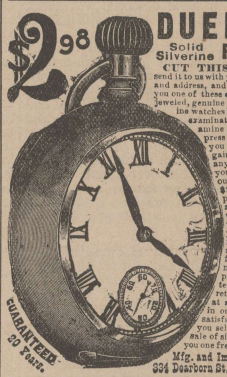
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STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The recent rains damaged and destroyed many bridges throughout North and West Texas.

On Monday last Wills Point shipped twelve cars of beeves and one of hogs to St. Louis.

Serious washouts have occurred along the line of the T. & P. railroad from Abilene to El Paso.

Southwest Texas has received a share of the recent abundant rains, and the Rio Grande is full.

Buffalo Gap was flooded by a cloud burst on the hill sides west of town. People had to run for life.

The Travelers' well at Buckner's Orphan Home has reached a good flow of water, at a depth of 937 feet.

Trains on the Texas & Pacific were detained for twelve hours on Thursday of last week by washouts near Abilene.

At last accounts the Austin lake was thirty miles long and the water was pouring over the dam in a cataract sixty feet high.

Luttrell and Carlisle were hanged on Friday the 12th, at Sherman. The crime was the murder of W. T. Sharman, at Denison, last year.

A stationary boiler at the new saw mill of Morgan Bros., in Upshur county, exploded on Monday last. Two men were killed and several severely injured.

A shipment of 300 cars of cattle from Chillicothe, Texas, to South Dakotah has commenced and will be carried forward as fast as the railroad can handle the business.

Ed. Rainwater, a farmer living near McKinney, went out to look at his crop and came back so disgusted that he immediately took strychnine and at the proper time died.

The International Dam Company, chartered for the purpose of daming the Rio Grande at El Paso, it is said, have succeeded in placing their bonds in the London market. The company wants $3,000,000 for the work.

Tom Varnell, last week, escaped from the Waxahachie jail, but was recaptured. He had outside assistance, of course, but in the end it did not avail. He is under sentence for twelve years. He has been about four years in jail.

Miss Amanda Hulitt, daughter of L. C. Hulitt, a well-to-do farmer of Red River County, was accidentally shot with a target rifle in the hands of G. F. Bolton, son of a neighboring farmer. This occurred last Saturday evening

Governor Hogg has commuted the death sentence of the negro, Bruce, convicted for murder in Hill county, substituting therefor a life sentence. After reviewing the testimony the Governor believes he is innocent, but will not pardon absolutely until further developments.

TEXAS INVESTMENTS.

The following have been chartered during the past week:

Cleburne Ice Company. Capital $20,000.

The Dennis Manufacturing Company, of Dallas, with $20,000 capital.

The Granger Trading Company, of Dallas. Capital $10,000.

The Astall Iron Works, of Galveston. Capital $50,000.

Rock Island and Texas Town Company, of Parkhurst, Texas. Capital $100,000.

The Bessonette Cotton Compress Manufacturing Company, Waco. Capital 1,000,000.

The San Saba Mining Company, Menardville. Capital $100,000.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have a small field of oats, fine stand, well headed, but about one-fourth of all the heads are smut. Will they be fit for horse feed in this condition?—J. F. MYERS, Hutto, Texas.

ANS.—I would be afraid to feed smutty oats to pregnant animals.—F.

I have a 2-year-old colt which I castrated a month ago. The next morning I found him blind. One eye had a great deal of matter in it, the other did not. I did nothing for him for a week, as I thought his sight would come back as he got well from the operation. I then put calomel in his eyes every other morning for about a week. It seemed to do no good. I have done nothing more. May have hurt him in throwing, but did not notice any sign. Is there any chance to recover his sight? If so, what must I do for him?—M. E. COLEY, Centerville, Texas.

ANS.—See answer on first page of this paper.—F.

Will you kindly inform me through your paper how to grow asparagus. I put a lot of roots in a rich bed; covered them about six inches deep about the middle of February. Now they are sending out little shoots some three or four inches tall, and not much larger than a knitting needle, which of course are not large enough to use. Will it yield stalks large enough for use this year?—MRS. E. D. BENNET, Kirkland, Texas.

ANS.—The first year growth will not be suitable to cut. Leave alone until fall, then cut away the tops and spread over the surface at least two inches of well rotted manure. Add also small handful of salt to each square yard of bed. Next spring you will have some to cut, but it will not be at its best until third year from planting. Cook as green peas.

Please tell me where I can get seeds of Parpalum patycaule, and how much they cost per acre?—A. J. DECKER, Moody, Texas.

ANS.—The Texas Seed & Floral Company, Dallas, Texas, keep sets of P. patycaule at $2 per 1000. Seeds are scarce and unreliable. 8000 sets will plant an acre. A smaller quantity will furnish a large supply of sets from one year's growth.

Will weevil hurt shelled corn to keep it two years?—A SUBSCRIBER, Hutto, Texas.

ANS.—Unless prevented by due precaution they will eat it litterally to chaff in less than two years. Corn put up wet, or where bi-sulphide or carbon is used, may escape.

Will you please give the name of inclosed specimen of grass?—JO. H. STEIBICK, Breslau, Texas.

ANS.—The specimen is Elymus Striatus, Wild Rye or Dennett grass, perennial, and is much relished by stock. It is coarse, but nutritious.

1. Can some one inform readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when is the best time to sell young mules. I sold a pair at 5 months old for $50 each. The buyer kept them until 3 years old and sold the pair for $260. Which made the best profit?

2. What is the best feed for 7-weeks-old pigs to make them weigh 200 pounds by December next?—H. H. JAMES, Itaska, Texas.

ANS.—1. Here is a good subject for discussion. Who will open up?

2. Wheat, oats and corn in equal parts mixed and ground, with plenty of sorghum, peas and any other good green feed. Milk will be found good for them at all times. Feed liberally and give plenty of exercise and plenty of pure water.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

[Carefully corrected from the most reliable sources up to Friday of each week.]

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]

DALLAS, May 17.—Very little doing.

Ordinary	5
Good ordinary	5¾
Low middling	6¼
Middling	6¼
Good middling	6¾

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, May 17.—Spot cotton closed quiet.

Low ordinary	5 15-16
Ordinary	6 7-16
Good ordinary	6 13-16
Low middling	7 3-16
Middling	7⅛
Good middling	7¼

Dallas Live Stock.

	Per cwt.
Common to fair steers	$1 50@ 2 00
Choice fat cows	2 00@ 2 50
Common to fair cows	1 50@ 1 75
Choice veal	3 50
Common to fair veal	2 75@ 3 00
Choice fat yearlings, per head	6 50
Choice milch cows, per head	20 00@40 00
Choice fat hogs	6 50@ 6 75
Common to fair hogs	6 00
Choice fat muttons	3 00@ 4 00

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.

Corn—Wholesale, 41c per bushel in sack; retail, 43c; in car 31@32c per bushel.

Oats—Sacks, 29@30c per bushel in car lots; 35c single bushel.

Bran—75c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75c per 100.

Hay—Loose, local, $7 00@8 00; best prairie hay, baled, $8 50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., $9 00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, $7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck $2; per bushel $7.50.

Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel $1 00.

Red Kaffir Corn, by mail, per lb, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel $2.50.

Millo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.

German millet, per pk. 40c; per bu. $1.25.

Timothy, per lb 20c; peck 90c; bushel $3.

Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel $1.50.

Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 4, 65c f. o. b. at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

(Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by J. C. Howerton & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas.)

Chicks—small, 2.50@2.75 per doz.; Chicks—large, 2.50 per doz.; Hens—small, 3.00 per doz.; Hens—large, 3.25 per doz.

Eggs—fresh, 9@9c

Ducks—average, 2.00@2.25 per doz.

Turkeys—hens, 7.00@8.50; gobblers, 9.00@10.00 per doz. Good demand.

Butter—fresh, 14@15c per lb.

Potatoes—Greeleys, 1.40 per bu. New, 2.00.

Onions—Northern, 3c@3½c per lb.

Cabbage—South Texas 2¼@3c.

Beans—Navy, 4@4¼c per lb; Lima, 4½c.

Beans—One-third bushel boxes, 50@60c.

Cucumbers—40@60c per doz.

Lettuce—3No demand.

Strawberries—Per crate, quarts, 1.75@2.00.

Squash—40@60c per doz.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 6c; light, 4c; dry salt, 4½c; gr. salt, 3c; butchers' green, 3c.

Wool—Light medium, 17c; low medium, 14@16c; fine, 15@16.

Horns, hoofs and bones—$6 00 per ton, delivered.

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berries from which we expect to ship 200 crates at least, at a profit of $3 per crate. Now what we need is men with money, men with muscle, men with brains enough to know and see a good thing when it is so plainy before their eyes as profitable fruit culture is in Henderson county. With the industry sufficiently developed that we could handle our product by the car load in refrigerator cars, have an agent selected from among ourselves to handle the business in the markets, thus saving freights and storage that we are now forced to bear. We could make money here.

With the outlook for East Texas, especially Henderson county with her cheap lands, it is no stretch of the imagination to see that a new era is about to dawn upon us. Lands cheap, wood and building material plentiful, water pure and abundant, soil suitable for such a variety of productions, seasons so uniform that no failure or damage from drouth is ever known, and railroads giving us the markets of the world, surrounded with all these advantages, we ask the thousands who want homes, we ask the investor who wants profits, to come, one and all, and join us in the swim to fortune. Get with us before the boom is on.

J. T. McMillan, M. D.

A VOICE FROM EDOM.

Edom, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

For seven weeks we had no rain. Last week there came a light rain and about half of the young cotton has died from the cold weather following the rain, and the farmers are very much disheartened at the cotton prospect, and some speak of planting over. Now that we have had thirty-six hours of continuous hard rain, the corn is lifting its head in answer to the blessing.

It is painfully surprising, but true, that some men have not learned to discriminate between agricultural and political economy and swallow small doses of agricultural economy and call it politics. Now when a man joins a non-partizan society and becomes so partizan that everything he tastes turns to politics as soon as masticated, he is in a morbid condition, or his liver is, and he needs a wholesome physic. It is true agricultural economy and political economy are so closely connected that each seems to depend on the other for support. Give one man all the land, another all the beasts of burden, another all the farming implements, another all the grub, another all the dry goods, another all the water, another all the air, another all the finances, and the rest of the human family their two empty hands; then hedge each one in to himself with a wall of protection to protect his vested rights from all the rest, and how will these people progress in their several occupations? Is the soil unproductive? No. Will some have all, and some none? Those with two empty hands have mouths to fill, but everything is walled in from them by the laws of protection, even the land, water and air, his birth-right—he has nowhere to stay now.

Mr. Brooks, what are you going to do for this man? He must have somewhere to stay, something to do that he may obtain food and clothing. The wheels of agricultural progress are stopped. Why? Protection did it. Who said protect those monopolists from their fellow men? Well, now, that is not a fair question, but man did it. 3756 years ago Abraham bought the first plat of ground from Heth to bury Sarah on, his dead wife. Then about 2500 years ago the Roman government begun the traffic in land, selling it out by lot to the people to bury the living on; and from the sale by Heth to Abraham, down to the present time, we see wealth and poverty side by side. Protect one from the other and the wheels of agricultural progress are crippled and stopped by the laws of protection. Now, this is a fair representation of our present civilization, and there must be agricultural reform, and how can agricultural reform come without political reform. Now we see cause and effect. We need banks of issue as well as banks of deposit, for it is an evident fact that our country is passing through a financial crisis, and the effects will be felt for many years after the shock has subsided. Now you ask the cause of this financial crisis. It is the contraction of the honest gold dollar. Honest, did you say? When we look on the face of the dollar, what do we see? A lie as black as jet: "In God we trust." It is in the dollar we trust; then our God is a golden image, and like the Pagan of old, that served wood and stone, we bow in reverence to our honest gold dollar God that man has made, like Aaron's golden calf. It was an honest calf, as it came out of the smelting furnace; so is our honest dollar in which we trust.

I am sorry Bro. Brooks got offended at agricultural economy by mistaking it for politics, and ordered you to stop your paper. If small doses of agricultural politics makes him sick, he may yet need larger doses of wholesome agricultural economy administered to him in the shape of political physic before he recovers, and Texas Farm and Ranch family needs this, the best of all agricultural journals, so please dont stop publishing your paper. If you do, some more of the family will get sick.

I am a farmer's wife, was raised on the farm and have studied the farmer's needs. I am a member of the Farmers Alliance; also a Granger, a People's Partyite and belong to several other societies, but I have not learned partizanism yet. I did not aim to take up so much valuable space in your paper, but could not well avoid it. I do hope men will yet learn to discriminate between politics and agricultual economy.

Mrs. Georgia E. Shaw.

ALFALFA IN ARID REGIONS.

Vernon, Texas, May 1, 1893.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have about four acres in Alfalfa clover, sown in last May, with dry summer following, hence did not grow more than eight inches on an average during the year; roots extending about one foot to eighteen inches deep, and during winter cut off to the ground. Now I have a good stand, but with very dry weather and slow growth. Before sowing the seed the ground was thoroughly prepared, and now it is very hard and dry. I would like to learn through the columns of your paper as to how it should be cultivated, if at all. Can the ground be plowed "disked," or harrowed to advantage of the grass? I am very much interested in the hay and grass question in the Panhandle of Texas, and would like information as indicated. My alfalfa is on sandy loam, and very rich, but packs hard in dry weather. I am like hundreds of others, much pleased with the benefits derived from reading your paper. Respectfully, etc.

D. A. Turner.

[In land which "bakes," it would be better to drill in rows twenty inches apart, so that the plants may be cultivated to some extent. Alfalfa sometimes succeeds in arid regions when there is a porous subsoil, underlaid at a depth of twenty feet or less, with impervious clay or rock; but it is necessary, by irrigation, or fortuitous rains and cultivation to give the plants life and energy until the roots penetrate to permanent moisture. Any reader familiar with alfalfa in arid regions is invited to discuss this question.

ON THE WING.

Alvin, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Before leaving Temple, I spent one night with our big-hearted friend, Ed S. Crawford. If every farmer in Texas had just one-fourth the pluck, push and common sense that Mr. Crawford has, in ten years every foot of good land in Texas would be worth $100 per acre. His home is a little paradise in itself. The more I see of Texas and such farmers as Mr. Crawford, the more I realize that every farmer's home in Texas might, if—and that settles it.

I boarded the south-bound train, which pulled out for Galveston about 3 o'clock, and reached Alvin about 11 at night. After leaving Temple, for many long miles, we traveled through a fine scope of black land country. I will give my notes of the country just as I gathered them from the car window. The second station from Temple is Rogers, Bell County; rolling prairie, almost hilly, black waxy, dotted with mesquite timber; yellow pebble rock. Buckholts much the same land; not quite as good; timber thicker. From Buckholts to Cameron, in Milam County, sandy prairie with mesquite timber, very thick. From Cameron to Milano Junction is poor sandy post oak land. The land on through Burleson County is much the same, but between Brenham, Washington Co., and Kenny, Austin Co., is some fine black land. Much of the country traveled through from the last named point is level, sandy prairie, and looks as though good, well rotted stable manure would not injure it if well applied.

About 11 o'clock at night we reached Alvin. To describe this place as I think it should be, would take more space than perhaps would be allowed. I have been here now three days, and have visited nearly every farm within two miles of the town proper. To describe all that I have seen and felt since I have been here would be almost impossible, yet I feel that it is due the Alvin people and the readers of Texas Farm and Ranch that I try to give as faithful description as I can, from what I have seen and heard from good and reliable men who have been here for several years.

Alvin is located on the Santa Fe railroad, 29 miles from Galveston, in Brazoria County. The country for many miles around Alvin is a low, flat, almost level prairie, with water standing during wet weather over a great deal of it. The soil varies almost with regularity from a rather poor sandy soil, to a very fair quality of black soil, with more or less sand in it. In many places two or three kinds of soil can be found on ten acres of land. There are no hills or divides, no ravines, no timber. The whole country is one vast expanse of low, level prairie. I have visited here from thirty to fifty farms, all of which are properly fruit and vegetable farms. The prevailing money crop now is strawberries. I fear I would hardly be believed if I were to tell the quantity and quality of the strawberries that grow here. Many farmers have gathered and sold as much as $400 worth of berries from one acre of land this season, and this, on account of the early spring drouth, has been a bad season for them. Every farmer has now planted, and is now preparing to plant a pear orchard. It is, perhaps, useless for me to say that the best fruit growers, I believe, are agreed that pears can be grown here, both in quality and quantity, equal to California pears. I have only seen two orchards that are in bearing. The trees in one of them are six years old, and many of the limbs are now bending under the weight of their fruit, and they are certainly as thrifty and as beautiful trees as can be found anywhere, but just how much these trees will yield is yet to be tested, as there are but few orchards here with trees over three years old. Peach trees and plum trees are growing splendidly here, but little is known as yet what the quality of the fruit will be. There are a great many small vineyards now planted out, and these will be enlarged and more added. The vines that are old enough are now setting on fruit, and look very promising. Nearly all kinds of flowers and shrubs grow splendidly here, and this is surely the home of the cape jasmine. They grow luxuriantly here, and there are whole acres planted to them, and they are proving very remunerative to their owners. The gathering and shipping of cape jasmine buds to Northern cities is quite an industry here now, and will be more so in the near future.

Cabbages are now in full head (May 12) and have been for some time. All kinds of vines grow almost to perfection here; water melons, musk melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, etc. Potatoes are said to grow remarkably well here, both sweet and Irish. The few beets that I have seen here look very fine, and it is my opinion that the Mangel Wurzel will grow here enormously large, and will stand in the field from one year till the next.

Corn, as far as tried, has been almost a failure, and the oat crop can never be otherwise than light, at least that is my opinion.

I saw this evening a patch of alfalfa clover which is remarkably fine, and I can see no reason why it shall not prove a grand success here both as a hay and pasture grass.

In almost every orchard are more or less fig trees. They are fruiting well. I saw in one orchard quite a number of banana plants. They grow well here. I saw some fine specimens of celery growing. One of the great advantages this section has over nearly all others in growing small fruits and vegetables is the fact that they are so much earlier in the season, and hence with proper shipping facilities can reach the markets while those things are in greatest demand.

Mr. M. V. Wright, Major Durant, and Mr. Richardson are the principal shippers of cape jasmine buds that I have met. Mr. Wright is an old and well known florist who has been engaged in the business many years. He showed me over his little world of flowers. I drank in their beauty and inhaled their sweet perfumes till in my heart I said, "Glory to God in the highest." I have never seen anything like it before. His cape jasmines, if I remember correctly, are three years old, and there are now whole acres of them in full bloom. He is shipping 10,000 buds per day. The gross profits on them are $8 per thousand, and there are now thousands of them going to waste for want of a market. Major Durant has ten acres planted to cape jasmines, though only a few large enough to be producing buds. He and Mr. Richardson are both shipping thousands of buds daily.

I have met scores of open-hearted gentlemen. Men who have fruits, flowers, and chickens are always gentlemen.

In giving this little write-up of this Alvin country, I have tried not to overdraw nor underrate, but to tell it just as I see it and hear it. And I now want to say that this country, as all others has its "drawbacks." In the first place raw land is entirely too high. Lands that are within two miles of the town proper are rated at from $30 to $200 per acre. Lands further out are much cheaper. Another difficulty is in reaching a good market with small fruits and vegetables in good condition, and the ruinous freight charges on such fruits and vegetables. Another is the great danger of "overdoing" the market. And still another is the man that comes here with only means enough to buy land and improve it, must content himself to wait three or four years before he can begin to realize anything like a liberal per cent on his investment. He will have to work and wait. Another difficulty is the vast amount of water that stands on this land during wet weather. To overcome this the country must be thoroughly drained by ditching, and this can be done, as I am told by an old and practical engineer, that there is four and one-half feet fall to the mile, and it will only take a few main ditches five miles in length to do the work. "Every sweet has its bitter." Uncle Snort.

COLWICK PROTESTS.

Norse, Bosque Co., Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In an editorial in April 29th issue of Texas Farm and Ranch, which is headed "The Frying Pan and the Fire," are ideas which I cannot understand, coming from an editor of an agricultural paper.

When a farmer borrows money he by no means must go further in debt, but can use it to pay off a debt, or if he uses it to build a house or barn, or any other necessary purpose, and go further in debt, this debt will be less than if he had gone and bought his material on time and first paid a higher price and then interest besides. No one who pays interest or understands the meaning of interest, can believe that it will be the same to the borrower whether 2 per cent, 5 per cent or no per cent "is paid."

The article reads: "We by no means deny the possibility of a man borrowing money at a low rate of interest and purchasing a home or building a house or barn and ultimately paying out. This has, in rare instances, been done, and may be done again; but to do it requires business talent which not one farmer in fifty possesses." Do you here refer to the subscribers of your paper? If we are the farmers who read it and who you are speaking to, you grossly misrepresent us. When I say us, I mean all who have subscribed to your paper whom I am acquainted with, which is more than one dozen. Why did you not say forty-nine out of every fifty farmers who borrow money pay up, even if interest is high, but would make the country blossom as the rose if the interest was much less? That is the condition of farmers who live in this county. They have bought their farms either on time or on borrowed money and paid 10 to 12 per cent interest, some going in debt for a farm and borrowing the first payment and still paying up. I can only think of one acquaintance who paid for his farm cash.

J. N. Colwick.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Plenty of rain, crops very fine. Cotton rather late, owing to the dry weather last month, but a good stand; Corn extra fine. Oats will be short, but grain good. Fruit heavy; peach is our best fruit for this rich black land, though plums do very well if they are of a late kind. The writer of these few lines lives within one and one-half miles of Itasca, a fine little town and on a boom, one brick block being built on Main street; one good brick building on the corner of the block east of this work is soon to be built for the Citizen's National Bank. The oil mill has done a big business at this place.—H. H. James, Itaska, Texas.

Texas Farm and Ranch grows in popularity with the vox populi as it grows older. Uncle Snort is away off from his base. He fooled with scrub stock and scrub chickens until he has about lost his religion. I always thought that religion was a business as well as a profession. It is so easy to profess and be baptized. Some men are baptized in water, some on dry land and others are baptized by fire by pouring abuse on their bald heads, and Uncle Snort seems to have a stock on hand all the time—either fire or water—but he always applies the water first. If he would reverse it and apply the fire first, then temper with water, it would be better for his health. His old friend.—A. P. C., St. Jo, Texas.

BUTTER MAKERS

Should have and use an imported Floating Thermometer. It costs 50 cents; and a Cream Tester, which costs 35 cents, both for 75 cents, or both and Texas Farm and Ranch one year for $1.50.

Texas Farm and Ranch Pub. Co.
Dallas, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE

TIRED.

MESQUITE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Yes, I am tired of hearing Texas farmers abused and paraded before the world as a set of ignoramuses. It seems that our newspaper men either do not understand the situation in Texas or just want something to harp on. I believe in giving even the devil his dues. I seldom ever pick up a farm or stock journal but I read some ringing abuse of Texas farmers for not raising hogs, just as though there were actually no hogs in Texas, or at least only a few very sorry scrubs that are like the Indian's gun—"cost more than they come to."

In the first place, I want to say that there are thousands of as fine hogs in Texas as can be found in any State in the Union, and I think that it is an injustice to this grand State to hold out the idea to the world that Texans, as a whole, are at least fifty years behind this age of progress, when, if all the facts were brought out as they should be, Texas is, putting it mild, abreast of the times. The man who takes the pains to visit our State and county fairs, and then go among our wide-awake farmers, (and we have thousands of them) will see thousands of as fine thoroughbred registered hogs as can be found anywhere. It is true that we have thousands of farmers in Texas, as well as all other states, who were, it seems, born to "hew wood and draw water," who voluntarily take the yoke of serfdom upon themselves, and who, "having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not," and of course will remain, as the lawyer would say, "in statu quo." These men do not raise hogs; they prefer to mortgage their crops, raise cotton and buy their meat—live hard, die hard, and go to —— at last. There is another class of men in Texas who do not raise their meat. They are men who have only been here a short time. They are yet renting and are not in shape to raise hogs. You say "he should buy some pigs and feed them at home." May be so; but will you tell him just where he can buy the pigs. May be he can't find any for sale, and if he finds the pigs, may be he has not got the money. It is much easier many times to tell just what should be done than it is to do it.

Will the newspapers please give us a rest? Wait a little bit, gentlemen. I am traveling over Texas and mingling with the farmers; have been in Texas a long time, and am now happy to say that the wonderful progress that Texas farmers are making to-day is marvelous. We are progressing all along the line. Dont be uneasy; it will only be a few years when Texas will not only feed herself on the finest pork, bacon, beef and mutton in the world, but will do with hogs what she is now doing with cattle, ship out thousands upon thousands to help feed the world. "Hold the fort!" our front ranks are there now, and the rest of us are coming if we have to walk and drag a chunk. UNCLE SNORT.

CAGLE ON GOOD ROADS.

ST. JO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

After the battle has been fought, the smoke cleared up, and Riggs, of Weatherford, holds the shield in favor of free grass, the winter of my discontent has been made glorious. Never, since the battle of Manassas, has a "Johnny" been more happy than I am now. We have had a glorious rain and crops were never better in May

The great public pulse should beat for good roads. Agitate, educate and graduate the people on the benefits of good public roads. Say we commence at old Spanish Fort, on Red River, Montague county, Texas, and run a line due south via. Austin; thence to the Rio Grande river; make a practical survey, put in culverts, bridges and then commence in the vicinity of Houston, thence west to Austin, thence to New Mexico; grade the two great thoroughfares across the great State of Texas, and such a boom you never read or heard of. Why, every immigrant train would make for one of the great overland routes. Who would be the beneficiaries of such an enterprise? Land would advance in value for miles on either side of each road. Public inns and feed stores would be erected all along the line. Texas is to-day in her swaddling clothes compared to what she will be when good public highways are established. We have had a craze for railroads in Texas, which was all right; but we are at the threshold of a new era. The people of the bleak North are beginning to learn we have something more than bowie-knives and six-shooters. We have a climate equal to the best in North America. The soil of Texas is rich in plant food. The Red River valley from the Panhandle to the Mississippi, is simply immense. The Trinity, from Bowie, in Montague county, to Galveston, Texas, is the Eureka. The Brazos river, from the Plains to Velasco, on the Gulf of Mexico, is the home for cotton and sugar planters all along its broad valleys. Look, if you will, at the swift running stream of the Colorado river, with water and power enough to twist spindles enough to spin the cotton of all Texas, and granite enough in the Burnet hills to rebuild the temple and go around Jericho! Besides all the fine health resorts on its head waters, and thousands of acres of as fine land as the eye of man ever looked at; and the eighth wonder of the world is located on that river, the capitol of Texas and the great dam. Next, the St. Marcos, with her clear water, beautiful valleys and liveoaks. Then comes the Gaudaloupe with her Mountain scenery and fertile valleys, which is the home of the brave and land for the free: with Aransas Pass on the sea—go and see—the wild flowers with the honey bee. The San Antonio is too well known to comment on, with all the various similar streams until we reach the beautiful Rio Grande.

Let us have good roads to make sunshine and bliss and save horse flesh, and make happy homes, and make religion a business as well as a profession.

A. P. CAGLE.

HOG MANGE.

PASSONIA, MISS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

In your issue of May 6th, under the head of Questions and Answers, W. Faires, Joppa, Burnet county, Texas, asks for a remedy for mange on hogs. The reply seems to ignore mange as a hog disease, but it exists with hogs as well as dogs and is equally contagious. It is easily detected—the skin becomes scaly and red and the hair drops out. Sulphur is death to all kinds of parasitic diseases, such as mange or itch, either internally or externally. But the easiest and most effectual and efficacious way is to catch the animal and pour coal oil from the spout of a can all over the diseased surface, or in fact, all over the entire body to make assurance doubly sure, and rub it in thoroughly. One or two applications will effect a cure and no injury accrue to the animal. It is also an effectual remedy for lice on hogs.

B. F. PASSMORE, M. D.

A QUEER THEME FOR A LAWYER.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Agriculture was not only the primeval occupation of man, and the pursuit which the best men in all ages have followed, but it has been, is, and ever must be the mainspring of all industry. All classes and conditions are dependent upon it for their daily sustenance. Nothing can supply the place of the products of the soil. Agriculture not only gives life to man and beast, but it is the foundation of all other business, all trades, all manufactures, all commerce—in short, all business is the result, directly or indirectly, of agriculture. The nation that relies upon agriculture as its main product is independent, and under a wise agricultural system will be prosperous.

The adaptation of agriculture to all ranks and conditions of society is wonderful. Many of the greatest men in all ages have retired from their high positions to the cultivation of farms, and were just as dignified as when in the presidential chair. This custom is not as prevalent as it once was. Men are in too great a hurry to get rich—the peaceful and contemplative pursuits of the farm are too slow, and yet many a professional man, with his head aching with the perplexities of his business, sighs for the simple pleasures of farm life, but avoids them. A fact, patent to all, is, that the really prosperous class as a whole are the farmers. They are more independent and get a better return for their labor than the worker in the city. The country must be fed and the farmer feeds it.

There is nothing, except combinations and corners, that force unnatural conditions upon the finance and markets of the country, that can prevent the steady prosperity of the American farmer. The time was when the average young man could go into a city and do well; perhaps one in 1000 can do so now. But that time, as it was, has passed and will probably never return, for the reason that the cities are overcrowded and will so continue.

The man who ought to be happiest of all men is he who owns a good farm, free from debt, in a good state of cultivation, with a loving wife and a reasonable number of bright, healthy children around to make music and assist in keeping his homestead alive and in the family.

American agriculture has only begun to be developed. There never was a time when, and never a country where farming could be carried on to such an advantage as here. Everything and everybody is in a hurry; it is rush, rush, push, push! Steam is too slow and electricity is not too fast. In every calling men possess advantages that make one in 1893 equal to two of twenty years and four of fifty years ago. Education, training and facilities are crowding men and things along—recently at 102 miles in a single hour. The farmer, if he would keep up must go in for all that is in sight. He, too, must educate, train, study, use labor saving tools, and literally make the dust fly. The merry old jog of our forefathers will not take one a modern day's journey in a week. If farmers will use all the advantages which are in their reach, and pursue their occupation with the intelligence and energy with which a politician seeks a soft snap, then he will continue to be the happiest and most contented man in the country, and the best citizen.

D. A. R. WOOD.

THE TAYLOR FAIR.

HEIDENHEIMER, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Rain has fallen plentifully and oats that seemed to be lost have been revived so much that they will make a fair crop It seems almost impossible to keep this black land from making a crop.

The correspondent of The Texas Stockman and Farmer is surprised that the stock exhibit of the Williamson County Fair was a failure. This scribe, after reading the catalogue was convinced that such would be the case. Think of a five dollar premium for a thoroughbred bull that is worth from $400 to $500; then on down the line that the figures will run out before you reach the little folks in the thoroughbred ring. Two dollars for a thoroughbred boar, and then on the same line that there is no room for little pigs. Few people know the value of thoroughbred stock. It is a fact that but a few people know the value of thoroughbred stock and what it costs to procure them. Fair directors will offer a ten dollar premium for an all-work stallion, a combination of all the blood that is known to the horse fraternity. He hardly, if ever, gets his equal, being a cross bred horse. His get take after the dam and the service of such an animal is worth nothing to the community, while a thoroughbred animal of any kind will make his mark. Thoroughbred breeders can not afford to exhibit without some inducement. It takes labor, money, and time, and there is some danger to stock in carrying them about. Some one will say, exhibit for advertisement. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will give more in one issue than a fair. Now sir, I am not opposed to fairs. Stock, like everything else, must be seen to be appreciated; but let the Williamson County Fair take a lesson from her sister Bell, offer more and better premiums and her stalls will be filled with fine stock, and all the people will say well done.

B. F. WEDEL.

THE ELM TREE BEETLE.

MESQUITE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The elm tree beetle Galeruca Calmariensis has been very numerous for the past week and has given the idlers sitting around on the streets something to do in keeping these little bettles off their faces and necks. This insect will be exceedingly injurious to the elm trees during this and the next month, although it has been quite numerous for many years in many of the Eastern States. I have not seen them before this spring in this part of Texas. How they got here in such vast numbers I can't say. As this beetle is a new insect to most of our people it will not, perhaps, be out of place to give its natural history. The eggs of this beetle are deposited in clusters on the under side of the leaf in May and June. These eggs are oval and are arranged in two or three rows together, along the ribs of the leaf, and are fixed by one end to the surface. The larvæ, when hatched out, eat the soft inner substance of the foliage, leaving the net-work of veins and ribs, causing the leaf to assume a scorched and brown appearance. When fully grown the larvæ descend by the limbs and trunk of the tree to the ground, where the pupa is formed immediately on the surface of the ground or under loose trash near the tree, and resembles in size and color grains of whitish wheat. They remain in this helpless and almost motionless state a few days, when the perfect beetle appears and immediately flies into the tree to lay eggs for a second generation, which frequently destroys every leaf on the tree. This insect was imported from Europe in the summer of 1837, and has been very destructive to the elm forests ever since. There was another insect, the bag-worm (Thyridopteryx ephemeroeformis) appeared in this community some two years ago, first observed and reported to me by Mr. John Teutrell, who lives one mile southwest of town, as being very destructive to his shade trees, the Red cedar. Most of them, when I visited his place last were dead from being defoliated by these worms. These worms are getting more numerous every year and will soon destroy all of the coniferous trees in this section unless checked by the attacks of its parasites. This worm is so well protected in all its stages that no insectivirous bird nor predacious insect is known to attack it.

The rainfall from January 18th, 1893 up to date is below the normal. The rain on the tenth was the heaviest for many years—2.25 inches in one hour. The greater portion fell in forty-five minutes. Considerable damage was done to tender vegetables. If this wet weather continues much longer crops will get in a bad shape. Fruit prospects continue good.

SILAS G. LACKEY.

BETER ROADS NEEDED.

CHACE, Bosque, Co, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

The fairness of ladies is often changed by mistreatment. Ladies are often called angels, but they are placed here without wings, and should have some way of travel except over, under and through the wire fences, across the prairie a-foot. The gates in this country are made of heavy lumber, so constrcted that it is impossible to open them without getting on the ground—and not a stile block nearer than the nearest house. The mud holes are numerous, extending throughout the lanes that never turn—until they turn out of Bosque county. It is our misfortune to have third-class roads in a first-class country. I know of no other way to bring this about only by taxation. Will some one please give us some light on this subject? H. P. T.

OVERLOOKED TOO LONG.

CHANDLER, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Very little of East Texas is ever seen in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but such is not to be always. It is astonishing that a country surrounded with natural advantages to the extent that East Texas is in general, and Henderson county in particular, has not long ago attracted the attention of emmigration and capital more than it has. Thousands of men with small means have come to Texas, gone to the prairie country of North, Middle and West Texas, where the price of land is so out of proportion to their means to buy, that they never become owners of homes. How different had they come to Henderson county; land is cheap; improved farms of 100 to 200 acres can be had at from $3 to $10 per acre, with terms to suit themselves. The lands are very productive, producing from twenty to forty bushels of corn, one-half to one bale cotton per acre, and sweet potatoes 100 to 200 bushels, and the sandy loam covers on branches and creeks cannot be excelled by any country in the production of sugar cane. Thousands of gallons of as fine sugar cane syrup as the world ever produced is shipped from this place annually to the western counties. The yield is from 300 to 400 gallons per acre. It sells readily in the West at fifty cents per gallon f. o. b. the cars at this place. But the main industry that is destined to bring this country into notice is just budding into existence; it is fruit culture. No part of the earth will excel this in the production of fruit. Peaches, pears, apples, plums and all the small fruits yield immense crops. Out of nine years we have lived here we have had but one total failure. The Cotton Belt runs from east to west through our county, giving us markets in St. Louis and Kansas City, north, and Houston and San Antonio, west. Besides these markets, canning factories are being established, which take much of the smaller or common fruit, profits ranging from fifty cents to $4 per bushel are realized. The writer shipped from this place five years ago the first box of fruit; last season ten thousand boxes and several car loads in barrels, to canning factories were shipped. This was fruit from the common small farm orchards within a radius of five miles of this place. Up to the last year or so, this fruit, all but enough to supply the family use, was hauled to a damnable distillery and made into poison, or given to indigent white people and negroes who were too lazy to have fruit of their own. It is different now. What was once a waste is a source of profit, bringing money just at the time the hard-pressed farmers need it. The writer is not a farmer nor a scientific horticulturist; his time has been pressed into use in other directions, but we have talked fruit, variety of crops, improvement of stock, and we are now trying to put our theories into practical demonstration. We have 5000 young trees ready for the orchard in December, budded and grafted from trees upon which we have seen the fruit growing; two acres of straw-

Storm houses are not known or needed. The heavy atmosphere of the coast buoys up the cyclone until it travels inland about 150 miles.

The population of Alvin is now about 1500 and growing daily, and the surrounding country is rapidly settling up with a moral, thrifty population, who mean business and stay at home and attend to their business. No saloons here to entice the young men estray, and a drunken man is seldom seen on our streets.

There is a fine opening here in the poultry business, as eggs and chickens are in constant demand at fine prices. I will be pleased to answer any letters of inquiry further about this country.

Alvin, Texas.

ANSWER TO R. H. HOFFMAN ON PRUNING THE HERBEMONT VINE.

T. V. MUNSON.

In all cases where vines fail to push shoots from eyes which appear to be in good condition, I have been unable to discover the full cause.

Generally the cause is lack of sufficient vitality. This weakened vitality has come about after the last year's wood was formed. Sometimes it is caused by gophers or other things cutting or destroying more or less of the root system.

More often it is caused by the vine getting a chill, after sap has been started a little, and the buds may or may not have been blackened in their hearts. It is often caused by the vine having been overtaxed the previous year by too much fruit, or by severe drouth or neglect to cultivate properly, and this would include too deep plowing when the crop is nearing maturity, by cutting many roots, so that at the time the buds were forming, they were weakened.

Or in pruning, too much wood is left on, so that the vine has not enough expansive power to force all its buds to open, and in this case, it will be made manifest of the buds at the extremities pushing, while those further toward the root remain dormant. This appears to me to have been the cause in Mr. Stiff's vineyard.

In such case the trouble can often be overcome by pinching off the tips of all the shoots pushed, which stops growth for a time there, and the pressure in the circulation of the vine elsewhere is thereby increased, and the result is that other buds will be forced out.

Frequent shallow stirring of the soil will also help the matter. The pinching should be done as soon as possible after the trouble becomes apparent, so as to cause all the buds to start as near together as possible. If only a few shoots have started, some of the arms should be cut off, as entirely too much wood has been left in first pruning. If plenty of shoots start from around the collar and body of the vine, but few or none along the arms left in pruning, the root of the vine is all right, but the eyes on the arms have been killed, or nearly so, by cold.

Some varieties will start eyes uniformly all along the arms, if ever so long, even to destructively overloading themselves, while others will only throw out as many as they can safely maintain under the conditions in which they push. The Herbemont is of this class.

A vine sometimes makes a fine growth one season and appears all right until the next spring, when it never puts out any growth, but shrivels away.

The cause is generally due to having suffered a severe shock from drouth the previous fall, or it may come from injury to the root, such as gopher bite, or "root rot," or some similar injury.

Denison, Texas.

THE CABBAGE LOUSE.

Vick's Magazine.

Next to the cabbage worm the worst insect enemy of the cabbage is the aphis, or plant louse, which is so often found upon the leaves and in the heads in great numbers. This is a small, bluish-white insect that subsists upon the sap of the plant, and multiplies with great rapidity. Like most of the peculiar family to which it belongs, this insect has the power, not common among insects, of bringing forth living young, but with most of those that have been carefully studied, there is in the fall a sexual generation by which the true eggs are laid, and in the egg state most of them pass the winter. But although the cabbage aphis has been known both in Europe and America for more than a century, the sexual generation has never heretofore been found, and entomologists did not know where or when the eggs were laid, nor how the insect passed the winter. Recent investigations, however, carried on at the Ohio Experiment Station, by Dr. C. M. Weed, have shown conclusively that the sexual generation develops late in autumn on the cabbage, and that the eggs are laid on the cabbage leaves. The true male is a small winged creature, with a more slender body than the other winged forms. The egg-laying female has no wings and is pale green in color.

This discovery of the fact that the insect passes the winter in the egg state on the cabbage leaves has an important economic bearing. It suggests as one of the best ways of preventing the injuries of this pest, the destruction during winter of the old cabbage leaves with the eggs upon them, instead of leaving them undisturbed until spring, as is too often done.

ROSES FOR THE GULF STATES.

Dixie Suna in Ame ican Gardening.

Florists wonder why they sell so few dark roses in the South. The truth is, red roses tarnish in the sun; white and yellow best stand his majesty's full rays; therefore an eastern or southeastern exposure is proper for the darker kinds. The best season for planting the rose is from the middle of October to the first of February; after the latter date it should not be attempted. Unless one has plenty of ground it is not wise to try the hybrid perpetuals, for the climate is too warm for them and only a few scattering blooms repay the best of care. All climbing teas and noisetts are good subjects for budding, and a climbing stock should be preferred to a bush. The darker the stock rose the deeper and richer in color will be the budded rose. Marechal Niel, Solfa-terre, James Sprunt, Estella Pradel, Lamarque and Gloire de Dijon soon make long, luxuriant vines when on a good, strong stock. Marechal Nell, being a fast grower, needs a particularly strong and fast-growing stock. Rank growers are chosen for this purpose, as the stock must outgrow the bud in circumference to make a good foster parent. All suckers and shoots must be kept off the stock, and for that reason, the old Maiden Blush, otherwise a splendid stock rose, is unavailable.

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Sells at 11 to 16 cents per pound. Vineless Yam Potatoes. Each the best of their kind. Address E. E. McGEHEE, Seed Grower, Pinckneyville, Wilkinson Co., Miss.

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And Genuine Yellow Yam Sweet Potato Slips and Sets for sale in any quantities at reasonable prices. Address O. F. YARBROUGH, Care of Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

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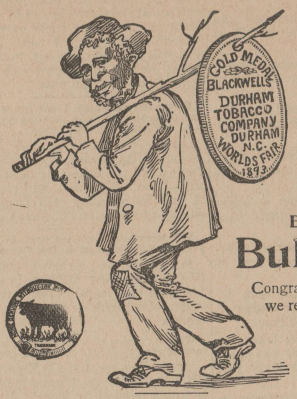
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Sept. 15, 1893

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ALL because of the Adjustability of the two inner disks.

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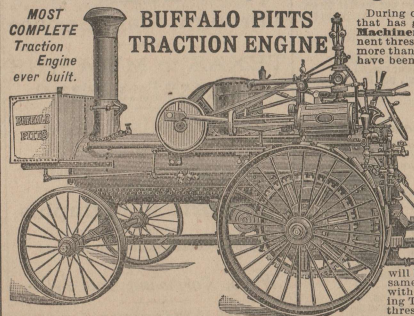
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MOST COMPLETE Traction Engine ever built.



BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE

During our long experience in the implement business we have never handled a line that has given better general satisfaction than the **BUFFALO PITTS Threshing Machinery.** Among our customers during the past season are many of the most prominent threshermen in Texas, and they all to a man, freely testify, that the PITTS is all and more than recommended to them. For the coming season still further improvements have been added, at a large additional expense to the cost of the machine, and which improvements we shall give our patrons without extra charge. The

BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE

with its patent throttle reverse lever, friction clutch pulley and 100 gallon water tank on front end, is the most complete Traction Engine ever built. Our 13 horse wood or coal burning engine for this season has **64 inch wrought iron** rear wheels with **16 inch face** and **wrought iron** front wheels with **6 inch face.** No Engine builders in the country, that we are aware of, are furnishing such large wheels and with such wide face. We also carry in stock 14 and 16 horse California style straw burning Engines, which in point of merit are unexcelled by any other make of Traction Engines known to the trade. The

BUFFALO PITTS RIVAL and CALIFORNIA Threshers

are the best that can be produced, and, as improved for this season, stand head and shoulders above all competitors. Examine our **Double Fan, Sprocket Chain Drive** and **"Catch-All"** attachment, all points of merit which have proven practical. Our 36 inch Separator with 56 inch rear, has the largest separating capacity of any Thresher made, and will handle and save grain that other Threshers of the same size cylinder will waste. This with our 13 horse wood or coal burning Traction Engine makes a noble threshing outfit and one of which any man may be justly proud. needs no puffing. Has always been noted as superior to all others for durability and ease of draft. Our 8 horse **PITTS POWER** and 24 inch **RIVAL THRESHER** is the best outfit on the market for small crops, or for two or three farmers to buy together for their own use. The farmer who first gets his grain to market gets better prices, and by owning his own machine there is no delay.



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OUR CATALOGUES, giving full description of Threshers, Engines and Stackers, will be mailed free to any one giving us their address, if it will pay you to examine our line before you purchase.

We carry in stock **Hay Presses, Mowers, Hay Drags, Hay Rakes, Baling Ties, Binder Twine, Mowing Knife Grinders, Wind Mills, Pumps, COOPER, BAIN and OLDS Wagons, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Carts and Harness.** Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Poultry and Bees.

Farmers who do not raise ducks are neglecting a profitable branch of the poultry business. Dont monkey with puddle ducks—they are arrant quacks; nor the Muscovies—they are Satan in feathers. Get Pekins, Rouens or Aylesburys. These are all good, yet this writer can say without a blush that Pekins "suit his complexion best," also his appetite, and besides their eggs are numerous and unsurpassed for cookery. The Pekins are chiefest among 10,000 ducks and altogether lovely.

Will some one please tell me what will kill fleas on chickens? I have had about one hundred to hatch and only have about fifteen living. The fleas are worse on the head, but work enough on the body to take all the feathers off.—MRS. L. A. SIMPSON, Womac, Bosque County, Tex.

[These are lively beasts, and it will be necessary to rid the premises of them. It will do no good to kill them on the fowls, for others will be ready to take their places. Kindle small fires about where they breed and keep this up for several days, burn trash and clean up generally. A thousand different methods have been suggested for destroying fleas. A number of these we have tried. The above is the only one that did any good.—ED.

There has been some improvement already in the method of marketing poultry and eggs. The shipping coops are not so crowded, and those of the retail dealers are not so filthy and stinking. Of course this does not apply generally. We mean simply that a close observer will notice some slight mitigation of the evils heretofore complained of. And yet a great many people refuse to buy poultry because of the filthiness and general unsanitary appearance of their surroundings. Eggs, too, have in many cases had their faces washed, and whereas they were dirty and uninviting, now the same look bright and clean. This improvement is more conspicuous than the other. The next best thing to being good is to appear to be good. This applies everywhere and always. Let the improvement go on until city consumers can purchase table fowls without holding a scent-bottle to their noses.

I have had several chickens affected with a strange disease, for which no one in this locality can give me a remedy. The chickens become blind, and sometimes stagger, generally going backwards and to the right. They do not lose their appetite, but not being able to see the food, cannot eat, except when fed, when they seem to relish the food. The chicks affected are about four weeks old, and are sick about eight days before they die, seeming to gradually starve. They become pale and emaciated, and get so weak they cannot stand. Please tell me what this disease is called, the cause and remedy.—READER, Clyde, Tex.

[This is a disease called by some apoplexy, and by others blind staggers. It is more nearly allied to the latter, and is usually caused by eating some impure or poisonous food. Be careful to feed only pure food and clean water, and confine so the chicks cannot get to any other, and the disease will probably cease.—ED.]

I send by this mail a box containing insects that are killing all my poultry. They accumulate on the back of the neck and produce a kind of paralysis. The chicken goes with its head on the ground and seems unable to raise it. It first attacked the little chickens and killed them, but now I have a fine yellow cochin rooster nearly killed by them. I have rubbed him with sweet oil and oil of sassafras, and he is better to-day, and I hope will get well. Let us know what the pest is, and if I cure my chickens, will let you know. Please answer through next issue of your paper, and oblige.—MRS. J. H. MATTHEWS, Lampasas, Tex.

[This insect is (or rather was) comparatively rare. It is allied to cattle ticks, and except in size more nearly resembles chicken mites. The scientific name is Argas Americana. In form, and life history it resembles the common cattle tick, and as kerosine emulsion has been found efficient in combating the latter, it would probably be equally efficient against this new chicken plague.—ED.]

SOME OF OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

The complete work on the Hawks and Owls of the United States, recently published by the Department of Agriculture, sheds some strong light in a very dark place. The entire category of hawks and owls have been considered enemies to man. This only shows the short-sightedness of the latter creature. Naturalists have long since done these birds justice, giving them their proper place in the economy of Nature, and in this useful volume it is declared that of all these birds only one is known to be injurious, with a bare possibility of two being more injurious than otherwise, and their depredations which determines their character are not so much against domestic poultry as against useful wild birds. Of the owls every one is known to be useful to man, notwithstanding the fact that a poultry roost is occasionally ravaged by them. They prey mostly upon animals which are only abroad after nightfall or in the very early or late hours of morning or evening, thus getting in their work where it is most needed.

The hawks are divided into classes: (a) Those wholly beneficial; (b) those chiefly beneficial, (c) those in which the beneficial and harmful qualities appear to balance each other; (d) those positively harmful. The first class (a) includes six species. The second class (b) includes about thirty well defined species; class (c) includes a smaller number, among which are the bald and golden eagle, a number of hawks and kites. Class (d) includes six species all told, and some of these are injurious only in some places, while elsewhere they are comparatively harmless. Prof. Merriam has estimated that 165 of Swainson's hawks will devour in a single season 85 bushels of grasshoppers. There is much valuable information in the book.

SUGGESTED BY OTHERS.

B. F. CARROLL.

Bro. Mack, we have just read your last say in the dear old TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Are you not severe on Brother George? It is true he lives at the hub, and here, of course, all learning as well as laws flow out through the spokes to the rim; but, my brother, you are taught to take the Bible for a guide and you are commanded to love your enemies, for do you not know over the broad earth Love buildeth up homes and filleth them with light and gladness. It follows the poultry man to his coops and causeth him to shut them safe from ravenous beasts; it follows the fisherman to his nets in the clear waters of the Neches; it reclines with the dusky Hindoo beneath the sheltering palm and cheers the Norwegian in his snowy hut; it kneels by the couch of pain and opens our purses to the cyclone sufferers; it follows us all through life and maketh rough paths smooth and crooked paths straight. These things it will do unto us and not forsake us even at the entrance of the dark valley.

You are right, Sister Sherman, the Langshans make splendid incubators; so do the Buff Cochins and White Wyandottes. But if you will try the pure Pit Games, you will discard all others for sitters. When a Game gets down to business she is determined to win or die on the nest. I tried an old Game hen last year by putting under her a few China doorknobs. She set, and set and set, and at the end of three months and three days she was repaid by hatching out a nest of locks and keys. Try them, sister; you will like them. I have over 200 young Games now, about the size of quails. I could tell you more about the good qualities of the Games, but am afraid you will think I am borrowing from Uncle Snort.

I am often asked where to plant a poultry "ad.," and I always say TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is good ground, well tilled, and a rich harvest of greenbacks in return for every inch of space occupied.

Bro. Savage, of Belton, publishes a modest little chicken paper, and Texas breeders ought to encourage home institutions.

This has been a splendid spring for young chicks. Have only lost two by effects of lice.

Blooming Grove, Texas.

JUNE HATCHED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

H. B. GEER.

The idea that early hatched chickens are the best in every respect, is not altogether correct. Before jumping to such a conclusion, we should look ahead a little and figure on the future as well as the present. Now there is the Plymouth Rock variety, and a mighty good one it is. We used to believe in two-year-old hens only, as layers for hatching purposes, and rarely mated any pullets. We got good, strong chickens from their eggs, it is true, but there was not enough of the eggs and too much clucking about and sticking to the nest. So, last year we tried a few pullets and the result was a good many more eggs and chickens just as strong as before. This year we had one pen of late hatched pullets. They were farm raised and well cared for while growing, and good large, young hens. They were hatched about the middle of last June, and they commenced laying about the middle of January, and by the latter part of February were laying good large eggs and they have kept it up ever since. Indeed, we never had hens lay so many eggs before, in such a short time as those June hatched Plymouth Rocks have laid in the last three months. They are not quite a year old yet. They are fresh and bright in plumage, and if they moult at all, it will be very late in the fall. They have not offered to sit yet, and they are not likely to, as they are so young and vigorous, and so given to laying.

One of the oldest and most expert poultry raisers in the East devotes all his energies to this one breed, and he hatches them every month in the year. He said he knew at the outset that early chickens were desirable, so he raised some. Then he found it advisable to raise some a little later in the season. Fall chickens, he had faith in from the start, so he hatched and raised some fall chickens too, and he declares that his late summer and fall hatched Plymouth Rocks make the best and most constant layers the next summer and fall.

After all it is man only that records the weeks and months, and if the calendars were blotted out we would not know March from April or May from June, and the extremes of the two seasons—hot and cold—would be the only two striking features of the division of time.

We believe in turning eggs into chickens. We see profit in it for all, and we do not believe in allowing ourselves to be too sharply governed by the divisions of time, for the almanac was made for man and not man for the almanac.

Nashville, Tenn.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH offers profitable employment to canvassers.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, $2 per sitting, guaranteed the best. Birds in season. H. N. THOMSON, 343 Routh St., Dallas, Texas.


FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE. Leading varieties of finest thorough-bred Poultry. Largest Poultry farm in the South. We keep only the best. Three one cent stamps for beautiful Catalogue. Arkansas Poultry Farm, Batesville, Ark.

EGGS from Fine Poultry a Specialty
Twelve varieties, carefully mated to give best results. Satisfaction guaranteed. For price list and full particulars write to D. R. BROWN, Terrell, Texas.

Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.
Pure bred and carefully mated for best results. Eggs, per sitting of 14, $1.50; three sittings, $4. Address A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

EGGS AND PLANTS. Best Brown and White Rock, Blk. Minorca, Pekin Duck, $1.50; Lt. Brahma, Langshan, Pit Game and Buff Cochin eggs, $2 per 13. Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Also Poultry books and papers. Finely illustrated catalogue free. Address: GEER BROTHERS, St. Marys, Mo. Or, H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn.

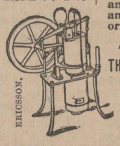
Salado Bee and Poultry Yards.
Full colonies Italian bees; extracted honey; White Crested Black Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Houdan eggs for sale. First and last named took blue ribbon at Dallas in '92. Also one S. S. H. cockerel. MRS. S. E. SHERMAN, Salado, Bell Co., Texas.

Elmwood Poultry Yard
The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at $2.00 for 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.


WHITE MINORCAS
The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. Non-sitters. Stock from best imported strains; WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. Eggs $2 for 15, shipped any distance with perfect safety. circular free.
Wm. M. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.

Eggs for Hatching a Specialty.
Stock first class, carefully mated in large, roomy yards. Birds vigorous and healthy. Eggs $2 per 13 from Barred and White P. Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Pekin and Japanese Bantams. $3 per 13 from Ga. Shawineck and Blue Heron Pit Games, and Exhibition B B. Red and Red Pile Games. Pekin Duck eggs $1.50 per 11. Angora Rabbits and Guinea Pigs $2.50 per pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees and queens. Price list for a stamp. 42 years in Texas.—B. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

PURE-BRED FOWLS.
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
the best all-purpose fowl on earth.
FOR SALE Eggs, $2 per sitting, carefully packed warranted fresh. Choice birds in the fall.
Brown Leghorn Eggs, $1.50 a set.
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Agent for Spraying Machines.
Death to insects in hen houses, garden or orchard. Price, $5.
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PUMPING ENGINE.
WATER CROPS, STOCK, HOUSE AND LAWN.

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.
A farmer can irrigate crops, water stock, sprinkle lawn and have running water in any part of house or barn, or extinguish a fire.
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IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR
Simple, easy of operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send 4c. for illus. Catalogue. Geo. Ertel & Co., Mfrs, Quincy, Ill. U.S.A.

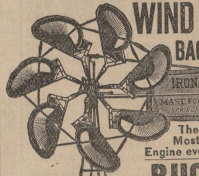
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It will cost you but a postage stamp to learn all about it. Write us for catalogues of our
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Box 85. Fort Worth. Texas.

IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE BACK GEARED

The Strongest and Most Durable Wind Engine ever constructed.
THE IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE has stood the test in every civilized country on the Globe.
BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP
Works easy and throws a constant stream. Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the cheapest and best Force Pump in the world for deep or shallow wells. Never freezes in winter. Also manufacturers of the
COLUMBIA Steel Wind Mills
Steel Derricks, BUCKEYE Tank and Spray Pumps, BUCKEYE and GLOBE Lawn Mowers, BUCKEYE Wrought Iron Fencing, Cresting, etc. Write for Circulars and Prices.
MAST, FOOS & CO.,
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PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.
STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

been a society woman, his strictures on "social privileges" must be met by those more capable of judging the truth of his statements. In regard to the gentleman taking the lady's arm, that simply illustrates the imbicility by which "fashion" is followed. It is a Northern custom and springs from the same chivalry that would shield woman from all harm, that prompts the offer of his arm in the Southern man. Not till I passed a winter in Chicago and watched pedestrians risk life and limb over their ice-clad pavements did I see the custom in its true light. Women dressed in tight fitting cloaks or jackets and placed their hands in muffs to keep them from freezing in the thin gloves fashion prescribes for her. Between her skirts and manacled hands, she was at a double disadvantage among the rushing crowd. Almost the only available point for assistance was the arm, and gentlemen there rendered the much needed help in a respectful gentlemanly manner. It had none of the repulsive suggestiveness and gross familiarity of its awkward adaptation at the South. Here, there is no excuse for it whatever except the disposition of the South to truckle to Northern fashions. The muff is not used in the South. Why should we follow a fashion whose only excuse lies in its use. In our hot climate the custom is anything but desirable or conducive to respect between the sexes. When will the South realize she is a grand empire within herself, and cease to ape the customs that may be sensible enough in Europe or New England, but worse than folly here? "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder."

Belton, Texas.

FROM THE BANDERA MOUNTAINS.

MRS. E. J. ARNOLD.

Mrs. Buchanan and sisters of the Household—By way of introduction I will tell you where I live: My home is among the mountains, at the head of the Sabinal river, in Bandera county. We have a healthy, fertile and beautiful country.. Tall mountains rear their lofty heads in every direction, covered from summit to base with evergreen trees and shrubs. Our valleys are nearly all in cultivation, which yield abundant crops of the various products of the farm and garden. The river runs the year round, being fed by numerous springs of pure cold water. It abounds in fish of various kinds, not very large, however, as the water is not deep so near the head, while the banks are covered with wild fruit of many varieties—grapes, plums, wild cherries, black and red haws, black persimmons and wild currants. The latter makes excellent pies and jellies. We also have promise of an abundant peach crop this year, as the trees in the orchards are full of young fruit. In the future I will tell the Household of the rare and beautiful vines and shrubs that grow here, many of which would grace a queen's garden, but for fear of being tedious I will desist this time.

Our editress asked in a recent issue how to destroy cut worms. Dig them up and kill them without mercy, is my plan. But to prevent them from cutting your sweet peas, if you will draw the earth away from the roots and wrap paper around the stalk an inch or two and then replace the earth, is a good preventive.

Some one asked not long since how to remedy rose blight. Try soapsuds. Rose blight is caused either from lack of fertility in the soil or rose mites, a minute insect in the bud. You will find soapsuds beneficial in either case. Spray the buds for mites and apply to the roots as a fertilizer.

Summer Grove, Texas.

POOR WOMEN.

N. O. Picayune.

This is a queer world. Is it any wonder that some women are "wicked" enough to say that things are unevenly divided, and look with longing on their more fortunate sisters? Just think on the hosts of lonely, self-supporting women there are in this town to whom the luxury of an idle hour or a little personal extravagance is absolutely unknown! They eat, sleep and work hard from dawn until dark, and get only food enough to sustain life and clothes enough to cover their nakedness. They never have a penny to spare to buy cologne or delicate powder, a real linen handkerchief, or any single article of pretty personal adornment that women so love. It is hard to be thirsty and pass a soda stand without the money to treat oneself to a glass of soda; it is hard to wear uncomplainingly patched cotton gloves when one so loves a pair of pearl-gray kids; it is hard to stand by and see another woman in dainty silk petticoats and graceful slippers and silk stockings; to do without a new novel, and to carry a faded cotton umbrella. Oh! rich ladies who never have to make beds or put their hands in greasy dishwater, or clean up the fireplaces or fill oily lamps, know nothing at all about it! To worry over money matters, to know that there is no one on earth to whom one's affairs are of first or even of second importance, to know that in the event of sickness there is only and inevitably the charity hospital, the indigent asylum and finally the potter's field—this, this, indeed, is sorrow unspeakable, solitude too bitter for words.

They are hurrying down the streets, they are standing in the stores; they are sewing in garrets; they are slaving at desks—these lonely heroic, unhonored women—and yet how sublime their courage, how divine their faith, how Christian their patience! One can hardly realize that these working women belong to the same world with the ladies who ride always in carriages, who have dessert every day for dinner, and who throw into the fire the novels they have scarcely had the patience to read.

MANAGING A HUSBAND.

We hear a great deal nowadays about the matter discussed, as if management of husbands, like embalming the dead, was one of the lost arts, writes Edward W. Bok, in "At Home With the Editor," in the Ladies' Home Journal. But I notice that the women who are agitating the question are not the gentlewomen of this country. No, my positive friend, you who will rise at this and say that these other women are under the subjection of their husbands and are afraid to speak. This is not so. These women have found a warm and tender place in the hearts of their mankind. They have found the secret of "managing a husband," and you have not. Prate all you like, agitate all you wish at club meetings and at womens' gatherings, but the secret will not thus be found. The place to learn how to manage a husband is not at the meeting of your club, but in your home, at the side of your husband and with your children. "That's the old-fashioned idea," said a positive woman, contemptuously, to me the other day. Yes, thank God, it is, my friend; and it would be better for the happiness of hundreds of women to-day if they would be a little more old-fashioned in this respect.

BEAUTY FOR ASHES.

Harper's Bazar.

We heard one day lately of a beautiful way of keeping in mind a dear little child who had gone to the better life. When the parents rallied from the first darkness of bereavement, when they had grown a little used to the strange silence, where there had been such a melody of the sweet voice and the bounding step, they cast about them to see how best they could remember their little Maud.

Over her grave in the cemetery they had placed a simple, small stone, with her name and the dates of her birth and death. They wanted to do much more than this, but they did not care to spend a large amount of money on the mere embellishment of the narrow house in which their darling had been laid to rest. "It would have cost so much," said the mother, after some thoughtful balancing of accounts, "had our daughter been spared to us for her education, her clothing, her pleasures and her little journeys; Christmas and birthday festivals would have made it little more.

"So much this year!

"Now, can we not take this money and spend it, for just this year, on some little girl of Maud's age, some child who really need love and happiness and advantages which her parents cannot give her? Let us find some dear child and do this in Maud's name."

The blessed, unselfish thought was put into practice without much delay, and one little living child stood, so far as all that lavish kindness and generous wealth could do, in the place of the other whose memory never faded from the hearts that loved her. One year has not proved the measure of this ungrudging and saintly beneficence. They to whom so sweet a suggestion came, doubtless angel-born, are intending to keep on in their work, and as time passes their gifts to the girl who has taken Maud's place shall be, as nearly as possible, what Maud each year would have had if she had been spared to them. She will stand to the world in her own lot, developing in her own way, but all that would have been the right of the dear vanished one shall be freely bestowed upon her for that dear one's sake. Beauty will spring from the ashes of the old sorrow.

BUTTER MAKERS

Should have and use an imported Floating Thermometer. It costs 50 cents; and a Cream Tester, which costs 35 cents, both for 75 cents, or both and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for $1.50.

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Dallas, Texas.

PLEASANTNESS.

Housekeeper.

There is something in great effort that appeals to the imagination and gives one the stimulus of the heroic attitude. Yet it is not the moments of great trial that build the character. Such a moment is only like a dramatic climax, a condition slowly lived up to. The true heroism of life is in the endurance bravely of the minor trials, the never ceasing worries. I read a short time ago of a remarkable epitaph. On the white stone was carved the words: "She was always pleasant." Certainly that served to record a life of quiet heroism, and was a tribute from those whom her serene soul had cheered. To be "always pleasant" means to have a temper well controlled, a self-sacrificing desire to be helpful and a soul that through trust in the Divine can see there is wisdom in all that tries the spirit. It means a mind trained in obedience to love. The mind that dismisses unkind thoughts, entertaining only the trustful and loving, is the servant of the higher self, and in expression is "always pleasant."

The woman who is the sunlight of home through love and kindliness, is one of the illuminating forces of the earth. Man is dependent upon this sustaining tenderness for an elevation above the sordid aims of life. In the atmosphere of a loving home, where harmony through kindness reigns, the child man, through reverence for the mother, receives his impression of God, who, through love, reigneth in the universe. The fatherhood of God becomes a part of his consciousness through the motherhood that is ever loving, wise, patient and just. To the man who, struggling amid the battle of life, can turn from it all to a center where sympathy and tender love envelop him there is established a conscious link between earth and heaven. A tribute paid a faithful wife, who had recently passed beyond, by the loving husband was pathetically expressed in the simple words, "She was always kind to me," while the face grew convulsive and the lips quivered as the words were uttered.

"She was always kind to me!" That is a higher meed of praise than all the plaudits of the multitude. Let us resist the emotions that lead to discontent, thereby the grumbling, or the quick word. Let us stand guard lest the ambitious motive become paramount, and we desire things beyond our means of getting with a carefree mind. Let us prize more highly the privilege of giving and receiving kind sympathy, a happy, hourly companionship, than anything else the world can offer.

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FARM AND STOCK.

A Durham cow, last week, being shipped from Ft. Worth to Dallas, jumped from the train going at full speed, and escaped without visible injury. The calf reached Dallas, and as it was supposed to be motherless, was butchered. The cow was found next day.

Successful stock handlers know, but a great many farmers do not, that a gentle, well educated animal is far more valuable than a similar, or even a naturally better one not so trained. Few people realize the amount of depreciation resulting from the neglect of this fact.

Pork has reached the price of $20.75 per barrel, and bacon eleven cents in Chicago. That means that Southern farmers had better raise corn and other truck and feed it to hogs. At present prices two pounds of cotton will not buy one pound of hog, and one pound of cotton costs as much time and labor as ten pounds of bacon.

Cruelty to domestic animals is one of the worst of our national sins. It is morally and financially ruinous in its tendency. If a contrary cause would add to the value of animals as follows, per head: Horses and mules, $5; cattle, $1; sheep, 5c.; hogs, 5c., we would have an immediate advance in value in horses and mules, $82,000,000; cattle, $52 000,000; sheep, $2 000 000; swine, $2,500,000. Total $148,500,000. Now every person knows that kind and considerate treatment will add more than we have supposed to the value of all animals. We simply assume these low figures to introduce the idea of the actual loss we sustain by thoughtless and expensive brutality.

No farmer who respects his business, should be content with any sort of stock that is not every generation improving. Herein is the secret of success—improvement in everything, stand still in nothing. This is human progress. This is what has put this young nation up with the most advanced, and ahead of most of the nations of the earth. This is what Americans are justly proud of. Already in many agricultural branches we lead all the rest. In fine stock generally, we surpass them all. A proper appreciation of the possibilities at our command, and a few more years to work out our material salvation, will place us so far in the lead that nothing short of a cataclysm can change the order of things which we have wrought.

Recent rains have been pretty general over the State. Much of the grain crop of the Panhandle was already shortened up by drouth. The black prairie region has been especially blessed, and crops generally are good. Cotton has had to contend against unusually cool weather for several weeks, and killing frosts in some places. But cotton has so much come-out in its nature that if you once clean away the weeds and grass, and prop it up until steady hot weather, all its former difficulties are forgotten and a good yield may be expected. The probability is, however, that unless by some means not yet visible, the crop is cut short, that prices will be too low to please the producer. As we have so often said before, every farmer ought to be getting some other "irons in the fire," to help him out of the trouble liable to result from low prices for cotton. The best diversion is stock. Hogs, every farmer can raise, and food to make them grow. Cattle and horses, according to the capacity of the farm, should also receive attention, and no farm should be without sheep. We lay down this as a fundamental principle: Every farm should keep as much stock and of as many kinds as it can properly sustain, everything considered. Whenever a farmer devotes his time and labor, used intelligently, to this system of farming, that farmer is successful. This is proven by the history of agriculture in all civilized countries. The farmers of the cotton belt have a soil and climate especially adapted to the growth of stock and to the production of forage, and yet they have neglected their opportunities and given their time and labor to a crop that has more hard work and less clear profit than any other. A few more years of five and six cent cotton will do more to insure the satisfactory change than hundreds of columns of unanswerable argumen's.

PIG TREATMENT.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

One can readily learn as to why some make hog raising pay while others fail by noticing the way that they treat their hogs. One man has an idea that a pig is a pig anyway and will gradually grow into a hog if he is only given time enough, so that he feeds whenever it comes handy, and he does this by throwing a few ears of corn over the fence in the most convenient place without much regard to where they fall. The slop is carried out whenever the wife complains of the buckets being running over, and generally manages to spill more or less in carrying it out, giving the wife a good cause for scolding, and what he gets to the trough is generally poured into the trough in the same careless way that the cow is fed: if it goes, all right; if it is lost, it is all right anyhow. If they fail to grow as their owner imagines they should, the pigs get the blame, and the owner rightly concludes that raising pigs does not pay; and they hardly ought to under the treatment given.

Another sees that their quarters are clean, sees that the feeding floor is clean before he throws in the corn, as he does not like to compel his hogs to eat more or less filth in order to secure their grain. If he is to give them slop, he sees that the trough is clean before he pours in the slop. His slop is made up in a clean barrel and is cleaned out regularly in order to prevent becoming tainted. He feeds his slop first before he gives the grain, as this gives a better digestion, and upon the digestion largely depends the assimilation, and the more fully the food is digested and assimilated, the better the benefit derived from the feed. He watches them eat and drink, and almost believes he can see them grow if they eat all that he has given them. He often gives them a little more, knowing that liberal feeding always pays with thrifty pigs. He takes pride in the care he gives his pigs, and he makes them pay and is glad of it; and while he gives his pigs the credit of being good pigs, he knows he is a good feeder and that is what makes them grow.

Another man stands rather between these two as ordinarily considered. He gives reasonably good quarters and feeds liberally, but fails to take the pains that is really necessary to secure the best results, to provide a good variety or to feed the ration that is best calculated to secure the best growth and development. He feeds really liberally in one sense, if quantity only is considered, yet he fails to secure the results in proportion to the amount of food supplied that the more careful feeder obtains. To a considerable extent at least the feeder that makes pig raising and feeding most profitable must love his pigs and to see them grow sufficiently to take a pride in doing his work well, and if he does there will be but little question about the profits.

Eldon, Mo.

THOROUGHBREDS OR GRADES IN CATTLE. WHICH?

H. B. HILLYER.

Has the ideal or "all-purpose" cow yet been found, and how shall we seek to produce her? are pertinent questions. The breeders of thoroughbred and registered stock will of course disagree with me, but I write in the interest of the ordinary farmer or town man. All know and understand the value of thoroughbred males to cross up any stock, because a long line of well fixed heredity does possess the power of impressing himself upon his offspring in a wonderful degree, and hence these will always be in demand. If we have not the ideal cow it can be produced by judicious crossings. Take as an instance our fine trotters or racers: they have been produced by inter-breeding with all kinds of horses that possessed the desired qualities, and to talk of a thoroughbred or full-blood race horse is nonsense. Yet they are said to be well bred or finely bred, and through long lines of ancestry they can claim many fine performers, and hence the qualities are impressed upon them and they do impart it to some extent upon their progeny. The same rules might well be adopted in cattle.

An ideal farm cow is one with frame large enough for her male calves to be valuable for beef or work oxen. She should be well pedigreed so that her calves will become as good milkers as herself, and should give four or five gallons of milk a day, and produce two pounds of butter a day. She should give milk from calf to calf, never falling below two gallons a day. The Jerseys are too small and give too little milk, but their butter standard is all that could be asked. They are small eaters and persistent milkers.

The Holsteins are very large cattle—no better beef on the earth. They are large milkers and give a good quality of milk, but much less rich in butter fat than the Jerseys. For a family cow, they are large eaters, and their male calves would make slow work oxen, yet would make a splendid cross upon our Texas cattle, for you often find a half-breed Holstein-Texas cow that is a five or six gallon cow, but they are not as persistent milkers as the Jerseys.

I have known a great many grade Jerseys which, for milk and butter, were better cows than the full-bloods, for, while the richness of the milk is reduced, the quantity is much increased. I have a grade Jersey cow that has given me five gallons of milk a day, and it could be increased to six gallons. Her milk at its best registers 32 per cent of cream. As a family cow, I know of no Jersey cow in Texas I would exchange her for. Now, suppose we cross a Jersey cow, with her small size, quick, active temperament, and richness of milk, but small quantity, say two and one half or three gallons a day, with a Holstein bull of fine milk family. These being both full-blood animals, their progeny would be impressed (in a variable degree of course) with the characteristics of both parents, larger and better milkers than the Jerseys, smaller and richer milkers than the Holstein and a better all-purpose cow than either, and a bull calf from such a cross, while being a grade, of either side only half-breeds, but being thoroughbred in both parents, would make the best breeding bull for the farmer or stockman that could be found. Being impressed by both sire and dam he must be able to impart the good qualities of both parents to his progeny.

These principles of breeding have been acted upon for ages by the best horse men and must hold just as good in the cross breeding of cattle, and indeed all other stock. If not, why not? The scrub bull must go by the board. Several neighbors or small villages might combine and buy a fine bull for the use of all, and thus very cheaply, greatly improve their cattle stock. Not every registered cow is valuable. I have seen registered Holsteins that would barely give three gallons of milk a day, and Jerseys that would not give one gallon a day. You could not expect much from a bull calf of such cows. But with fine milkers in both sire and dam and these qualities intensified in the blood by being thoroughbred, and of this latter registration is good evidence, you may safely count upon your calf becoming a valuable bull.

I was once laughed at for paying $25 for a heifer yearling that looked nearly as much like a goat as a cow, but I knew her dam and grand dam and great grand dam were all of them fine milkers, and that for three generations they had been crossed up with finely pedigreed Jersey bulls, and bought her upon her pedigree and not her looks, and before her calf was a month old I was offered $100 for her. Hence, we see a pedigree showing a long line of fine milkers is more valuable information than simple certificates of registration, as full-bloods, however worthless, are entitled to registration.

Belton, Texas.

WHY WE PLOW.

G. H. TURNER.

1. To bury a surface growth of sod under the soil, where, by its decay, it will add its elements of fertility to the general stock of plant food already in the soil.

2. To kill weeds, thereby obtaining a clean surface, so that crops may enjoy undisputed possession of the soil.

3. To thoroughly pulverize the soil, so as to make a perfect seed bed for the young and growing plant.

4. To break the crust after each rain, so that the land shall imbibe its full share of heat, air and moisture.

In preparing the land for the reception of the seed, it is highly important the husbandman know just exactly how to plow; but after the ground is all prepared and the crops all planted, it becomes doubly necessary to know not only how to plow and when to plow, but also why it is necessary to plow at all, and what we expect to accomplish by it. In whatever manner the ground may have been prepared for the crop, whether by plowing deep or shallow, surface cultivation oft repeated should be the order of the day for any and all crops that have to be cultivated by plowing and hoeing. This surface cultivation not only kills all grass and weeds, but breaking the crust after each rain opens up the soil to the air, allowing it to enter to be absorbed by the soil and to pass out from the soil freely. This loose surface soil is, in short, the lungs that enable both the soil and the roots of plants to breathe. This breathing process is not only of prime necessity to the healthfulness of the growing plant, but it is also essential to that important process termed "nitrification," by which organic nitrogen in the soil is changed into nitrates, the form in which nitrogen is appropriated by plants almost exclusively. Nitrification requires a pretty high temperature, but in soils that contain a liberal supply of humus, and are stirred frequently with the plow, cultivator or harrow, will go on rapidly in such weather as we usually have after say June 1st. Large quantities of land are scattered here and there over the United States that are so close in texture, so tenacious and air-excluding as to be almost barren, yet these same semi-barren soils contain, in their natural state, exhaustless quantities of plant food, oftentimes proving to be the strongest soils we have. This state of semi-barrenness is sometimes due to too much water, but still oftener to a lack of aeration of the soil; or to make the matter plain as possible, a lack of lungs to breathe with. This breathing process can be brought about by drainage where the lands are too wet; by deep plowing on all soils that will stand deep plowing, and thorough plowing on any and all soils. Thorough cultivation (including subsoil plowing, harrowing, rolling, etc.) unlocks the stores of plant food the soil contains. Where the ground is lumpy and cloddy, it is in too coarse a form to be utilized by the roots of plants. No matter how rich in plant food these coarse particles may be, they must be thoroughly pulverized by frequent and thorough cultivation before they can be made available as plant food. The more frequent the cultivation and the more complete the pulverization of the soil the greater the quantity of plant food that is made available and the more rapid and luxuriant will be the growth of the plants. One fact should always be borne in mind, that plants do not eat, they drink; consequently, no matter how voracious a feeder a plant may be, it cannot eat a clod, nor appropriate it to their uses in any manner. A clod is dead property, worthless, unprofitable and good for nothing. Most men are inclined to complain when forced to pay tax on a horse that was dead and buried, or a house that was consumed by the flames. A clod is equally dead.

We come now to the fifth, and what we consider to be the most important reason why we plow, viz:

CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE.

To conserve the moisture that is deposited in the earth by rains and melting snows, and even by dews, necessitates deep preparation of the soil previous to planting, so that the rains may be readily absorbed. When absorbed it must not be allowed to escape by evaporation; but if the full benfit of the winter and spring rains are to be realized, the moisture must be carried quickly down beyond the immediate reach of the evaporating influences of the sun. Stored deep in the earth, a perpetual reservoir, it is ready to be brought to the surface for the use of the growing plants when needed by the capillary action of the earth. In order to make this matter plain to the average reader, we would say, that after every rain the soil is settled down, the particles of earth are packed nearer together, and the spaces between them are small. A number of these small spaces joined together make little tubes called capillary tubes, and in these water will rise from below. If the soil has not been disturbed after a rain, these tubes come to the surface, and so does the water in them. The water coming to the surface evaporates and escapes, consequently is lost as far as that individual crop is concerned. When the soil has been plowed, the spaces or tubes are made larger and water will not rise in large tubes; hence, it comes up as far as the small tubes are undisturbed and stops there, and the loose soil above prevents its rapid evaporation. In this way and by these means the natural pores of the earth are closed, the loose dirt serves as a mulch, and the soil moisture is conserved in time of drouth and retained in the soil (exactly where it is needed) from one rain to the next. This mulch not only prevents the escape of soil moisture, but it also tends to check the intense heat of the sun in its downward progress to the roots of plants. Both of these are very important matters during spells of long continued hot, dry weather throughout the whole of the United States, but doubly important throughout the semi-arid regions of the Southwest and West.

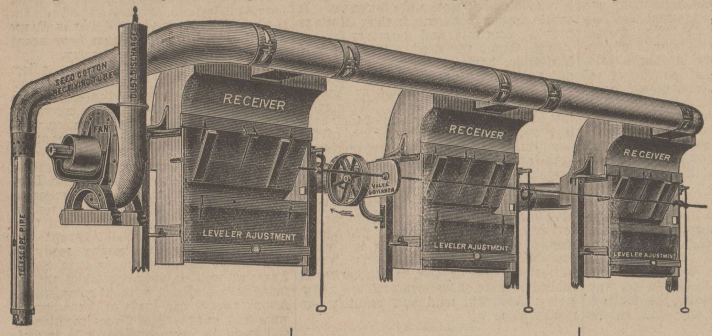
In this connection we cannot do better than to subjoin the observations of Prof. F. H. King, of Wisconsin, on "Rains and Soil Stirring." They are interesting, instructive, pertinent and to the point. He says:

"I found during my studies of soil moisture, when taking samples of soil just before a rain and again immediately after in the same localities, that on several occasions the soil at some distance below the surface was drier than before the rain. I found also, on two different occasions, by determining the amount of water in an area of field soil down to the depth of four feet, and then adding with a sprinkler a known quantity of water to the surface, that after the lapse of about twenty-four hours the lower three feet contained less water than before the sprinkling occurred, while the upper foot had gained in water more than had been added to the surface. I have not yet been able to determine whether the principle applies to all soils, but there is a condition of moisture for clayey soils underlaid in which a certain amount is added to the surface, so that in these cases the surface foot may receive not simply the rains which fall upon them, but an additional quantity brought up from below in consequence of

FARM MACHINERY

SCHULZE PATENT PNEUMATIC COTTON ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

The Schuze Patent Pneumatic Elevator System, made by the Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co., is the latest achievement in this line of machinery and has been perfected after several years of practical experience to such a degree that it surpasses all other systems in all the essential features, of simplicity, durability and ease of management, dispensing with the distributor that is used by other elevator systems. The great objection to the distributor is that it has a number of revolving parts, and is necessarily complicated, frequently choking, which is a very serious complaint against its use. By the Schulze system a receiver is placed on each feeder, all revolving parts being obviated. Less power is taken to drive it.



By reason of the automatic governor which controls the valve of each receiver, each feeder is kept full of cotton automatically, which is not the case with other systems.

In connection with this elevator system, the Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co. manufacture system cotton gins with feeders, lint flues and compound condensers. This house's line of self-packing system cylinders and screw cotton presses is very complete. The Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co. also make a complete line of boilers and engines, and are prepared to furnish entire outfits, including shafting and pulleys.

For printed matter, address the Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., who will cheerfully mail same to those interested.

NEW FIRM.

Briggs, Young & Co. are now established for the sale of Engines, Boilers and Machinery Fittings.

Mr. Young is one of the best known machinery experts. Having been engaged in this branch of the trade for seventeen years, he does not need our introduction. Mr. C. H. Briggs, who has been in charge as superintendent of the Machinery Department of Hetherington & Nason, Dallas, for seven years, possesses a thorough knowledge of machinery and fittings. The business will be conducted at 183 Elm street, Dallas, formerly occupied by Young & Davis.

TIRE SETTING SAVED.

Oiling wheels with hot linseed oil when the tire and spokes are loose I have practiced a number of years, and find that the wheels keep in much better condition than when I went to the blacksmith shop and had the tire reset. By repeating the oiling once in two years they will remain so until they are entirely worn off. Resetting cost me $2; the oil cost about 15 cents. A wheelbarrow wheel had become so dry and shrunken that the tire would fall from the felloe. By giving it three good oilings the tire became so tight and firm and has been so for the last five years, that it could not be driven off with a hammer. A number of neighbors have found by practical experience that oiling the felloes, spokes, and hubs of the wheels is preferable to taking them to the blacksmith.—Germantown Telegraph.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Farm Machinery.

We have no cause for rejoicing over the downfall of any man, or any concern in business, and we trust we may be pardoned for calling attention to the almost cruel fate that has overtaken James M. (Jim) Waterbury, President of the National Cordage Company. For five years he has woven his web and set his traps to catch everybody who had the temerity to try to make a dollar out of binder twine, rope, or any of the fibres out of which they are made. Men who had infinitely more money than he, and more brains, too, for that matter (for they kept their money), have been compelled to wait for hours for interviews with him on business matters when he would slip out the side door of his office and telephone impertinent messages from his up-town club. Imagine this dude in funny frills and fanciful dress, presenting himself in the United States Court after five years of such frisky conduct and filing a sworn statement "that the total amount of the indebtedness of the National Cordage Company is more than $1,000,000, due between the present time and May 31, and that they are indebted in amounts that will mature from day to day during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1893, exceeding $2,000,000, and that the corporation is without funds to meet the said indebtedness, and have no assets which are readily convertible into money."

The road by which Mr. Waterbury arrived in the United States courts with this pitiful plea was a devious and rather fantastic one. He had no regard for anybody but himself. The suggestion that credits were improperly used is neither affirmed nor denied, and what time will develop none can tell. One thing, however, is certain. Mr. Waterbury may not be as handsome nor as wealthy as he once was, but he knows a good deal more than he did a month ago.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

New York Tribune.

A curious instance of the value of advertising is reported from New York. There is a physician there who advertises largely, publishing his portrait in the newspapers with the advertisement. A few days ago he received a letter from the West, on the envelope of which there was not a word of address, nothing but the portrait of a man, which had been clipped from a paper and pasted on the envelope. Every clerk and postman who handled the letter knew the face and it was forwarded without a moment's delay. People read advertisements, evidently, and remember what they see there. There is no such road to notoriety as the columns of a newspaper.

AN OPPORTUNITY IN MEXICO

Wm. H. Maher in Iron Age.

The superintendent of the Gulf Railroad said to me that there was a grand opening for a good wagon factory in Mexico; that he would like to put some money into such a factory with practical men. The duty on a wagon is twice the cost in the States. Hard wood on the Gulf & Monterey railroad is almost inexhaustible. (Note the fact that some of the ties on the road are ebony!) Wagons are little used now because so expensive, but would at once become popular at a reasonable price and made especially for the home market, while catering to local prejudice and notions.

IOWA PARK, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1892.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas:

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter of inquiry as to how I was satisfied with my Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine I bought of you last spring. I am well pleased with the engine. It has not given me the least bit of trouble. I have been using the Pitts engine for several years and I knew what I was getting when I bought it. The friction clutch is a grand improvement you have made on the Pitts. I can say and think I have got the best running engine in the country. Yours truly,

J. H. WIGHAM.

GIDDINGS, Lee Co., TEXAS, Feb. 9, '91.

Whitman Agricultural Co.:

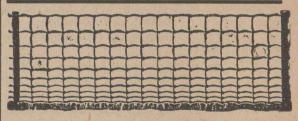
GENTLEMEN:—We put up over 3000 bales of hay last year with your New Full Circle Baler, averaging 225 bales of 100 lbs. each per day; some days I ran out 260 bales. It is a perfect beauty in its workings; easy on team, light on hands, smooth and regular in its operations. For pressing hay, I pronounce it perfection. Look out, I may send you several orders this spring. One and all who have seen my Press sing its praises. Yours truly,

E. E. BRYAN.

Farm Machinery: "No man has to-day any adequate conception of the resources and possibilities of Texas when the State shall have been settled and fully developed," said W. M. Robinson, of the Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas. "It will actually produce, when highly developed, almost as much as all the States east of us combined. There are no hills and no overflowed lands to count in Texas. The State is practically one vast field of cultivable and productive lands. In the other States farms wash away or are worn to the quick by cultivation. This is not so here. The fields will be good when the hilly territory east of the Mississippi is depleted, and when much of the Mississippi valley has been covered with the sand and clay of the decaying hills. Add this element of permanance to the area of the State, and the variety of soil and products, and one gets merely a glimpse of the Texas that is to be. It will be an agricultural world, a commercial nation within itself. In my judgment, the coming crop of small grain is going to open the eyes of outsiders to the productive possibilities of a new State unless something turns up to cut the crop short. The present prospect promises something astonishing; yet five times as many wheat fields might have been broken and planted and nobody would have been crowded at all. Planting is going to be done here on an extensive scale. The lands are level and without obstructions, so that machinery can be used without damage and to great advantage. While I have a high estimate of the future accomplishments of Texas, yet I feel satisfied that even my guess at the future is by no means up to the high water mark that we shall reach when the whole State is settled and booming with prosperity."



RAILROAD, Farm, Garden, CEMETERY, LAWN, POULTRY and RABBIT FENCING. Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue FREE. Freight Paid. McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.



Neither Bayonets Nor Daggers

Are needed by the Coiled Springs when on guard. They stand up for right, but in a quiet, genteel manner. No barbarism, no slaughter-house tactics in any case. Simply this: "You can't pass here without an order from the boss"—and they pass not.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

ELI HAY PRESSES.



BETTER THAN EVER.

A SPECIAL

TEXAS PRESS.

For Catalogue address

KEATING I. & M. CO., State Agents,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

COLLINS PLOW CO., Manufacturers,
QUINCY, ILL.

TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

(Successors to Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., Dallas, Tex.)

State Agents for the celebrated Van Winkle Cotton Ginning Machinery and manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Feeders, Condensers, Suction Elevators, Pneumatic Seed Conveyers, and builders of Complete Ginning Outfits. REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

The Best Machinery. Moderate Prices.

If you are interested in Cotton Ginning Machinery, we only ask you to examine ours before purchasing. Descriptive circulars, prices, terms, etc., free. Write us.

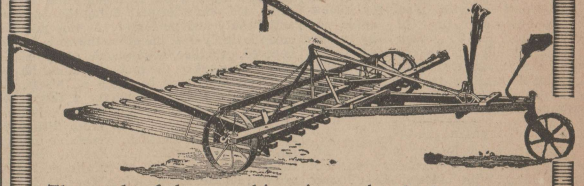
TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas.

IMPROVED

MONARCH

SWEEP HAY RAKE.

The Only Rake made to Fold Up so as to pass through an ordinary farm gate.



Thousands of these machines in use by the best farmers.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue. Manufactured by

ACME HARVESTER CO., PEKIN, ILL.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

It makes no difference with Satan himself whether men in this life believe or disbelieve in a personal devil.

"School Advertising," by Frank H. Alden, a paper read before the National Business Educator's Association at Saratoga, N. Y., July, 1892, shows a thorough knowledge of the subject, gained by years of experience in the matter of which he writes.

On Friday last, at 8 p. m., the Texas Press Association, to the number of 125, moved for Chicago in four elegant Pullman vestibuled sleepers. In due time they reached Chicago, and next week the Texas press will teem with "editorial correspondence," telling the anxious readers what is to be seen at the great World's Fair.

Advices from Houston state that the people there are in a state of active disgust. The waterworks has been supplying bayou, instead of artesian water, and fish vendors have been peddling fish poisoned in the bayou by drainage from the creosote works. The corrupt water and the semi-putrid fish agree well together, but the combination is inconsistent with the equanimity of the average Houstonian.

We have received the prospectus of the "Standard Dictionary of the English Landguage," Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers, New York. We have not had time to examine the prospectus thoroughly. The work is highly commended by literary authorities for scope and accuracy and it will introduce a number of features heretofore unattempted in works of this kind. They purpose is to make this the most complete and convenient dictionary of the language ever issued. It will be issued about the first of next year.

The Morgan horse breeders are on the move. A call has been issued by a number of representatives of State Morgan Horse Associations and other Morgan breeders for a convention to be held at the Assembly Hall, near the Live Stock Pavilion of the World's Fair, at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, September 10, 1893, for the purpose of organizing an International Morgan Horse Association. This action is predicated upon this proposition, that "We, the undersigned, fully believing that the Morgan horse is the best horse for general uses ever raised, and believing also that a more extensive breeding of this family of horses would tend largely to the public good, and knowing the great advantages of organization," etc.

Black Jack Grove, Tex., Sept. 19, 92.
Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas:

Gentlemen:—In regard to the Champion Hay Press, we have used this press this season; have put up more hay than any two presses in the county. We can put up 300 bales per day. The Champion press is the best press in this county. It has worked all O. K. Never has gone wrong—nothing gets out of fix. The Lightning press is a very good press if you can keep a man on the road for repairs.

Respectfully, Smith & Eason.

PAINT YOUR ROOFS.

On completion of a frame building it is given two or three coats of paint, inside and out, with the exception of the roof. Now, if this is necessary (and it certainly is), why is not a paint prepared for shingles and metal still more so for the preservation of the roof, which is more exposed? It is self-evident, while the roof is least taken care of, it is the most essential part of the building, and should have more attention. The pores of the wood and metal become saturated with moisture, which during warm and cold whether causes them to expand and contract, and results in decay and cracking.

...and cheapest roof paints made ...ed by the W. E. Campe ... of Kansas City, Mo., ...where in this issue.

...cretary of the ...n the law plain... ...easury Depart... ...lusively, abso... ...n it, there is not a nook or cranny in it, for benevolence, charity, alms giving, forbearance, or accommodation. It has to do with dollars and cents only. Its mottoes are 'No trust,' 'Pay as you go,' and the like. We cannot advise the holders of gold to swap it for any kind of Government paper as a matter of good will merely." There have been millions in gold offered to the Government within the last few weeks, the gold to be paid for in Treasury notes. Secretary Carlisle has in all but a few instances refused the proffered help, believing that the Government was sufficiently strong without private assistance.

Turf, Field and Farm: Mr. Broadhead, the cultured agent of mighty Woodburn Farm, says he would rather have a horse that is well bred, according to the general ideas of what a well bred horse is, than to have a horse that trotted in 2:20, and the man that breeds to a horse without pedigree, with speed, will be excelled by the man who breeds to a pedigree without the speed. He can point to classic Woodburn as almost incontrovertible proof of the position.

Texas Farm and Ranch offers profitable employment to canvassers.

GRAND BUFF COCHINS.
Eggs for hatching at $2 per 13. Express charges paid on two or more sittings.
J. PENNYBACKER, Tyler, Texas.

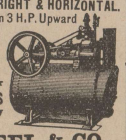
REVOLUTION
MADE EASY BY
"FRICTIONLESS"
A SUPERIOR BABBITT METAL.
SIMPSON, HARTWELL & STOPPLE,
HOUSTON, - - TEXAS.

DeCORDOVA & SON,
Land and Tax Agency,
No. 704 Congress Ave——Austin, Texas.
Lands and Land Certificates bought and sold. Prompt personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited with parties desiring to buy or sell land.

TEXAS
Farm and Ranch Lands
In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wilbarger Counties, at $2.50 to $25 per acre.
Can suit any buyer on prices and terms. Large bodies of wild lands from $1 to $3 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to all buyers to the amount of $2,000, their railroad fare on return home, if within 1000 miles. Enclose stamp for circulars and maps.
L. T. MILLER, Box 143, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Wheat Lands
In Wichita Country, in east part of Baylor County, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls, 5 miles south of Bellah Station, two 640 acre tracts, about 150 acres on each cultivated, on one 150 acres growing wheat. Crops go with land. Fifth good crop season; no black mud. About $8 per acre.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

Panhandle Wheat Farms
Four leagues (17,712 acres) of Lee County School Land, in Dickins County, Texas, on the famous plains, subdivided into 100 farms of 177 acres each, all corners well marked, and for sale on 20 years time, 7 per cent interest, no cash payment required of actual settlers. Colony already started. To toiling renters in the cotton belt it will be emancipation from slavery to go to that favored region, own their farms and raise wheat, the white man's crop. You pay as much rent per acre as we ask for this land, and there is no finer in Texas. For large lithographed map and circular of colony, and all about the Panhandle, free, address me with stamp.
I also offer, undivided, one league fine land (4428 acres) in Lamb County; terms easy.
JOHN G. JAMES, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

ENGINES UPRIGHT & HORIZONTAL. From 3 H.P. Upward
AND
BOILERS.

Specially adapted and unexcelled for
Driving Cotton Gins & Mills
affording Best Power for Least Money
Send for Pamphlet and state size power wanted, to
JAMES LEFFEL & CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St., N.Y. City.

Cotton Seed OIL
—AND—
GINNING MACHINERY.
Newest and Latest Patents, Guaranteed.
Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

The best builders use only the best materials—lumber, brick, lime, cement, sand—whatever goes into the construction of a building; they employ only the best workmen and pay the best wages; they get better prices for their work than their less careful competitors, and always get the best contracts; they paint their work with

Strictly Pure White Lead

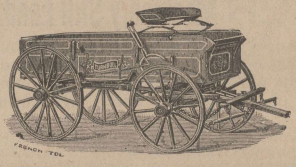
manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion, and with one of the following standard brands:

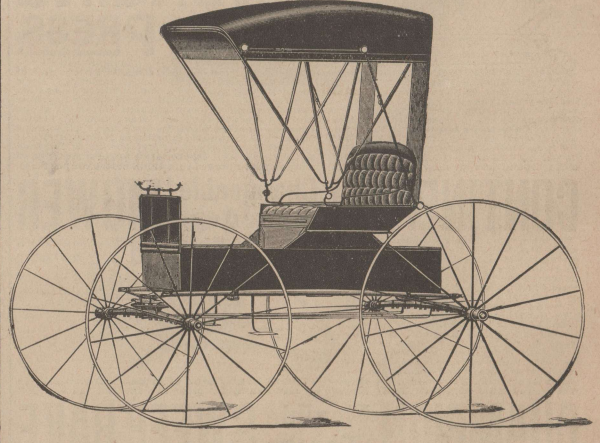
"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For colors they use the National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. These colors are sold in small cans, each being sufficient to tint twenty-five pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade.
These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead, and National Lead Co.'s Tinting Colors, are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.
NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.
1 Broadway, New York.



SOLD ON TRIAL.
THE CHAMPION WAGON.
Will guarantee it to please or no sale. No whipping of tongue, and no side draft, no matter how rough the roads. Parts peculiar to the Champion warranted for three years. Be sure and see the Champion Wagon in Annex to Transportation Building at the World's Fair.
Write at once for prices, terms and agency to
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.

KEYSTONE IMPLEMENT CO.
Kansas City, Mo.. Dallas, Texas.
The Turnbull Wagon
Is justly celebrated for unexcelled material and workmanship, for durability and light running qualities, a warranty that means absolute protection to every purchaser. Examine it before buying a farm wagon.

Keystone Corn and Cotton Planters, Plows, Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disc Harrows, Seeders, Corn Shellers, Stalk Cutters, Spring Wagons and Carriages, Road Carts, etc. Write for free descriptive circulars, prices and terms to
GEORGE C. KILLIAN, State Agent, Dallas, Tex.

WE ARE AFTER YOU!
ORDER NOW!
Stating Kind of Body and Spring You Want.

THE LAKESIDE, (Shafts.)
Brewster or End Spring Gear. Inch axle.
PAINTING—Black body, dark green gear, nicely striped. Corning body if so ordered.
Do you know we put on this Buggy LEATHER TOP and LEATHER BOOT?
PLATED BANDS!
Plated Top Prop Nuts, Plated Dash Rail, Plated Top Prop Joints, Plated Patent Back, Plated Boot Moulding, Curtain Fasteners.
Keating Implement & Machine Co., Dallas, Texas.