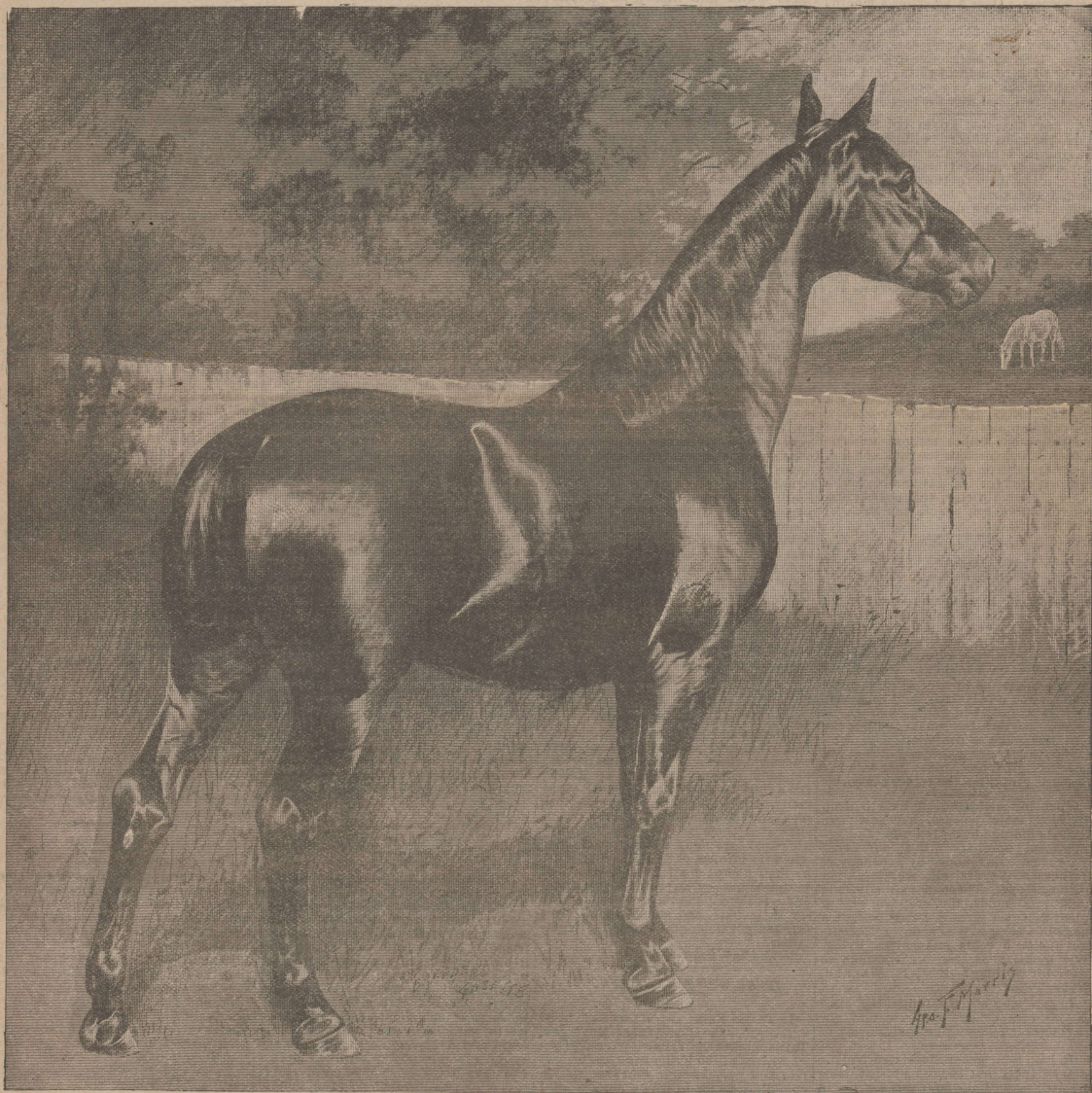


TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIV.—No. 16.

DALLAS, TEXAS, APRIL 20, 1895.

WEEKLY \$1 A YEAR.
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NARCISSE 1629.

The above cut is a fine likeness of the French coach stallion, Narcisse 1629. He is a dark brown with star, foaled March 1st, 1891, and bred by M. Pierre Quentin, St. Pierre Eglise, Department of La Mancha France; imported and owned by McLaughlin Brothers, Columbus, Ohio. His sire was the

government stallion, Canut, and his dam Bergere by Vert Gallant. This splendid horse won first prize at the Ohio State Fair in 1894, has great substance, and is of beautiful form and high quality; was a prize winner at the great show of French Coachers at Caen, France, last year in a class of 137 stallions of the same breed. He is also a brilliant performer, for which his gen-

eral make-up admirably fits him. McLaughlin Brothers are extensive importers of this popular breed.

The Executive Board of the Iowa Agricultural Society has decided to submit a proposition to the State Legislature to appropriate \$30,000 for the State Fair, and admit the public to the grounds free of charge. This proposes to tax all the

people of the state to furnish entertainment for a few thousand, and hence is unsound.

The Agricultural South, published at Atlanta, Ga., of date April 5th, says: "Sweet potatoes should be bedded at once for slips." What ails Georgia farmers that they did not have slips ready to transplant at that date?

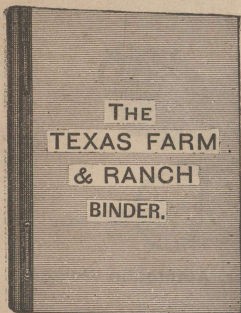
7432277 - Wash

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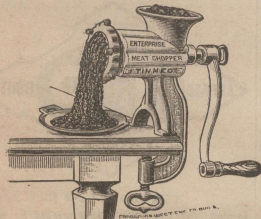
Our Old Subscribers

can obtain one by renewing their subscription and sending 10 cents additional to pay postage. If you have already renewed, send us another dollar and we will move your figures up a year and send you one free.

The regular prices of this binder is 50 cents, but we sell it without regard to subscription for 20 cents each, postpaid. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH,
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It is well known that machines which grind or tear the meat are not desirable. In other meat cutters the meat comes out in a mixed up, smeary state, with uncut strings and sinews. Our meat choppers, on the contrary, do not grind or tear the meat, but as their name implies, CHOP IT, precisely like the snipping process of a pair of scissors. They chop raw or cooked meat, tough or tender. Their work is perfect, and it is impossible for any strings, sinews, fibres or gristle to pass through them without being chopped fine and even, the meat coming out in a continuous stream, exactly as shown in the illustration. We have no hesitancy in saying that they will cut meat faster, finer and with greater uniformity and nicety than any others in the world.

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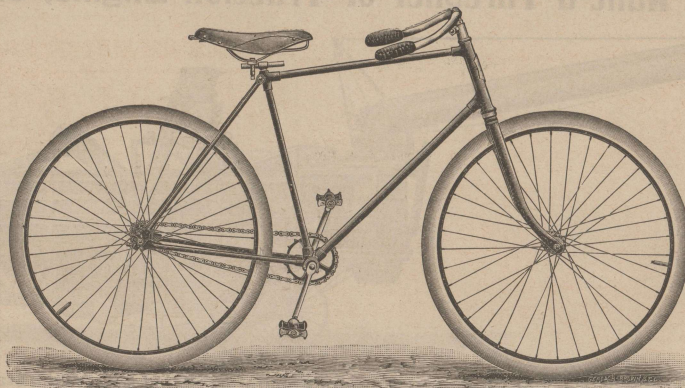
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We are enabled this year to offer to our subscribers the best wheel for the least money that has ever been offered to any one and an opportunity you cannot afford to miss.

FOR \$50 CASH

We will deliver this to your nearest railway station by freight or express, all charges prepaid.

DESCRIPTION. This wheel has Morgan & Wright pneumatic tires; your choice of either wood or steel rims. Weight, 29 pounds with wood rim, and 30 pounds with steel rim. STRICTLY AN 1895 WHEEL IN EVERY WAY. Made of best steel tubing; barrel crank hanger; drop forged connections at all vital parts; 28-inch



Crescent rims; tangent spokes, nickel plated; handle bar fitted with cork grips and nickel ferrules; bearings made of high grade steel, carefully hardened and dust-proof; full ball bearings to both wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals; cranks round, drop forged and 6-inch throw; pedals rubber and dust-proof; chain, Humber pattern, 3/8 inch block chain, 1 inch pitch, true to gauge and rear adjustment; 60-inch gear; Garford saddle as shown in cut; T saddle post; tool bag and inflator, patent oiler and all necessary tools. All parts nickel or copper. Japanned with best black enamel.

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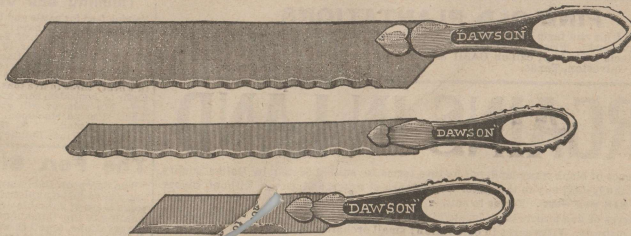


for years. It will save many times its cost in a year and a world of inconvenience. Farmers give it the highest praise for use in burning grass, stalks, brush, etc., as when properly saturated it will burn for 15 minutes. It saves time, money, temper, and being free from all danger, saves life. We will send this useful article on receipt of 25 cents, postpaid. Given away for one new yearly subscription at \$1. Address all orders to

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and one paring knife. These knives will cut not or cold bread or cake without making a crumb. They are made of best tempered steel, highly polished and handles nickel-plated. We will sell them without regard to subscriptions for 75 cents per set, postpaid. Address all orders to

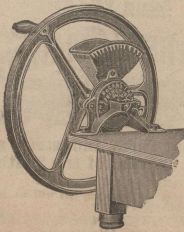
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fall to close the ring outside the nose; and the beauty of it is the joint can never turn into the nose. The ring, when closed is nearly round with one of the ends standing vertically to the ring. This end stands out about the sixteenth of an inch.

I am not in favor of ringing hogs, but when it must be done I believe in a humane and effectual way. A hog with a ring that keeps his nose sore is of no value to the owner.

Roxabell, Ohio.

GETTING LINT OFF COTTON SEED.

H. E. HARRINGTON.

In your issue of April 6th, there is an inquiry from J. B. Gay, Columbus, Texas, as to how the lint on cotton seed can be destroyed. In addition to your reply, would say that the usual method is to immerse the seed for a few seconds in strong sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). If put in the acid and stirred rapidly with a stick until most of the lint is removed, and then the acid poured off, and seed washed well in water, I do not think the vitality of the seed will be destroyed; but of this I cannot speak definitely, having never tested the matter by culture experiments. The seed appear perfectly sound and all right, and could hardly be destroyed in the time they remain in the acid. The impure (commercial acid will do as well as the pure, and ought to be had at any drug store for 2 or 2½ cents a pound. Great care must be used in handling the acid, as it not only destroys the clothes where it touches, but will cause painful burns on the flesh. The mixing can be done in a hard wooden vessel, but as the acid will char it, a stone vessel is better. The same acid can be used over and over again, until it no longer removes the lint.

This method has been patented, I believe, for removing lint from seed intended for the oil mill. But would not apply when the intention was for a different purpose.

College Station, Texas.

TOBACCO.

What follows is taken from Bulletin No. 33, second series, of the North Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. For obvious reasons, that part relating to seed-bed, preparation of land and transplanting is omitted, as are also the details of varieties of tobacco and soils experimented with:

CULTIVATION

of the crop is simple, but must be early, fast and clean. Ten or twelve days after transplanting, break the crust about the plants and mulch completely with the hoe. A week or ten days later, cultivate with cultivator, shallow, or with scooters and heel scrapes, following with hoes, mulching the soil close about plants, taking out all grass, and slightly "hilling" the plants. Every eight or ten days thereafter similar cultivation is given, three such cultivations sufficing. Cultivation should cease when the leaves reach well out to the middles. Short "single trees" should be used to prevent injury to the leaf.

TOPPING

the tobacco must begin when many of the plants over the field show the seed button. No specific rule can be laid down as to how many leaves should remain on the stalk. Individual judgment must guide here. If a plant is strong, vigorous and large, from 14 to 25 leaves may be left, otherwise 9 to 14. Without counting the bottom leaf and the leaf that hangs over it in the third tier going up, make nine leaves, including both the top and bottom leaves. Fixing this in mind, the operator has only to add or deduct from this index leaf, marking nine, to leave any number of leaves the plant may justify.

SUCKERING,

or the putting out of new growth in the axils of the leaves will begin soon after topping. These suckers must be removed weekly, not permitted to grow over two or three inches long. For, if permitted to grow they abstract much that would otherwise go to perfect rich, silky leaf. Early morning or late evening are best times to sucker. Then the suckers are brittle and break off easily. Twice or thrice suckering will do for the crop.

WORMS AND WORMING OF TOBACCO

is the bane of the tobacco raiser. The tobacco fly, or hawk moth, as they are commonly known, usually appear in May, deposit their eggs on the tobacco leaves, and in from five to seven days the larvae or worms are hatched. They eat and grow on tobacco from 20 to 30

days and burrow into the ground, where they pass into the pupa state. In about twenty days they emerge from the ground as moths to lay more eggs and hatch more worms. When it is considered that every moth is capable of laying at least 200 eggs, and that two broods are certain during the season, and that 40,000 worms are possible to every moth in May, it is no wonder that the second brood sometimes appears in such countless hordes as to defy all efforts at destruction before the crop is badly injured.

It is therefore most important to make a vigorous and persistent fight against the first crop of moths and worms. Two simple remedies are recommended for the moth: 1st. Burn cotton fly traps in the field. 2d. By poisoning the flower of the Jamestown or Jinson weed with sweetened cobalt. Transplant a few of these weeds about in the tobacco. When they bloom take cobalt (gotten at any drug store), mix it with molasses and pour a few drops into the tubular flower. The tobacco fly is very fond of the nectar of this flower, and will seek it. Therefore if energy and persistence are used in keeping the flowers poisoned as they bloom, and after every rain, their after evil work is reduced to a minimum and but little hand picking to destroy eggs and worms will be necessary. If, however, this has not been done, a few simple remedies have been recommended for the worm: 1st. The surest and safest is to hand pick and destroy. 2d. A flock of turkeys will destroy the worms. 3d. Light applications of Paris green or arsenate of lead, one-half pound mixed with ashes and dusted on an acre is a certain remedy against worms. No injury is liable to occur to man from these poisons. One could scarcely use enough tobacco to be injured; they are insoluble in water, and cannot be taken up by the plant; dew and rains wash it from the leaves. However, Paris green must be cautiously used, else injury to the leaf may occur. For this reason Prof. Morgan recommends the use of arsenate of lead, instead.

ON RIPENING

the tobacco leaves change from a deep green to a "pea green" color, and assume a yellow mottled appearance; the clammy mass of little hairs disappear from the surface and the leaf thickens, so that pressing the underside between the thumb and finger it cracks open.

CURING.

There are many ways of curing tobacco. It may be sun-cured, air-cured, charcoal cured or fire-cured. The station recommends fire-curing, supplemented by the leaf or wired stick process. In air-curing, the stalks are generally cut and split and hung on poles, thus requiring large barn space and a long time to cure, without temperature regulation to give the desired degrees of heat, required in curing bright types of tobacco. By the new process the leaves are stripped from the stalk as they ripen and cured upon "wire sticks" in three days and nights. The "wired stick" is a piece one inch square, holes bored through the center, six inches apart, and pointed wires 9 inches long are passed through and doubled over at right angles to the stick. These points are passed through the butt end of the leaf, each point holding from 5 to 7 leaves. The sticks are then placed on "tier poles" provided in the barn, and the tobacco cured. The barn may be a cheap log or rough lumber building, 20x20 with 20-foot wall, made air-tight, but provided with ventilators. Such a barn will accommodate from 12 to 15 acres of tobacco and may be built to cost from \$50 to \$300. The curing heat of the barn is secured by burning wood in two rock or brick furnaces or stoves built on each side of the barn. Connected with each furnace or stove is an 8-inch stove pipe or flue, which runs to the opposite end of the barn where it connects with a larger pipe or drum running across the back and at right angles. Three feet inward from this piping is a set of return pipes connecting with main pipe or drum, which returns the smoke and passes it out at end of barn. This system of piping is built in the basement and conveys the heat uniformly through the barn. It is believed that ordinary stove piping, entering a very large drum in the rear of the barn, will supply sufficient heat. The barn should be supplied with ventilation at top and bottom and sides to be opened at will. A thermometer hung in the barn will regulate the temperature to suit the will of the curer. No fixed rule can be laid down for curing tobacco. The degree of ripeness and the tobacco being

heavy or light, will vary the application of the temperature. Experience will soon guide here. The first step in curing is the "yellowing process." This is done by closing all ventilators and doors and raising the temperature from 80 to 90 degrees and holding it there from 24 to 36 hours. The second step is to secure or make fast that yellow color, which is done by opening ventilators half way and raising the temperature 10 or 13 degrees in thirty minutes; then opening doors and lowering temperature ten degrees in twenty minutes. The third step is to cure the leaf; done by opening ventilators, closing doors and raising the temperature gradually, not more than 2 degrees per hour, until 115 degrees are reached. The fourth and last step is to cure the stem of the leaf and this is done by first cooling off the barn and then raising the temperature two degrees per hour, until 135 degrees are reached and held there until the stems will snap like glass. The floor of the barn is now sprinkled with water and left open over night so that the tobacco may come "in order" when it is removed and bulked down to remain in bulk until "hauled up."

GRADING

should be done in damp weather while the tobacco is pliable or "in order" and means simply tying into hands all leaves of a kind. For example, the large bright leaves are tied into hands of six or seven leaves, and are graded as long bright wrappers. The next shorter and bright are graded short wrappers. These are used as wrappers for plugs and command best price. The light primings or bottom leaves are graded ten to twelve leaves to the hand and known as lugs or cutters and used for cigarette and pipe smoking, while the top leaves are graded ten to twelve leaves to the hand and used as fillers for plug tobacco. When the tobacco has thus been graded and tied into hands, and while it is yet "in order," it should be packed into hog-heads or strong boxes for shipping. Tobacco may also be sold in bulk without grading.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for the week ending March 19, 1895, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.

BULLS.

Barney Moore 39659—W B Davenport to J A Mulkey, Ennis.
Harry Champion 38913—W W Magruder to J P Compton, Houston.
Judge Abbott 31759—E O Call to W B Armstrong, Blooming Grove.
Litta's Pogie Boy 39414—W B Montgomery to A Le Gory, Crockett.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adelina Boneta 88262—E M Knolle to C H Meyer, Ellinger.
Dairy Minka 87430—J P French to Baylor Female College, Belton.
Dovie Briggs 88903—J D Gray to W I Swagem, Terrell.
Golden Dame 10051—W E Beggs to H F Phillips, Lone Oak.
Harry's Jewel 90272—B L Gill to J D Gray, Terrell.
Harry's Little Gem 91187—Gill & Raley to J D Gray, Terrell.
Harry's Rosebud 90767—Gill & Raley to J D Gray, Terrell.
Harry's Silver Leaf 90325—W J Delbridge to W M Stewart, Terrell.
Imaline's Baby 64615—W H Dick to J M Colley, Palestine.
Pearl Button of Texas 100785—S N Strange to R E Willis, Troy.
Princess Lena 816606. J D Carter to E A Carter, Barnum.

HOW LONG A COW MAY GIVE MILK.

Florida Farmer.

The idea that a cow has passed her days of usefulness at nine or ten years of age is shaken by the better idea that the life of a cow depends upon the treatment she receives. If valuable in the dairy she is likely to get humane treatment, and we see her going far beyond the serviceable age allotted to cows. American records show that Duchess Alice calved 3d August, 1861, produced 17 recorded calves, the last at twenty-two years of age; Helen Erie, calved 26th November 1868, produced 16 recorded calves, the last at nineteen years of age; Henrietta Morgan, calved 1st September, 1840, produced 14 recorded calves, the last at nineteen years of age; Lucile, calved 16th of June, 1868, produced her last recorded calf at nineteen years of age; Rose, calved 3d of June, 1863, produced 14 calves, the last at seventeen years of age; Snowdrop, calved 10th of January, 1851, produced

15 recorded calves, the last at seventeen years; Ursula, 3d, calved 11th March, 1863, produced five recorded calves, the last at twenty years of age. These are only specimens of some sixty samples of cows breeding at from fifteen to twenty years of age.

DID THE ANCIENTS MAKE BUTTER?

Farmer's Review.

Butter was not known, or very imperfectly known, to the ancients, although the early Hebrew translators claimed to have found it mentioned in scripture. Those best acquainted with Biblical criticism, however, unanimously agree that the word "chamesa" signified milk or cream or sour milk, and not butter. The word evidently referred to a liquid, as it appears that "chamesa" was used for washing the feet, as a beverage, and that it had the power of intoxicating, says a writer in Dairyman of London.

The first mention of butter, though this is doubtful and obscure, is in the account given of the Scythians by Herodotus. "These people," he says, "pour the milk of their mares in wooden vessels, cause it to be violently stirred or shaken by their blind slaves, and separate the part that rises to the surface, as they consider it more valuable and more delicious than that which is collected below it." This writer evidently explains that the richer part of the milk is separated by shaking and thus alludes to butter. This is also confirmed by Hippocrates, who was almost contemporary, but he gives a more detailed description: "The Scythians pour out the milk of their mares into wooden vessels and shake it violently. This causes it to foam, and the fat part, which is light, rising to the surface, becomes what is called butter. The heavy and thick part, which is below, being kneaded and properly prepared, is, after it has been dried, known by the name of 'hippae.' The whey or serum remains in the middle." This writer evidently speaks of butter, cheese and whey. The Scythians probably quickened the separation of the caseous part from the whey by warming the milk or by the addition of some substance known to them to effect this.

The Roman writers, giving an account of the ancient Britons, all agree that they lived principally on milk, but while some tell us that they used cheese, others affirm that they were not acquainted with the method of preparing it.

Pliny says they did not make cheese, but butter, which was largely used as an article of food. He even goes far as to ascribe to them the invention of it, and describes the vessel employed for making it, which appears to have been somewhat similar to those at present in use. At all events, he says that they were covered and that the lid was perforated.

"Oxygala" was a kind of cheese prepared with sour milk, the serum being separated. According to Pliny this cheese was made from the caseous parts which remained in the buttermilk, which, when separated by acids and boiling, were mixed and prepared in various ways. Galen says its acidity, or sourness, affected the teeth, but mentions a mild cheese under the name of "caseous oxygalactium." In the "Geoponica" directions are given how to keep this cheese for a length of time.

Thus in chronological order are the references to butter and cheese in the works of ancient writers, and there can be little doubt that it was neither a Grecian nor a Roman invention, but the Greeks acquired a knowledge of it from the Scythians, the Thracians and Phrygians; the Romans from the ancient Britons. There can be little doubt, also, that when they had gained the knowledge of its preparation they merely employed it in their baths and for medicinal purposes. Pliny recommended it, mixed with honey, for infants' gums to ease the pain of teething; also for ulcers in the mouth.

It was used neither by the Greeks nor Romans for culinary purposes, and not until a much later period, was it to be found upon their tables for dessert.

The butter of the ancients was oily and liquid, as they all speak of it as something fluid, and always referred to as "poured out"—not cut or spread. Hecataeus calls the butter with which the Paenonians anointed themselves "oil of milk." This would show that the ancients were not acquainted with kneading, washing and salting to render their butter firm and clean, hence it could not be preserved or exported.

At one time Italy, Spain, Portugal and the south of France used butter solely for medicinal purposes, and was



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Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.

The Farmers Institutes—E. F. BUTLER, Order, Waxahachie.

many of our laws are unconstitutional, it may be that our constitution is awful.

We have advanced about 25 years in the last sixty days, and are as happy as the day after tomorrow.

We have agreed upon a course, China having lost her way. The framers of the constitution are all dead.

They can rest in peace. The constitution of the Supreme Court is another

WHAT does this mean? It is in a special to the Dallas News. Austin: "The appropriation for the Her of liquor dealers was increased from \$8000 to \$10,000."

It is thought that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Beaumont street paving case will effectually stop all paving in the residence portions of towns and cities. The court holds that no liens can be enforced against homestead property for that species of taxation.

THE Report of the French Census, just completed, gives some significant figures. The total population is 36,829,135, of which 17,435,888 are engaged in agriculture. The number of farmers who own their own land is twice as great as those who cultivate land belonging to others. In our own country, those who own their farms are only one-third as many as those who cultivate land belonging to other people. France is recognized as the most prosperous country in Europe, and her finances the soundest. There is a greater diffusion of wealth in France than in any civilized country, unless it be

Switzerland, and she has fewer monopolies and fewer paupers. We might learn something from that young republic that would be to our advantage.

ACCORDING to the official report, of Superintendent Carlisle, Texas is below the average of the states in per capita expenditures for public schools. This is a disgrace to the state that the Legislature should wipe out, or be itself wiped out. The magnificent public domain which the fathers of Texas bequeathed to posterity for educational purposes, has been frittered away by official incompetence (to put the mildest construction upon it), and the tax levied for the ostensible purpose of supporting public schools cannot be collected because our Legislatures don't know how to make a law that will validate a tax deed. Here, as elsewhere, the tax-dodger shifts his burdens to the shoulders of better men, and smiles at the reproach he brings upon the state as he fumbles the dimes he has cheated her out of.

TEXAS RESOURCES, published at Waco, denounces the idea that corporations should be regulated by law. The people of Texas have decided otherwise, however, and will not adopt the Arkansas idea that a creature of the State can rightfully swallow the State bodily, dictate what laws shall and what laws shall not be passed, or what laws that may have been passed by the State legislature before the corporations assumed control—shall or shall not be enforced. It is a strange commentary on common sense that men who would oppose to the bitter end a political tyranny will advocate with earnestness and tenacity what is much worse—a commercial or financial tyranny. The unrestrained greed of combinations that neither fear God nor regard man—that have no soul, yet are almost immortal—possesses more power to oppress the people than the Russian czar, or the Turkish sultan.

THE parties most deeply interested, are filling the press with judicial opinions and interviews with lawyers and financiers—column upon column—for the purpose of manufacturing public opinion and combining all the elements of opposition to the income tax. If there is any earthly thing which the wealthy nabob abhors above all others it is paying taxes—or anything else he can avoid. It is declared to be a "tax on industry and thrift"—just like that the poor man pays on his real and personal property. It is declared a "discrimination against the rich"—just as all taxes discriminate against those who have the thing taxed. It is declared "unfair"—just as any other property tax does not tax all property equally, because it does not tax all property alike. It is declared "unjust"—just as any other tax which does not tax all property alike, or customs tax which does not tax all imports. It is declared "oppressive"—just as any other tax which does not tax all property alike, or customs tax which does not tax all imports. It is declared "unjust"—just as any other tax which does not tax all property alike, or customs tax which does not tax all imports. It is declared "oppressive"—just as any other tax which does not tax all property alike, or customs tax which does not tax all imports.

UNDER A CLOUD.

Farmers, and our people generally, should not flatter themselves with any prospect of better prices for products in the future. It is better to enjoy a pleasant surprise than to run the risk of a bitter disappointment. The same causes that have operated to reduce prices below anything known to the present generation are still active, and will never cease as long as the wealth and power of the country, with none to oppose, are enlisted in that behalf. The hoped for amelioration must come through better management of the great industry of agriculture—reducing every operation to the best available system, and applying to every part the best possible business principles. The same depression that exists here exists in every civilized country in the world where money has been advanced in price by operation of law, as it has in this country. The rapidly growing extravagance of government necessitates a combination with concentrated wealth, whereby the people can be taxed to the uttermost, that salaries may be increased, and official magnificence enhanced. Some ask, why does the great majority, where the people rule, submit to such discrimination? They forget that "money is power" that a million dollars can do more than a thousand men. In this country agriculture is the paramount industry—the great wealth producer and the great conservative political power, and if general prosperity ever returns it will be through the intelligent efforts of those who till the soil. They must win back all they have lost by an intelligent application of industry and an intelligent performance of public duty. They must sow and reap and plow and harrow and buy and sell and vote for best results.

THE CONSTITUTION CONSTRAINED.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court and numerous published opinions of individual members of the court, indicate that the framers of the Constitution, contrary to all the teachings of the last ninety-seven years, imposed on a confiding people a piece of ridiculous ambiguity, upon the meaning of which no court can agree, unless it be composed of a single judge. Instead of our fundamental law being a guarantee of freedom and equality, under the latest construction by the Supreme Court, it becomes a charter for oppression, practically exempting the millionaire and bond holders from taxation, and laying their proper share of the public burdens upon the shoulders of those who have more patriotism but far less wealth. Under the recent decision on the income tax law, "land monopolists, and those engaged in the growing industry of clipping coupons and collecting interest are declared exempt from federal taxation, while these taxes continue to fall with crushing weight upon the masses of people.

As soon as the Constitution, either by inherent defects or external violence, ceases to secure a just distribution of its rights, immunities and burdens of government, it ceases to be sacred, and the Supreme Court has rightly concluded it, the sooner the people demand its amendment, or its reconstruction of a new one the better for them.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

For many years tax-dodgers have sought, by every appliance of the law and the courts to evade the burden of sharing in the expense of government. Cities have ordered street improvements and taxed the abutting property to pay feed lawyers and invoked the courts to avoid the payment, but the courts of last resort have uniformly refused to en-

dorse their contention. This has become so uniform a policy of the courts that it was considered finally and forever settled that the cities had a right to order improvements and tax the beneficiaries to pay for it. But suddenly, while hundreds of miles of paving, and other works are under contract, a court, composed of men who knew not Hemphill, Lipscomb, Wheeler, and Winkler, overrules all previous opinions, and annuls all laws heretofore enforced on this subject, saying that an assessment on abutting property is not a tax and cannot be enforced against a homestead, and in effect that all the decisions of former courts on this subject were wrong. Every town in the state is, by this decision practically stopped from making any further street improvements until the decision is overruled by some future court—or by the same court, as the case may be. We do not presume to say what is the law on this subject. When learned judges hold such diverse opinions, we may be excused from holding any at all. But it requires only a little common sense, and none of what is called "legal lore" to apprehend what ought to be the law of the case.

WE have received from the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture the report for the quarter ending March 31st, 1895. Alfalfa is the subject of several able papers; irrigation, subsoiling and miscellaneous discussions make up the contents. The subjects are all ably treated, and the report is published for the benefit of Kansas farmers by the state. Our thanks are due the secretary for the book. Our Texas Legislature, it seems, cannot be induced to provide for similar publications—afraid to invest their political capital in promoting the agricultural interests of the state.

A PROLIFIC Mississippi writer in Home and Farm, says, "Stick to cotton; it has built up the South, and will continue to add riches to the country." Then what are farmers grumbling about? Are the cotton growers of Mississippi, and Texas in a better condition than the stock farmers of Kentucky, or the diversifying farmers of Ohio, or the truck farmers of Mississippi, about Crystal Springs, and elsewhere in that cotton-cursed state? This correspondent, who is an experienced farmer, further says: "If a farmer has been accustomed to growing cotton all his life, he is unfitted to change." If this is true (which we certainly deny), then the farmer or the system is radically wrong. Either the farmer is a natural fool (which we also deny), or, "sticking to cotton" has made an artificial fool of him; and in either case the writer mentioned stands refuted.

In an adjoining column of Home and Farm is an estimate by a Texas cotton grower of a net profit of \$7.42, from one acre of cotton. But how does he reach even so favorable a result as this? His estimate of cost of bedding is 50 cents; planting, 30 cents; plowing four times, \$1, etc., all of which is too low, by one-half. The writer referred to says: "Our planters are without means of their own, are dependent on merchants for advances, and few, if any have succeeded in making such arrangements; hence the very late start towards the making of another crop." But he advises these destitute cotton planters to "stick to cotton; it has built up the South." It is just such nonsense as this, taught at the cross-roads, spread over the columns of our agricultural papers, and practiced by those who are "unfitted to change," that makes it necessary for cotton growers to delay their spring work until they can secure advances from the merchants.

INCOME TAX.

Washington Dispatch.—Instructions, were to-day, April 16, sent to all internal revenue collectors authorizing them in case of incorrect income tax returns being filed to make necessary corrections; also explaining the steps to be taken. Where persons and corporations liable to make returns, have neglected or refused to make them, all returns for 1894, except such as are delayed by reason of appeals must be completed and forwarded to Washington not later than May 15th.

Although no official statement of the facts would be given to-day for publication, it is believed that the returns received to-day show almost conclusively that a large number of persons in all parts of the country who are subject to the income tax have not made any return of their incomes. The proportion of these to the whole number liable to the tax is by some placed as high as 10 per cent. This state of things is something of a surprise to the officials, although it was expected that the division of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the tax as a whole would have the effect of discrediting it with a large number of tax payers, who would take the risk of paying 50 per cent penalty rather than make their returns. This assumption has been proved to have been correct, and the result must necessarily be an assessment of the penalty in a large number of cases, as the officials, no doubt, will strictly enforce the act so long as it remains the law of the land. No figures of any value as to returns can be had before to-morrow.

A LITTLE TRAVELER.

Southern Cultivator.

Here is a true story about a baby who came all the way from Germany to this country, ever and ever so far across the big waters, and traveled alone.

It happened in this way. Baby's father had come to America when baby was only six months old, to make a home for baby and his mamma. But the mamma had died before a year was over, leaving baby to the care of an old, old grandmother. Grandma was very old, and wrote to baby's father, telling him that when she died, baby might live with a neighbor, but the father answered that he didn't want his baby girl to live among strangers, and to send her to him. At first grandmother wouldn't hear to it, but the father was too poor to come for his child, and each day she herself, grew more and more feeble, so at last with many fears, she tearfully started baby upon her long journey.

Around the baby's neck was a placard on which the grandmother had had the preacher write in German and English the address of the package and the words, "Be good to the baby for the sake of her dead mother. She goes to her father."

Never did princess upon her royal progress receive more attention than did the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed smiling little German girl. She was the pet of the ship. The captain fed her himself; mothers, who had their own little ones with them, or who had left them behind, or were coming home to them, took the lone child into their hearts, and baby never knew she was traveling alone.

Before the voyage was over, the men made the baby a purse, and the women made her a wardrobe.

When the ship came into port, baby's father was there to meet her. Clasped in her father's arms, baby bid goodby to her fellow-passengers, and the father let a tear fall on her rosy cheek as he tried to thank the captain and the ship's company for their kindness to his little traveler.

Live Stock and Farm Journal: Many farmers have been compelled by a visitation of drouth the past year to study economy, who never knew the first principles hereof. Economy consists in abstaining from buying anything that can be produced upon the farm, or that which is not really needed. It may be wise economy for the farmer to do something he actually knows how to do, and with the proceeds of such labor buy what is needed on the farm, the production of which he knows nothing. But few farmers grow the sorghum plant sweets for fattening, and yet if they do not grow the plant they do not have the sweets on the table, because they neglect to buy them. Many families will not use sorghum simply because it is sorghum. It is much preferred to honey in my family and we have both. Whether it is better to grow the plant,

or to grow some other product and buy syrup, will be a question each one will have to solve for himself. Whether it is better to get the harness repaired by the harness maker, and iron work repaired by the blacksmith or to do it on the farm, is another question admitting of various decisions. If one is situated some miles from the shop, it may be well, for the sake of economy, to do a little mending rather than make a trip whenever a break occurs.

Representative Bland, the great apostle of silver says: If the owners of gold can corner the government of the United States, how much more easily can they corner the poor private debtors of this country and the world, and in forcing the negotiations of loans and the payment of loans, so long as gold is the sole standard of payment can force these private debtors into utter ruin and bankruptcy. Even the great railroad corporations cannot withstand the pressure of the single gold standard. This is proved by the fact of so many of them being in the hands of receivers. To return to the question as to the amount of our debts payable abroad, Mr. Gladstone, as part of his objection to England adopting bimetalism, claimed that the world owed England no less than \$10,000,000,000 in gold; that bimetalism meant the depreciation of gold, or what is the same thing, the appreciation of all commodities. Doubtless our debt to England in the way of interest and other charges exceeds \$500,000,000 annually. While we have no means of knowing positively the amount, yet the fact that our exports exceed largely our imports, and that we are constantly shipping gold and losing our gold, would go to show that our foreign debt must be very great.

Miss J: Does Mr. Ponders belong to the smart set? Miss K: O, dear, no! Why, he's only a school teacher.—South Boston News.

"That's the girl." "But why do you think they are engaged?" "Because he has stopped taking her to the theater and goes to church instead."—Life.

Hardup (scribbles): My dear fellow, couldn't U lend me a V? Wiggins (scribbles below): My dear boy, you must think that I am a J!—Harper's Bazar.

Uncle: If you pass your examination I will pay all your debts. Student: So you want me to study simply for the benefit of my creditors?—Fliegende Blatter.

Clipper: A lady who has recently returned from a Mediterranean trip, says that as the ship was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed lady passenger approached the captain, who was pacing the deck, and, pointing to the distant hills covered with snow, asked: "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?" "That it snow, madam," answered the captain. "Now is it, really?" remarked the lady. "I thought so; but a gentleman just told me it was Greece."

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H. B. JONES, Box 252, Dallas, Texas.
BOSTON, OHO, Feb. 12, 1895.
Dr. H. B. Jones, Dallas, Texas:
 Your "JO-HE" Oil is a most wonderful remedy for catarrh.—**DR. T. J. DUNBAR, Specialist.**
EAGLE MILLS, ARK., Feb. 15, 1895.
Dr. H. B. Jones, Dallas, Texas:
 Enclosed find \$15 for "JO-HE," the greatest medicine on earth. My neighbors are all needing it.
J. L. PENICK.

A statement from Richard Oliver, son of a well known financier and capitalist of Dallas, Texas:—
 February 20, 1895.
 I was for several months affected with letter, contracted from a cousin whom physicians treated several months for the trouble. I had large sores (caused from irritation) over my entire body, legs, arms, hands and head. One application of "JO-HE" gave much relief that I continued its use for two weeks, which entirely cured me. It was indeed a most wonderful cure and I attribute all to "JO-HE."
RICHARD OLIVER, Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Feb. 16, 1895.
Dr. H. B. Jones—Dear Sir: Your "JO-HE" remedy about cured me of a most obstinate case of eczema. It covered my face and hands and was most disagreeable. **G. M. BARBER,**
 Manager Western Union Telegraph Co.

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Poultry.

There is nothing better for fattening fowls than corn meal mush and milk. Well cooked, it is easily digested, and fowls will eat great quantities of it.

All coops for chicks should be rat proof. For this purpose wire cloth or netting, with half an inch mesh, is the best material for warm weather.

The hot water treatment is now recommended for hens. It is said that a drink of water, as hot as the hens can bear it, promotes laying to a wonderful degree—all of which may be true but we want the evidence.

Last week a carload of eggs was shipped from California to Chicago. Sixteen cents per dozen was the price paid for the eggs; the freight was 3 1/2 cents, and the eggs were sold in Chicago for 28 cents, a profit of 8 1/2 cents per dozen. The enterprise paid.

Before it is everlastingly too late it would be well to examine the chicks for lice. Dust them well with insect powder or rub Scotch snuff well among the feathers of the head. It is better to treat the hen first—get her free from lice and that gives the chicks a chance.

Failure with fowls is a result of the idea that they have to feed, house and care for themselves, and furnish eggs "free, gratis, and for nothing," and that when a fowl is wanted for the table all that is necessary is to set the yellow dog on the flock, and when he catches one take it away from him, and cook and eat it, and that it ought to be fat whether fed or not. "What fools we mortals be."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, "In order to obtain enough honey for a load a bee requires to visit 6000 different flowers, and makes on an average 20 trips daily." A little observation will show that this would require after the proper allowance for the flight each way and the unloading—that the bee visit and exhaust about 2 1/2 flowers per second. The quotation above is found at the close of a large list of apiarium statistics, and vitiates the whole.

Doctoring sick fowls without knowing what ails them, and pouring medicines into their crops without knowing what effect is likely to be, is too much like that of our medical practice—very bad to say the least. The only plan is to treat fowls as a wise man would a member of his family—care of them, and if they get sick, interfere with nature's healing power as little as possible. There may be proper medication will be good in the feathered and radical, but they are not the judicious use of the writer.

The Rouen ducks have demonstrated duck for market satisfaction of class like the wild mallards, but are much better than have had many good qualities. The Aylesbury ducks are pure white beautiful; the Pekins being somewhat larger of the two, and better layers. There is some objection to the Pekin as a fowl for market on account of the difficulty of clearing the carcass of the feathers. Rouens are but little subject to this objection, and they are large enough, eighteen pounds per pair not exceeding ten pounds. Rouen ducks may be depended upon for more than 100 eggs each during the year and often as many as 140. They are easily raised, are little trouble, are not noisy, and are beautiful to look upon, and eminently satisfactory on the dining table.

A GOOD CHICKEN COOP.

The best coop is one that is absolutely water and vermin proof. Such a coop is not expensive nor hard to make. Take a plank of half-inch lumber a foot wide, and twelve feet long. Secure one that is thoroughly dry, and light in weight. For the latter purpose the half-inch stuff is the most desirable. Saw the plank in two in the middle, then double it over and saw it in two, twice again, making six pieces two feet long and a foot wide each. Lay two of them evenly side by side and nail them to-

gether with a narrow strip at each end and across the middle. This is for the bottom of the coop. Put the side with the strips on down next to the ground. Then take two pieces; up-edge them, setting them eighteen inches apart. Tack them together, also, with narrow but stout strips at the top and bottom. Set them on the board bottom, which would leave the latter projecting three inches at each side. Then take the two remaining pieces and nail them together so as to make a cone shaped top to the upright places, or body of the coop. Nail the roof to the latter, but do not nail the bottom to it. Leave the bottom detachable, so that it can be easily cleaned and sunned. Next take wire screening, such as they make window and door screens of, and cover the back end of the coop with it. Then make a door of the same stuff for the front end, and the coop is complete. Let the roof project two inches at the sides, and three inches front and back. A coop of this kind can be made in an hour or two, and it is snug and safe for the little chicks, and yet thoroughly ventilated, large and roomy for one brood.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

UNCLE SNOOT. I am asked so many questions concerning poultry by private letters that I have decided to answer a few of them through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and also to make a few suggestions or give a little free advice. I am asked, "What do you mean by sports?" I mean that from eggs laid by a black Langshan that I had one chick hatched out that was pure white, and by mating him with other black Langshans I now have a trio of pure white Langshans. The standard requires Langshans to weigh, cocks nine pounds, hens seven pounds. I, however, have some that are above standard weight, and one under.

I am asked, "Why are some of your eggs marked No. 1 and some No. 2?" Because I have two pens I consider one as good as the other, but the cocks are not a-kin, and when I ship eggs I try to give one-half of one pen and one-half of the other pen, so that chicks will not be from same cock, and hence of no a-kin. I think this better than to have all from one pen.

Why are the Langshan eggs so small, and some smaller than others? I don't know. The Langshan lays a smaller egg than the Leghorn, though the hens are almost twice as large. Yet the chicks hatched from Langshan eggs are much larger than the Leghorn chicks. I can't understand this, but it is true. I sold a man Langshan eggs, and because the chicks when hatched were white under the breast and about the head, he considered them mongrels, and killed them. Yes, each chick is liable to be almost half white when hatched, but don't kill them; they will come out all right.

I now want to say to my friends to whom I am shipping eggs, be sure to put plenty of snuff on your hens while sitting. Turn the feathers up and put the snuff under the feathers, all over the hen, from beak to shank, and then when you put her off with the chicks, put on more snuff. I have tried everything, and find this to be the simple, and a dead shot. All this without putting something in the roost poles, or the roost poles, or any-I feel, except on the chicken, is your hen's nonsense. That may be you should not, but that is the way not roost in the house; or, at least, from off the hen, and hen little chicks do for I tell you again that use on them the roost poles or sticking on a house, but are on the hens, and not on the kid gloved, long ranged method of the killing lice is misleading, and has caused the loss of thousands of valuable chicks, and if I was editing a paper, I would never allow such misleading and damaging stuff in its columns.

Poultry journals are of much advantage to poultry raisers, especially the beginner, provided the journal is edited by a level headed man who has the good sense and nerve to keep out the bad advice given, and criticisms made by the army of cranks who have never learned the a, b, c of poultry raising. It is often said that it is too late to hatch chicks in May and June. It is not only my opinion, but my experience, that chicks hatched in May or June are

less trouble and make as good layers as any, though they do not begin quite so soon. They will, if properly cared for, begin laying about November or December, and will not want to sit quite so soon in the spring. The earlier hatched will begin laying sooner, and will go out on a strike in mid-winter, just when you want eggs most. The reason that summer hatched chicks do not do well with some is that lice multiply so rapidly in warm weather and destroy the little chicks. Keep plenty of snuff on the hens and in the nest, and you will not be bothered with lice nor mites, neither winter, spring nor summer.

I am asked which is the best, the black or the white Langshans. I know no difference, provided the whites are sports (and I would not have anything else.) It is true that neither of them have yellow legs, and just here I want to say that all this fuss about yellow legs is simply to boost a breed. I do not eat the legs, and hence I care not what color they are, for there is not enough meat on the legs of two dozen chickens to make one good mouth full, provided your mouth is as large as mine. Then why so much fuss about yellow legs. Meat and eggs are what we are after, and not legs. If I was making as much fuss about yellow legs as some are, I would want a breed whose legs were as long as hoe handles. I would try to get a cross on a sand hill crane, and start a new breed. I have much to say, but this is too long now. Will come again. Waxahachie, Texas.

SCALY LEGS.

Montana Stockman. This is an affliction to the fowls and an eyesore to everyone who likes to see clean, smooth shanks on his fowls. It is caused by a minute parasite that burrows under the scales of the shank and leaves a lime-like excretion which raises the scales up and gives the shank a rough and ragged appearance that is very unsightly. If left without attention the scales will come off eventually and that fowl on which this occurs is deformed ever after. One scaly legged fowl will soon infect a whole flock, and care should be taken in bringing new fowls among those already on hand to take measures to prevent the pest from being scattered through the whole flock, for it may be present without any detection. The remedy is very simple. If the shanks of the fowls are greased with lard or oil of any kind occasionally, they will never show any signs of this affection. The greasing should never be done, however, during laying season, as the grease will get on the eggs and spoil them for hatching. A little care in this direction will save much annoyance, and preserve the beauty of the flock.

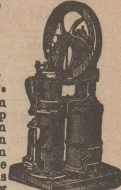
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THE Rushford Wagon. GOOD TIMBER and BONE DRY. It leads in strength, durability, beauty and lightness of motion. We make almost every kind of vehicle there is. Wagons, Trucks, Carriages, Buggies, Road Carts, etc. They are the best. If there's no Agent in your vicinity, write for circular to 'WINONA WAGON CO. Winona, Minn.

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Will Pump Water from shallow streams or deep wells, either dug, driven or artesian. The operation is so simple that a child can manage one, and they are perfectly safe. No labor is required or time lost. They require very little heat to operate them, and can be arranged for any kind of fuel. A farmer can irrigate crops, water stock, sprinkle lawns and have running water in any part of house or barn, or extinguish a fire. Send for illustrated catalogue to the DELAMATER IRON WORKS, 87 So. 5th Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

EGGS FOR SALE. Black Langshan exclusively. \$2 per 13. H. N. THOMPSON, 301 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

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HORSE AND POULTRYMEN. Send 2 cents for our Publication. Pamphlet free. ST. LOUIS HATCHERY MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK. The most complete on earth. 84 pages printed in colors. Photo Engravings of the Largest Poultry Farm in the Northwest. Description and prices of all varieties, over 700 finest engravings you want one; only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill.

Eggs for Hatching. From all leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Fit to use a specialty. Price list on application. Stamp if convenient. B. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Texas.

Barred P. Rocks and Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching from choice birds at \$1.00 per sitting of 14 eggs. Address orders to DR. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

Uncle Snot's Poultry Yards. Two pens extra the Black Langshans, one pen White Langshans, one pen Brown Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting. White Langshans, \$2 per sitting. Address UNCLE SNOT, Waxahachie, Texas.

FREE CATALOGUE. Of Poultry, Eggs, Fruit, Live Stock, Poultry Supplies, Poultry Books and Papers, Pet Stock and Bees. 36 Pages, Beautifully Illustrated. Send for it, it's free. Name this paper, please. H. B. GEEB, Nashville, Tenn. or GEEB BROS., St. Marys, Mo.

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 for 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORRETT, Baird, Texas.

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Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, PERFECT and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of foreign eggs at less cost than any other incubator. See our list Catalogue. Lowest priced First class. Hatcher made. Circular Free. GEO. H. STALL, 114 & 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

ITALIAN BEES

You're the loser unless you keep bees to gather the sweets of nature about you. Bees keeping is pleasant and profitable in any country. Page Bee Book free to all. J. M. JENKINS, Wetumpka, Ala.

BEEES! BEEES!

If you wish to know all about bees, write the undersigned for catalogue, that tells all about queen rearing, a steam hive factory and all supplies. MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY, Beeville, Bee County, Texas.

TELLING A HORSE'S AGE.

[From a lecture by Prof. Gleason.]
I have been asked to explain my method of telling a horse's age. A horse has 40 teeth, 24 grinders, 12 front teeth, and 4 tusks. A mare has 36 teeth, 24 grinders, 12 front teeth, and they have tusks, but not very often. Fourteen days old, a colt has four nipper teeth, at 3 months old he has 4 middle teeth, at 6 months old he has 4 corner teeth, and at one year old the cups leave the nipper teeth, at two years old the cups leave the middle teeth, and at two and a-half he sheds his nipper teeth; at three years old full sized nipper teeth, at three and a-half he sheds his middle teeth, at four years old full sized middle teeth, at four and a-half years old sheds his corner teeth, five years old full sized corner teeth, six years old large cups in corner teeth, small cups in middle teeth, still smaller cups in nipper teeth, seven years old cups leave nipper teeth, eight years old cups leave middle teeth nine years old cups leave the corner teeth, ten years old a dark groove will make its appearance in the upper corner tooth, at fifteen years old the groove will be half way down the upper corner tooth, at twenty-one years old the groove will be at the bottom. At this age give the horse his time, and let him have rest in his future days.

A SHORTAGE OF HOGS.

Coleman's Rural World.
Commission men at the Stock Yards, says a dispatch from Chicago, now predict a shortage of hogs for the next three months. They say for April, May and June the shortage will exceed 10,000 a month, or 30,000 in all, and they also say that but for the tightness of the money market the prices would go higher, and would advance at least \$3 per 100 pounds. A competent authority speaking on the matter said no day this summer would packers see 35,000 hogs. Armour and the other packers were buying just what they wanted, and no more. The causes were the high price of corn, and cholera this season. That disease had killed droves of hogs in this State and other States, and the price of corn advancing farmers were selling it and raising it no more. Three months from now there will be another crop of hogs. Prices had gone up in the meantime, and were just \$1 per 100 higher than a year ago to-day.

WOOL.

From the annual Wool Circular of Silberman Bros. of Chicago, we learn that wool has steadily declined until it has now reached the lowest price ever known, that during last September alone over 60,000,000 pounds of foreign wool were received at eastern seaports, and that present conditions renders the western markets best for the seller. Prices quoted for Texas wool in Chicago are as follows:

SPRING.	
Fine (heavy)	76 to 81c
Fine (fair)	80 to 100
Fine (very choice)	90 to 110
Fine medium	100 to 120
Medium	120 to 140
Low medium	120 to 140
Original largely imported	85 to 100
FALL.	
Heavy fine	76 to 80
Fine average	85 to 90
Fine medium	100 to 110
Original packages, average wools	76 to 100

Journal of Agriculture: A Washington press dispatch says that the abstract of sanitary reports, made by the surgeon general, shows the presence of small-pox in twenty-one states of the United States. Of the cities, Milwaukee has suffered most this winter, recording 524 cases and 164 deaths. Philadelphia had 124 cases and 26 deaths; Chicago, 240 cases and 44 deaths; Hot Springs, 118 cases and 27 deaths; Washington, 51 cases and 9 deaths; Detroit, 81 cases and 26 deaths; St. Louis, 105 cases and 35 deaths; New York, 55 cases and 10 deaths.

DEC. 20th, 1894.

The Howsley Spaying Company, E. C. Mo.
Dear Sirs: We have tested your Spaying Mixture by using it on a number of our sows about three months ago, and by watching the effects on the sows we spayed, we see that it is much better than you claim for it, the sows fatten much faster than any others in the same feed yard, we recommend it as being perfectly safe, not like the old way of using the knife and losing one-half of the sows by its use.

GRANN & TYLER,
Bonner Springs, Kansas.

HAMMAR PAINT Costs LESS than "Cheap" Paint or S. P. White Lead.
Write for Book on Painting and Color Card, FREE. If not on sale in your town we will quote price delivered, freight prepaid, and send written guarantee for five years.
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Does 29 Years Experience Mean Much?

It Means \$ To You!

To Every **WOOL** Producer or Shipper in the U.S.

DOES Good Prices Prompt Returns Reliable Service

Add anything more?
If you wish to obtain these superior advantages ship your consignments of wool to us. We are eminently qualified to give you satisfactory returns. If you want references, write any business house or bank in Chicago, ask them about us - our business - our reliability and our ability in obtaining good results for patrons.

Meanwhile remember, that
Your Interests are Our Interests

OUR COMMISSIONS ARE THE LOWEST SILBERMAN BROS. 208-214 MICHIGAN ST. CHICAGO ILL.

TAKE NO CHANCES BUT SHIP YOUR WOOL TO US CHICAGO ILL.

STEPS OF SUCCESSFUL WOOL BUSINESS

29yrs
28yrs
27yrs
26yrs
25yrs
24yrs
23yrs
22yrs
21yrs
20yrs

Texas Jerseys at AUCTION

The second annual sale of registered acclimated Jersey cattle, owned by members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club, will be held on the Fair Grounds at Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1895, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp.
About 50 high class Jerseys will be sold singly at auction to the highest cash bidder. Catalogues showing pedigrees and description of each animal will be ready for distribution on May 28th and may be had by addressing
J. O. TERRELL, Sec'y of the Club, Terrell, Texas.
O. M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.
W. R. SPANN, Dallas, Texas.
W. A. PONDER, Denton, Texas.
PLATTE & FOSTER, Denison, Texas.
HARRIS & HARRIS, Terrell, Texas.
J. D. GRAY, Terrell, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

Competitive hog buyers located on this market, who will buy Light, Heavy and Stock Hogs constantly. Prices paid that will not admit of shipping elsewhere. Competitive cattle buyers on this market who will buy all the Fat Cows, Feeders, Light Steers and Canner Cattle offered at Satisfactory Prices.

SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE TO YOUR HOME MARKET.
Write for Market Information.
G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

Farm Cream Separators.
A feed cooker will furnish steam to run an automatic **LITTLE GIANT** Separator with capacity of 300 or 600 pounds per hour. No engine is needed. It is the cheapest outfit in first cost that can be obtained. Send for free illustrated catalogue to P. M. SHARPLES, Elgin, Kane county, Illinois.



Who Wants
Registered Berkshire Pigs, 3 to 6 months old, or gilts already served
Registered Jersey Bull Calves, 6 to 15 months old.
Thoroughbred Clyde Stallion, 3 years old.
Any and all at bargains. Write
FARMER SHAW, Dallas, Tex.
The grinding mills and corn sheller sold by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH do the work and all buyers are well pleased.

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

ELLIOT'S To Dairy-men or other HALF A REAM they will forward 50 cents to pay postage. Try the Best Butter Wrapper and avoid imitations.
BUTTER PAPER.
A. G. ELLIOT & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.
One breed, the best of the breed, and the best bred for the South. All pairs and trios not related. The great show and breeding stock, Young WEINER No. 12331 at head of herd, assisted by DOUBLIN WILKES 26759 and two other grand breeding boars.
E. H. ELLINGTON, Breeder, Lebanon, Colts Co., Texas.

World's Fair Jerseys
LITTLE HARRY 8908, heads the Clover Nook herd. He was used on the World's Fair herd. Took a ribbon in the show ring. Had two daughters in the great test. Affairation stood third, and Little Goldie thirteenth out of 75 cows in the test. Every daughter in milk, but one, is in the 14-B list. Choice young stock for sale at fair prices.
SAM N. WARREN, Spring Hill, Tenn.

TURKEY CREEK HERD OF POLAND CHINA SWINE.
Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
LAST LOOK, JR., No. 11168 C. R., at head of herd.
G. E. KING, TAYLOR, TEXAS.

65 Head Jacks and Jennets 65 FOR SALE.
This is one of the smoothest lots of stock ever offered. All the Jacks are large, well proportioned, with good color, splendid bone, heavy bodies, big style, muscular and active. Prices to suit every one. Write for particulars. M. S. HOBBS, PROPRIETOR FIDMORTON STOCK FARM, Green Bush, Walker Co., Georgia.

FOR SALE.
Two fine young solid colored Jersey bulls. Dam, own daughters of Union Signal No. 21565, Ona's Noble Boy No. 18226. Sire to pure Beauty's Stoke Pogie 3rd No. 31553; he out of Silver Melrose No. 54460. These grand young bulls ready for service. Bred way up; sold way down. Who wants either for \$50? Tabulated pedigree by the Jersey Bulletin Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for your inspection. Head your Jerseys with one of these youngsters. This will not appear again. Write for full description. Address
F. H. ELLINGTON, Jersey Farm, Queen City, Texas.

30 SIZES AND STYLES.
For Irrigating, for Power and General Farm Use.
IDEAL STEEL Wind Mills 1800
STEEL TOWERS
3 and 4 Post, any height, and GALVANIZED TO STAND. Mills and Towers GALVANIZED after completed. Ask for price and printed matter.
STOVER MFG. CO., Freeport, Ill.
GENERAL AGENTS:
Hunter & Boose, Dallas, Texas.
Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio, Texas.
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RED EXPRESS,
The New Night Train on the

Santa Fe Route.
Pullman Buffet Sleepers
—AND—
Free Reclining Chair Cars
The Quickest Time
BETWEEN
North and South Texas,
AND A SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN BETWEEN
Galveston and St. Louis.

Household.

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

VIA SOLITARIA.

Alone I walked the peopled city,
Where each seems happy with his own.
Oh, friends, I ask not for your pity—
I walk alone.

No more for me you lake rejoices,
Though moved by loving airs of June,
Oh, birds, your sweet and piping voices
Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches
Its plumes in many a feathery spray,
In vain the evening's starry marches
And snail's day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers,
Ye cannot greet those cordial eyes.
They gaze on other fields than ours—
On other skies.

The gold is rided from the coffer;
The blade is stolen from the sheath.
Life has but one more boon to offer,
And that is—death.

Yet well I know the voice of duty,
And, therefore, life and health must crave
Though she who gave the world its beauty
Is in her grave.

live, O lost one! for the living
Who drew their earlier life from thee,
And wait until, with glad thanksgiving,
I shall be free.

For life to me is a station
Wherein apart a traveler stands—
One, absent long from home and nation,
In other lands.

And I am he who stands and listens
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear approaching footsteps
The train for home

For death shall bring another mating
Beyond the shadows of the tomb.
On yonder shore a bride is waiting
Until I come.

In yonder fields are children playing,
And there—oh, vision of delight—
I see the child and mother straying
In robes of white.

Thou, then, the longing heart that breaks,
Stealing the treasures one by one,
I'll call thee blessed when thou makest
The part of one.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

CHAT.

Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, visited Galveston and Dallas recently, and on Friday, the 5th inst., we had the pleasure of attending one of her meetings. Mrs. Booth is the wife of Ballington Booth, who is the commander of the Armies of the United States, and a son of General Wm. Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth has a charming presence, is short of stature, has a clear olive complexion, with rosy cheeks and expressive gray eyes, which plead with pathos, or sparkle with merriment, as she recounts the varied experiences of her army life. She has a very strong, yet mobile face, her features expressing mingled determination and gentleness. So charming did she appear in her regulation Salvation uniform that we wondered if among the hundreds of young ladies, fashionable or otherwise, who listened and admired, there were not many who would be willing to wear this simple, subdued garb if they might appear as charming as this apostle of the Great Unwashed. She has been remarkably successful thus far in her mission, which is to organize auxiliary leagues, composed of friends in sympathy with the movement who do not wish to become members of the Army. The Salvation Army now numbers more than one and one-half million members, and the great good which it has done and is still doing for fallen humanity, can never be estimated.

From a private letter we learn with sincere regret and sorrow, that Stella, whom we all love, has been very ill—almost crossed the dark river—and that she is still very low; but the dear ones who have tenderly watched her have now some hope that she may be restored to home and friends. We speak not for ourselves alone, but we feel that we voice the sentiments of the entire Household, when we say, God grant that her life may be spared to them and us yet a long time.

Thousands of women voted in Ohio last week for educational officers. In some instances women were running against women, and in others they opposed the men. The elections passed off harmoniously. At one voting place there were three ladies over eighty years who cast their first vote.

A very important and praiseworthy move has been inaugurated in Dallas by Mr. Webster. It is the establishing of a reformatory for boys. We were glad to know that the undertaking is meeting with the most flattering encouragement. Subscriptions are coming in rapidly, and Mr. Webster will canvass the

state in the interest of the project. Surely every philanthropic man and woman will lend their aid to the building of this important and much needed home for the unfortunate boys who, without homes, or under the influence of vicious and immoral parentage, are fast becoming criminals. Hundreds might be saved from a course of crime if taken into such an institution before evil habits have become second nature, and under its benign influence be restored to the world to make good and useful citizens.

Will say to those who have asked the address of Dependent Orphan, and have not received it—some three or four parties—that we sent her address to perhaps twenty or more inquirers, and mailed the young lady quite a number of letters, hence we thought it unnecessary to send the address to other parties, as by this time she has doubtless decided upon a home. When we consider how many inquirers there are after one applicant, we are surprised that a greater number of young ladies do not fit themselves for such positions. There are many who are anxious to do something, who might find congenial and remunerative employment as governesses of young children, or companions for elderly people or invalids. True, a young woman must be specially adapted for such work. One should not imagine such a place one that anyone could fill. On the contrary, it requires a person who naturally loves the young and the helpless, one who possesses patience, self denial and self restraint in a marked degree. Indeed, to be successful in any occupation, one must make that particular business paramount to all selfish enjoyments and pleasures. There are some who naturally love children; who enjoy their innocence; to whom the gradual unfolding of their mental and spiritual natures is a constant source of wonder and delight. Such enjoy nothing more than to watch, to lead, and train the awakening intellect, patiently awaiting results. For a nurse, or companion for the sick, all the above characteristics are prerequisites, and with others—tenderness, sympathy, and a knowledge of cooking food suited to the capricious taste, or the delicate digestion of the invalid; cheerfulness and ability to chat and read well aloud—are also a part of one's fitness to act as a companion for the aged or invalid.

We would not advise a young woman to venture upon either calling unless the above qualifications are possessed in an eminent degree. With them success and good pay should follow; without them a failure, sure.

Billy Biggs discourses pleasantly of the books she has read, and of her favorites. We agree with her in her estimate of Goldsmith; his style so simple; one which appeals to the gentlest side of our natures. Perhaps it is the memories which cluster around these old-time favorites which makes them seem so dear—the old home of our childhood, when books of the best authors were plentiful; the brothers who had absorbed all the choicest lore, to lead us along the charming paths. Something, at least, throws a charm around these old authors which later writers fail to give. Billy beautifully describes the difference between sweet-heart and husband. In her smile of shallow and deep waters, she perfectly depicts the content and peace of a happy married life.

Sharlot M. Hall brings us an "Odd Bouquet," which is, indeed, a wonder and a delight. Dear madam, where do you find so many gems, and when the time to read them? When we read your interesting budget we are straightway consumed with a desire to go and do likewise. But the time; the time! It seems impossible to compass them. So many duties reach out and clutch our garments when we try to rush by, or say to conscience, "Let's quietly steal by and roam in more congenial pastures." We hope your plea for the boys will not be unheeded, and that that restless, unsatisfied pleasure-seeking, work-shirking, non-do-withoutable element of our homes will be furnished some of the books suggested. It is too true that often the boys are neglected. We have had frequently to defend them, and beg for their rights in the Household.

From Mr. H. Amore, of Kobe, Japan, we have received the following description of an occurrence in California. He writes that it was written by a young Japanese student, who handed it to him for correction, and asks, "Won't some of the Household do it for me." Considering the intricacies and difficulties of our language, we consider it

quite a remarkable composition. It is interesting as an example of the result of Japan's opening her gates to foreign countries, and the influence which our commerce and immigration had upon that country:

A Curious Occurrence in California.

A American in California has a mine what uses a Chinese, worked at digging out; that was the way used hydraulic and spilling a mountain.

Ray unexpectedly touched to a Chinese in using that machine and he fell down but he rose up in a minute and at once run to away with all Chinese of the neighborhood; American has as if though which was did they he go to there and looked, but was nothing at it, he had plan to seek all cottage, he have lantern and go to a cottage also looking round at all, the sum of Chinese was here and all men being shake the body and hands and little slowly rising up it was just as ghosts also they saw as what be fear him.—GENSIRZA.

His letter under date of March 6th, says: "It looks very much as if Japan is about to absorb China. The Chinese prefer the Japanese mode of administering justice to the conquered parts of their own government, which makes it comparatively easy to hold what they get. It will be a good thing for the United States to have a good government, like the Japanese, at least one so far ahead of their own."

Uncle Lee, after a long absence, once more makes us a visit. He gives the girls some excellent advice, and his suggestion to the Household is more excellent still.

Mrs. Theford you must excuse the Household for not granting your request about publishing "The Beautiful Snow." At the time your letter was written we could not put our hand upon the poem, so it was deferred until too late. We will take pleasure in giving it sometime in the near future.

AN ODD BOUQUET OF ODD BOOKS.

SHARLOT M. HALL.

Such a cordial welcome as the book lovers have given me is certainly a temptation to come again, so in I come with an armful of books, as oddly assorted as a bouquet of orchids, field flowers and vegetables. Let us have the willings first, for they have all the charm of nature unspoiled by the doubtful "improvements" of man.

There are many books written to picture the great West of thirty years ago, but to me the best of them all are those by Mrs. E. B. Custer, wife of the brilliant cavalry officer, Gen. G. A. Custer. Of her three books, *Tenting on the Plains*, or *Gen. Custer in Texas and Kansas*, should be read first. It is a story of the turbulent, exciting life of the plains as it looked to a woman, and is told with the skill which makes the reader comrade in every adventure. One can see the long dusty lines of marching troops, the brown plains, and turbid, sand-banked streams, and many a Western woman will laugh over the author's incredulous bewilderment when she tried to buy milk at a ranch and was told "they only milked seven cows and didn't get enough milk for the children." I remember those long horned, long legged Spanish cows that gave about enough milk to color the bottom of the bucket, and twenty were supposed to be a small number from which to make butter for a family. The binding of this book is very attractive too—olive cloth, with the regimental flags in colors, and on the back a slender sabre in gold.

The next volume is *Following the Guidon*. It pictures the life of the author while following her husband's regiment over the plains of Kansas, and the frontier woman who reads it will breathe quicker over many a scene which calls to mind some incident in her own life. These volumes will become a part of American history, for they lay before the reader the real life and all the trials and dangers of the pioneer women, who did almost more than the men to civilize the "great American desert." Fifty years from now it will be hard to believe that white women lived in hourly fear of Indian raid and capture, that men fought desperately and died in torture where now are farms and villages and peaceful homes. Mrs. Custer details the rescue of Mrs. Morgan and Miss White, who were captured near Minneapolis, Kansas, and spent several months among the Cheyennes. My mother knew these women and visited them after their capture and release. No pen could record their sufferings, and Mrs. Custer says that when they were brought

into camp, staggering with weakness and abuse, the troops seemed to go mad. Hardened old scouts and troopers broke down and wept and cursed. Gen. Custer made his officers promise that in case of danger of capture, any one of them who had his wife in charge should shoot her at once.

Boots and Saddles is the last book of the series. It is a history of her life in Dakota, and is the finest picture ever drawn of life in a little Western military post—a life which is almost a thing of the past, as is fittingly typified by the setting sun which adorns the cover of the book. In one corner is a bugle in gold and the opening bars of the call to "boots and saddles." These books are as far as possible from the sensational, and the author has a charm of style all her own. Born amid the scenes she relates, I am no stranger to the life of the plains and the great Southwest, and in my opinion no one has ever given us so true and interesting picture of it. They are just the thing to give to boys who are fond of exciting stories, and will give them a big slice of American history in disguise. I do not expect (or desire) the approval of those misguided mortals who would eradicate pleasure and bind us always to duty's stern service, and who are crusading against romance and novels. If people really want to go through life in working garb, with broom and scrubbing-brush ever ready to furnish up some mouldy "stern duty of life," and arrayed in black goggles, lest they should by accident see something which mortals use was beauty, they are very welcome to do so. But my experience is that the best work in every walk of life is done by those who recognize the use and necessity of pleasure and recreation for mind and body. So I am going to horrify the anti-novelists by telling the mothers of our circle about some books that make a boy's blood tingle with pleasure. If I know anything, I know the genius boy, and knowing his and his tastes and pleasures, I like him. I tell you that our boys don't get fair play; we don't pay the slightest attention to their natural instincts and desires, but neglect, and cramp, and prune, and lecture, and neglect again, and then expect them all to be "future presidents."

If a boy shows a love for books of adventure, for guns and sports, some meddling old person says it is a sure sign of total depravity; and we give him a game of Authors and a Sunday-school story and then wonder why Willie just hates to read and will run off to go fishing with those rough street boys. I would like about one whole copy of *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* to sound a trumpet blast for boys' rights, but as I must limit myself to a triad, I choose, I want to plead for a sensible use of a boy's natural tastes. The love of adventure is inborn; in some it cannot be eradicated. I know, for I have it myself, and I always scorned the "milk for babies" labeled "stories for girls," and threw my whole soul into the jolly, rollicking "boy's story." All this love of excitement and adventure may be made an education in itself; may be made perfectly harmless; and an impulse to work if rightly handled.

Give a boy *The Land of Fire*, by Mayne Ried, and he will ever after have more knowledge of the people, animals, vegetation and history of Terra del Fuego than the average school teacher. Supplement it with *Wild Life in the Land of the Giants*, by Gordon Staples, the scenes of which is laid in Patagonia; *Manco*, the Peruvian Chief, by W. H. G. Kingston, a story of the freeing of Peru from the Spanish rule, and *Afest in the Forest*, by Mayne Ried, and your boy will have a very full and accurate and "unforgettable" idea of South America and its people and history. My word for it, your boy will love *Buffalo Bill* to read these books; and they are every one clean and good, full of noble lessons and free from trash. Select your sets of books by countries, and see how fast your boy will grow into a knowledge of the history and natural history of the world, to say nothing of having its geography at his finger tips. I will leave this subject now, but I warn you that I shall touch it again, for boys and dogs and horses are my chosen comrades; and believing that the great need for improvement in the man results largely from neglect of his father, the boy, I shall voice an appeal for my favorites at every opportunity.

Now for the "orchid" of my bouquet, a dainty little volume of *Poems of Love*, by Anne Reeve Aldrich, the gifted young poetess who died at twenty-six, leaving one thin little volume behind her. It is new, it is original, it is full

THE INCOME TAX.

New York Herald.

1. The income tax law is now in force.
2. The tax is levied on incomes received between January 12, 1894, and December 31, 1894.
3. The amount of the tax is two per cent.
4. The citizens of the United States, resident or non-resident, and resident aliens are subject to the tax on all incomes. Non-resident aliens are taxed on incomes derived from any source in the United States.
5. Incomes of \$4000 or less are exempt from taxation.
6. On incomes exceeding \$4000 the tax is levied only on the portion of the income exceeding \$4000.
7. Incomes are taxable, no matter from what source derived except:
 - (a). Those derived from rents of real estate.
 - (b). Those derived from interest on state, county or municipal bonds.
8. Only one deduction of \$4000 is made from the aggregate income of the members of any family composed of one or more parents and minor children.
9. Where corporations pay taxes on their incomes, individual stockholders are not taxed upon incomes derived from dividends on the stock of such corporation.
10. Each person having an income of more than \$500 per year must make a return of such income to the collector or deputy collector of internal revenue of the district in which he resides.
11. Guardians and trustees must make returns for wards or cestui que trust.
12. Returns this year must be made on or before April 15. In succeeding years before the first Monday in March.
13. The tax is payable on or before July 1.
14. It is made the duty of the collector to assess the amount of the incomes of persons who fail to make returns and add 50 per cent to the amount of the tax as a penalty.
15. Five per centum will be added for all taxes unpaid ten days after notice and demand, and interest at the rate of one per cent per month added as a penalty, except from estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons.
16. For a false return a penalty of 100 per cent on the amount of the tax imposed.
17. Salaries of state, county or municipal officers are not subject to the income tax.

HORSE HIDES.

Breeder and Sportsman.

About 90 per cent of all horse hides taken off are being tanned into leather nowadays and used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, glove leather, imitation buckskin, etc. The value of the hides depend upon their size and condition, the most desirable coming from the large cities, where the majority killed are the result of accident. In such instances the hides are more nearly perfect than when the animal dies of starvation, old age or because of general worthlessness. At present hides will bring \$1.75 to \$2.50 each in Chicago, while some of the Milwaukee tanners who make a specialty of such hides are paying a little more for No. 1 skins. Foreign horse hides find their way into this country to some extent, liberal numbers coming from Russia and France. With horseflesh regularly offered in the French markets, the quality of the skins from that country is superior. The hide of a well-fed young animal weighs 40 to 45 pounds. Tanners usually cut the skins directly across the backbone about eighteen inches forward of the root of the tail, dividing the hides into fronts and butts. The latter are tanned separately and finished after splitting on the flesh side, and yield 3 to 3½ pairs of shoe fronts, frequently known as "cordovan," regarded as one of the finest in the market. The fronts of the horse hides are usually converted into glove leathers or finished upon the grain side into black shoe leather.

PROTECT THE BIRD.

Industrial American.

Farmers and fruit growers overlook their best friends when they fail to give credit to the birds for the important work they perform in destroying the insects which prey on all classes of vegetation. The reckless destruction of the birds should be met by strong protests from every farmer in the land, and they, of all others, should see that our

laws for their protection are made effective by prosecuting those who disobey them.

The rapid demolition of the forest is driving away many of the birds that formerly were so numerous, and other species are taking their place, but with nature's protection (the forests) removed, they are the easy prey of the pothunter.

Other countries are suffering from the destruction of the birds. The great and fearful increase of locusts in Algeria is due to the wholesale destruction of quail by sportsmen, says a French journal ("L'Eleveur"). It further states:

"It is estimated that a quail consumes daily from fifty to sixty grammes of food, and that twenty tiny locusts of the size of hemp seed go to the gramme. Hence one quail may destroy daily 1000 locusts, or from 20,000 to 25,000 during the period when the insects are small enough to be swallowed by it. The Tunisian sportsmen, who, on the 8th of May of last year, shipped off 50,000 quails to France are, then, in a great measure to blame for 150,000,000 locusts less than usual having been destroyed by those birds during the year."

Uncle George: It is really absurd for a woman to understate her age for the sake of getting a husband. Kate: Uncle George, when you sell anything in your business dont you make a time allowance?—Boston Transcript.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO SWEAR OFF.

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

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Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night train between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Kansas City, via Hearne and Fort Worth. As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

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

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a house you make sure that the title is clear. When you paint it, use Pure White Lead. Examine the brand and see that it is right. It makes all the difference in the world whether the White Lead is genuine or not. (See list of genuine brands.)

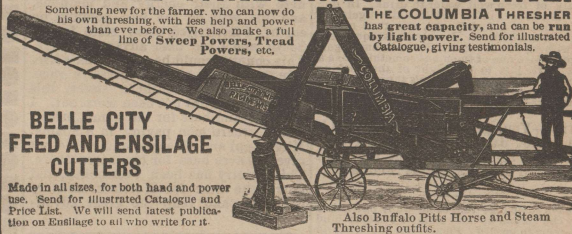
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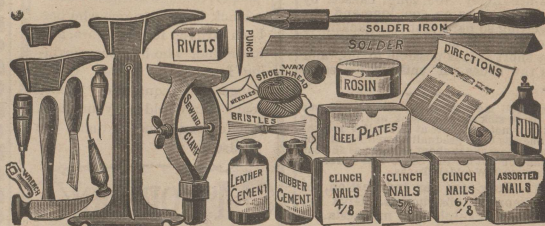


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All these Tools are

PRACTICAL, NEAT and CHEAP,

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HALF SOLING, BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER, HARNESS and TINKWARE REPAIRING.

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The only COMPLETE OUTFIT on the market. We furnish the Tools mentioned above, complete, weight 18 pounds, or \$3.00. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year and the complete set of Tools for \$3.75.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will you please let me know through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what kind of a bean this is, of which I herewith enclose sample? They were found in an empty box car on Southern Pacific railroad. What is it good for, or is it good for anything? In answer will oblige—J. C. PARKER, Alameda, Texas.

ANS.—It is the Italian Fava bean, largely raised and popular in that country, much like our Lima bean. It is considered, as its name indicates, a very prolific bean.

Will you please answer the following question? Where can I get a book that gives full instructions on painting, how to mix red lead, etc.—SUBSCRIBER, Walburg, Texas.

ANS.—For \$1 we will send, postpaid, "Everybody's Paint Book." Tells all about mixing and using paint for all purposes. The book, with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year, for \$1.75.

VETERINARY.

When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Folzester should be addressed directly, and one dollar enclosed to secure prompt attention. Queries addressed to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for publication will be answered, each in its turn.

How long does a mare go after being bred before the foal begins to hair? Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—A SUBSCRIBER, Walburg, Texas.

ANS.—The period or age of the foal at which hair appears on the body is not positive, or a fixed period. It varies; about nine months is a fair average.

I have a bunch of 25 head of pigs three months old, well fed on soaked wheat and plenty of fresh well water to drink. In one his water lodges in his stomach until it gets full to the size of a turkey egg, and then a little passes when he trots. I sometimes squeeze it out with my hand, but it irritates it, and it gets larger. Also one of them has something like a long wart, just to the right of the stinking place, about the size of a man's thumb and one inch long. It is a raw sore at the end. Is it a cancer?—A NEW SUBSCRIBER, Childress, Texas.

ANS.—Your pig has a stricture, and if you cannot cure it you will have to let it go as it is. Disscut the wart and it will be all right. It is not a cancer.

I have some pigs that seem well, but get so they can't stand up, and seem to be sick; hind legs seem to be stiff. Please tell me what to do for them.—W. T. BENT, Rockwall, Texas.

ANS.—Give them some turpentine in their slop—about half an ounce a day for a week; also some charcoal and pure water to drink, from a well or cistern; no tank water.

My mare is about six years old, and has been lame ever since August or September, but can't tell where the trouble is located, only that it is in her hind legs. I can see no swelling, nor can I find any tender place. She does no hard work, but stands in harness all day. While standing she changes feet all the time and grates them together so much that she is wearing her hoofs. It seems to pain her more when going down hill than at any other time. If you can tell me what is the matter with her and give me a remedy, you will greatly oblige—M. J. WEBER, Marshall, Texas.

ANS.—The trouble is in her feet. The hoofs are likely too long, caused by leaving the shoes on too long and the feet getting so hard that the blacksmith cannot pare them down. Have them cut as short as it is possible to do, and leave the shoes off entirely for some time.

Please tell me what is the matter with my little does not ruminate at all; calf 4 months old. She has been gradually swelling all the time until now she is about as tight as the calf be. Can you tell me the cause and cure?—F. H. FRAMPTON, Waeelder, Texas.

ANS.—Your cow has indigestion, or some abnormal obstruction. Give her two pounds of sulphate of magnesia. If this does not physic her, in three or four days give her another pound, and when her bowels seem constipated give her a dose until they work natural and let her have grass.

I have a young mule that has a growth very much like a wart just behind the ear. It has become very irritable and raw on the surface. I had it cut out and it has returned. It is quite large. What must I do for it?—J. W. BRICE, Memphis, Texas.

ANS.—Cut it out again and touch the bottom with a red-hot iron, and apply dry lime to it twice a day till well. If it shows to be growing again, as soon as you notice it doing so, burn it again with the iron.

Please give me through the columns of your paper some recipes for the making of a good liniment to relieve sprains and bruises in horses and animals generally, and to relieve lameness in horses caused by thorns and such causes, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper.—BANDOLE, Texas.

ANS.—There is very little difference what liniment you use for sprains. The ordinary chloroform liniment put up by any druggist, is always convenient and very good. Equal parts of turpentine, ammonia and oil do well. There are no specifics for such injuries, the

ideas of people to the contrary notwithstanding. Cuts and wounds of all kinds require a different course of treatment, medicines of entirely different characters being required. In such cases solutions of alum, borax, sugar of lead, zinc, carbolic acid, and all antiseptics are used, and their strength is only determined by the condition of the case.

TEXAS.

Correspondence of Farm and Fireside.

Robertson County, Texas.—Three years ago the writer came here from Northern Alabama, and that year was the driest in fifteen years, rain falling in one month only—May. Having farmed up North in years gone by, I determined to try Northern methods on Texas soil, although all old planters around me cautioned me not to do it, saying it would not do here, that I would make nothing, and that all had tried it and made a failure; some of them had been farming forty years. I replied that if intelligent labor would not pay here it was no country for me. I prepared the ground, planted my crop and cultivated it in my own way. I averaged thirty bushels per acre of good corn; they averaged ten bushels of rubbins and shorts, and deny that my methods are any better than theirs.

*** It takes too much time milking five gallons, so they say. Everything here is carried on the same way as the cow business. Let Northern men come here with their energy and methods, and this will be the best country on earth. I have tried every state in the South, and I see best advantages here. This country could be made a paradise, if in the hands of a progressive race. Unlike the old Southern states, this part of Texas has not been worn out. I can buy land here for the same price I saw Northern men paying in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and would not give one acre here for ten acres there. This country has been overlooked, and now is the time for Northern men to come here and reap the great advantages.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO

Is experience worth anything in farming? Suppose you decide to move to town and rent the farm "on shares." You have a chance to rent to a man who has been a store-keeper; to another who has been a stock buyer; to one who has been farming for five years, and to another who has been farming for twenty years. Other things being equal the "twenty year" man would get your farm. Greater experience—that's the reason.

McGORMICK

is the name of the inventor of the first successful reaping machine. Since 1831 that name has been identified with whatever is best in grain and grass harvesters. The makers of the McCormick have neither been "keeping store" nor "buying cattle"—perfectly honorable lines of business but not the McCormick line. For sixty-four years they've simply been building McCormick light-running steel binders, reapers and mowers. That's greater experience than anybody else has had in this line. That's one of the reasons why McCormick machines lead the world. There are others; apply to the nearest McCormick agency for particulars.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO



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Over 2000 in use. Forty of the best Threshing Machine Manufacturers licensed to build. Every Stackster licensed or built by us, bears trade mark shown in this ad. You get the best threshing machinery in the world of our line without a lawsuit. All infringers prosecuted to the fullest extent. Farmers gladly pay extra for threshing. Stacks by blast of fan. No men on stack. No dust. Separator capacity increased 20 per cent. No moving, no setting. Works automatically. Is equally adapted to Separators and Clover Haulers. Write for FREE catalogue giving full description.

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All of above are using complete Munger outfits. We can furnish any number of other names on application.

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Strength	.20
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If the last two are separated, Elasticity should have 25, as Durability is almost wholly dependent on it.

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of beautiful thoughts exquisitely expressed. Her last poem, dictated a few hours before she died, is a pathetic farewell to life.

"I shall go out as the light comes in; There lies my path of earth and air; I shall meet Dawn, on her way to the earth, As I seek for a path through space.

I shall go out as the light comes in; Would I could take one ray with me! It is darkest night between the worlds, And how is a soul to see?"

The volume is beautifully bound in blue and white and silver.

And now here comes my sturdy "vegetables." Haven't you, many of you, felt the need of some book which would give you in short space and simple language the gist of great scientific works—books which was accurate and interesting and cheap? I have found them, and I hasten to share my discovery with the circle. If you want to know all about evolution, read The Story of Creation, by Edward Clodd. For astronomy, The Wonders of the Heavens, by C. Flammarion; and Romance of Astronomy, by R. Kalley Miller, M. A. For electricity, Lessons in Electricity, by John Tyndall; The Electric Light, by Gerald Molloy. For geology, Town Geology, by Charles Kingsley; Geological Sketches, by Archibald Geikie. For anthropology, The Origin of Species, Darwin; Origin of Species, Thomas Huxley; Anthropology, by Wilson. For sociology, The Origin of Nations, by Prof. George Ransome; The Dawn of History, by O. E. Keary; The Childhood of the World, by Edward Clodd; Progress, its Laws and Cause, by Herbert Spencer. If you are a student of mental peculiarities, read Hypnotism, by Bjornstrom; Diseases of Personality, Diseases of the Will, and Diseases of Memory, by Th. Ribot. If you go in for advanced politics, be sure to read The Coming Slavery, by Herbert Spencer; Ultimate Finance, by Black; The Industrial Revolution, by Tovey; Utilitarianism, John Stuart Mill, and The Law of Private Right, Geo. H. Smith. All these books are well printed on good paper, many are illustrated, bound in heavy paper. Prices from 15 to 30 cents each.

With many good wishes for our circle, I will close and pass round my literary "salamanquid!"

GOOD ADVICE.

UNCLE LEE.

Dear Household—[By this I mean Mrs. Buchanan and every member of this social family.] I want to congratulate our editors on the very able manner in which she advises and keeps house. This is a family which is an honor to any country, and one of which I feel glad, indeed, to be a member. I am always proud when TEXAS FARM AND RANCH arrives, for I have been benefitted so much by it that I would feel disappointed if in perusing its pages I failed to find something to cheer me and give me fresh courage; but such is not the case by any means. I first open the Household window and there spend some time very pleasantly gleaming the opinions from so many able writers.

I was very much interested at one time in the subject of love, and while this was being talked I penned the Household a few dots on city and country girls, and shortly after here comes Frances after me with a good "lickin'." I took it all, of course, but I did really think she misunderstood me. If she will, she may inform the young lady who said after reading my letter, "He is after a girl to chop the wood, make the fires, etc., for him, while he stands aside," that she got me down very wrong, indeed. I have very little respect for a man who takes a good girl from a pleasant and happy home, promising her all sorts of pleasure, and after the knot is tied and the honeymoon over, then make her his slave. I want to say here that no man will do it. I heard once of a sweet, innocent girl giving herself to a "thing," against her dear father's and mother's will. She told them that she would reform him, that love would help her to conquer. But, alas poor girl; she was conquered by that demon. So, dear young girls, my advice to you is let all immoral men alone. This reforming business is a bad business to engage in. It doesn't profit you anything, but it takes from you all happiness and enjoyment.

I am very much interested in the subject now under discussion; although I have never read a great many of the books that have been mentioned, but such as I have read are good. If I were to recommend any certain book for

daily study, it would be the Bible. I believe I will recommend the reading of at least one chapter each day by every member of the Household. If you will do this, I think you will see an improvement in each of your lives.

Well, well; I did think when I began I would mention some letters that have been written recently, which I heartily endorse; but will refrain from doing so as I have been in long enough.

I want to second Mrs. Vanderhoef's suggestion, and have some of the Household represented in photograph each week, if possible, until we get around.

Excuse me, please; I've stayed too long. Best wishes to one and all. Morgan, Texas.

BOOKS AND HUSBANDS.

BILLY BIGGS.

Billy Biggs, ladies and gentlemen. Pardon my presumption for daring to enter the charmed circle, but I so enjoy the chats, I find it impossible to sit still and listen without an occasional word. Books, I hear are being discussed at present, and before you take up some other subject will mention some of my favorites.

The Vicar of Wakefield is in my estimation one of our best novels. I have read it three times and can read it again with the same pleasure, and glean truths from every page. I cannot understand how people can think Goldsmith dry. His style is so simple and easy. One can imagine he is a friend relating the story, instead of telling it in writing.

Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter, and Lew Wallace's Ben Hur are particularly admired.

Victor Hugo stands in the front rank with my pets, and Washington Irving is read with pleasure. There is a great deal that may be said about books and their authors, but I think others may talk and I will listen. Will just say that I do not think such works as Ships That Pass in the Night, Idelia, Yellow Aster, and A Superfluous Woman, calculated to benefit the human race, hence could be easily dispensed with. I suppose the authors of said books feel better after having given vent to their indignation (?) so I will not complain, particularly as there is no law compelling one to read them. I amuse myself and beguile the weary hours by indulging in the manufacturing of such stories but I have too much self respect, and compassion for the public to ever launch them out to the world in big type and thick leaves.

I once helped edit a country newspaper, and as news was scarce article I offered certain columns to the people on any subject the people might choose, and how my fingers ached (I was a compositor too), and my brain whirled when I came to continued-next-week articles on Self Culture, How to Improve the Morals of the Coming Generation, short stories, long stories, spring poetry, lover's lays, original essays, A Traveller's Notes, etc. Then and there I resolved never to trouble a publisher with my weak productions, unless he was willing to take the risks I did without a liberal check accompanying each installment, and as a newspaper still furnishes my income, it will be understood that I have no checks to spare in that direction.

I agree with Mrs. Vanderhoef in regard to the age of consent law. Wandering Bachelor, you ought to marry, or else pay taxes for the privilege of being an "ignorant old bachelor," as McLemore suggested, "Any man who can, and will not marry ought to be boycotted by the ladies." There is no comparison between the love for sweetheart and wife. While a man does not act as foolishly over his wife as he did his sweetheart he loves her much better. The worry and anxiety of the troubled lover experiences for dear money, the worried wife experiences for dear money, the worried wife experiences for dear money, the worried wife experiences for dear money.

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business. The husband folds his wife to his bosom, keeps her with him day after day, month after month, year after year, and finally sinks into a contented dreamy life; and people, and often the wife, imagine his love has run its course and passed away. The love has only grown deeper—like the waters, love is the shallow murmur, the deep are dumb. The sweetheart gushes with the force of the mountain rivulet, but when the stream reaches the sea of matrimony it whispers the soft cadence of content forever.

If I write again I think I will say something about the rearing of children though that subject would be repulsive, at least wearisome to our bachelor brother and the sweet maids who will not wed.

I hope I have received at least a nod from some of you, but it is growing dark and I can't see, so trust blindly to your hospitality and withdraw. Beville, Texas.

WHY BABY DEWITT DIDN'T TAKE THE PRIZE.

MRS. H. E. THEEDFORD.

No doubt you and the sisters think you are not to be bothered with me again, as its been sometime since I last wrote, but unfortunately for you, I am here again with my say. Outside the beautiful snow is falling fast, but melts almost before it reaches mother earth. Doesn't the snow remind you of happy childhood days, and don't you still feel a little gay when it snows? But my! how muddy and black it makes our floors; how muddy indeed.

Here let me make a request; please publish Beautiful Snow for the poem on our page this week, as I once recited it, but have forgotten it almost. It begins thus:

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow, Filling the sky and earth below; Over the housetops, over the street, Over the heads of the people we meet Dancing, flirting, skimming along, Beautiful snow, I can do no harm."

I'm glad to see such interest taken in the reading club. I think it helps us get true ideas of what books are best to read. Do any of you read Dickens' novels? I had his complete works, but only read two of them. He leads one on and on, and we have sometimes read a book half through before he reached to the commencement of his story or, in other words he goes into too minute details, too much, if I'm any judge. However, one of our best read young men argues his (Dickens') are the finest novels published. Let's hear from some one on this line. Mrs. B, give your opinion on these novels.

Mrs. Vanderhoef, I was surprised you would not accept my challenge, as I know every mother thinks her "own crow the whitest." You know baby Ed is pretty, or he would have failed to get that prize at the fair. I thank you for your timely advice and encouraging remarks. I flatter myself that the reason my baby, DeWitt, didn't get the prize at Dallas, was because he was not there.

Mrs. Bettie Bliss, please come again; and Mrs. Vanderhoef, excuse me, but if I could write like you I'd be tempted to "sit in some sylvan shade" and write letters for dear old TEXAS FARM AND RANCH all the rest of my days. My paper would be complete if the Long page were only added to the H. It seems like a dear, old friend in each it wave, and shows us to visit.

each household it may— Tyler, Texas.

HMA AND THROAT FOR COUGHS AND BRONCHITIS. Disperses the most effective remedy.

For coughs and throat troubles, HMA and Throat is the most effective remedy. It is the oldest of three little chaps was fully reproved by his mother for his bad behavior. "You are the oldest," Cyrus, he said, "and you ought to be an example to Homer and Jack." "Well, I'll be an example to Homer," said Cyrus, "but I won't be an example for both of 'em. Homer's got to be it for Jack."—Boston Transcript.

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

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send their express and post office address. T.A.Slocum, M.C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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to be obtained only from apothecaries. In this connection, reading the "When the Elector Palatine Frederic II was traveling through Spain he was desirous of purchasing several articles necessary for the journey. After much inquiry concerning butter, he was directed to an apothecary's shop, where the people were much astonished at the largeness of the quantity asked for and showed him a little entirely rancid, which was kept in a bladder for external use."

ADVANCE IN CATTLE.

Montana Stockman and Farmer.
From all sections of the country comes the same story of advancing prices for cattle. The best eastern authorities on the beef market are unanimous in the belief that there will be a shortage for several years to come in beef cattle, and prices must necessarily advance. As bearing on this advance in prices Clay, Robinson & Co., the well known commission merchants who publish the Live Stock Report, have published a comprehensive census of the present feeding situation. A shortage of forty per cent compared with last year is estimated in the supply of cattle to come forward by July 15. This is the conservative conclusion from an inquiry which has been pushed into all the chief feeding districts.

On same point the Chicago Drover's Journal says: "The high price of cow stock for the past sixty days has resulted in active shipments until the supply in the country is pretty well exhausted. It is said by some who have made a pretty careful canvass that there has not been a scarcity of the stock in years. The result of this depletion will be seen in the next two or three years and some believe that the scarcity of good beef cattle will be more keenly felt than that it is now. Dressed beef men do not regard the outlook as very favorable to their interest, but under such circumstances the chances are that the conservative demand will be sufficient to keep the price of dressed meat products in a ratio equal to the advance in live cattle."

Reports from dressed beef men, butchers, packers and commission men in Chicago are to the effect that the prices of all kinds of meats will be higher this summer than they have been for ten years past. Prices have already advanced in Chicago and other eastern cities about 25 per cent, and an additional advance of about the same proportion is almost certain. The cause of this is the short supply of cattle, followed by the necessary increase in value, which forced dealers to raise prices to consumers.

All kinds of beef from portershouse to hash meet are being sold in the eastern cities from two to five cents a pound higher than a month ago, and pork products of all qualities, from pig's feet to head cheese are worth considerably more than they could be bought for March 1. There is little likelihood that a reaction will come, because the conditions which enhanced values will not change for several months.

In sympathy with the rise in prices in the east, has come an advance in the local markets throughout Montana. The advance is not confined to beef cattle, but the prices for all kinds of live stock have been moving up the scale for some time, and producers have but little to grumble at now. The tendency is still upward, and it has been a good many years since the general outlook for all kind of stock was so good.

Now if Montana stockgrowers can have good spring rains, next winter all the cattlemen can go to California, and some of the sheepmen can quit postponing meals.

HOG CHOLERA.

Very few persons engaged in hog raising are capable of diagnosing a suspected case of hog cholera with any certainty.

The Iowa State Board of Health has made close observation, and in the following diagnosis has pointed out as clearly as it can be done in language the symptoms accompanying the disease:

The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering, lasting from a few minutes to several hours; frequent sneezing, followed by loss of appetite, rough appearance of the hair, drooping of the ears, stupor, attempts to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eyes, often dim; sometimes a swelling of the head, eruptions of the ears and other parts of the body; dizziness, laborious breathing, vitiated appetite for dung, dirty and salty sub-

stances; accumulation of mucous in inner corner of the eye, discharge from the nose; fetid, offensive discharge from the bowels, offensive exhalations; diarrheal discharges are semi-fluid, of grayish-green color, and often mixed with blood. In many cases the skin on the belly between the hind legs, behind the ears, and even on the nose, has numerous red spots, which, toward the fatal termination, turn purple. As the disease progresses the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops, with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been costiveness about two days before death there will be offensive fetid discharges, the voice becomes faint and hoarse, the animal is stupid, emaciation increases rapidly, the skin becomes dry, hard and very unclean; there is a cold clammy sweat, and death soon follows with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion, without a struggle. In chronic cases or those of long duration the animal becomes weak, lies down most of the time, eats but little and has diarrhea. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharge wherever they go.

Field and Farm: A pig at its birth should weigh about three pounds. At the end of the first month the weight should have increased to fifteen, and it should continue to grow until at the tenth month it has attained a weight of 300 pounds. That is, if it is kept so long, but the most profitable hog is the one marketed when seven or eight months old. The cost of pork is 50 per cent greater if made in the tenth month than in the fifth month in the food consumed. Quick returns and quick profits should be the aim of the swine breeder.

In 1860 the South had 10,000,000 population and raised 385,000,000 bushels of corn. In 1894 the South had a population of 20,000,000, and raised 488,000,000 bushels of corn. In order to return to the average of 1860 it will be necessary for us to increase the production more than 200,000,000 bushels annually. * * * The great state of Texas is making rapid strides in industrial development. She is now producing and packing her own meat, producing her own coal and stone, and recently made a contract to ship stone to Kansas City with which to erect a building costing \$300,000.

125 first-class dairy cows for sale. Finest herd in Colorado. Address D. E. Newcomb, La Jara, Colo.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

LLOYD, TEXAS, March 20, 1894. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Please accept my thanks for the bottle of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. It has been a grand success in every disease treated. I would not do without it.

D. G. TURNER.

QUICK WORK.

On February 27th the office and entire plant of the Folding Sawing Machine Company, of Chicago, was destroyed in the great fire on the West Side, which involved a total loss to manufacturing interests of \$750,000. Notwithstanding the fact that it was necessary for above mentioned company to have malleable castings made, which usually takes about four weeks, this company, with commendable enterprise, shaped matters so they were able to fill orders in just 21 days from the date of the fire. This was certainly quick work, and the gentlemen connected with this company deserve a great deal of credit for their energy and push. Their new address is Folding Sawing Machine Company, 64 and 66 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

Mexican Mustang Liniment goes to the very citadel of pain and puts all aches to flight.

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The GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY

A Safe, Speedy and POSITIVE CURE.



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SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
It is impossible to produce any scurf or blennorrhoea. The safest and most reliable remedy for all kinds of ailments of the horse, such as Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. It is sold by Druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

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For registered Holstein cattle and Italian bees, write to J. N. COLWICK, Norse, Texas.

FANCY POLAND-CHINA J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Soars & Glits. O. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Soars & Glits. O. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Soars & Glits. O. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Soars & Glits. O.

BEEFORD CATTLE. Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

HENSTER GROVE BERSHIRE'S. Registered stock for sale at all times. Write to BARTH & HESTER, Box 135, Corsicana, Tex.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas. Blanco herd A. J. C. O. Jerseys. Herd headed by Live Oak of Breshy No. 1516, and Signal Oak of Blanco No. 4831. Choice stock. Write for what you want.

Springdale Jersey Farm. A. J. C. O. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire swine. W. A. FONDER, Denton, Texas.

Poland China Pigs. Size and dam registered. Prices to suit the times. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Texas.

ENSEX. The World's Fair herd took \$345.00 on 13 head. 15 prizes at Texas State Fair. Choice recorded stock of all ages for sale. THOMAS TAYLOR, Waynesville, Ill.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas, breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM. Yorkshire pigs Sheldahl ponies, and the Best Pit Game. ALVIN C. OWSLAY, Proprietor, Denton, Texas.

FOR SALE. Full blooded Galloway bulls, thoroughly acclimated and registered. TOM. M. POOL, Clifton, Texas.

For Sale. High grade Jersey cows and heifers, or will trade for registered Holstein cattle. G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S. Office: 240 Main St., Dallas, Texas. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS., FENTRESS, TEXAS. Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigrees and prices.

FOR SALE. Eleven well bred, excellent quality, ready for service, and a lot of good jennets from one to ten years old. For descriptive circular and terms address COFFIN DRUGS, Hasca, Texas.

Bell County Herd of POLAND CHINA swine. Pigs for sale at all seasons. Stock the best. Come and see me and be convinced. A. W. PARROTT, Holland, Texas.

My Berkshire herd contains the direct offspring of nearly all the prize winning boars at W. Fair. My Poland Chinas are of best strains. W. L. POSTER, Shreveport, La.

Young Holstein Bulls and Heifers, bred by the great premium winners, Triloma Mercedes' Prince No. 10347, H. P. H. B. Over 60 head for sale, including several mature cows from some of the most famous New England families. Will sell or trade. Address W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Texas.

CENTRAL MISSOURI HERDS of pure bred Chester White and Poland China hogs. Best strains. Write for what you want. B. W. MCGILVER, Sedalia, Mo.

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

J. R. HERNDON, McKinney, Texas, POLAND CHINA SWINE. Stock the best. Prices reasonable. Write.

J. I. Richardson, RAY, TEXAS. POLAND CHINA SWINE. PIGS FOR SALE. Write for prices.

LAWN FARM JERSEYS Sweepstakes Herd Dallas Fair 1894. Write for what Jerseys and Berkshire Hogs you want. FLATLER & POSTER, Denton, Texas.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM of Thoroughbred Holstein Friesian CATTLE. POLAND-CHINA SWINE, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. E. F. WEDEL, - Heidenheimer, Texas.

BERKSHIRES. We are now taking orders for pigs to be delivered in April or May. Nothing but good stock sent out. Prices reasonable. Please write your wants to JOHN SOON & BONS, Chillicothe, Illinois.

For Exchange. Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes. Best strains for sale. E. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China and Jersey Swine and Holstein Cattle, Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and Horses for sale. S. W. SMITH, Cockerham, Chester Co., Pennsylvania.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM. GEO. P. LILLARD, Prop'r. Registered Berkshire hogs and Light Brahma fowls of best breeding. Prices reasonable. SEGUIN, TEXAS.

WILLOW STOCK FARM, ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r. Breeder of Berkshire Hogs and Fine Horses. Farmersville, Collin County, Texas.

HOG CHOLERA and swine plague can positively be cured by use of the U. S. Govt. Mixture. The only reliable remedy. It is a stimulant, appetizer and a thorough preventive also. The utility will put on flesh by using this mixture. Worth its weight in gold to every breeder. Send \$1 for a 4-lb. package with full directions for using. Guaranteed to cure. Address FRED. HORRELL, Dallas, Texas.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES Of all ages, from the very best imported and home bred prize winning boars and sows. We have sold many of the best Berkshires in Texas. Can do it now. Also Lt. Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and B. Leghorns. Free catalogue of 81 pages, and other valuable information. Prices low. J. N. B. THOMPSON, Flattsburg, Mo.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM. Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs of the finest strains at all times for sale. Write for what you want.

M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.

WILLIS WHINERY, Salem, O. BREEDER OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE. "The Champion Herd of the World." Holstein & Jersey Cattle. 17 Varieties of POULTRY. Fine 32 Page Catalogue FREE.

Cousins' League.

The Cousins League will hereafter be merged in the Household Department. The cousins should address their letters to Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, care of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

MAMMY GETS THE BOY TO SLEEP.

Getrude Manly Jones, in Atlanta Constitution.

Come erlong, you blessed baby, Mammy'll tell you stery maybe; Dat's right; clam up in my lap Lak er man, an' take er nap Walk so hard he almost dead; Mammy's arm will rest 'is head. Pore chile oughter bin in bed An' hour ago.

Tell you 'bout the possum, honey? De mammy possum er in one letter Lestle pouch, er bag o' skin Lak you tates yore marbles in— All along her undere's fuses, smite, Whar the baby 'possums hide When dey's scogged, er wants to ride— Quit wigglin' so.

Some time that mammy—pore ole critter— Has sixteen babies at one letter; Wide mouth, long nose, squirmen things, Wit tails dat twist lak fiddle-strings, Sixteen lak you to mek er fuses, Ter tote, an' feed, an' rock, an' nus— Keep still! 'His no 'er sprise ter us Pissom's hair's gray!

Honey, when de houn' dawes ketch 'im Dere nose an' paw ain't more'n teel 'im Tell drop, dat possum he done dead; No sign er life from foot ter head; Wid eyes shet tight, an' no sign er smile, An' fool dem houn' dawes all de white, Play lak yore 'er possum, chile— Yes, Dat's de way.

Possum in de oven roastin', Slice sweet faters round 'im loastin', Taste so good when he g' done; Mammy'll give er b by some. Eyes—shet—tight—yes, dat's de way— Houn' dawes got 'er 'er way— Bless de boy, no possum play In dat sleep!

In this issue we get in all the letters received up to March 1st. I still have on hand a great big bundle from different sources. It is a pity I cannot have something to say in response to the many pleasant things which the cousins say to me in their letters, but I feel like I must not occupy the space, because I know each girl and boy who has written to the League, and who has not seen his or her letter in print is growing impatient. Next week I will begin on my March installment, taking them by dates. I wish to call the attention of the cousins to the question, who was the first president of Texas? Some have answered Sam Houston, some Stephen F. Austin, and some David G. Burnett. The latter was the first president, elected on the 17th of March, 1836.

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of two dimes in silver from Rudolph Bollier, Hamilton, Texas, and one silver dime from Edith Kruse, Wichita county, Texas, sent for the benefit of the little sick boy, for whom Mr. R. F. Brimfield, of Hardshell, Louisiana, made an appeal. Who next?

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the cousins' letters for some time, and have decided to join them. I am a little country girl, too. I live in seven miles of Kosse. I will ask a few questions in Texas history, viz:

Of what is the Austin dam built? How is Galveston separated from the mainland? Where did Santa Anna die? Who is called the pirate of the Gulf? How many acres of land does the capitol cover? I will also answer some of John Handley's questions:

"How many states seceded?" Answer—Eleven. "Who was first President of Texas?" David G. Burnett. "When was Texas admitted as a state?" 1845. Also some of Willa Griffin's questions:

"What colony was founded as a home for the poor?" Georgia Colony. "Who used the expression, 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours?'" Perry. —EJIE O. AYERS, Kosse, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I didn't see my other letter in print, I will write again. It is very cold to-day. I went to see my sister to-day. Aunt Sallie, have you any flowers? Mama had a lot of pretty flowers, and nearly all of them were killed by the cold, and O, how she does hate it, for she dearly loves flowers, and so do I. Well, I will close, with best wishes to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—MINNIE WILMETT, McKinney, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I do not feel that I am writing to a stranger, as you have visited our home twice. I have a nice colt, named Ginger. I am eight years

old, and am in the fourth grade, and am making music lessons. Who was Moll Fitcher? Who was Ethan Allen? We have had the coldest weather the past week since 1836. The bayou in our pasture was frozen over, and we skated on it. Good-bye for the present. Your little niece—OLA RICHARDSON, Alvin, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As it is raining, and I can't go to school to-day, I thought I would write to you. I am a little boy, eleven years old. I go to school at DeSoto. I study fourth reader, geography, arithmetic, physiology, language and spelling. I like to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Gusie Grayson. I like her splendidly. I have had lots of fun this week, playing snowball. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I read the Cousins' letters, and I love to read them real well. I will close, for fear my letter falls into the waste-basket. Hope it won't, as it is my first letter.—JOHNNY STOWE, De Soto, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have just read the cousins' letters, and was so pleased with them that I thought I would write and see if I might join your happy band. I am a farmer's daughter, twelve years old. I have been going to school, but our schoolhouse got burned up a few weeks ago, but I hope to start again soon. I see in the band several have pets; I have but one, a darling little sister. Hoping to see this letter in print, I will close by saying: "Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—ERTTA RIDDLE, Willis Point, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow me the privilege of joining your happy band of cousins? I am a farmer's boy, twelve years of age. I am going to school now. My studies are, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and United States history. Boys, I think if we don't get a move on ourselves, the girls will run off and leave us. We can beat them if we try, so let's try. With best wishes to Aunt Sallie and the cousins and dear old TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—DOCK H. PITTS, Hellandville, Texas.

[Dock answered a number of questions correctly.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl, nine years old and go to school now. I study geography, arithmetic, spelling and reading. I am learning very fast at school. We have had some rain down here and some snow. I have a little pet brother. My teacher's name is Miss Vallie Keese.—MARY E. STEVENSON, Oenaville, Texas.

I am a little girl, 11 years old, and go to school. I study geography, arithmetic, spelling, Texas history, and how to write and writing. I take music, and am learning very fast. We have had snow storms and sleet, and we could not go to school. I played snowball and got mighty cold at it. We made a snow man in our yard. I like to go to school; my teacher's name is Miss Vallie Keese.

I hope my letter will not reach the waste basket, and if I see this in print, I will write again.—FLORENCE STEVENSON, Oenaville, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl seven years old. My papa has taken TEXAS FARM AND RANCH several years, I don't know how long. I have never written before. The snow has been on the ground twelve days. I don't go to school. I haven't been since Christmas. Our teacher is Miss Davis. She had to whip four boys. I study three books. My brother studies four, and my sisters study six. I have two sisters and one brother.—IDA HANNA, Chico Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As my little sister has just been writing to the League, she would try to join that happy band. I am two years older than Sue, and we enjoy reading the cousin's letters together. We never attempted to write for the press before and will be delighted if we see our letters in print. Well, we can do nothing this cold weather except enjoy good fires after cooking and eating. The sun has refused to shine of late. It did venture to peep behind the clouds just a little today, and how beautiful everything was. Every tree, branch and blade of grass was wrapped in ice, and even the ground was like a sheet of glass. How they sparkled in the sunlight, it would take a very poet to tell. How beautiful such a winter, I never saw before in my short life; but old people console themselves

by saying it will insure good crops and good health. If that is true, it will be fortunate for farmers. I love farm life. My mamma allows me to claim the chickens, of which we have a great many, though we have no market here. If I was near Dallas would like to furnish my poultry and butter too, as I am mamma's milk maid also. She thinks her girls must learn domestic lessons as well as be "book learned," and I am out of school this year for this purpose though there is a good school near us. I will correspond with some of the cousins fifteen years or over who wish a correspondent. Yours very truly.—HELEN GALLOWAY, Laneville, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write a few lines to you. I wrote once before when Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma had this thing printed, and I never saw my letter in print. I hope I will see this in print. Papa has Holstein cattle, Jersey hogs, and twelve head of horses. Mama has Plymouth Rock Chickens. I have two brothers and five sisters. I have three pets, these are three little sisters. I have been going to school, but school was out on the twenty-third of January. I was so sorry when school closed. My teacher's name is Prof. J. H. E. Brown. My studies are arithmetic, grammar, physiology, history U. S., and geography. I go to Sunday school every Saturday. Love to Aunt Sallie and Cousins.—EDNA McCASKILL, Cheapside, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been a silent reader of your nice paper and want to join your merry band. I am a little girl ten years old. I live in the country three miles from Lancaster. I study the fifth grade reader, physiology, grammar, arithmetic, spelling and geography. I like my teacher very much. I have two sisters, Jessie and Lucile. We drive a horse to school named Bolly. He is very gentle. Well if fear my letter is growing too long. I will close. If I see this in print I will write again. With best wishes to the cousins and success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—LENICE CURRY, Lancaster, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write a letter. I am taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Papa has been taking the paper ever since it has been published. I wrote one letter when Aunt Emma had charge of the Cousins' League. I am a little country boy fourteen years old and live sixteen miles south of Gonzales on a black land farm. We raise Holstein cows and Jersey Red hogs. I got a nice saddle for a Christmas present. I have one brother and six sisters. I have one pet, a colt, and she is just as gentle as she can be. My sister rides her, and I and my brother. She is gentle to work. I got up a club to get the premium gun. I am wasting more cartridges than a few. We had a very good rain Friday, and we have had cold weather for more than a week.—R. L. McCASKILL, Cheapside, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl nine years old. I want to join your happy League. I have a nice doll her name is Lady Clare. I have a little Jersey cow named Katie. She is a great pet, follows me all around the lot, milk and feed her all the time my Papa has ten head of nice Jersey, and we make a heap of nice yellow help. I am milk, churn, wash dishes, broths and four sisters; two OTAS FARM AND RANCH. I read ally. I go to school and enjoy them too, when the weather and to Sunday. I live one mile from is not top of your affectionate niece.—TOWN, MITCHELL, Winsboro, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I thought I would like to join the Cousins' League as I have never written before. I am a little girl, eleven years old. I live six miles from Tula. My little brother and I went three months to school this fall, but it got so cold that we had to stop. I never did go to school but about five months all together. I like to go to school very much. I had a good time Christmas. We went to our uncle's. There were twelve of us children when we all got together. Papa and my uncle went antelope hunting. Papa killed one antelope Christmas Eve. It was a sad Christmas for us all three years ago. My Grandma Hutchison died Christmas Eve night, and a year after that Grandpa Hutchison died, the 1st of December. This is a beautiful country. It has snowed part of two days this week.

The sun is shining beautifully to-day, though the snow is all over the ground. We raise fine vegetables out here. Papa raised watermelons that weighed over fifty pounds. We gather fine grapes in the canyon. I can do most any kind of housework, and I help papa in the field. I have two sisters and two brothers. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I will close now, and I will write again. Love to the cousins and Aunt Sallie.—KITTY COX, Tula, Swisher county, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: My papa has been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years, but I have just begun to read it. I see so many nice little letters in the League, I concluded that I wished to become one of the cousins. Will you let me in? I am the baby of the family, a thirteen years old girl, and they do say I am spoiled, but they all seem to think I am handy, too, for they call on me very often. We have been having a regular New England winter, and doing our work by the fire. Last week I had churned for mamma, and fixing to take up the butter turned over some hot water, and scalded my right hand and arm badly. I am just getting so I can use my fingers, though they are not well. I have been going to school studying higher grammar, higher arithmetic, geography and United States history. I like to go to school, but I like to paint better than I like to study books. I have no art teacher. We live in the suburbs of a new little town in a very pretty country. My papa is a physician, and has a pretty little farm, too, with all that makes a country life pleasant. I could answer the questions of many of the cousins, but as I am a new comer will not, and see if you print my letters. Aunt Sallie, I would like to correspond with some of the little cousins. I will close for this time.—SUE GALLOWAY, Laneville, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Here comes a little Arkansas girl asking admittance to the League. I am five feet tall and have been fourteen years old in March in the thriving little city of Philadelphia. It has five colleges, two schools and five churches, a member of two juvenile societies, member of the Methodist church, mamma died when I was but six years old. I went to live with my grand parents, with whom I am now residing. I go to the public school and am in sixth grade. Well, I will close as some one to correspond with CARRIE JACKSON, Arkadelphia.

Advertisement for Sears, Roebuck & Co. featuring a man in a suit and hat. Text includes: "COSTS 98¢ TO SEE A MAN IN A SUIT", "ANOTHER OFFER!", "SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.", "Mention Texas Farm and Ranch."

Advertisement for Well Machinery. Text includes: "MEN & WOMEN TO WORK AT HOME", "Largest Works on Earth", "All kinds of Well Tools, A foundation for the Driller Boring Wells or Prospecting with Adaptation", "American Well Works, 1001 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., Dallas, Tex."

RULES FOR ROTATION.

Enough has been stated to show the necessity of a change of crops, and the following are found to be the best rules to observe in practice:

- 1. Crops of the same species, and even of the same natural order, should not succeed each other.
2. Plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and superficial roots, and vice versa.
3. Crops which occupy the soil for several years (like asparagus, rhubarb, etc.) should be followed by those of short duration.
4. Two crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession.
5. Crops taking largely from the soil the sulphates, phosphates and nitrogenous principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere.
6. Plants grown for their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose, and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

A man with a donkey for sale, hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following written on a postal card: "Dear Jack, if you are looking for a really good donkey, dont forget me." - Ex.

Journal of Agriculture: The Globe-Democrat referring to the recent meeting of English bimetalists, says: "The stage has been reached in England where a person can be a bimetalist without being considered necessarily a crank or an anarchist, and that is a change which should give courage to the friends of the double standard everywhere." Possibly then our contemporary will soon cease to regard the true bimetalists of this country as cranks. The admission that there is such a thing as a "double standard" shows that our neighbor is learning.

Cultivators are being bought now and it is a good time to not forget that the Standard cultivator is so fixed that the chance for breakage is reduced to the lowest limit by the new Patent Lever Slip. Operator can manipulate it from the seat. It is almost as quick as an automatic Spring Trip, and very much more durable. Every one expecting to buy a cultivator should first see the 1895 Standard. The proposition to do with a lever in fifteen seconds or less, looks like from three to five minutes other cultivators, is worth

Do you want a good paint? HAMMAR PAINT PROBLEM. Often bare walls are so important good that is on them. Would look better As good paints as colored tint made by the F. Hammar Co., St. Louis, Mo. Hammar Pure Prepared Emulsion, guaranteed to last for five years, or not having to repaint in that time. These paints are as economical as they are handsome and durable. A sample card and interesting book will be mailed free to any address. Write F. Hammar Paint Co., 220 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE YOU ANY CORN? No man who raises corn can afford to shell it by hand. Time and outcile are both too valuable to be wasted when there are so many ways of saving both. There is no more profitable thing for a man to own than a Black Hawk Corn Sheller. It is thoroughly made of the best material, can not get out of order, and is so simple and easily handled that a child of six years can run it as thoroughly as a man, and with just as good results. We consider this one of the most valuable machines we can possibly secure for farmers, and as the cost is but \$3, no one can afford to be without it, especially when it is sent for \$3.25 with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year. Your little boy can take a bushel of selected corn, shell it, drop it into our Famous Family Mill, and grind it into meal in a little while. We will send you circulars fully describing our mills and sheller if you desire it. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

No Risk

in Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair-dealing everywhere—hurry cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Too Much Complaint

About no Work to do.

If you really want work, and are only an average canvasser, you can make \$75 to \$100 a month. Address for particulars, Newspaper Box 701, Dallas, Texas.



QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD. FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING. CHEAP WATER PROOF, Not affected by gases. No RUST nor RATTLE. Outside tin or iron. Durable substitute for Plaster on walls. Water Proof sheathing of same material, the best and cheapest in the market. Write for samples, etc. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CALDEN, N.J.

THE GENUINE BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP.

HAS NO EQUAL.

Works easy and throws a constant stream. Never freezes in winter. Over 300,000 in use and giving universal satisfaction. Send for circulars and prices, giving depth of well. Beware of Imitations.

MAST, FOOS & CO.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

Also Manufacturers of the Iron Turbine and Columbia Steel Wind Engines, Steel Dericks, Power Mills, Lift Pumps, Tank & Spray Pumps, Buckeye Lawn Mowers, Iron Fencing, Fire Escapes, etc.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Machinery That Goes and its construction—because as it's effective, as simple and no other kind products. Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies, cotton gin outfits, steam cotton presses, steam pumps and injectors, wrought iron pipe and fittings, rubber and leather belting, electric generators and motors, ventilating fans and electric supplies of every description. HUNTER & BOOSO, 172 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

MARLIN RIFLES

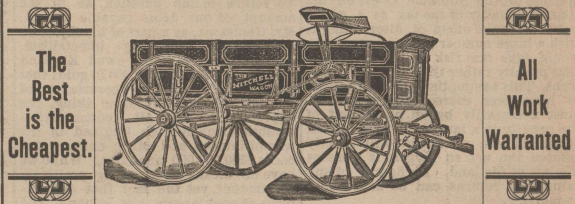


Made in all calibres. The only 25 calibre repeaters made. These are samples of the rim-fire cartridges used in the Model 1891, only repeaters for 82 rim fire. Write for catalogue describing these and the heavier calibres, 38-40, 44-40, 32-40 and 38-55.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

MITCHELL & LEWIS, Limited, RACINE, WIS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF



The Best is the Cheapest.

All Work Warranted

THE MITCHELL WAGON, MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Also light and heavy Spring Wagons, Express and Delivery Wagons. Write for catalogue and prices.

Improved Ohio Sulky Cultivator.



With 4, 6 and 8 SHOVELS and SPRING TEETH and PATENT STEEL WHEELS.

The Ohio Sulky Cultivator is constructed on radically different principles from any other, as will be seen by above cut. The decided superiority of this Cultivator over all others, in consequence of its peculiar construction, has been thoroughly demonstrated by practical tests. Send for our catalogue and let us convince you that we offer the best Cultivator in the world. We also manufacture the Improved Ohio Four Shovel Sulky Cultivator, Ohio Spring Tooth Sulky Cultivator, Walking Cultivator, Ohio Stalk Cutter, Ohio Corn and Cotton Planter, Eclipse Corn and Cotton Planter, also Harrows, Tooth Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Plows, etc. Write us for descriptive circulars, prices and terms.

OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas.

G. FINKLEA, Manager.

For sale at retail in Dallas County by the OAK CLIFF LUMBER CO., 192-194 North Lamar St., Dallas, Texas.

The Matchless SHAW PIANO Standard of the World!



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

OVER 200 IN USE IN DALLAS.

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

- JOHN ALCOTT, Dallas, Texas. J. D. OONLEY, Dallas, Texas. F. O. BAILEY, Palestine, Texas. Wm. BAKER, Houston, Texas.

Farm Machinery.

AFFAIRE DU COUVER.

Mr. Harrold S. Keating, of the Keating Implement and Machine Co., of Dallas, Texas, and Miss Mary Victoria Leake, daughter of Col. W. W. Leake, a prominent lawyer, also of Dallas, were united in marriage, at St. Matthew's Cathedral, on Tuesday evening last, Bishop Garrett officiating. The groom is one of the leading business men of the State, a brother of C. A. Keating, President of the Keating I. & M. Company, and is in every way worthy of the best the earth affords. The bride has heretofore been one of the most popular young ladies known to Dallas society, possessed of every admirable grace of mind and person. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH wishes the happy pair a life-long honey-moon.

We learn that R. W. Hanaway will not be with the Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Davenport, Iowa, in Texas after May 1st. He has been with this company for the past eight years, and certainly has knowledge of the wants of the implement trade throughout the state.

Mr. Edison has made a new invention in the field of sound and light, which is a combination of two former inventions. His latest idea he calls the kinetophone, and it contains the principle features of his phonograph and kinoscope. The last named instrument, it will be remembered, reproduces pictures of moving objects, so that one can see a horse race or theatrical play at home. By his new invention the actor's words can be heard and his motions seen at the same time. The new machine resembles the kinoscope closely, with the addition of rubber tubes and ear pieces, by means of which the voices of the subjects shown may be heard. The matter of combining the two machines was, according to Mr. Edison, very simple, the only obstacle being to get them to work in perfect accord—that is, the kinoscope and phonograph had to be started at exactly the same time, or the action and words would not come together. The machine in its present state is small and the pictures produced are only the ordinary small ones of the kinoscope, about the size of a cabinet photograph. The problem that Mr. Edison has now set out to solve is the production of life-sized figures, and he says he will have the machine in working order in three months.

The second general meeting of the St. Louis Manufacturer's Association was held at the Mercantile Club in that city, on April 14th, last.

The objects of the organization, as stated in the preamble, are stated as follows:

"To afford means of ready consultation, and of united, intelligent and effective action on matters of mutual interest, and especially to effect the repeal of onerous and unjust taxes, and passing of laws stimulating and encouraging manufactures both in municipal and State Legislatures; to extend the scope, to improve the products and to strengthen the common interests of our manufacturers, by establishing closer relations; to press the claims of St. Louis as the most favored site for manufacturing, in the country, the fifth city in population and in volume of manufactures in the United States, and the metropolis of the fifth state in the Union; to consider the advisability of recommending to Congress the establishment of a Department of Manufactures, and the removal of the tariff question from the arena of partisan politics to the domain of business by the establishment of a permanent nonpartisan commission empowered to treat it as a question of national business policy, and as a weapon more potent than arms to enforce international justice and peace."

L. D. Kingsland, of the Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co., of St. Louis was elected President. Col. Kingsland is also Vice-President for Missouri of the National Manufacturer's Association.

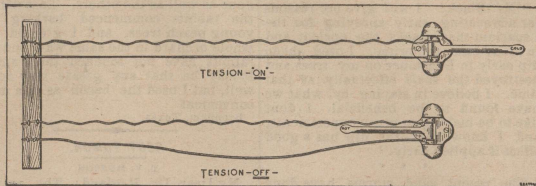
NEW CATALOGUE OF BUGGIES, ETC.

One of the most elegant and complete illustrated catalogues of carriages, buggies, harness, saddles and bicycles it has ever been our good fortune to examine, has just been issued by the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O. It is quite beyond our comprehension how such beautiful and stylish goods can be manufactured and sold for the remarkably low prices named. This free book

will certainly be appreciated by every horse owner. Our readers should send for one at once, if they have not already done so. Please mention the name of our paper when you write.

A NEW TALKING MACHINE.

It differs from the phonograph in this: The latter only repeats what is said to it, while this machine takes both sides of the argument and will convince the inquirer in a moment that there is but one safe way to build wire fence, namely, to recognize and provide for contraction and expansion, and one interview will generally satisfy him that the continuous coiled steel spring is the only practical method yet discovered. The cut was made from a photograph of

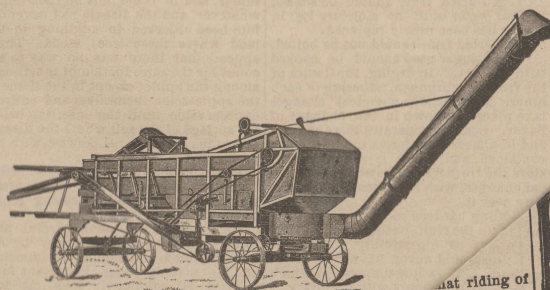


two machines. The upper one shows the coiled wire and the straight wire stretched exactly alike, as they would appear in a new fence; in the other, the lever is thrown back, loosening both wires, precisely the same, and it shows how little the coiled spring is affected, while the straight wire is rendered entirely useless for fence purposes. While in practice these changes will not occur so suddenly, they are none the less certain whenever there are changes in temperature, or animals crowd or run into the fence.

The mission of this little instrument is simply to introduce the subject and call the attention of those who need fence to the Page Woven Wire, which is built on this identical plan, and is the only elastic fence offered. The real fence also has the knack of "speaking for itself," delivering lectures on "The Advantages of Self-Government," "Attention to Business," "Keeping Everlastingly at it," etc. Write the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., and learn all about it.

STRAW STACKER.

Among the more recent of the great labor saving devices as now applied to



threshing machinery may be named the Nethery's Farmer's Friend Stacker, a cut of which we publish in this issue, manufactured by the Indiana Mfg. Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

This Company have devoted much time and study, and expended large sums of money in developing and perfecting that most important adjunct to a complete threshing outfit—the straw stacker—in the beginning but much larger than was necessary for the work, thus requiring a gain in the than was necessary of heavy draught, stacker the reputation of heavy draught. This was in a great measure remedied by the reduction of the size of the chute with a corresponding reduction of the speed of the fan. Another fault in all the early forms of construction was that the fan being stationary, and its housing likewise stationary, and the straw was often required to be thrown in a line divergent from the direction of the line divergent from the direction of the blade: so great as to require the straw to go in an opposite direction from that which the fan was revolving. This has now been entirely remedied by revolving the housing to which the chute is attached around the fan. By this means the

straw is always directed in a direct line with the motion of the fan. By this means no more power is required for the wind stacker than has heretofore been used in the old style mounted stackers.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BICYCLE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Farm Machinery.

Under this title the famous surgeon, Graeme M. Hammond, M. D., discusses the physiological aspects of the bicycle in the Medical Record. He recognizes the wonderful increase in popularity of this modern time-saver, and therefore argues that the time has come when the subject should be taken up by physicians and treated in a scientific manner. He considers the bicycle in two phases:

1. The use of the cycle by persons in health.
 2. The use of the cycle by persons diseased.
- The first he dismisses briefly by admitting the value of the wheel when moderately used, and acknowledging that in regard to the moderate or rational use of the wheel each must decide for himself, or for greater safety consult a physician.

In the absence of more complete statistics, giving reliable data extending over a term of years, the learned author states that he is compelled to rely on his own observations. From these he derives the following conclusions: That the breathing capacity of men who have ridden a wheel for a number of years is much above the average, and that nearly all have acquired a "simple cardiac hypertrophy without dilatation," which, translated into vernacular English, means an increase of muscular tissue in and around the heart, and is not so bad as it sounds. In fact, it is not a condition of disease, but in the nature of a healthy growth, as any other part of the body might be developed by exercise. The muscular system of the bicycle rider he finds uniformly well developed, as a rule; and stamps as a

seal of his approval upon the rational use of the wheel by all healthy persons, as well as by many diseased, under medical advice.

Western Flowman: The time is coming when every house will be provided with a wind mill. That wind mill will store up power or electricity that will be used in winter to light and heat the house. Then good bye furnace, heating stoves, coal, wood ashes. Life will be worth living in the good time coming when brains will direct, and the forces of nature execute the drudgery work of life.

"It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding cake. I put an enormous piece under my pillow and dreamed of nobody." "Well," "And the next night I ate it and dreamed of everybody."—Life.

THE ETEL HAY PRESS
VICTOR

Bales most hay for least money. 1000s in use. Address Geo Etel Co., Quincy, Ills., U.S.A.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESSES
Victorious Throughout the World.

FOUR NEW PRESSES FOR 1895. See Our New "Steel Beauty," ALL STEEL. Light Weight, Strong, Rapid and Durable. Our Balers received Highest Awards at the World's Fair, Chicago, and every other contest. Send for Circulars and Prices for 1895. WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ECLIPSE.
SHORTEST CRANK
GREATEST POW.

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STEEL, MOST RAPID AND POWERFUL.
K.C. HAY PRESS CO.
ADDRESS KANSAS CITY, MO.

MACHINERY SUPPLIES.

Plain, Automatic and Corliss Engines.
Boilers, Heaters, Injectors and Steam Pumps.

Perfect in design and construction, and as simple, as durable and as serviceable as can be found on earth. Rubber and Leather Belting, Pipe, Fittings, etc.
We sell Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Shingle, Stave and Lath Machinery.

See our **New and Improved Gin Outfits** and get prices and terms before buying.
Complete stock Electric Supplies, Motors and Dynamos for electric light plants, for gins, mills, hotels, towns, cities, etc. Come and see us, or write for particulars.

GINOCCHIO ELECTRIC CO.,
397 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farm and Stock.

The more feed, and stock to consume it the average farmer has this year, the better for him.

In Germany over forty tons of potatoes are often made from an acre of ground. But the German farmer does not plant more than he can cultivate.

Keeping a lot of idle horses on the farm is poor economy. Many a beast casts his head off while waiting for spring to open so he can be put to work to pay for his feed.

Heavy yields are not the work of Providence. Providence is not farming this year. He may furnish the "natural advantages" but he neither prepares the soil, plants the crop nor cultivates it.

On most Texas soils one deep plowing is all a corn crop requires, and this should be done before planting. After this, frequent shallow stirring of the soil is all that is needed; and the frequency is of as much importance as the shallowness. Once a week for a month is not too often to stir the surface, and this can be easily done with implements that enable one to go over several acres a day. It is an instructive experiment to take a few rows through the field and give them one or two workings more than the rest, and note the results.

At any distance, up to ten feet or more, the roots of corn will possess all the land, and unless the weather has been quite dry, most of these roots will be within a few inches of the surface. The ground can hardly be plowed at all without disturbing the roots and doing more or less injury to the corn, and yet it is necessary to keep down weeds and grass, and prepare a loose covering for the surface to prevent too much evaporation; and all cultivation, after the corn is four inches high, should be directed to these objects only.

Cattle men are again trying to escape the clutches of the Chicago beef combine. How it will work cannot be foreseen; but previous attempts of the kind have all failed, because the sinews of war were against the innovation by a large majority. In actual war money not only supplies the material for the campaign, but bribes traitors, suborns witnesses, and corrupts the rank and file. In a war with a powerful enemy, like this prepared for the cattle men, nothing but heroic virtue and unswerving determination can stand the stress of defeat.

Farmers who complain of lack of market for anything but cotton, should remember that it is fairly within their power to make a market upon their own grounds. By keeping some good cattle forage; by supplying a market for their forage; by keeping some good hogs, they have a market for almost anything and everything they can raise in the way of feed. The same policy applies to horses, sheep and fowls. For all these animals and fowls and their products there is a ready and waiting market. If feeders can buy the stock and buy the feed, and make a profit on both, why cannot the farmer who has both, at the lowest original cost, make not only the farmer's profit, but the feeder's also.

Your notice at hand. I hate to drop your valuable journal, but how can farmers indulge in the luxuries of an agricultural paper, and ruin at our door? We are now surrounded by a canopy of darkness. We are all working, but without hope. We cannot sit still and hold our hands, the crop we are to plant this year already being sold on a basis of 4 cents. We cannot raise cotton at 4 or 5 cents and make a living. The question is, can we continue to work for nothing?—G. J. S. WALKER, Nebo, Texas.

[Then why not try something else? No law compels one to raise cotton, nor regulates the amount he shall raise.]

It has been generally stated by the dairy papers that 300 cows is the least number it will do to depend upon in starting a creamery. As a matter of business it would be better to have 300 cows guaranteed; but in many localities it will pay to go in with 200. If there is reason to believe that the patronage will increase, it would be entirely safe to start with that number. Many creameries in the West have started with less than 200 cows, and now have 400 or more, and are doing a good business. Good management and satisfactory results are almost certain to

result in more cows, better cows and more and better patronage. A large creamery can handle a large amount of milk at less cost per pound of output than the smaller one, though the smaller one may be better than none, and may grow to large proportions.

Pigs should be raised out of doors as far as possible. Like boys, and girls, they need abundant exercise to develop bone and muscle—just what is needed for a growing pasture. Turn them loose in the green pasture with instructions "root pig, or die," and they will root, and live.

The question of artichokes as a food for hogs, and other stock, divides those interested into two portions. A large majority which declare they are good, and a small minority, who say they are not. On the face of the returns the artichoke is fairly elected to a prominent place among food products.

EAST TEXAS.

J. L. WELCH.

I have been a constant reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years, and am sorry to note no correspondents from the east. She seems to have been dormant all the past ages, and even at the present time she is far behind other portions of the state. While we have none of the fertile lands like the black land of middle and West Texas, yet we have a soil that is adaptable to most everything that can be raised and consumed in average farm life. The finest horticultural farms in the state could be had in the East. We have timber of all kinds in abundance, streams of everlasting water, so essential in stock raising. Our land produces all kinds of small grain, with the exception of wheat, which doesn't do so well. All these, with many other advantages of the East, yet I am made to wonder in astonishment why the people still stand with their backs stiffened and hands closed, not even making an effort. Success lies at the feet of every farmer in the state would he only educate himself up to the improved methods and plans of executing farm labor and producing farm products. But instead of so doing they are trampling it all underfoot. While I am sorry to note such facts, especially of the Eastern counties, I am glad to know we have even here and there, a man that is wide awake, full of energy, and zealous in the cause of improved methods of farming—constant readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, the best agricultural paper in these United States. In Rusk county we have two or three swine farms, and if Uncle Snort will come over, I will show him some Berkshires and Poland Chinas that would be an honor to any of the Middle and West Texas farms; but, Uncle Snort, if you want to see any razorbacks or windspitters, dont bring a pack of hounds, but rather grey-hounds.

I am not like Uncle Snort in one respect, for I have no one to get the broom after me, and drive me out among the pigs, but I often go among them by a voluntary action. I like to go among the little fellows, and see them run, jump, skip and boxing with one another; feed them from my hand, and at three weeks old see them come meeting me for their supper, breakfast or dinner. It's a pity but a few more farmers, especially here in the East, would raise more pigs, and had some one to get the broom stick after them, and see that the pigs are cared for. May the time soon come when the farmers of the Lone Star state, by their honest dealings, a fixedness of purpose, and by an earnest, energetic and a zealous perseverance, can throw up their hats and shout victory over cracked politicians and corrupt legislation.

Minden, Rusk Co., Texas.

YOUNG WHISPER CHALLENGED.

H. E. SINGLETON.

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of April 6, friend C. C. Husted, of Montague, Texas, makes the following challenge: "I will put \$100 in the bank as a premium, if you through your association (the State Swine Breeders Association I presume is meant, of which I am only an humble member) will put in \$400 more, making \$500, for the one that shows the largest male hog at the Dallas fair, selecting the same out of your present herd."

Now, Mr. Husted, having been at my place and knowing my largest boar, Young Whisper 22381, a hog that I can easily make draw on the scales 1200 pounds, is desiring to overshadow this hog of a national reputation, not merely

in size but in the more necessary qualities of a good hog with—what? Why any monstrosity that he or any others may bring forward from this state or any part of the world for that matter, be it a barrow, stag, or boar, regardless of quality or breed. Just so he be a male and draws the most pounds. No, friend Husted; I must be frank; such a proposition could not be entertained one moment.

I am one of those who believe the State Fair to be the greatest educator next to the agricultural press of the state, in agricultural and live stock matters. The farmers, breeders and exhibitors, through their exhibits, are, we might say, the books through which the masses get their information. We would not furnish our children with books that all learned scholars knew taught the wrong principles in the different branches; nor should we at this day and time influence the feeders of Texas in favor of a type of animal whose days of usefulness have long since past. Such monstrosities have their proper place to which they should be consigned. This place you can find at the Dallas Fair down in the row, where, in a tent with a hand organ, and only for a dime you can see "the largest hog in the world." Among the breeder's pens quality will be expected, and quality will win. The man who can then show size and quality combined will win. The hog that will, for the least feed in the shortest time, produce the greatest amount of the best pork will be strictly in it. This will scarcely be found in a breed that several years ago were so plentiful in the country that at some of our State fairs the number exhibited was in excess of any other breed, while to-day, many of the state fairs make no classes for them, and in those that do their is scarcely enough of them brought out to give their surrounding quarters a reddish tinge. Like the overgrown monstrosity they are a thing of the past.

Friend Husted seems determined to make a feeder of me, for heavy weights. This is not in my line. I am engaged in growing pigs for breeders and only feed off such pigs as are not worthy, in my estimation, to be kept for breeders. However, Mr. Husted is the right track in producing such splendid weights on six-month pigs. On those are the profit of the feeders. What I thought was the best weight I ever made was 131 pounds at 100 days old. I think Mr. Husted and all other feeders will admit that it would be much easier to put two pounds per day for the next ninety days than to make them grow to that weight at 100 days.

Now, Mr. Editor, I realize that these articles smack largely of free advertising, and for one, certainly cannot object; you in your generosity may tolerate it; do the thousands of readers of the esteemed journal appreciate it? I think not. Consequently I will not ask a repetition of this favor. If my friend desires a premium offered by the State Swine Breeders Association, let him appeal to the head of the Association. If he desires to enter a contest with me as an individual he can be accommodated by writing to me privately, bearing in mind that I do not show for the hog that has the longest hair or tusk, the longest nose, tail, or the coarsest hair nor for the greatest number of pounds regardless of age or cost of producing same.

Lebanon, Texas.

THE GRASS CROP.

D. IRBY.

If there is one thing that is repugnant to the average Southern farmer, it is grass. He has been fighting grass all his life, and he has considered it his worst enemy, rather than one of his best friends. Now I will not lay myself liable to criticism by saying that grass in his cotton or corn-field is his best friend, but I will venture the assertion that the crop of crab grass often seen in some of our fields in September is worth more than the cotton or corn crop which it smothered out. I have seen fields thus poorly cultivated yield from five to ten bushels of corn, and if the crab grass growing in the middle had been cut for hay, it would have been worth just twice as much as the corn. Crab grass is only one of the many grasses that can grow cheaply here in the South. Most any of the cultivated grasses will do well here except on the light sandy land. Now the question is why should we keep our lands in the clean cultured crops year after year, when we are so badly in need of pasture and meadows. Then these lands need to be rested and renovated, and this is

best done by a system of rotation. Now my doctrine is, while your land is resting, let it be growing some other crop of a different nature. The old English style of following made a large crop the second year, but the rent of land and the labor of plowing it the off year amounted to something, to say nothing of the leaching of elements from the soil while the land is bare.

The question simply resolves itself into this: If the land is in cleanly cultivated crops for several years, the mechanical condition of the soil is injured by its exposure to the sun for so large a part of the time. Then again the loss from leaching is so great and that from washing on hilly lands is simply enormous. The cotton crop for example isn't itself not so very exhausting, but being clean cultured the organic matter is burned out by the sun, and the fertilizing elements rendered soluble are leached out and the soil in many cases is washed away bodily. The land will lose more from the latter than from what the cotton crop takes up in ten years.

Now with grass crops just the opposite is true. The land is shaded and the roots and stubble keep it from leaching away.

The farmer who grows simply cotton and corn would save money if he would even adopt the simple method of plowing one third of his land broadcast each year in March and then in April or May freshen up with the spring tooth harrow and run over with the plank drag. This leaves the land pulverized and little packed, a condition which will insure the immediate germination of the crab grass seed which are usually in the soil in great abundance. This insures a grass crop and one or two good cuttings may be expected. This labor will certainly be covered by \$3 per acre, and from two to three tons per acre may be expected on good land. The land is in a sense resting, being renovated by a change, and the roots and stubbles will prevent washing. This is true of one of our native grasses and the same can be said of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, rye grass, etc., plowed in the fall. These, however, would not grow so well without fertilizers. Preceded by a crop of peas, to furnish nitrogen and be sure of plenty of humus in the soil, a good crop may be expected with the addition of phosphorus and potash. By this method the light soils can be made to yield good crops, as the potash absorbs and holds moisture.

Hartwell Ga.

DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH.

Practical Dairyman

The Southern dairyman has a great advantage over his Northern brother in that he can pasture his cows ten months in the year, and often twelve. This makes the cost of keeping a cow much cheaper, and the profit ought to be relatively more, but it generally is not. Milk and butter bring as good prices as in the North, and often better. But the loss comes just where the profit is supposed to be made, viz; in the winter. The weather, of course, is not freezing cold, so the dairyman allows his cows to run out day and night. The air is often chilly, and the cold rain and north winds are what make the cows shrink in their milk. If the Southern dairymen would furnish a good shelter for their cows, and keep them up and feed them at night and during bad weather, they would get a greater profit from them.

RINGING HOGS.

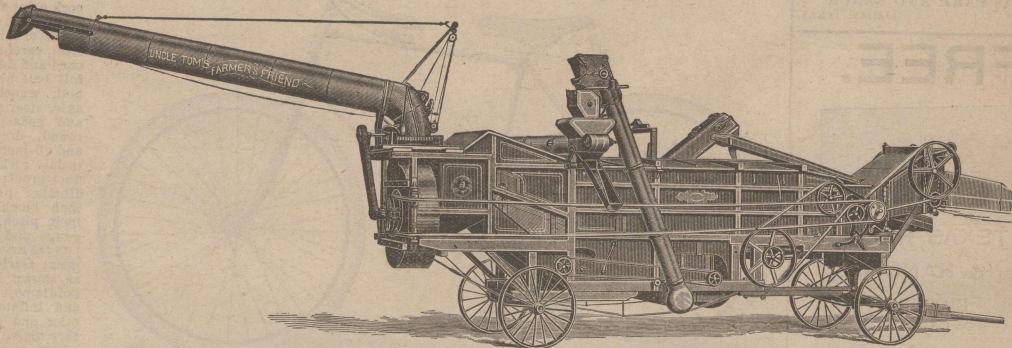
JOHN M. JAMISON.

For several years I have not ringed spring pigs that go to market in September or October. If kept longer they are are sometimes lotted for a short time, that is, if the fields are soft on account of rains. During the winter of 1893 and 1894 I gave 29 head of fall pigs the run of a 12 acre clover sod field they remained on the field until plowing time, and did not turn as much as a quarter of an acre of land. But this winter the young hogs on blue grass pasture are bound to root, and I have had to ring them.

Years ago I used to snout them by cutting the cartilage with a knife, but will not do it now. It is too barbarous. In no case would I use ring with joint set in nose; nor would I use a ringer that closed the ring with joint in the nose, and that made it necessary to turning afterwards with the fingers. I enclose you a closed ring small size, for pigs and large hogs. It is impossible for the joint to be set in the nose. I have been using those rings for two or three years and never had the pincers to

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