



VOL. XIII.—No. 43.

DALLAS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 27, 1894.

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Famous Texas Coast Lands.

800,000 acres in tracts of twenty acres and upwards. Thirty miles frontage on Coast. Healthful climate. Fine vineyards and vegetable farms on the land. 1879 acres sold to twenty-two farmers within six weeks. Prices low. One-fifth cash, balance long time. Special inducements to colonists.

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Gulf Coast Lands for Exchange.

Any one wishing to exchange property for property in the Coast Country will please send price, terms and description of same to T. L. LYNCH & CO., Alvin, Texas, or Arcadia, Texas.

THE TEXAS COAST is being settled more rapidly than any part of the U. S. Rainfall is ample. This is the home of the pear—over 85,000 being raised on 15 acres. This is unsurpassed for strawberries, early vegetables, cotton, sugar cane. For more information write to RICHARDSON & SHIRLEY, Alvin, Texas.

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1488 acres prairie land, 900 acres cultivated; 8 tenant houses, each with good water. Large barns, granaries, farm implements, and present crop worth \$5,000 all go with farm, at \$27,000. J. B. HORNE, Waco, Texas.

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GOV. J. S. HOCC

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FOR INFORMATION About Calhoun County and Southern Texas, the "New California," address the Port Lavaca, Port Lavaca, Texas, for sample copy. Southern Texas possesses wonderful possibilities of soil and climate, and attracts wide attention. The Lavaca will be replete with information for the homemaker.

Tarrant County Farm

Of 207 acres, 7 miles west of Fort Worth, on gravelled road, valley land prairie, good black and chocolate soil, all fenced, 107 acres cultivated, small house, shed, crib and well. Price, \$20 per acre. Same land in Lamar, Fannin, Collin and other thickly settled counties sells for \$80 per acre. Send for my illustrated circular about Tarrant County and the Fort Worth Packing House, Stock Yards and Flour Mills. S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

WHITMAN'S MONARCH and YOUNG AMERICA

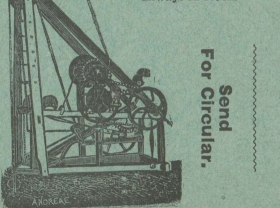
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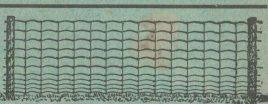
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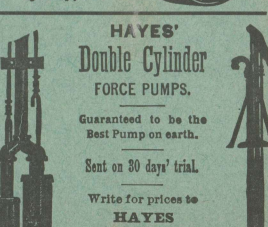


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At the Michigan State Fair a man wanted a bill of fence, but objected to our price, as he was told he could do better. Later, he came back and bought freely, then stated the reason thusly: "I went the rounds of all the fence exhibits, and each and every one assured me that his was 'just as good as the PAGE'S' and cost only 3/4 or 1/2 as much. The Page seemed to be the STANDARD, and in buying it I take no chances." PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The catalogue of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, of Mr. G. L. Taber, which we have just received, is a valuable hand book to fruit growers of the lower South. Its teaching and the experience of the editor strikingly confirm the attitude taken in recent issues of *Orchard and Garden* relative to the development of varieties adapted to southern soils and climate. A number of new varieties are offered for sale that have been produced by hybridizing the best native sorts with importations from abroad. We shall draw upon the pages of this hand book freely for the benefit of our readers.

H. G. Hastings, in the *Florida Ruralist* has a valuable article on growing Bermuda onions for the spring markets north and east. Their growth is not confined to Florida, as some may suppose, but are being grown at many places in the Gulf States and no doubt many places in Texas will find the Bermuda onion a profitable crop. We make the following liberal extracts from this paper with the assurance that some of the readers of *Orchard and Garden* will be benefitted thereby:

BERMUDA ONION.

"This has become in the past few years a very important vegetable crop in Florida and its culture is extending to all of the Gulf States. It is a crop well worthy of the attention of both home and market gardeners.

The Bermuda onion is not a native of Bermuda, as many suppose, but comes from the island of Teneriffe, west coast of Africa. It is largely grown in the Bermudas, and shipped to New York and Philadelphia, hence its acquiring the name of Bermuda. So far as we have been able to learn, not a pound of the seed is grown in Bermuda.

The preparation of the soil for an onion crop should be begun at once, and the ground thoroughly cleared of all grass, weeds, roots and trash of every sort. This is distinctively a crop for intensive culture. If on pine lands, a ton of high grade vegetable fertilizer broadcasted is none too much to begin on. A good base for fertilizing is a ton of pulverized bone and 750 pounds of high grade sulphate of potash as the application before seed sowing. This should be well plowed in and the land leveled off and let stand for some time so that it may become firm. As soon as the genuine seed can be obtained (usually October 1st), it should be sown evenly in drills sixteen inches apart. The seed should be covered from one and one-half to two inches and the soil firmed thoroughly. This applies to sandy pine lands. On low, moist hammock, clay or muck lands it is not necessary to sow as deep. With open ground planting it requires four pounds of seed per acre. The seed may also be sown in beds and transplanted to the open when as large as an ordinary slate pencil. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether transplanting is profitable or not. We give facts on this point later. In the selection of ground for a market crop the gardener who wishes to be sure of a crop must choose either naturally moist or irrigated ground. This insures a successful germination and a continuous growth of the crop with the naturally satisfactory results following.

As soon as the onions attain a size that they can be transplanted, the patch should be thinned, leaving six inches to each plant. The plants drawn can be used to fill out the rows or may be set in new ground.

When the third leaf appears, cultivation should begin and be kept up every two weeks, regardless of whether grass and weeds appear or not until the crop matures. The constant stirring of the soil has a beneficial effect in more ways than one. The cultivation, however, should be shallow as the roots of the onion are near the surface.

The tops drop over at maturity and as they begin to mature the earth should be drawn away until two-thirds of the bulb is uncovered. When fully matured we consider it best to cure them in the shade instead of laying them in the sun as many do. Within a week after maturity they are sufficiently cured for shipment and should be topped and rooted and packed in neat bushel crates. The best selling size is three to three and one-half inches in diameter.

As to variety, we would state that so

far as size, earliness and keeping qualities we find absolutely no difference between the white and the red. In Northern markets the white is preferred, bringing on an average 50 cents per crate more than the red. In our local markets there is no difference.

Others claim to find a difference in maturity and keeping qualities but we have been unable to.

We believe that transplanting is profitable to the gardener who grows for shipment. It gives a better development an evenness in size that is never obtained by other methods and gives earlier maturity. We are supported in this strongly by the Louisiana Experiment Station in tests last year of the Bermuda varieties. The station, however, gives red as the earliest.

In the Bermuda red the weight of the transplanted and the not transplanted onions was the same, but the transplanted ones matured twenty-six days earlier. In the tests of the white, the transplanted were one-tenth larger and fifteen days earlier than the ones not transplanted.

For the home vegetable grower, we would state that there is nothing better than well rotted and pulverized stable manure for an onion crop. It should be plowed in some two or three weeks before the seed is sown. Cow manure from a well fed cow is superior in this respect to horse manure. This is not true, however, of the manure from a "scrub cow" who ranges through the pine barrens, picking up her living wherever she can.

Irrigation is simply the insurance of a successful crop in this vegetable, and a wise man is he who lets onion alone as a market crop unless he is either on moist land or is prepared to irrigated during a dry season."

A few weeks ago a subscriber sent us some leaves of the LeConte or Kieffer pear upon which were planted a lot of eggs of some insect. As we do not claim to be an expert in entomology we referred them to our friend Prof. F. W. Malley, whose reply to the enquiry we herewith append:

ANS.—The specimens of insect eggs on the Kieffer pear leaf which you enclose are probably those of the fall web worm (*Hyphantria cunea*). You need have no fear of injury from them this season and especially if all the eggs are parasitized as those sent were. Out of the lots of fifty or seventy-five eggs not one escaped the little egg parasite which is a minute four winged insect known to deposit its eggs in the eggs of other insects where they hatch and feed upon the contents of the egg until mature. This of course destroys the host insect eggs. These small egg parasites are among our most useful insect creatures.

PROF. F. W. MALLEY,

Chairman of the Commission of the State Horticultural Society on Fungus Diseases, will deliver an address Farmers' day at the Texas State Fair, on "The cotton Boll Worm and How to Destroy It." Farmers who expect to grow cotton ought to hear Prof. Malley, the best authority on entomology in the Southwest.

The growth of the irrigation idea in the Southwest is immense. Every few days we notice in our daily papers the organization of some new scheme for irrigation. This is very largely due to the exhaustive series of papers by Mr. F. E. Roessler, in *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH*. The special application of the principle of irrigation to horticulture is worthy of the special attention of those who have, or are about to embark, either in fruit growing or market gardening. Even for production of home supplies of vegetables and fruits, one may well incur the expense of providing means necessary to produce these indispensable adjuncts to comfort and health. Not every locality is adapted to the purpose, yet by proper selection of ground, but few farms or village lots but may, by one plan or another, be brought under the beneficent influence of irrigating pipes or ditches. One of the best of all times for a garden is the fall of the year, if we only could have the needed supply of water to push plant growth. With this arsenal, a bountiful supply of everything usually grown in the spring can be planted in August or September, and grown with utmost ease. Messrs. Steubenrauch Bros., near Mexia, are producing two splendid crops of vegetables and fruits. They have provided a reservoir system, by which they are able to store a supply of water to be used as needed for irrigation purposes. We should like for these gentlemen to give us their plan in detail, and the results they are obtaining therefrom. We are

sure our horticultural friends would read it with peculiar interest.

A PROPOSITION.

Last spring the editor of *Orchard and Garden*, in conjunction with that liberal spirited horticulturist, Dr. W. W. Stell, offered to give any subscriber sending name and one dollar for subscription to *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* for one year, two each of plum, pear, and peach varieties; one shortened to a stub, with roots only one inch long, after the Stringfellow plan of root pruning, and the others to be planted after the ordinary method recommended by nurserymen.

This was to test the comparative value of the two methods. The trees were sent with the understanding that those receiving them were to report to the editor the result of the experiment, which trees succeeded best, short pruned roots or the longer. The time is now at hand for the reports, which we hope will be forwarded at once.

Realizing that planting only in spring is not a full test, we propose to render our first proposition—to send the first fifty subscribers who send one dollar for *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* a year, six trees—two apples, two plums, and two peach trees, one of each short pruned, the others prepared for planting after the usual method. These trees will be good, reliable stock and choice fruit. This proposition will be open to December 1st, 1894. Address all letters to Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Texas.

STRINGFELLOW'S PREMIUMS.

Last winter, Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, to stimulate a trial of his method of short root pruning, offered to the party growing the largest tree from a "root-pruned cutting," *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* for ten years; the next largest, the same paper for five years; the third largest for three years; the fourth, the paper for two years. The measurements of the size of the stem three inches above ground, the height of the tree and spread of branches are to be sent in November to the Editor of *Orchard and Garden*, who will, on December 1st, notify the ten highest contestants, who will then send the trees to him to be adjudged. All parties will please address Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Texas.

The following points on manner of applying fertilizers, from *Fruit Growers Journal*, is worthy of attention:

"THE ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES."

"Fruit Grower: While fruit growers are aware now that the roots of trees and plants extend to great distance, still it is difficult to break away from the old habit of manuring about the trunks, trusting that somehow or other the fertilizer will be appropriated and fearing that if spread broadcast it may in some way become lost, it will be found difficult to place manure in an orchard or vineyard where the plants will not reach it, and if properly spread will not be lost. Should it sink into the subsoil the roots will follow it and bring it back by the ear, as a teacher would a truant schoolboy.

"We have observed the roots of apple trees in sand pits extending downwards ten feet. We recently followed the roots of an old grape vine twenty feet under the location of a detached building. When we stopped digging, the roots were as large as a little finger, were four feet beneath the surface and probably extended ten feet further. A pile of manure about the base of this vine would have done but little good.

"Knowing the extent and habit of root growth, it is apparent that cultivation close about the trunks of the trees on vines is not necessary, and is often productive of more harm than good in marring and breaking, besides tempting profanity on the part of the plowman."

There has long been an idea that anything was good enough for a stock to graft upon, but the time in the history of horticulture has come when this idea must be laid aside. To produce a healthy tree he must have a vigorous, healthy stock, as well as prime quality in the scion. Not only this, but there should be adaptability to the soil and climate both in stock and scions.

Touching this important matter, Mr. G. L. Taber, the progressive nurseryman of Florida, has the following in the last issue of his catalogue:

"In planting pears in this part of the country it is as important to secure trees propagated upon a stock that will thrive as it is to select varieties that are adapted. The Orientals have given us our best stocks, as well as our best varieties. In fact, other stocks cannot be made to succeed here. The stocks in

general use in other parts of the country for grafting and budding pears are an utter failure. Neither the Oriental nor other varieties will succeed upon them. The fact that a large portion of the grafted or budded trees were, until recently, upon such stocks, and therefore failed, while the Orientals, when cutting grown, succeeded, created an absurd prejudice against grafted or budded trees. It makes no difference whatever, whether the trees are cutting, grafted or budded, provided the right stock is used; but it is absolutely essential that they be upon a stock that is adapted.

Of the Oriental varieties cultivated for their fruit, the LeConte is by all odds the best stock. The so called Japan pear, a native species growing wild in that country, where it has been used for several centuries as a pear stock is equally as good as the LeConte for this purpose. These two stocks, the LeConte and Japan pear, are par excellence, the stocks for this region. Furthermore, they are the only stocks that succeed at all here, this point cannot be too strongly emphasized, as a failure to consider it means failure in growing pears. These two stocks are best for the Oriental, as well as other varieties. For instance, the Kieffer on the LeConte, or Japan pear is as much better than the Kieffer on its own roots as it is better on its own roots than on common seedling stalks."

PEACH YELLOWS.

In *Farmers' Bulletin No. 17*, recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, we find the diseases known as peach yellows and peach rosette, thoroughly discussed by the Government expert, Mr. Edwin F. Smith. Speaking of peach yellows, he says:

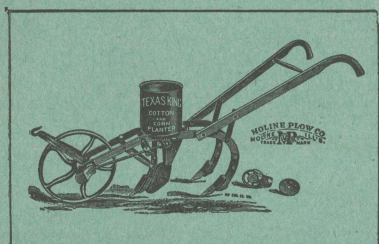
"Peach yellows is widely distributed in the Eastern United States, and there is no doubt that the extent of infected territory is increasing every year, although rather slowly. The disease is more prevalent in some parts of the designated area than others, but the localities most severely affected are the ones most favorable to the growth of the peach and most extensively planted to commercial orchards. In recent years sporadic cases have been reported from several places outside of the limits assigned on the map, e. i., Middle Georgia, Southwestern Iowa, Western Arkansas and Northern Texas. No specimens showing the disease have been received from these states, but statements from Western Arkansas are quite explicit, and leave little room for doubt that the disease occurs to a considerable extent in that locality. In the last decade this disease has been very destructive in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, in places where formerly it was not regarded as serious.

In this connection it is interesting to note that generally ten or fifteen years suffice for the destruction of the orchards after the disease is once well established, but that sometimes quite a long period intervenes between the discovery of the first scattered cases and the general appearance of the disease in most or all of the orchards of a region, which is here meant by the expression, 'well established.' The general movement of the disease on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula, and on the main land of Virginia has been Southward. In Michigan it has been north and east, in New York, northwest.

In a number of localities the first cases have certainly appeared in young orchards obtained from infected districts, and there is reason to believe that in all isolated peach regions the first cases will occur in young trees that have been received from places already subject to the disease. Finally so far as known, this disease has never entirely disappeared from any locality where it has once become well established. Prematurely ripe, red spotted fruits and premature unfolding of the leaf buds into slender, pale shoots, or into branched broom-like growths, are the most characteristic symptoms of yellows. The time of ripening of premature fruits varies within wide limits; sometimes it precedes the normal ripening by only a few days, and other times by several weeks. The red spots occur in the flesh as well as on the skin, making the peach more highly colored than is natural. The taste of the fruit is generally inferior, and often insipid, mawkish, or bitter. Often this premature ripening is the first symptom of yellows. The peaches are then of good size and quite showy, and occur on trees in full vigor, upon limbs bearing abundant green foliage, and some-

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TEXAS KING.

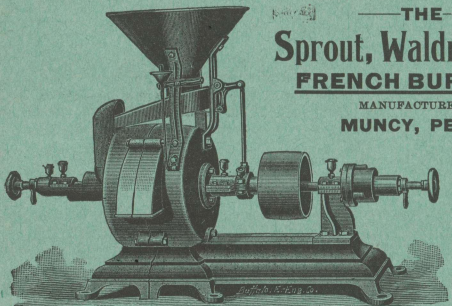


The Texas King Cotton and Corn Planter

is a beauty. It is constructed almost entirely of **STEEL**, thereby doing away with the annoyance and expense of frequent breakages. It has no chain to gather trash, but is driven by an

Inclosed Gear, the shaft of which runs in line with the main drive wheel, insuring lightness of draft. It has a large seed box, the most complete dropping device in the market.

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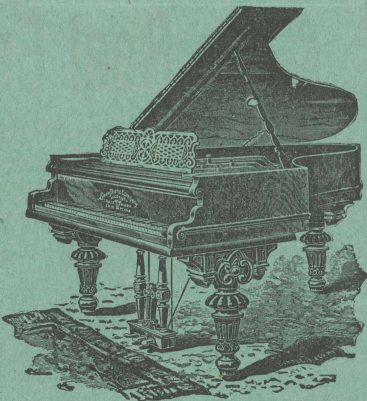
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Tone Unsurpassed.
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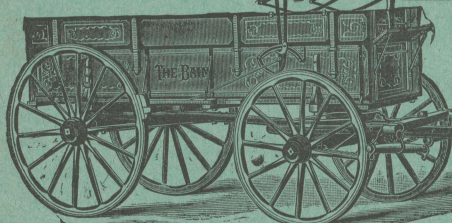
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The Leading Hotel. All modern conveniences. First-class rates, \$2, \$3.50 and \$5 per day.
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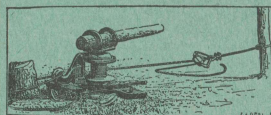
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Crescote Oil prevents decay, destroys and prevents mites in chicken houses, and all kinds of insects and vermin. Health and protection. Cheap and easy to apply. Honorable dealing, prices right. Write before you buy.

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

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HUNTER & BOOSO,

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Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

Cotton Gin Outfits, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings,
Steam Cotton Presses, Brass Goods and Fittings,
Steam Pumps & Injectors, Rubber and Leather Belting,
Electric Generators and Motors, Ventilating Fans and Electric
Supplies of Every Description.

**NO
LAST YEAR'S
BIRD'S NEST,**

....BUT....

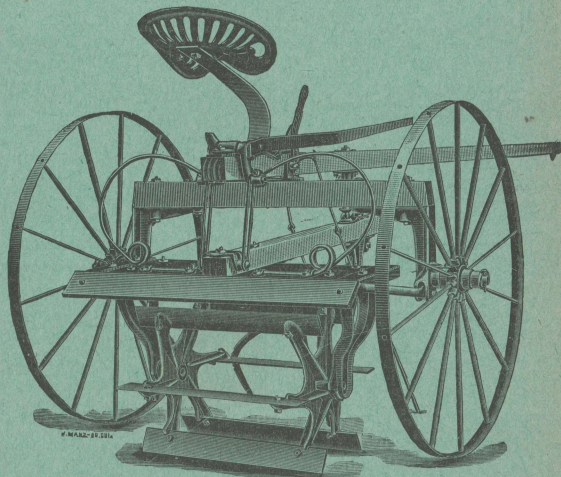
**ORIGINAL
AND
UNIQUE.**

SOMETHING TO

CUT CORN STALKS

IS WHAT TALKS.

NOW IN STOCK AT DALLAS.



No. 18 Independent Stalk Cutter

Will surely cut corn and cotton stalks without being loaded with dead weight. The C Springs do it. They push down on the Cutter Head. The driver is up out of the dust. The team is not jarred, nor does the driver get his liver—nor anything else—jolted loose.

The Cutter Head is so attached to the frame that no unpleasant relations are possible, the team, driver and Stalk Cutter working in absolute harmony.

Very truly yours,

WENDELKEN,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
For **EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.**

If your nearest dealer does not keep them in stock, write direct to us at Dallas.

Farm Machinery.

THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE.

Chaluk, in Farm Implement News.

"Though I say it myself, I'm a mighty big man," said the implement maker one day.

"Just look at my plant with its hundreds of hands," the massive big buildings and acres of lands; it is enough to make any one say, "Though I say it myself, I'm a mighty big man."

And the maker grew a foot or two.

As the daylight slipped away.

Next day to his office a visitor came—An implement jobber was he; And somehow or other the maker grew sad, He didn't feel nearly as big as he had; But the caller smiled pompously, And puffed out his cheeks with importance afloat.

And the jobber grew a yard or two, As the maker shrunk away.

"I'm the biggest man here," said the jobber then. "Oh, no!" cried a dealer, with glee; "The biggest one? surely you mean this is a joke!"

You didn't know I was about when you spoke?" And the dealer winked knowingly, While he gazed with disdain on the other two men.

And the dealer grew a foot or two, As the jobber shrunk away.

Again the door opened, another appeared, A farmer man bold was he, On the floor at his feet the other three fell, His bosom and head with importance did swell, While the others shook violently, The heart of the farmer was visibly cheered, And the stranger grew a mile or two, As the others shrunk away.

THE FAIR.

IMPLEMENT AND MACHINERY.

Harry Bros. of this city, have a line of galvanized iron cisters of all sizes on exhibition.

Mr. A. L. Bennett, of this city, has a good exhibit of carriages, buggies, etc., and harness.

Fife & Miller, of Dallas, have an attractive vehicle exhibit, showing a good line of spring work.

The McFarlan Carriage Company, of Evansville, Ind., show a full line of vehicles of their own make.

The Studebaker Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., have an exhibit of vehicles of all kinds.

DeCamp, LeVoy & Co., of Cincinnati, O., have a display of harness and horse collars.

Mr. Val Beiser in charge.

J. M. Harry & Co., of this city, have an attractive display of Dallas pressed brick of various shape for ornamental finishing.

The W. T. Adams Machine Company, of Corinth, Miss., have an exhibit of stationary engines, pumps, grist mills, etc.

The Texas Spring Bed Company, of Dallas, have a nice display of wire work of their own make, in the way of spring beds, cots, mattresses, etc.

Mr. B. B. Reynolds, Texas traveling agent for the Thorpe Carriage Co., of Jackson, Mich., has a nice display of fine buggies, surreys, phaetons, etc.

The Parry Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., have a display of beautiful vehicles, in charge of Mr. J. J. Cole, their traveling salesman for Texas.

The Birdsell Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., have a handsome exhibit of spring vehicles, and also a fine line of superior steel-skein farm wagons.

Near the Horticultural Building stands a beautiful farm wagon (minus the bed) which bears a sign board which reads: "All Bois d'arc. Built by Jim La Roe, Terrell, Texas."

The Thomas Wagon Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., have a fine exhibit of Concord buggies and spring wagons, under the direction of Mr. W. F. Thompson, superintendent.

The Columbus Carriage Company, of Columbus, Ohio, have a full line of buggies and carriages on exhibition, through their traveling salesman, Messrs. B. E. Poste and Frank O. Smith.

O. K. Harry, of Dallas, shows a good line of corrugated iron, roofing, iron fencing, baling ties, etc., all of his own manufacture. The Horticultural building is covered with Harry's corrugated iron.

The Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Davenport, Iowa, shows a good line of spring trip cultivators, check planters, and plows of all styles. Also, the Stoughton wagon, and wagons of their own make.

Emerson, Talcott & Co., of Rockford, Ill., through their indefatigable Texas agent, Wendelken, are on hand with an unusually attractive line of stalk cutters,

cultivators. Standard plows, corn and cotton planters (combined). Standard walking and riding cultivators, mowers, rakes, etc. You should call on Wendelken, by all means.

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegon, Ill., have a good line of barbed wire. Mr. George Merriwether, general agent for Texas, has charge of this exhibit.

Mr. W. H. Hatch, of this city, has a full line of Bennett plows and cultivators, buggies, carts, and road wagons on exhibition. The Jackson and the Lansing wagons are among his leading specialties.

The Keating Implement and Machine Company have added the Diamond and seed huller to their general exhibit and visitors can see it in operation under the management of Mr. W. R. McNorton, expert.

Mr. Geo. K. Meyer, of Dallas, is in the ring, representing the Oliver Chilled Plow works, of South Bend, Ind. He has an excellent display of these well known implements, arranged in an artistic, attractive manner.

Mr. E. F. Spalding, agent for Texas, is representing the Mitchell & Lewis Company, limited, of Racine, Wis., in a nice exhibit of farm and spring wagons. He has a handsome and varied assortment of these vehicles in the display.

The Thombs Manufacturing Company, of Little Rock, Ark., are again on hand in their own building, with an excellent exhibit of cotton gins, presses, and other cotton machinery. Dr. A. D. Thomas, President of the company, is in charge.

Mr. B. B. Gateley, of Fort Worth, general agent for the Avery Planter Company, of Peoria, Ill., has a good exhibit of Orchard City wagons, Avery corn and cotton planters, cultivators, etc. It embraces a general line of farm implements.

Mr. J. D. Scofield, general manager of the Texas Implement and Machine Company, of this city, shows a good line of corn and cotton planters, seeders, harrows, plows and cultivators. This Company shows the Turnbull and the Coquillard wagons also.

Messrs. Hunter & Booso, of this city have two exhibits—one of electrical goods and machinery supplies, under Mr. Peyton Hunter's direction; the other a nice display of the well known Aeromotor windmills. Mr. J. O. H. Bennette has charge of the latter.

The Staver & Abbott Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, have an array of buggies, carriage and harness that any firm might well be proud of. One of their specialties is a unique butchers' and grocers' delivery cart. Wendelken has charge of this display as a part of the general exhibit of Emerson, Talcott & Co.

The Morrison Manufacturing Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, have a fine line of their own goods on exhibition. It embraces walking and sulky plows, walking and riding cultivators, steel teeth harrows, etc. Mr. W. I. Morrison, direct from the factory, is with the exhibit, and loves to show visitors what he has in the way of plows and cultivators.

Several Texas home industries are represented in Exposition Hall, among which are displays of barrels and kegs of best quality, made by the Dallas Cooperage Company. King's West Dallas Broom Factory shows an exhibit of fine brooms. Several Texas flour mills have exhibits of their goods. A bale of cotton is shown, wrapped in Dallas cotton bagging.

The South Bend Chill Plow Company, of South Bend, Ind., are showing a full and complete line of the well known and popular new Casaday plows. This exhibit contains a full assortment of Casaday implements, from a small steel turning plow to the big sulky. It also has the Challenge and Casaday cultivators, Challenge corn and cotton planter. Messrs. W. B. Armstrong, general agent for Texas, and J. L. Hay, traveling salesman, officiate in showing visitors these goods.

The Murray Ginning System Co., of Dallas, have in position and in operation a most complete display of their excellent machinery. Two ginning outfits or "machines," consisting of two 70-saw gins each, properly connected with unloading elevators, conveyors, self-feeders, condensers, spiral seed carriers—in short everything that is known to the ginning industry is here shown in all the beauty of accurate and rapid action. This company also handles steam boiler

and engines, and are thus prepared to sell ginning machinery on a plan for going into the ginning business right. Be sure to call upon Mr. S. B. Murray, the superintendent of the manufactory, and let him show you his machinery in operation. He will take pleasure in doing so.

The Eagle Cotton Gin Company, of Bridgewater, Mass., have a finely arranged display of cotton ginning machinery. A park of six gins, connected with two different systems of elevators and conveyors, make an interesting display while in operation. The Keating Implement and Machine Company, of Dallas, are Texas agents for the Eagle Cotton Gin Company.

The Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Company, of St. Louis, have a fine array of their goods on exhibition. Messrs. F. B. Eggenhoff and J. P. Hart, traveling salesmen, are in charge. They show planters, disc harrows, and a full line of agricultural implements, including John Deere plows and cultivators; also Moline wagons and fine spring vehicles of their own manufacture.

D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., have opened up in their own pavilion a handsome array of disc and spike-tooth harrows, hay rakes and tedders; all of their own manufacture. They also show a fine display of binding twines and machine oils. Mr. N. J. Maxwell, manager of the Dallas house, holds the fort for the entertainment of visitors. Call upon him.

The Dallas Cotton Mills Company have placed four of their looms in position in Power Hall, where process of making cotton goods can be seen. There is also a full line of cotton goods exhibited here, the product of the Dallas and the Manchester mills, which are both under the same general management. Superintendent Fairbanks is on the grounds to explain things to visitors.

The Ohio Cultivator Company of Bellevue, Ohio, through their general agent for Texas, Mr. G. Finkler, have placed a large and attractive display of fine buggies, carriages, phaetons, surreys, and in fact a full line of beautiful spring work, on exhibition. In addition to vehicles, they also show a fine line of hay rakes, harrows, cultivators and Champion and Eclipse cotton and corn planters.

The Texas Moline Plow Company, of Dallas, show through their general state agent, Mr. B. Gideumb, an elegant display of disc harrows, a full line of plows, cotton and corn planters, cultivators, buggies and wagons. They handle the Enterprise and the Kaufman buggies and the Cooper wagon. They have also a splendid line of sulky plows, for breaking either sod or old land. Be sure to see them, farmers.

The St. Louis Carriage Manufacturing Company, and the Timken Carriage Company, of St. Louis, have a very fine joint exhibit of excellent vehicles including everything in the way of fine spring work put up by first-class manufacturers. Mr. W. T. Proctor, traveling salesman for Texas, is with this exhibit, and shows among other things a set of buggy springs which took first premium at the World's Fair, Chicago.

The Keating Implement and Machine Company, of this city, have one of the best exhibits of fine vehicles ever displayed on the Fair grounds. They occupy their old space, which they have filled with a dazzling array of beautiful buggies, carriages and spring vehicles of all styles and descriptions. Mr. W. O. Garrison represents the firm here, and takes great pleasure in showing visitors through his large and elegant display.

The Munger Machine Company are again on hand with a very beautiful and well arranged system of gin machinery, consisting of a park of six gins, a system of cotton elevators, distributors, self-feeders, condensers, presses—in fact everything in the way of cotton ginning and baling machinery. The Munger machine is well known all over the South as among the very best made, and its operation in Machinery Hall will attract the attention of thousands of visitors from every section.

The Parlin & Orendorff Company, of Canton, Ill., have the same large space they have heretofore occupied, in which they show a fine line of gang and sulky plows, drills, seeders, disc harrows, wagons and buggies. Mr. W. M. Robinson, of the Dallas house, is in charge of this big display, and no man better knows how to dispense the courtesies of the firm than does Mr. Robinson. Among the leading specialties of this enterprising firm is the Bain wagon, one

of the lightest running farm wagons on wheels. Be sure and see the Parlin & Orendorff exhibit.

B. F. Avery & Sons, of Louisville, Ky., and Dallas, represented by J. W. McManus, superintendent of the Dallas house, have a splendid display of finely finished plows, buggies, phaetons, carriages, etc. They occupy a very large space, and have their exhibit handsomely arranged. The Avery goods are too well known in the South and West to need any commendation from us, and we will only add, that those who leave the Fair grounds without seeing their fine display will miss a great treat.

P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, O., have a large space filled with their well known goods. Mr. J. J. Conkling, general agent for Texas, is in charge. He takes pleasure in showing visitors the great variety of latest improvements in all kinds of farm implements which his people make. He shows a complete line of walking and riding cultivators, and has an excellent novelty in the way of an improved disc cultivator, which every farmer should see.

John J. Conroy, Dallas, has a fine boisd'arc wagon in Machinery Hall, and another in Exposition Hall. Both are beautiful specimens of workmanship, and they show that Texas has not only the most durable wagon timber in the world, but also as skillful artisans as can be found in any state. A single front wheel of bois d'arc is also shown by Mr. Conroy, which is a lovely specimen of artistic painting and gilding, as well as fine workmanship.

The Southern Rock Island Plow Company, of Dallas, have a full exhibit of farm implements and spring work. They have an elegant array of fine vehicles of the Single Center Spring Company's make, and also vehicles from the D. M. Sechler Carriage Company. Among their specialties are the well known Rock Island sulky plows, so largely used in Texas black land. Mr. B. F. Jones, Secretary of the Company, is in charge of this fine exhibit.

The Rushford Wagon Company, Wisconsin, Minn., have placed their Texas traveling salesman, Mr. J. E. Gorham, in charge of a fine exhibit of their excellent vehicles. One of the jobs of this beautiful display is an elegant farm wagon, gotten up in the most artistic style imaginable, and was on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair last year. The entire display of both farm and spring wagons shows great excellence in material, workmanship and finish.

The Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co., of St. Louis, have a good exhibit of cotton ginning machinery, showing a complete working system, taking the seed cotton through all the processes of conveying, from the wagon to the gin, the ginning, condensing, and the baling. They have a new system of pneumatic elevator for hoisting cotton from the wagon. Mr. D. G. Kingsland, traveling salesman for Texas, is on hand to show up the merits of his machinery.

Mr. H. B. Uter, president of the Uter Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill., is present with a fine exhibit of his celebrated well drilling machinery. This is one of the oldest firms in this business in the United States, having been manufacturing well drilling machines for nearly 40 years. The exhibit here shows horse powers, improved derrick machinery, a varied assortment of drills capable of penetrating sand, gravel or rock, pumping jacks, etc. A drop earth auger is an interesting attachment to the drilling machine. This firm also shows models of fine sorghum mills and railway evaporators.

The Buffalo Scales Company, Buffalo, N. Y., have one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds. Mr. Geo. C. Nunnally, general agent, is in charge of this beautifully gorgeous and glittering array of scales. He has scales upon top of scales, like a fish. He has big scales, little scales, counter scales, postal scales, tea scales, druggist's scales, scales for grocers, for cotton men, for gin men, for Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and the populace—glittering in the beauty of nickel plating, and made of the very finest material in every imaginable size, shape, color and previous condition, and guaranteed to be good, honest, law abiding servants of the people. Truly this is a scaley, but a most elegant and attractive display.

HEAVY MACHINERY.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., in addition to their general vehicle and implement exhibit, have also placed in position to be operated a line of heavy machinery, consisting of a Pitts traction engine, Champion hay press for both horse and

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIII.—No. 43

DALLAS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 27, 1894.

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

Farm and Stock.

BY ADVERTISING.

Printers Ink.
Little Bo Peep,
She lost her sheep,
Which was quite astonishing;
But she found them again,
Without worry or pain,
By simply advertising.

A scientific experimenter says he has demonstrated that small grain should not be covered to a greater depth than two inches. He says wheat will do better covered from an inch to an inch and a half than deeper.

For a good, permanent meadow, the Southern farmer can plant nothing better than the good old reliable Bermuda. It is strictly a southern grass, highly nutritious and once planted is a beauty and a joy forever for all kinds of live stock.

A handful of China berries, put into your horses feed once a day for a week or two are recommended for worms. In the fall and winter after, the berries have fallen, horses will eat China berries with a relish if turned into the yard where the trees stand.

The United States supplies nearly one-third of the wheat consumed in England and some portions of continental Europe. During the last fiscal year this country sent to Europe 18 550,000 bushels of wheat. Russia was second in the market with 13,000,000 bushels. It seems paradoxical that Russia, the recipient of charitable donations of wheat from this country, should be our strongest competitor in the European grain market; yet, strange paradoxes are seen in commerce sometimes.

Home and Farm: In making a compost heap, the quantity of lime necessary to use will depend on the soil, on circumstances. You can use air-slaked lime with good effect—an increase of quantity will be necessary. Don't bury your manure. Top or surface fertilizing is best in all cases. You need have no fears about the quantity of lime if your compost heap is largely composed of muck and other vegetable matter.

CHEESE MAKING FOR THE SOUTH.—NO. 2.

W. D. GREEN.

As my article on cheese making in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 22nd has brought me several inquiries about various branches of the work, I will try to answer them.

THE RENNET—HOW PREPARED AND USED.

The rennet is the stomach of the calf, and is best from a calf that is sucking. It should be taken as soon as convenient after slaughtering the calf, turned inside out, and any hairs or dirt that may adhere to it carefully picked off. Do not wash or rinse it. Salt it well and turn it back and put on a stick to spread it, and hang up to dry. The fat on the out side should be trimmed off.

Butchers in cheese making sections save them from veal calves. They generally empty out the cud, fill them with salt and hang them up to dry. Dairymen that do not raise their calves let them suck the cows a few days and then kill them and save the rennet and hide and throw the balance to the hogs. The usual price at butchers is ten to fifteen cents each; or seven to ten cents by the quantity. When thorough-

ly dried they are ready to use, and may be kept for months, or even a year or more, if kept dry and free from worms.

The rennet should be put to soak in cold water in an earthen or glass dish, a day or two before using it. For five gallons or less of milk, cut the rennet lengthwise, using about one-third of it at a time; as it is best to keep the remainder dry till wanted to use. A gill is about enough water to put to this amount of rennet. When the milk is prepared as stated in my former article, take about two-thirds the water off the rennet and put into the milk and stir it quickly and thoroughly stop the common ion of the milk partially, that it may become still before it begins to curdle. If the milk curdles in less than ten minutes, use a little less of the rennet water and if it is more than fifteen or twenty minutes, use a little more. No definite

rule can be given as rennets vary in strength. Add as much cold water each day to the rennet as you use, and salt enough to make a good brine, to keep it from spoiling. For ten gallons or more of milk, use a whole rennet as above described.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

G. W. LILLIE.—(Pawnee Bill.)

Farming in the low countries of Holland and Belgium is an interesting study. To one whose home is on the boundless prairies of the west, it is a problem. To know that a country no larger than Maryland contains six millions of people who live chiefly by agriculture is interesting; but to see the little nooks and odd corners of land that

ily of seven or eight children, for they all seem to have large families. I asked a farmer in Flanders how he could manage to support himself on two acres of ground.

"I had the same crop last year," he said, "and I had barley and onions and cabbage to sell after selling my early vegetables. Then I had a few hogs, some chickens and eggs to send to market."

I had not thought of live stock on the place but he showed me where he kept his hogs and chickens and eggs. In a back room under the same square tiled roof with himself, were six fine porkers. It was a clean and comfortable place for them too, notwithstanding a score of chickens lived in the room with them. I knew he did not have a horse. There was not room enough on the place for one of my little bronchos, not to speak



OWNED BY J. E. MCGUIRE,
GATESVILLE, TEX.

of the big Belgian draft horses which pull the enormously big trucks in Antwerp and Brussels. In one corner of this room, which was his stable, two good sized dogs were chained to a kennel. They were common looking enough, but as dear to him, no doubt, as my horses are to me. "They served him as orses do farmers in America. These were a couple of the famous Flemish trek-honden, the draft dogs of Belgium and South Holland, where one may see them on the highways and in the streets of every village and city. They seem to be a mongrel breed with all sorts of strains noticeable among them. They draw those heavy two-wheeled wagons loaded with milk, vegetables, etc., and sometimes one may see two or three of these dogs rattling along over the paved country roads with three or four persons in the cart behind them. They are in every way cheaper than horses, and I believed this Flemish farmer when he said, that with his two dogs he did not need a horse.

Such dogs, he said, would bring sixty francs each in the Sunday morning dog market in Antwerp. In Zealand, which forms that portion of Holland lying on both sides of the mouth of the river Schelde, dogs are not the only draft animals. There I have seen sheep and small cows driven between the shafts of carts. Horses, however, are used more on the farms there than in Belgium. The farms are larger, but the soil is not the best, except for potatoes. It seems particularly well adapted for that crop. Nearly all of the potatoes sold at Antwerp and the larger cities of Belgium and Holland are grown in Zealand. The favorite variety is a small round potato with a yellow tint when boiled. It is dry and firm with an excellent flavor. Many of these were exported to America last winter.

What horses are used in Belgium are good ones. There are no finer draft horses, no larger ones and none that draw heavier loads. They are not good, however, on soft ground, but that does not interfere with their usefulness much, for all the roads and streets of Belgium are hard; chiefly paved with brick or

pass for farms in Belgium, is to doubt one's own eyes. The smallest farm lands of continental Europe are those of Belgium. As one passes into Holland the farms may be seen to increase in size until the Dutch province of Friesland is reached, where cattle raising is the chief pursuit. There the flat grazing lands afford plenty of range for the herds of sleek, black and white spotted butter-makers which are famous the world over.

In Belgium the produce of every farm is varied. A three cornered piece of land containing about two acres and hemmed by ditches filled with water, is the size and situation of a typical Belgian farm. As small as it is, it will contain a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley; another fair proportion of it grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all around on the sloping sides of the ditches with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The rest of the tillable soil is planted with a great variety of vegetables, either for substantial food for the farmers own table, or a better priced product for other mens' tables. For shade, ornament and profit, a row of fruit trees, mostly pears, surrounds the house. There are no yards or stable lots because they are not needed; and, besides every inch of ground must produce. I have wondered how these little spots of ground could be made to furnish enough to feed and clothe a farmer and his fam-



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by Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

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One Copy One Year.....\$1 00

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO.,

F. P. HOLLAND, President.

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In ordering the paper changed from one postoffice to another, subscribers should always give the names of the old as well as the new postoffice.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below: State Horticultural Society—E. V. MUNSON, President, Denison; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.

State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. PIERCE, President, Denton; A. A. FITZCOW, Secretary, Dallas.

Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.

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

State Farmers Institutes—R. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

SOME "exhaustive" agricultural essays exhaust the reader before they do the subject under consideration.

A COMPLIMENTARY ticket to the Fall Meeting of the San Antonio Jockey Club, November 12 to 17, is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

THIS issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, also the next, will necessarily contain much fair matter, and some of the departments will, therefore, suffer from curtailment. The favors of our correspondents thus temporarily displaced, however, are good enough to keep, and will appear in due time.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the ninth annual Louisiana State Fair, which opens at Shreveport on November 5th, and continues six days. This is one of the most important expositions in the Southwest, and will doubtless be largely patronized by Texas people.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH acknowledges the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the Williamson County Fair Association to the fall races, which open at the Fair grounds in Taylor on November the 7th, continuing to and including the 9th of November. The programme shows a long list of purses ranging from \$150 to \$300 each.

You can't put a bushel in a peck measure, and for the same reason TEXAS FARM AND RANCH could not complete its write-ups of the fair exhibits in this issue. A number of meritorious features will be noticed in our next issue, and will, as in the present issue, occupy much of our space. All that appears in these columns concerning the Fair and the exhibits may be taken as the candid expression of the paper, uninfluenced by

any mercenary consideration, for all the labor and space thus used is exclusively at the expense of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Publishing Co. For any other than honest opinions our space is not for sale. We don't get our money that way.

WHEN a poor woman takes a loaf of bread surreptitiously it is theft. When a society dame lifts a valuable jewel in a similar manner it is kleptomania. This is not a lexicographic, but a judicial definition.

It is estimated that American agriculture has suffered more from drouths, floods and fires this year than from all other causes put together.

THE New York World states that the fortunes held in that city and Brooklyn in blocks of \$1,000,000 and over, amounts in round numbers to \$2,000,000,000. The same cities contain a similar preponderance of paupers. There is where the extremes meet.

ONE might harry the State of Texas with a search-light, yet would he fail to find a similar number of men surpassing the members of the Texas Swine Breeders Association in anything that goes to make men, as spelled with a big M. Uncle Snort says so, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH endorses the sentiment.

THE farmer who sows a bushel and a-half of wheat per acre is a spend-thrift. If he would prepare his ground properly half that amount would be sufficient. It is not only capable of demonstration, but has been demonstrated, that with good seed and careful preparation of the soil, half a bushel per acre is enough.

THE papers in almost every section of this state are publishing numerous items of new buildings in process of erection. Lumber dealers say that for several months past the bulk of their business has been done with the farmers, which shows that the country is keeping pace with or going ahead of the cities in material improvement, just as it should do.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has received a complimentary ticket to the Texas Cotton Palace at Waco, which opens November 8th and closes December 16th. Every one who can should go and see the wonderful enterprise of the metropolis of the Brazos valley. It will be a grand exhibition of the products and resources of the state, and we will take pleasure in participating in the event.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH extends its congratulations to E. W. Kirkpatrick, farmer and fruit grower of McKinney, on his grand display of farm, orchard and garden products at the Fair, and on the number of first premiums awarded to his exhibits. We would be pleased to see a huge and highly ornate blue badge attached to the person of the exhibitor, for taken longitudinally and transversely, physically, mentally and morally—or any way you please to take him—he is a blue ribbon man.

WE call the attention of our readers to the exceedingly interesting article on "Belgium and Holland," from our friend Col. G. W. Lillie, (Pawnee Bill) which appears in this issue. The average Southern farmer has but little idea of the possibilities of land under an intensive system of farming until he reads of what is accomplished by the farmers in densely populated European countries where a large family can live comfortably from the products of three or four acres.

THE FAIR.

THE general verdict of the visitors is that the present Texas State Fair is the best of the series, and the best ever seen in the Southwest. This is the gratifying result of the broad and liberal views of the management. President Sanger fully realized that the people make a fair, that their favor is better than their "blood," and that a fair managed solely for the cash receipts is a predestined financial failure, compared with the results of a broad, liberal and popular basis of management. For the signal success of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition of 1894, the city of Dallas and the State of Texas is indebted to the superb executive ability of President Sanger, the untiring labors of Secretary Cour and his corps of assistants, and to the hearty co-operation of the Directors. Under such management success was assured from the beginning, and shows that all that is needed to make a complete success of a great public enterprise is to enlist enough of the right sort of brains, and then stand out of the way and let things work. The co-operation of the public is absolutely necessary to the success of a great Fair. This year we have that co-operation. From every part of the state, and the regions beyond, we hear nothing but praise of the Fair and its management. As a result, although the capacity of the grounds were largely increased by the erection of several hundred new stalls and stables, more had to be erected on opening day to accommodate the overflow of exhibition stock; every available foot of ground is occupied with exhibits of resources, products, amusement and entertainment. During the first week Providence has seemed to co-operate with the Fair and the public, for the weather has been perfect. The attendance has been good for the first week, and up to date the sore-head has not put in an appearance. Verily the croaker would be lonesome amid the evident and general satisfaction manifested on every hand.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH feels no hesitation in advising every one of its readers who can possibly do so to attend. More that is instructive entertaining and curious can be seen at this Fair in one day than could be seen by the expenditure of thousands of dollars in travel.

DOESN'T APPLY TO TEXAS.

"The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture," says in an exchange, "is alarmed about the growth of the urban population of the South, because its percentage of increase is so greatly in excess of the agricultural portion."

With due deference to the statistician's information and discretion, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH would bid him dispel those groundless fears, at least as far as Texas is concerned. The great bulk of immigration into Texas settles upon farms, or upon land which they soon convert into farms. So apparent is this condition here that a special correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat two years ago, said in a letter to his paper:

"This," (the Texas Homestead law) "may explain why only nine per cent of the population of Texas is found in cities, while in Illinois the urban proportion is fifty-three per cent."

It is a well known fact that the development of Texas is much greater in the country than in cities. Texas cities are growing, it is true, but their growth is dependent upon the development of the agricultural and stock interests of the country contiguous to them. It is also true that within the last two decades a number of towns have sprung up in Texas, but in every case the town was the natural result of the settlement of the tributary country. Very few, if any, Texas towns and cities have a greater

population than their surrounding territory justifies. Texas is a state of farms and stock ranches rather than overcrowded cities and towns, and we are glad of it.

HOG PEN PERSONALS.

The finest display of registered swine ever seen in the South is now at the Fair. Even the breeders are themselves thoroughbreds.

If you want a knotty problem in swine breeding solved, ask H. E. Singleton. On such topics his words weigh a pound each—too heavy to be wasted.

Maj. Cavitt, of Bryan, local Director (and enthusiast) of the Texas A. & M. College, in fatigue uniform, sponging off a 600 pound Essex sow, was a sight fit for the gods.

Uncle Snort, who supervises the swine show at the fair is not a man of one idea. On the contrary he is a polyglot, a cosmopolite, and is at home wherever he happens to be. He talks hog as well as chicken.

W. C. LeBaron says the members of the Texas Swine Breeders Association, are perfectly harmonious, each one fully aware that he has the best stock in the country, they have absolutely nothing to quarrel about.

The menagerie presided over by Uncle Snort at the Fair is suggestive of the fatness of the land. The only thing hoggish about Uncle Snort is his tendency to take on fat by associating with the swine and laughing with the breeders.

B. F. Wedel is one of our progressive and reliable hog men. He don't talk much, but knows how to breed Poland Chinas and that he has the cream of the breed; consequently he is serene, and merely smiles when others brag about their stock.

Mr. G. W. Berry of Berryton, Kansas, is a judge of swine whose reputation is such as to disarm the croaker. General satisfaction is the result of his awards so far. The Fair authorities did a wise thing when they submitted the selection of judges in this department to the State Swine Breeders' Association.

President Pierce declares that the idea that pigs from gilts are no good is founded on folly, and he is prepared to show just such a pig against any produced by a mature sow. He says if the gilt is raised and bred properly her pigs will be proper. But Pierce has only had thirty-six years continuous experience, and is not supposed to know as much as a beginner who contemplates the earth as his.

BERKSHIRE AWARDS.

The finest display of hogs ever shown in the State is now on exhibition at the State Fair. There are four hundred and thirteen now in the pens, and I think that it would be hard to find in any state a better display or a display of better hogs. The Berkshires were judged to day (the 23d) by Mr. Berry, of Kansas, who is not only one of the best hog raisers in the United States and an expert judge, but every inch a gentleman, and will carry off with him when he leaves for his home the fast friendship, the high esteem and the sincere thanks of at least nineteen-twentieths of the swine breeders who are now showing hogs at the Dallas State Fair.

Premiums were awarded to day as follows: Best berkshire boar two years and over, Terrell, Harris & Hardin 1st; Harris & Mahan, of Mo., 2nd. Best Berkshire boar one year and under two, W. H. Pierce 1st; Harwood & LeBaron Bros. 2nd. Best boar under one year, W. H. Pierce 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2nd. Best sow over two years, Harris & Mahan 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2nd. Best sow one year and under two, W. H. Pierce 1st; Harris & Mahan 2nd. Best sow under one year, Harris & Mahan 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2nd. Best boar any age, W. H. Pierce 1st and 2nd. Best sow any age, Harris & Mahan 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2nd. Best sow any age, Harris & Mahan 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2d. Best herd boar and four sows one year and over, W. H. Pierce 1st; Harris & Mahan 2nd. Best herd, boar and four sows under one year, Terrell, Harris & Hardin 1st; W. H. Pierce 2nd. Best sow with litter of her own pigs under six months, not less than five in number, W. S. Ikard 1st; Terrell, Harris & Hardin 2nd. Special premium offered by the American Berkshire Association for best boar and three sows, W. H. Pierce 1st. The Poland Chinas and Essex are yet to be passed upon.

R. F. BUTLER.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIII.—No. 43

DALLAS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 27, 1894.

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

Farm and Stock.

BY ADVERTISING.

Printers Ink.
Little Bo Peep,
She lost her sheep,
Which was quite astonishing;
But she found them again,
Without worry or pain,
By simply advertising.

A scientific experimenter says he has demonstrated that small grain should not be covered to a greater depth than two inches. He says wheat will do better covered from an inch to an inch and a half than deeper.

For a good, permanent meadow, the Southern farmer can plant nothing better than the good old reliable Bermuda. It is strictly a southern grass, highly nutritious and once planted is a beauty and a joy forever for all kinds of live stock.

A handful of China berries, put into your horses feed once a day for a week or two are recommended for worms. In the fall and winter after, the berries have fallen, horses will eat China berries with a relish if turned into the yard where the trees stand.

The United States supplies nearly one-third of the wheat consumed in England and some portions of continental Europe. During the last fiscal year this country sent to Europe 18,550,000 bushels of wheat. Russia was second in the market with 13,000,000 bushels. It seems paradoxical that Russia, the recipient of charitable donations of wheat from this country, should be our strongest competitor in the European grain market; yet, strange paradoxes are seen in commerce sometimes.

Home and Farm: In making a compost heap, the quantity of lime necessary to use will depend on the circumstances. You can use air-slaked lime with good effect—an increase of quantity will be necessary. Don't bury your manure. Top or surface fertilizing is best in all cases. You need have no fears about the quantity of lime if your compost heap is largely composed of muck and other vegetable matter.

CHEESE MAKING FOR THE SOUTH.—NO. 2.

W. D. GREEN.

As my article on cheese making in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 22nd has brought me several inquiries about various branches of the work, I will try to answer them.

THE RENNET—HOW PREPARED AND USED.

The rennet is the stomach of the calf, and is best from a calf that is sucking. It should be taken as soon as convenient after slaughtering the calf, turned inside out, and any hairs or dirt that may adhere to it carefully picked off. Do not wash or rinse it. Salt it well and turn it back and put on a stick to spread it, and hang up to dry. The fat on the out side should be trimmed off.

Butchers in cheese making sections save them from veal calves. They generally empty out the cud, fill them with salt and hang them up to dry. Dairymen that do not raise their calves let them suck the cows a few days and then kill them and save the rennet and hide and throw the balance to the hogs. The usual price at butchers is ten to fifteen cents each; or seven to ten cents by the quantity. When thoroughly

ly dried they are ready to use, and may be kept for months, or even a year or more, if kept dry and free from worms.

The rennet should be put to soak in cold water in an earthen or glass dish, a day or two before using it. For five gallons or less of milk, cut the rennet lengthwise, using about one-third of it at a time; as it is best to keep the remainder dry till wanted to use. A gill is about enough water to put to this amount of rennet. When the milk is prepared as stated in my former article, take about two-thirds the water off the rennet and put into the milk and stir it quickly and thoroughly stop the common lo of the milk partially, that it may become still before it begins to curdle. If the milk curdles in less than ten minutes, use a little less of the rennet water and if it is more than fifteen or twenty minutes, use a little more. No definite

rule can be given as rennets vary in strength. Add as much cold water each day to the rennet as you use, and salt enough to make a good brine, to keep it from spoiling. For ten gallons or more of milk, use a whole rennet as above described.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

G. W. LILLIE.—(Pawnee Bill.)

Farming in the low countries of Holland and Belgium is an interesting study. To one whose home is on the boundless prairies of the west, it is a problem. To know that a country no larger than Maryland contains six millions of people who live chiefly by agriculture is interesting; but to see the little nooks and odd corners of land that

ily of seven or eight children, for they all seem to have large families. I asked a farmer in Flanders how he could manage to support himself on two acres of ground.

"I had the same crop last year," he said, "and I had barley and onions and cabbage to sell after selling my early vegetables. Then I had a few hogs, some chickens and eggs to send to market."

I had not thought of live stock on the place but he showed me where he kept his hogs and chickens and eggs. In a back room under the same square tiled roof with himself, were six fine porkers. It was a clean and comfortable place for them too, notwithstanding a score of chickens lived in the room with them. I knew he did not have a horse. There was not room enough on the place for one of my little bronchos, not to speak of the big Belgian draft horses which pull the enormously big trucks in Antwerp and Brussels. In one corner of this room, which was his stable, two good sized dogs were chained to a kennel. They were common looking enough, but as dear to him, no doubt, as my horses are to me.

They served him as ores do farmers in America. These were a couple of the famous Flemish trek-honden, the draft dogs of Belgium and South Holland, where one may see them on the highways and in the streets of every village and city. They seem to be a mongrel breed with all sorts of strains noticeable among them. They draw those heavy two wheeled wagons loaded with milk, vegetables, etc., and sometimes one may see two or three of these dogs rattling along over the paved country roads with three or four persons in the cart behind them. They are in every way cheaper than horses, and I believed this Flemish farmer when he said, that with his two dogs he did not need a horse.

Such dogs, he said, would bring sixty francs each in the Sunday morning dog market in Antwerp. In Zealand, which forms that portion of Holland lying on both sides of the mouth of the river Schelde, dogs are not the only draft animals. There I have seen sheep and small cows driven between the shafts of carts. Horses, however, are used more on the farms there than in Belgium. The farms are larger, but the soil is not the best, except for potatoes. It seems particularly well adapted for that crop. Nearly all of the potatoes sold at Antwerp and the larger cities of Belgium and Holland are grown in Zealand. The favorite variety is a small round potato with a yellow tint when boiled. It is dry and firm with an excellent flavor. Many of these were exported to America last winter.

What horses are used in Belgium are good ones. There are no finer draft horses, no larger ones and none that draw heavier loads. They are not good, however, on soft ground, but that does not interfere with their usefulness much, for all the roads and streets of Belgium are hard; chiefly paved with brick or



pass for farms in Belgium, is to doubt one's own eyes. The smallest farm lands of continental Europe are those of Belgium. As one passes into Holland the farms may be seen to increase in size until the Dutch province of Friesland is reached, where cattle raising is the chief pursuit. There the flat grazing lands afford plenty of range for the herds of sleek, black and white spotted butter-makers which are famous the world over.

In Belgium the produce of every farm is varied. A three cornered piece of land containing about two acres and hemmed by ditches filled with water, is the size and situation of a typical Belgian farm. As small as it is, it will contain a patch of wheat or rye and another of barley; another fair proportion of it grows potatoes. A row of cabbage grows all around on the sloping sides of the ditches with a row of onions just inside, leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The rest of the tillable soil is planted with a great variety of vegetables, either for substantial food for the farmers own table, or a better priced product for other mens' tables. For shade, ornament and profit, a row of fruit trees, mostly pears, surrounds the house. There are no yards or stable lots because they are not needed; and, besides every inch of ground must produce. I have wondered how these little spots of ground could be made to furnish enough to feed and clothe a farmer and his fam-

A cheese hoop is cheapest and best made of heavy galvanized sheet iron, about ten inches deep and of diameter sufficient to hold your cheese, with handles on the sides, and one end about one fourth of an inch larger than the other.

A cheese press can be made about as simple as a one legged milk stool. It should be kept in the shade, i. e., under a shed, and may be made by making a solid table or bench of a plank a little wider than the diameter of the cheese hoop, and about four feet long. Place one end of it between the studding of the shed, set the cheese hoop on it and lay a piece of inch board on the hoop. Then take a piece of plank about two by six inches and ten more feet long, and lay on the hoop with one end between the studding, and support the outer end so that the plank will be level, and nail a good cleat to the studding close above and below the plank. Fix something to support the outer end of the plank when putting in or taking out the cheese, and if the plank is not heavy and long enough to press sufficiently, put some weight on the outer end of the plank. There is little danger of pressing too much, but enough to extract all the

Poultry.

MONEY IN LEGHORNS.

H. B. GERR.

Money in Leghorns? Yes, there is money in Leghorn fowls, and now is just the season to take hold of a few and prove it.

There is no fowl on earth that will pay a better profit as a layer than a Leghorn hen. She is an egg machine that runs by the year. Leghorn pullets begin to lay at five months, or younger, and the average for good steady laying is at six months old. By the time they are a year old, they will have laid a hundred eggs each, and they will lay an average of one hundred and sixty eggs every year thereafter until three or four years old.

It don't cost more than 50 cents to keep a Leghorn fowl, as it is a good forager and a small eater. Hence a hen of this variety will earn her keeper \$1 a year clear profit. This is saying nothing about the possibility of turning a good part of the eggs into chickens, which would make the profit from each hen a great deal more; but it shows what can be done with a Leghorn pullet or hen as a layer.

The person who will take the time and do the work necessary to keep six hundred Leghorns in good shape can make \$600 a year out of their eggs at only one cent per egg, and that is profit enough from each hen.

How could a man invest his money in a surer thing? Certainly he should go slow at first if not experienced, but any experienced man can make Brown Leghorn hens clear \$1 above cost in lots of twenty-five and up.

Nashville, Tenn.

MAKING THEM SCRATCH.

Interstate Poultryman.

In cold weather, theory tells us we must feed a warm mash first thing in the morning to overcome the effects of the long, cold night. I have tried this and the birds would eat the warm mash very thankfully—then sit around and shiver. Now I feed (during winter) as follows: First thing in the morning wheat or oats, scattered in straw or leaves in building, at noon the soft feed of part bran, part ground feed, part small potatoes, boiled, and at night just before the fowls go to roost all the whole corn they will eat. The above with a constant supply of crushed shells, and clean water, will keep fowls in good healthy condition. They will come off the roost and go to scratching for the wheat or oats, thereby warming themselves and getting exercise that they would otherwise miss if fed the warm meal first.

AVOID LOSS FROM COLD.

Poultry Keeper.

Hens may fail to lay also because of improper feeding. An egg is very complete in its composition, as it will produce a chick, and the food must necessarily correspond. The safest way and best course to pursue is to feed a variety. When this is done, and some of the hens lay regularly, and others not, it is time to save food by getting rid of those that are unprofitable. Why is it that hens will be in good condition, have red combs, and as soon as the first cold snap comes every one of them will stop laying? That this happens, and more frequently than is desired, is a deplorable fact only too well known to farmers. It is a matter that is worth the attention of poultry men or philosophers. It is a serious thing when eggs are selling at three cents a piece to have the hens suddenly cease laying when they should be filling the egg basket. It seems hard for the hens after laying as regularly as clock work during the summer, when eggs are low, to shut down the egg factory just when there is the heaviest demand. But there is a cause for it. That much will be unanimously admitted. But what is the cause? It is not because of lack of food, as the cessation of egg production may happen in a single day. It is not due to disease, for the hens may be healthy. The cause is lack of warmth. While the heat of the body comes from the food, yet the cold may be so intense that digestion is not sufficient to create the heat necessary to protect the bird against the cold. Every breath of wind that touches the body or air that is inhaled is warmed by the air, and that warmth may be lost so rapidly as to cause the hen to suffer from cold. Egg production ceases because nature's first effort will be to protect the bird before it is permitted to do extra work in production. Having theorized

on the cause, what is the remedy? It is simply to guard against the loss of animal heat. This is done by keeping the cold winds away, by providing shelter and sunny places for the hens, by feeding warm food and giving warm water. No ventilators, cracks or openings are to let in the cold air. If you wish the hens to lay as they do in summer, they must have summer conditions. It is as necessary to guard against cold snaps and sudden changes of temperature as for the mariner to watch for squalls in order to protect his ship.

SEASONABLE POULTRY HINTS.

American Agriculturist.

Give the hens intended for breeders, sweet, nourishing food, and keep them in motion, but do not over feed with corn in any form, for very fat fowls are poor breeders and are more liable to lay soft shelled eggs.

The symmetry of the stock and the size and color of the eggs can be influenced largely by the care in selection of eggs for hatching, using only those which are large, dark, and from well formed hens.

Keep the house clean, and when space is limited and the fowls can't get out much, be all the more particular and do not over stock. A flock of eight or ten is about right and can be nicely managed and kept in good thrift. Clean off under the roosts each morning and scatter dry sand on the boards at each cleaning.

DESTROYING MINKS.

Farmers Voice.

A Virginia lady desires a contemporary to give some method for destroying minks, skunks, weasels, and other depredators. These animals are all related, and are nocturnal in habits, though they frequently do damage during the day. There is no method known for preventing their ravages except to trap or kill them in some manner; but the safest mode is to securely enclose the hen-house with half-inch wire netting, by laying it under the floor (to guard against rats) and to allow no holes or openings through which the 'vermin' can enter. If a ventilator opening is desired, cover it with wire. A pair of minks in a hen-house at night will kill every fowl therein. There is no way of preventing them from sneaking up to the poultry yard during the day except to occasionally hunt them with a dog, which makes them suspicious and afraid. They are more destructive when the poultry house is near a water course, which gives them better facilities for venturing on their excursions.

"THE LIFE OF AN IRON ROOF."

or how long will it last," is the title of an instructive little book upon the use and preservation of iron roofing, sent free by the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Box 28, Piqua, Ohio.

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BARGAINS! One-half our breeding stock for sale cheap. Choice Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Ply. Rocks and Plymouths. Also eggs for summer hatching at reduced prices. Catalogue free. Address H. B. GERR, Nashville, Tenn. Or, GERR BROS., St. Marys, Mo.

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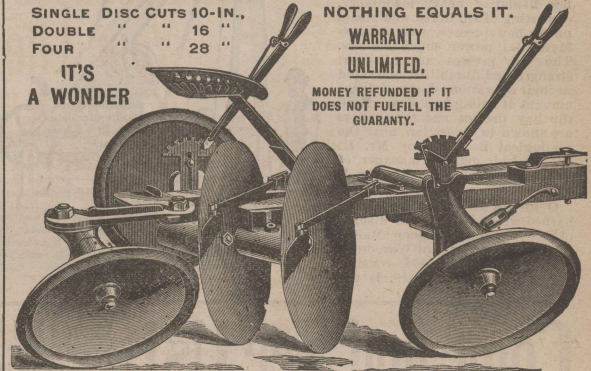
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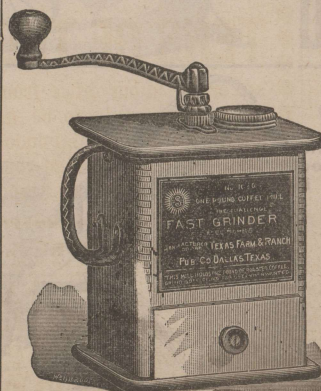
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The Best Coffee Mill in the Market.

This mill holds one pound of roasted coffee, which can be ground out in quantities desired as needed. Air tight canister with screw cap top.

Hardwood box, rounded corners, finely finished with three coats of varnish.

Mountings, copper bronzed and lacquered. The advantages—convenience, rapid and easy grinders—commend this mill as in every way superior to the old style ones.

We will send this mill (purchaser pays express charges) and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$1.50. Or we will send the mill alone for 75 cents.

From the above brief description and the illustration you get a fair idea of the mill. Every family needs and should have one. Address all orders to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

Correspondence.

WINTER TURF OATS.

COMANCHE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In answer to the inquiry of R. A. Simpson, about winter turf oats, I would state that last fall I drilled in one peck at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. Within the same hour I drilled in along side of the oats the same quantity per acre of a large white variety of barley. Both came up, but the barley was first, and made three or four times as much top and did not all freeze out, as the oats did. Not a sprig of the oats were left to grow, while there was a very good stand of barley left. I consider winter turf oats a humbug. My neighbors also report them a failure without an exception. I have no barley seed for sale, neither do I expect to have.

J. M. MCCABRY.

SUB-TREASURY AT HOME.

HOLLAND, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Every man and especially every farmer, if he has not already got one, should as soon as possible establish a sub-treasury at home. In my opinion the best way to do this is to raise our own meat, lard, chickens, eggs, milk, butter, and in fact everything as near as possible that we consume. In doing this we are apt to have a little of everything we raise to sell, and this will go a long way toward keeping up the expenses of the family. This will beat all the sub-treasuries that the government could establish, if it should put one at every cross roads in Texas. The furthest man from market is the man who has nothing to sell, and as long as farmers raise five cent cotton to buy twelve-cent bacon with, just so long will we hear the cry of hard times. Cotton is raised to the exclusion of the necessities of life when it should be just the reverse. Let us raise cotton as a surplus crop; let us as farmers, quit trying to make money out of cotton and try to make more of our living at home. Then we will have more money and a better living, and thus far be out of the power of moneyed sharks.

Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and may we all heed your admonitions and repeated advice and change the hard to better times. W. J. COOPER.

HERE WE GO.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Everything about us just now is in a general stir—the cotton nearly all open and everybody in a hurry to get it out, and a general demand for pickers. Wonder what has become of that great army of howlers who have been tramping and howling for work? Oh, how we need them but not one to be found. We are beginning to believe that they didn't want work as bad as they pretended. Will those who have been blubbering and shedding tears over them please tell us where they are? I never expect to feed another tramp nor shed any more tears over him. Ellis county is still ahead on cotton. Our town has been receiving off the wagons the past week over a thousand bales of cotton per day, and though the price is low we can't help it, but our buyers are paying just a little more than any of our neighboring cities or towns and notwithsanding the low price, the crop is so abundant that it is sure to fill our country with money, and if we could have just a little legislation in our favor we should soon be in the swim. I still have faith that the man with the hoe is going to carry off the blue ribbon and wear the golden slippers. Why not? Some of our farmers say that hundreds of bales of cotton will rot in the fields for want of pickers, but I advise them to frail it out with a stick and rake it up with a hand rake. Ain't I right?

Keep cool my beloved brethren, the tables are turning—our time coming. Don't talk too loud nor say too much—"there's a hen on" and when she is through with this hatch we are going to kill the chicks and starve the hen to death. "There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer," but while you are waiting trust in God, but be sure and feed the pigs good. You know "the all is well that ends well," but we must not wait for things to end well but roll up our sleeves and make them end well, and in the last ditch you will find.

UNCLE SNOT.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

*** Fair associations ought to do all in their power to extend the circulation of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, because they are two of a kind, working for the upbuilding and enlightenment of the farmers and stock raisers.—J. F. McCARTY, Comanche, Texas.

*** I enclose \$1, to renew my subscription. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is by far the best agricultural paper I ever read, and we always look for its weekly visit with pleasure.—MICHAEL SCHLATTER, Plaquemine, La.

I would like to say something good about TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but I don't know anything good enough to say. As I heard a fellow say once, "it is clean out of sight."—R. E. SIMMONS, Black Jack Grove, Texas.

VETERINARY.

When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Foletter 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.

There is a disease in some of my cattle that I would like for you to tell me what it is and what to do for it. They get stiff, swell up under the throat and go moping around like they had no life in them. If you know a remedy please publish it in your paper.—JAMES WHEAT, Columbus, Texas.

Ans.—I have had these symptoms described to me two or three times before by stock raisers in Southern Texas, but have never had an opportunity to see a case to study its character. It is some local trouble due to a blood contamination and probably parasitic in origin. It seems to be confined to portions of the coast country and only appears at intervals of several years. Stock men who have had experience with it advise a free lancing and the application of salt to it.

I have a sow in good condition, and under her neck she has a very large swelling. Something has formed under the skin, and it has grown to the size of a baby's head. What can I do to remove it?—G. W. JENKS, Stephenville, Texas.

Lance it deeply into the centre of the enlargement, and if there is a cavity wash it out with carbolyzed water, one ounce to a gallon. If it is solid to the centre, it will have to be dissected out before it is got rid of.

Will you kindly tell me what to do for my mare? She is but four years old and when I roped her eight days ago she pulled hard against the lariat repeatedly while tied to a tree. The succeeding morning her throat and head was swelled terribly, and she has not since been able to raise her head on a level with her body; seems to get relief by resting her nose on the ground. Back of her neck is not at all swollen, only throat and head. Seems to be able to swallow both food and water without difficulty. She is fine stock; would regret to know that there is no cure for her.

Also please tell me what to do for my Jersey cow. She has an ulcer on each side just under and between udder and flank. Cannot be seen unless the loose skin of the flank is raised a little upward; Have been there for three months without getting better or worse.—JNO. T. FULLOW, Grand Oaks, La.

Your mare will likely get well with good care. This is an accident that happens frequently from tying animals around the neck with a rope. Bathe the parts well with hot water and apply the following lotion twice a day; sal soda two ounces, acetate of lead one ounce, vinegar one pint, water two quarts.

Apply a little twice a week of two drachms of bi-chloride of mercury and two ounces of alcohol. Also apply oxide of zinc ointment twice a day.

Upland Herd Holstein Cattle.—2 choice bulls—Maid of Athens' Upland Boy; Oona of Upland Queen's Hubbard, both grandsons of Oona of Upland—for sale at Fair Grounds cheap. N. J. LOTT, Ferris, Tex.

HOME FARM

Herd of registered Holstein Friesian cattle, on Fair Grounds for sale at reasonable prices. All Texas raised, and no danger of acclimation. Bull Roan heads the herd.—J. O. COBB, PROPRIETOR, Dodd City, Texas.

R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Texas,

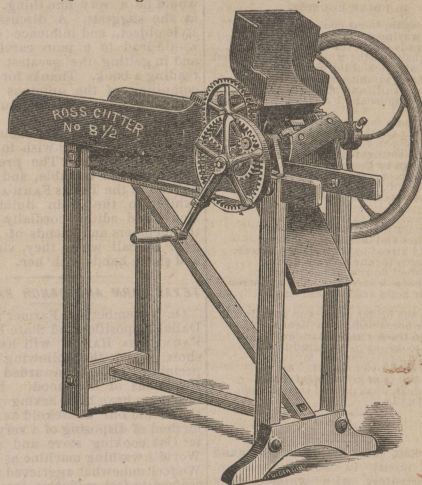
Breeder of Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Black Langhans, S. Wyandottes, B. F. Rocks, White Crested Black Polish, Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, B. B. Game Bantams. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. T. HENDERSON, AUVERGNE, ARK.

Breeder of A. J. C. C. Cattle, is on the State Fair Grounds with 40 head of registered Jerseys for sale. Tormentor's St. Lambert and Signal's strains.

YOUR FULL ADDRESS Printed boldly on 1000 separate slips of postage stamp paper, 500 paid to you to stick on your letters, books, etc., and one each on 500 separate slips of mail from publishers, etc., to you, no two alike, together with our 15 page paper for 15¢ each. Send to agents, members of churches, schools, clubs, etc., 2 orders, 10c.; 3, 20c.; 10, 50c.; 20 and over, 90c. each address. O. L. C. U. S. E. going to order. We've nearly 200,000 customers already. Many from your town. Write P. M. can give you full particulars. THE HERALD, No. 588, C. Lam St., Phila., Pa.

The accompanying cut illustrates the Ross Hand Power Cutter No. 8½, made by the E. W. Ross Co., Springfield, Ill., manufacturers of ensilage and fodder cutters from the lightest to the heaviest Giant machines for the purpose; carriers, horse powers and other specialties. The Ross Cutter No. 8½ cuts all kinds of fodder, including corn stalks or anything that can be cut by hand power. It has a capacity of nearly a bushel per minute on hay, and on account of its solidity and heavy balance wheel, is a very easy running machine. It cuts ¾ inch, ½ inch and 1½ inch lengths.



WANTED---A THOUSAND BABIES! YOUR BABY!

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, on Thursday, November 1st, at the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, offers four magnificent prizes for

FARMERS' BABIES (ONE YEAR OLD AND UNDER)

as follows:

A No. 8 Charter Oak Cook Stove, handsomely finished and nickel trimmed, will be awarded to the finest Baby Girl.

A World's Washing Machine for the finest Baby Boy.

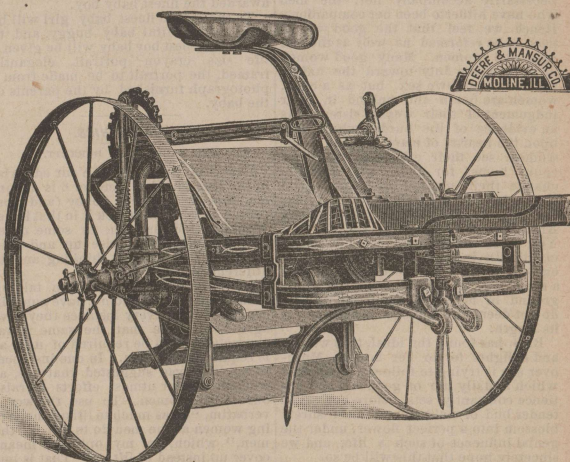
A beautiful Baby Buggy to the second finest Baby Girl.

A life size Crayon Portrait, elegantly framed, to the second finest Baby Boy.

Bring your Baby and ask your neighbors to bring theirs.

Entries to be made by 10 o'clock, November 1st, at TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Exhibit, in Exposition Hall, where the prizes are on exhibition.

Texas Farm and Ranch will also have a Baby Show at the Waco Cotton Palace, and will give same premiums as at Texas State Fair.



No. 8 Deere Steel Frame Stalk Cutter.

Unequaled in Strength, Construction and Beauty.

"John Deere" Texas Ranger Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Etc.

Mansur & Tebbetts Implement Co.,

Nos. 149 and 151 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

DEALERS—Write for our New General Catalogue.

Household.

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

A CITY ECHO.

M. BELLE HOUSTON.

Oh take me again to my country home
With the waving fields of the goldenrod,
With the meads where the lazy cattle roam,
With its shady paths where the poplars nod.
I am weary and sick of the city's din,
Of its toil and tumult night and day;
Its towers of wealth and hovels of sin—
I want to go home and I want to stay.

I want to gaze on the rivers breast
Lining over the thorn hedge,
The cool, clear place, where the lilies rest,
Stealing the sunlight's golden edge.
To lay me down by the river side
(sky,
In the soft green grass, 'neath the cool blue
To feel once more that the world is wide,
And not hemmed in by the steeples high.

I want one swing in that rustic bed,
The hammock under the apple trees,
With branches and blossoms over head
Stirred and kissed by the summer breeze.
I long to search for the flowers again,
The first sweet flowers of early spring.
Those that peep where the thrush and wren
Build their nests and begin to sing.

To stand on the bridge as the sun goes down,
To wander home 'neath a twilight sky,
With tangled tresses and ankles brown
As I used to do—ah, what care
The world with its passions and joys is rife,
And some may love it—but I? Ah, no!
The happiest days of my changeful life,
Were the dear old days of the long ago,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHAT.

Mrs. Burckett joins us in our demand for equal purity in men and women. Talking privately with women, they will all agree that women should require men to be above reproach, to become the associates of good women; but when the opportunity of applying the test of our principles to these same men arrives we often fail. That terrible bugaboo, "everybody else recognizes him," frightens the grand determination out of its wits, and the opportunity to organize a reform is lost. To carry out the reform which we demand, is not to require of men equal sobriety and purity while we ignore the women who have fallen into the mire. This would be a one-sided reform, one which would constantly menace the good done on the other hand. True none of us are willing to take such a woman into the bosom of our families, lest our own be contaminated; yet this need not deter us from lending a helping hand, by kind words and kinder deeds, that the erring woman may feel that we believe in the sincerity of her efforts, and that we are anxious to help her along the upward path. It will be a struggle however it is made. We have known women to refuse even that much aid, and to turn with scorn from a repentant woman, with an air that expressed the concentration of unbelief and disgust. There can be but one result from such treatment, back again to the old life, and who must necessarily accompany her, the men who have hitherto been her companions. Hence we feel that the good women need to be reformed as well as the bad men and women. Many good women do their whole duty toward the unfortunate of their own sex, but as a class, women are harsh and unkind in their judgement of their weaker sisters. As an evidence of the burden which rests upon the hearts of many of our noble women, see their efforts to build and equip homes for those who desire to change their manner of living, good men help them. Almost every city has the "House of Refuge," "Sheltering Arms," and "Home for the Fallen." Yes, women must be educated to exercise the Divine compassion toward fallen women, as well as to demand of men a reform. Mrs. Burckett covers the whole ground in her excellent letter, and we do not deem any apology necessary for its length.

B. G. has found the ideal, true woman and delights to do her honor. Moreover she is trying to follow the example which a daily life of goodness and patience constantly sets before her. The tender bud of maidenhood must surely blossom into a perfect flower under the genial influence of such a life, and we sincerely hope that this will be so.

We are so glad to be remembered by Mrs. Inge, she has been a long time absent, and we feared had forgotten us, but this charming letter disproves the fear. How we should enjoy just such an outing, among the lovely hills and vales, with Nature and Nature's God for companionship. Years might be lifted from the weary brow and heart in such sweet rest and enjoyment. We shall look forward with pleasure for those California letters.

M. Belle Houston sends us another

her sweet songs, redolent of wild flowers, and musical with songs of birds and tinkling waters.

Nellie R. Jones, makes an excellent suggestion, but Nellie's letters and her suggestions are always excellent. Are they not, sisters? Her reading club would be a very fine thing, carried out as she suggests. A discussion of the style object, and influence of a book, would lead to a more careful reading and in getting the greatest good from any book. Thanks for the careful compiling of the opinions of so many competent men upon the subject under discussion.

Be sure and get the babies ready for the baby show. We wish to see a great crowd of babies. The premiums are handsome and valuable, and all can be seen in the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH exhibit in the Main Building. The Household editor cordially invites all the members and friends of the Household to call when they visit the fair, and shake hands with her.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH BABY SHOW.

On November 1st, Farmer's day at the Dallas Exposition and State Fair, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will have a baby show, when the following handsome premiums will be awarded the finest specimens of babyhood. For several weeks we have been asking for suggestions from our household as to the best method of disposing of a very fine Char-ter Oak cooking stove and a beautiful World's washing machine as premiums. We feel somewhat aggrieved that no one seemed to feel sufficient interest in the premiums to make a suggestion; consequently TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has fallen upon the idea of having a baby show of its own. The babies must not be over one year old—as much younger parents are pleased to enter them. They must be children born on the farm, genuine farm products. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH invites all those mothers who have the "finest babies in the world," (and who that has a baby hasn't the finest?) to be present on that day and enter their babies. The greater the number of entries, the greater pride in winning; and the premiums are well worth the competition. The following gentlemen, entirely disinterested, will be requested to select a competent committee to make the awards. We hope to have on hand a whole garden of baby buds, hear them cry and see them smile. The gentlemen to select the judges will be Mr. J. D. Rudd, President of Jersey Cattle Club; Mr. W. H. Pierce, President Texas Swine Breeders' Association, and Prof. F. V. Munson, President of Texas Horticultural Association.

The first premium is a No. 8 Charter Oak cooking stove, handsomely finished, nickel trimmed. This will be given to the finest baby girl.

The second premium, an excellent World's Washing Machine, will be awarded the finest baby boy.

To the second finest baby girl will be given a beautiful baby buggy, and to the second best boy baby will be given a life size crayon portrait, elegantly framed, the portrait to be made from a photograph furnished by the parents of the baby.

SOCIAL ETHICS.

MRS. LAURA SEAW BURCKETT.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Your editorial in the Household of October 6 is before me, and if I have a hobby (and most people have), you struck it in that issue. Would to God that you, or some other grand leader, would rise up and lead our women to different thinking and to different acting.

I have for several years been talking with women with whom I have come in contact, and in every instance they have agreed with me that the same moral character should be required of man as is required of woman. In one instance, however, it was suggested that we, as women, use our utmost efforts to raise our fallen women. To use the words verbatim, "do as much to lift up the erring women as the men do to lift up the men," which, in my opinion, means cover up instead of lift up. That is impossible; and if it were possible, we as mothers, sisters and friends could not afford to restore them to society, neither can we as women afford to restore to society men who are as vile and corrupt as sin can make them. I for one am willing to do all I can to lift up the fallen and show them the error of their way, for is not that the example our blessed Savior gave in his "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more"? For have you ever known one who did not feel the weight of her shame and

degradation? I believe we can help them without rushing them into family and social circles. It is our duty to hold those conscience seared men in such utter contempt that they, too, will feel their shame and degradation. Again in the language of our Savior, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast a stone at her," and it would not be long till the tide would turn, and I imagine we would, to our great delight, see them out one by one and take a place in the background, where they belong.

A certain young lady who not only stands high in social circles, but holds a prominent and responsible position in the state woman's organization of the religious denomination to which she belongs, while visiting in our town, received daily attentions in walks, drives, entertainments, in the parlor and church, of one of the vilest men within the city's limits. And there were half a dozen other girls—society girls—who courted his attention and whose mothers were glad to have their daughters receive his attentions and encouraged them in doing so, all because he was acknowledged to be the most talented, as well as the most corrupt man in all that section of country. Now just imagine a nice, refined, religious young man, upright and honest, escorting a fallen woman to church, to entertainments, to art galleries! Why, my dear sisters, it is just as impossible as it is for water to run up hill.

Woman's rights! Why, bless you, what more rights do you want? We have rights, and have had for the longest time—ever since our great, great grandmothers' day—but when will our girls and women, young and old, learn to exercise these rights? There is a work for us to do in society. We do not have to appeal for the right to do it; we do not have to wait for the privilege of voting to accomplish it. There are pure, noble minded men and boys, and in proportion as the demand for more increases, just in that proportion will the number of noble men increase. What is moral courage worth without we exercise it? That is conviction worth without we carry out that conviction? If man has failed to do his duty in state and official or legal affairs, much more has woman failed to do her duty in social affairs. Let me add three cheers for the women of Kentucky!

Must ask your pardon for making my first so long; but if it is too long, you need not publish it. Your department has been a source of much pleasure to me.

Galvest, Texas.

ONE GIRL FINDS HER IDEAL WOMAN.

B. G.

Mrs. Buchanan: If you will allow a poor orphan of seventeen into your numerous Household I wish to say a few words.

I don't know much about woman's rights or suffrage either, but I do think if women would devote more of their time to their children and try to bring them up to be good, true Christians, they would not need any more rights. Although I know nothing of a mother's love, for my eyes scarcely opened to this world, before my mother's closed, to open on a much brighter world than this, and let me whisper I did not have an ideal stepmother, but the good Lord who watches even the sparrows when they fall has indeed provided for me. Beesie did not say enough for our ideal

"A Wife," I wish some of the sisters could have the opportunity I do, of seeing her. I have been the happy individual to share her home for months. I was alone in the world, as I said, when she found me and took me under her motherly care, or rather angels wings, and saved me from a life of which I shudder to think "what might have been." She says she is not a true, ideal of a woman, but dear sisters, if I am allowed the infinite pleasure of saying it, don't listen to her; for of course she will not think so, but I will take the responsibility of contradicting her that much at any rate. She is more than an ideal, she is an angel.

Now, I would like to hear more of true women although I have example enough at home. But I will be a woman some day, and I want to be a true woman, so why not let every one strive to be true, as examples for the girls. Seeing the true woman that I do here, there would be less fussing, snuff-dipping and preaching about woman's rights.

If I do not make a true woman it will not be because I have not had the influence of one since I was sixteen years old.

Love to all. But do let me say one

word about Mabel. I think if she was a true woman and had a true John, she would not say there is no love.

Canfield, Ark.

EQUAL EDUCATION.

NELLIE R. JONES.

The question has been asked, "Is higher education as necessary for women as for men?" and while I do not feel personally capable of answering the question satisfactorily—although firmly believing it is under certain personal conditions—I am going to give a few extracts from articles by able authors who are fully prepared to handle the subject.

In a symposium which was published in a recent number of the Demorest, Dr. H. H. McCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, says, while girls should be trained to housework, and the accepted womanly accomplishments, and boys to work with tools and the like, as to mere text books, he should make but little difference.

Dr. Thos. Hastings, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York, says: "I would let girls have all the education they want and can take. Educational opportunities should be open to them. But girls should have domestic education before advancing so far in scholastic or academic education as to feel themselves superior to learning how to sew and how to make bread that is light and sweet."

S. S. Packard, President of Packard's College, says: "Strictly speaking, no two persons ever 'receive' the same education, though they may have the same teachers and study the same books. This is plainly enough shown in the different attainments of the members of the same college classes. Should boys and girls have equal educational opportunities? To this I say unreservedly and unqualifiedly, yes. There can be no question, of course, as to opening to young men all sources of knowledge, the only doubt about the girls being whether they can stand it, or whether they will make proper use of all they may acquire. My private opinion—and my public opinion as well—is that, at the worst, the boys have greatly the advantage of the girls in the struggles of life, the whole system of education and treatment being based upon the fallacy that girls must be taken care of, while boys must care for themselves and for the girls. I call it a fallacy, because it is. It is a very pretty sentiment, and would be lovely in practice if it were put in practice; but it is not, and there is where the injustice comes."

Edmund F. Platt, Chairman Executive Committee Y. M. C. A., State of New York: "We look upon boys and girls as equal in brain and ability for almost every sort of work except manual labor. Girls should be equipped with such training as the schools and colleges afford, that they may have an even chance in the race of life. For home and social positions this training is specially important, as their influence in many ways exceeds that of the boys."

Charles H. Knox, President of the Board of Education of the City of New York: "There is one reason, above all others, why a girl should receive the same training as a boy, namely, The vast majority of teachers in our schools are women. Now these women received in girlhood the same education as our boys; if they had not, how could they now teach the boys? A girl in this country can be anything she determines to be, if she devotes her life to the object; why not then, concede the right and justice of co-education of the sexes?"

Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, says: "Put me down as decidedly in favor of offering the same educational advantages to both sexes."

David Starr Jordan, L. L. D., President of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, says, after canvassing the subject to some length: "Shall boys and girls receive an equivalent training? In other words, shall the work of girls be as severe and serious as that of boys should be? By all means, yes. There are mental and physical differences, but these are not differences of superiority and inferiority. The value of thoroughness for girls is as great as for boys. No sound system of education of women can be based on the assumption of the inferiority and natural levity of girls. Shall boys and girls go to the same school? This is in a degree, a matter of taste. For my own children, yes. If a school is good for the one, it is good for the other. I am a thorough believer in the good effects of co-education in higher

Iowa Homestead.

HOW TO BUY AN ORGAN OR PIANO.

An organ or piano should form a part of every home, and there is no good reason why any home, no matter how humble, should be without one. This happy state of affairs is made possible by the efforts of the well known Piano and Organ makers, Cornish & Co., of Washington, N. J. Thirty years ago this firm began to manufacture pianos and organs, and to sell them direct from the factory to the family at the actual wholesale price; thus saving the purchaser the enormous profit and commission demanded by dealers and agents. Another great feature of their business is selling on credit to those who are not prepared to pay in cash. Their terms are so liberal as to suit the convenience of the purchaser, and impose none of the annoying conditions generally connected with this method of buying. Business enterprise and straightforward methods are always appreciated, and Cornish & Co. have been rewarded by a constantly increasing patronage until to-day they do the largest direct cash business in the United States in this line; in fact, it is said, that there is a Cornish instrument in actual use in every county in the United States. They guarantee all their instruments for ten years, and offer to ship either an organ or piano on sixty days trial without cash payment, and pay freight both ways if it is not entirely satisfactory. Any one contemplating the purchase of an organ or piano will do well to write to this firm for their handsome catalogue, which they send without charge.

Read about the baby show on page 6.

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

SIOUX CITY ENGINE & IRON WORKS,
(Successors to Peck & Mfg. Co.)
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.
1712 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



A small, detailed illustration of a horse-drawn carriage crossing a bridge over a river. The scene is framed by a large, stylized letter 'S' that serves as the first letter of the word 'SUNDAY' in the headline above.

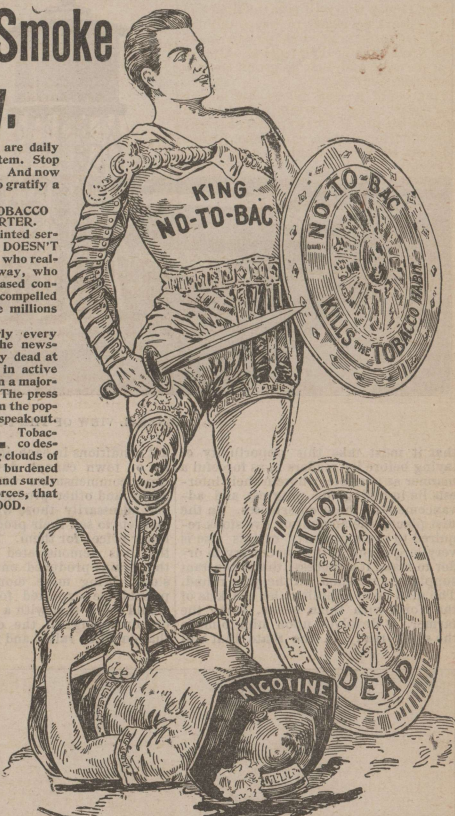


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What's the use of selling a life to a man who can't cure? You know and so do we, that the claim "never fails to cure" is a quick lie, and fraud's talk. Our guarantee is clean cut and to the point. Read it. We would rather have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. Beware of the man who says, "Just as Good as NO-TO-BAC." It stands alone, backed by men of national business reputation and integrity, who have no objection to the publisher of this paper, who also indorses our guarantee.



are on file in our office from enthusiastic users of NO-TO-BAC, and many have been put in print, ready to be mailed for the asking. NO-TO-BAC is not sold upon the strength of testimonial endorsement, but under an ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE to cure in each individual case, so you run no physical or financial risk. Decide now if you will give nature a little assistance by a fair, honest trial of NO-TO-BAC.

OUR GUARANTEE IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT. Three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, 30 days' treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than that, will cure you of your tobacco cravings. It is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit in any form. Smoking, chewing, dipping, pipe or cigarette use. If you don't get cured, we'll give you your money refunded by us to dissatisfied purchaser. We don't claim to cure everyone. We claim to cure more than 99% of those who try it. We are so large that we can better afford to have the good will of the occasional failure than we can afford to have the bad will of the thousands of those who don't try it. NO-TO-BAC, and if you try it you will find it **WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.**

**WHERE TO BUY
OR ORDER
NO-TO-BAC.**

[illegible]

HOME LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Its Value to the Farmer and Feeder of the State of Texas—A Branch of the Live Stock Industry that We are All Interested In.

We have in this edition a few cuts which show portions of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co's plant, and the Ft. Worth's Packing Co's plant, located at the Fort Worth Stock Yards. Too much cannot be said of these immense properties, as their ultimate success would be of inestimable value to the farmer and feeder in Texas.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH being a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmers of Texas, feels

furnish his home market with its requirements.

It may not have occurred to our readers yet, that the large herd man is rapidly ceasing to exist; but nevertheless it is true, and the cattle will be held and handled hereafter by the many in small lots, instead of by the few in big lots, and the cattle will be made ready for the market by the same class of people who now grow, develop and shape for market the cattle and hogs in the states of Illinois, Iowa, and other of the largest stock producing states in the country—the farmer and small feeder. This change has taken place without anyone seeming to have observed it. When the magnitude of the State is considered, it will be quickly seen that the local mar-

and at prices that will make these increased values for the grain, that there is nothing for our friends to do but to look to this means of getting rid of their grain products, and build up this branch of home industry to their own benefit.

Already the bankers of Texas are beginning to realize what the handling of our live stock interests within the State would mean in the way of general business prosperity, and are urging a more friendly feeling with the stockmen, feeders and farmers, to the end that facilities which, if offered by each local bank to its local people, would soon absorb the entire industry through the proper channels within the State, and prevent the injurious system that now exists of Northern capital controlling and direct-

which he bought at a very low figure, on account of local conditions not being very good, and he finds that his local markets do not enable him to increase his values, but another industry that he has not figured on springs up, and from the same land he can double his earning power. Consequently, his farm becomes double the original value. We claim that a proper handling of live stock will bring about this condition, now that you have a local market where you can sell from one hog or one cow to 1000 of each daily.

The Fort Worth Packing Company, an industry of the proportions that are equalled only in the city of Chicago, has passed into separate and distinct management from the Fort Worth Stock

Yard Company, and is open for business 365 days in the year. They have buyers for both hogs and cattle operating on the market at the Fort Worth Stock Yards every week day, where they buy and pay for all classes of hogs and cattle fit for slaughtering purposes, at such prices that make it impracticable for a shipper of stock in Texas to seek other markets. To give some idea of the magnitude of this property to those who have not visited it, we will say that the killing capacity is 1000 hogs and 300 cattle daily, and the floor capacity is twenty-three acres, consisting of coolers, smoke houses, salt meat cellars and slaughtering departments.

In addition to the Packing Company, there are independent and competitive buyers for both hogs and cattle on the Fort Worth market. In view of the fact that the growth and development of these industries can only redound to your benefit, we urge your patronage of these home enterprises. The yards are connected by their own tracks with four great trunk lines of railway, which in turn give four other great trunk lines trackage connections with them, making it easy of access by the eight great trunk lines.

If you are not financially able to enter into this business to your satisfaction, do not hesitate to discuss it with your banker, and have him or yourself get into correspondence with the Stock Yards people. They are men of long experience, who have spent years at the business in all its branches, and are most highly recommended as men of honor and business intelligence by the best people in the State.

GRAYSON COUNTY PRODUCTS.

Mr. Jacob Voelkle brought a number of pounds of bacon to town Saturday and received \$90 for the lot from N. B. Curtiss & Co. Those who know, say Mr. Voelkle's meat is better than Northern bacon.

Ninety dollars to the credit of the community. Money saved is money made. He is one of those practical farmers who believes in living at home and boarding at the same place.—Collinsville Times.

In another paragraph the same paper says: "Mr. Jake Voelkle, of Ethel, states that he raised 400 pumpkins on twenty vines, averaging from thirty to forty pounds. This is wonderful."

Bacon and pumpkins, however, are not the only products of Mr. Voelkle's farm, for a little further on the Times has this notice:

"BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Voelke, a boy, Sept. 26. He is a full-fledged Democrat."

Truly old Grayson is capable of producing a great variety of fine crops, as Mr. V. has demonstrated.

Texas Stockman: The disease in hogs called mange is largely due to filth, allowing the pigs and hogs to sleep in filth, or old, dirty rotten straw. It is caused by a minute insect that buries itself under the skin. One of the best remedies is to wash the pig thoroughly with warm water and castile soap. Do this work on a warm day and dry off carefully, to prevent the animal from catching cold. Then anoint carefully with lard, into which a small quantity of coal oil has been mixed. In what may be termed mild cases this is usually all that will be necessary, but



GENERAL VIEW OF THE FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS.

that it must take this opportunity of laying before its readers in as forceful a manner as possible wherein their interests lie in aiding the progress and advancement of these enterprises. In the first place, the amount of live stock required to run a property of this size is very large, and as it is necessary in order to make it a success, that a constant supply be furnished all the year round. The man who supplies the markets of the North with their meats, being the farmer, it devolves upon him to make the stock ready in the State that will

ket conditions in each immediate vicinity or town cannot develop for some time, commensurate with the supply of grains and other products of the farm; and necessarily those who rely on local markets to sell their products, must take lower prices for them. Therefore, now that it is demonstrated beyond doubt, that grains produced on the farm fed to stock, bring more money than could possibly be expected for the grain, it would seem that with a market capable of purchasing all the cattle and hogs that could be raised and fed in the State,

ing it. The proof of the enhancement of land values resolves itself into a purely business consideration. For instance, when an investor goes into a city, he looks to that portion where the business is greatest, and where it is capable of paying the most rental. He then invests in improved or unimproved property to derive the most interest on the investment possible. It is not he who creates the value in this locality over other localities; it is the business that, from its magnitude, makes the values. A farmer has his piece of land



VIEW OF PACKING HOUSE PLANT—No. 1.

education. Boys behave better, think better, and have more rational views of life if they are not isolated from women. Girls are more serious and earnest, and do stronger work and of less hysterical quality when they work in the same classes with boys. Co-education has come to stay. It has no evil side and leads to no bad results. In the institutions devoted to the higher education of men and women there is no intelligent opposition to it, and no question of its good results."

Here we have the views and opinions of some of the most eminent educators of the day as to higher education for women, and also the co-education of the sexes. Personally, I do not think that in an intelligent, honorable woman the higher education creates a distaste for the lovely domestic virtues, so essentially feminine, and so necessary to the happiness of life of both men and women, but only tends to fit them better and more capably for those duties, that they may pursue them intelligently.

Digressing a little from the subject, I have a proposition to make, namely that we organize a "Household Reading Club," through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. We can each read according to our taste and judgment, and then exchange ideas through the pages of the Household. Ladies, you have heard the proposition; all of those who are in favor of the motion will signify by telling us what they have read, how they liked it, where they agreed or disagreed with the author, etc. For my part, I have just read "Ben Hur," by Gen. Lew Wallace, and was simply fascinated with it. His portrayal of Oriental life is so natural and entertaining, and at the same time true to life. General Wallace spent several years in the Orient, studying the customs, habits, characters and manner of living of these ancient people, who have not progressed a step in 1800 years. This book gives an insight into the Jewish character that is in itself a study; and then his narration of the birth and growth, the passion and death of the savior is so charming, and yet pathetic as to make even the stony hearted melt with tears.

The gathering and leading of the shepherds by the star is told in a quaint manner, while quite a bit of Egyptian lore is related by the beautiful but treacherous Egyptian, "Iras," who made Ben Hur love her, then betrayed him to his enemies. There is quite enough romance in the story to captivate even an inveterate "novel reader."

I am sure Mrs. Buchanan will gladly aid us in this enterprise, and that it will prove both pleasant and profitable to all.

Houston, Texas.

THE INFLUENCES OF NATURE.

JULIETTE H. INGE.

Lost in the grave of forgotten proverbial philosophers is the name of the cynic who formulated the axiom, "Familiarity breeds contempt," yet he has immortalized himself by "missing his guess." If it be true where is all the happiness of my ten years familiarity with my blessed husband, every hair of whose snow crowned head is dear to me; and in another department, if it be true, why this worshipful love and admiration of yon purple hazy Davis mountain range, stretching away to the southwest in plain view of my window? Four successive years of summer outing in the lovely green canyons of these mountains have certainly bred familiarity, yet through the whole year I look forward with enthusiasm to the oasis the mountain trip will make in West Texas life. So let us at the outset set down our proverb maker as a mistaken dogmatist.

I have just returned from a sojourn at the Pitchfork Ranch in Aguja (pronounced ah-woo-yah) canyon, consisting of three sections of mountain and valley lands fenced in, and having fine Johnson grass and alfalfa fields, peach orchard and vegetable gardens. One does not realize on approaching such a ranch through narrow rocky roads and winding "draws," where there is no perspective or glimpse of cultivable land,

that there can be any settlement ahead. Nothing but occasional strings of wire fence indicates human interference with Nature's architecture. But presently deep down the canyon we catch a glimpse of vivid verdure, which, now lost, now seen again, leads us at last—always unexpectedly—to a cozy adobe house, bowered in grand old cottonwood trees. Here the inimitable country welcome greets us from Mr. Robert Hurst and his hospitable wife, a young English couple about five years in America, but thoroughly naturalized and in love with their adopted country, which, they repeatedly assured me, they could not be induced to exchange for Old England.

This ranch is abundantly watered from a mountain spring, trained down through the canyon in little canals, all about the house, under the cottonwoods, through the milk house, around the pig pen, up and down the orchard, throughout the garden, and away, away ever so far, to the corn and alfalfa fields. And here I must note the remarkable fact of water apparently running up hill! In several instances it was too apparent to be doubted, natural philosophy to the contrary notwithstanding. I am forced to the conclusion that in the mountains, at least, they have discovered the convenient secret of carrying the irrigating water both up-hill and down.

There is one great and crying need of our natures that is satisfied in the solitudes of a mountain ranch, as nowhere else—the need of privacy. Oh, the deep, congenial silence of nature unmarred by human sound! How the strained nerves and tired limbs love the soothing balm of the air and sunshine! How we revel in the speechless companionship of bird and bush and flower, ever imagining we could always be happy thus. But, of course, this is but a summer idyl. Our multifarious nature requires varied surroundings. When the aster and goldenrod begin to flame upon the highways, we are ready to don our work harness once more and walk in the old beaten path among men.

But all winter will be brighter and more cheerful for this summer outing. We have brought back specimens and souvenirs in plenty to keep us in remembrance of the glad time—quartz crystals of many shapes and sizes; a pair of fine antlers saved from a huge antelope, killed by one of our party; a peck of acorns, from which I intend to evolve some wonderful portiere fringe; Indian arrow heads of flint, jasper, chalcedony, agate and obsidian, gathered from the banks of Phantom Lake, where once, no doubt, old arrow makers used to rendezvous—some so tiny, indeed as to lead one to guess they were made for the pappoose to practice with. Here are walking canes galore, all in the rough as yet. What airy legs for a Gypsy table these cane cacti would make! What graceful curtain poles for my study windows do I not, in my minds eye, see evolved from these stately canes.

And now, the mountain trip is over, and laid away among fragrant memories. Next comes a visit to glorious California of which the Household shall receive some jottings.

Pecos, Texas.

THE ASCENT OF WOMAN.

Westminster Budget.

Prof. Drummond, whose "Ascent of Man" has been attracting so much attention, is also a believer in the ascent of woman. In a speech at Haddo House, Lord Aberdeen's place, the other day, through a marvelous discipline during the long night of history to teach her the virtues of unselfishness, tenderness, patience, compassion and love, so that she might become the teacher of the world, and it was quite certain, by all the laws of science and all the traditions of the world's past, that the great factor in the future evolution of society must be the ascent of woman."

A contributor to the Home and Farm tells "How to sweeten a husband." We think the easiest way would be to souse him in a hoghead of molasses.

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

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MY HUSBAND Catches how you do it.

800 Kenwood Machine for \$25.00
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Standard Blenders - \$8.00, \$11.00, \$15.00, and 17 other styles. All at bargain prices. We pay freight ship anywhere on 30 days free trial, in any home without asking one cent in advance. Buy from factory. Save agents large profits. Over 100,000 in use. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once. Address (in full), CASH BUYERS UNION, 150-164 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

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While you are getting one it is as well to get the best, which means the Charter Oak Stove or Range. The use of them will promote the good nature of every member of the family by giving them palatable, easily digested food.

The economy comes in on its lasting qualities and saving in fuel. **EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

THE COAST COUNTRY CLIMATE.

Santa Fe Railway Pamphlet.

Will the climate suit me? is invariably asked by invalids with regard to an unvisited country. Physicians agree that a favorable climate without any medicine works greater benefits than medicine without the right climatic conditions. A similar query ought always to come from those who contemplate a change for business advantage, because of what avail is much cash when gained at the expense of health?

The Gulf coast of Texas needs no hired advocate to plead its cause. It is surely an inviting land where one ton of coal furnishes necessary winter fuel for the average family, and where the summer heat rarely exceeds 90 degrees. With such favorable environment, you do not have to slave six months in the year acquiring funds to pay for fuel consumed in the other six. That reliable statistician, the oldest inhabitant, will truthfully affirm that the temperature, winter and summer, rarely varies to exceed 15 degrees daily. January is the coldest month in the year. During twenty years the minimum temperature has fallen below 20 degrees in five years only, below 25 degrees in ten years, and below 30 degrees in thirteen years. The temperature along the immediate coast has not reached a maximum of 100 degrees in this period, the highest record being 98 degrees in August 1874. July is the warmest month. Killing frosts do not usually occur at Houston or Galveston until after December 1, and the unwelcome visitation is frequently delayed until January. Four years in twenty there was no frost whatever in Galveston, and in five different years there was but a single frost. The last hard frost appears any time between January 5 and February 1.

Mr. J. L. Cline, assistant observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau, at Galveston, is authority for above statistics.

The Texas coast winter is more a name than a fact.

In summer the weather is without noticeable variation. This evenness of temperature is what makes it possible for the farmer to work out of doors nearly every day in the year in comfort. The genial southern trade wind blowing over a thousand miles of salt water, brings both warmth and coolness, and contributes to maintain a similarity of seasons. This wind is always in motion, but rarely with enough violence to stir the dust. During a long period only a few times has it blown a gale, while cyclones are unknown.

No matter how fervent may be the direct rays of the sun, a step into the shade brings pleasant relief. The nights are uniformly agreeable, a blanket being necessary before morning for comfort. Occasionally there is a hard frost, preceded by a strong wind from the north. It is the dreaded "norther," the sag end of which drops down from some snow-covered Dakota prairies to inform Texans that Christmas is coming. Sensitive ears and excessively tender plants have hardly felt the nip when the flurry is over, and the all-pervading Gulf breeze resumes its sway.

The climate is comparable to that of Italy and Southern California. There is so much fine weather, one almost flitches thirteen months of enjoyment out of every year.

Contrary to accepted tradition, the inhabitants of the Gulf coast do not eat quinine with every meal, nor are their faces invariably sallow. Malaria is a fable and a dream, except when invited by carelessness or ignorance. Though this is a flat country (like Illinois, Indiana and Michigan), it has but few tracts of swampy land, of small extent. Where forests occur, along the bayous, they are devoid of undergrowth—a sure sign that nothing is present productive of ague. The surplus rainfall perfectly drains into the Gulf. Chills and fever only appear sporadically along the over-

flowed and undrained river bottoms. On the high open prairies malaria is an unknown visitor, except where water is criminally permitted to remain stagnant.

Colds and catarrh cause more suffering and bring about more graveyard additions in the New England States alone than the combined diseases of the Gulf coast. No epidemic diseases have visited this section for a quarter of a century. Periodical fevers are almost entirely absent, and the average annual death rate in Galveston does not exceed 15 per 1000 inhabitants.

The annual rainfall near the coast is fifty inches, heaviest in September and lightest in February. Yet in the wettest season scarcely a day passes without its share of sunshine.

Do not infer this is a paradise. The land of perfect skies, unailing balminess of breezes, no unfavorable extremes of heat or cold, and other Arcadian conditions, is always just over yonder, where the rainbow ends.

The summers in Texas come early and stay late. This is in keeping with the generosity of the country. Then, too that long succession of warm and sunshiny days when one instinctively seeks the shady sides of streets may become monotonous to certain restless souls who pine for variety. To offset this, there are practically only two months of winter, and that more resembles a Northern October than the scenes commonly associated with the winter months. If you dote on a nipping air and coasting by moonlight, give Texas the go-by. The greens are more brilliant, the vegetation more prolific, and the sunshine yellower than in the ice bound North. If you should tire of semi-tropical delights, the railroads can specify take you to something quite different in a day's time. But you will like it here, when once acquainted. There is a fascination in what at first sight appears a drawback. Soothing Gulf airs are a perpetual invitation to stop worry and fret and hurry. They call to just enough indolence to prevent the human machine from too hastily wearing out. It is not a misdemeanor to occasionally be a trifle lazy in Texas.

MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

A very successful fishing party composed of the following named persons visited Aransas pass this week on the schooner Two Brothers, John Hull, master: T. N. McMullen, Jr., A. M. Prescott and daughter, Mr. Fowler, wife and daughter, all of Waco; Cotulla Johnson, of Laredo, and a gentleman and his wife from Austin; Mr. J. S. Henderson, of this city, accompanying them. The party who left Corpus Monday morning and returned last evening were delighted with their trip, catching tarpon, jew fish, trout, red fish, king fish, flounders, mackerel, red snappers, pike, crabs and shrimps, besides catfish, dog fish, stingarees, etc. Mr. Prescott caught a king fish three feet long, also a thirty-six pound jew fish, while Mr. Henderson was equally or more successful, catching a tarpon 5 feet and 8 inches long, as a monster jew fish, weighing 218 pounds. The jew fish which are fine eating, were brought to town for sale in the market. The party lived on fish the whole time they were out, and report having had the best sport of their lives.

L. B. MILLER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. FRANK SAWYER, Sec. and Treas.
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Land for sale in any size tracts desired, at low prices and on easy terms. For circulars, pamphlets, prices, etc., call on or address

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THE TRAMP

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

WISDOMS. 1st. Good agricultural lands that will produce in abundance all of the products of the temperate zone, can be bought for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, that can be leased for from \$8 to \$5 per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of 10 per cent per annum or more for the next ten years.

2d. Fruit and vegetable lands at from \$10 to \$30 per acre that will produce crops that will net the owner \$50 to \$500 per acre.

3rd. Tobacco lands that will rival those of Cuba for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, that will net the owner \$400 per acre per annum.

4th. Rice lands at from \$5 to \$10 per acre that will net the owner \$50 per acre annually.

5th. Sugar lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre that will net the owner annually \$60 per acre.

6th. Pine lands that will net from 5,000 to 30,000 feet per acre at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre.

7th. Grazing lands, on which cattle, horses and sheep feed and do well the year round without other food, that can be bought for from \$5c. to \$2.50 per acre, in tracts of from 640 to 500,000 acres, or leased at from 4c. to 15c. per acre per annum.

TEXAS IS RICH IN

Coal Lands,
Salt Mines,
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Cement Mines,
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Kaolin Beds,
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Copper Lands,
Granite Quarries,
Soapstone Quarries,
Fire Clay Beds,
Water Powers.

Texas will have 10,000,000 people by 1920. The State Comptroller's reports show that from 1878 to 1892, inclusive, that the average annual increase in the taxable wealth of the state was more than 20 per cent per annum. What must be the opportunity for private investment where all values so rapidly increase? The growth has scarcely begun. The next century will see Texas with 40,000,000 people. Fortune will crown those and their descendants who wisely use their present opportunities to control these abundant resources upon which the coming millions must gratify their desires. Fathers, pause and think, and if not too old, sell your lands elsewhere at from \$50 to \$100 per acre and come to Texas and buy your children homes where you can get from three to five acres for every one you sell, and every acre of your Texas land will make you as many or more dollars and cents annually as those you sell. If too old to move, come and invest all the cash you can spare, and send the boys to work it. You can buy in any sized tracts.

NEW RAILROADS

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

WANTED! 1st. Money to buy lands in tracts of from 5,000 to 50,000 acres, at from \$3 to \$5, that can be sub-divided and readily sold to colonists at from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

2d. Money to buy in, at Trustee sales, lands that were mortgaged for 40 per cent of their supposed value, in large tracts, and that on account of the mortgages, the owners cannot subdivide and sell to advantage, and that are being sold out to pay the debt. There are splendid opportunities in these.

3rd. To make contracts with successful colonizers to furnish them with lands on which to locate their people.

In writing please state definitely what you want and how much money you can invest, if you find something to suit you, and whether or not you are willing to go in debt for any part of the payment on your home and if so, how much, and I will then present for your consideration the best bargain I have suited to your wants and means. For detailed information as to all of the foregoing subjects, you are respectfully requested to call upon or correspond with

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

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steam power, and other machinery. Operated by Mr. W. H. Haggard, machinist in charge.

Rachel & Arnold, manufacturers, of Houston, Texas, exhibit a ditching machine of great power.

Mansur & Tebbetts have an exhibit of St. Alban's corn shredder, Star traction engine, enterprise corn sheller, Giant Killer feed mill, and Zephyr wind mills. This machinery is shown in full action.

The Dallas Box and Woodwork Company have a good display of their work on the ground, consisting of a large assortment of boxes, packing cases, crates, screen doors, etc., all made of native Texas woods, mostly pine and cottonwood.

The American Well Works, of Aurora, Ill., Chicago, Ill., and Dallas, Texas, have placed an exhibit of excellent machinery at the artesian well of the Fair Association, consisting of well drilling machinery, air pumps, rotary, hydraulic and jetting machines, and double and single action pumps. Mr. J. W. Large, expert, of Dallas, shows up the operations of this machinery to visitors.

The Keating Implement & Machine Company, of Dallas, have a fine display of heavy machinery, consisting of Eli horse and steam power hay presses, and Adams-Marselles power shuck-shellers. The Eli presses are of great strength and durability, and rapid in their operation, doing a large amount of baling in a day. Both the hay presses and the shellers are shown in operation near the Geological Building, by Mr. H. W. Graber, general manager of this department of the Keating I. & M. Co.

Quite an attractive exhibit of barbed wire is seen in the display of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass. A great pyramid, consisting of 100 spools of wire, is the

central feature of this display. It is all Gladden and Waukegan wire, wound on red spools, and quite unique in its way. Houston is the Texas headquarters for this firm, and the exhibit is shown by Mr. Geo. K. Meriwether, of this city. The points of superiority claimed for these wires are tensile strength, durability, and lightness. Both galvanized and painted wire are made by them.

Rev. Frank M. Bristol used this beautiful language at the Chicago meeting of agricultural implement manufacturers: "The harp and the plow were invented at the same time. One is the emblem of happiness and praise, the other of industry and prosperity. Jubal, the inventor of musical instruments, was the brother of Tubal Cain, the inventor of agricultural implements. Therefore,

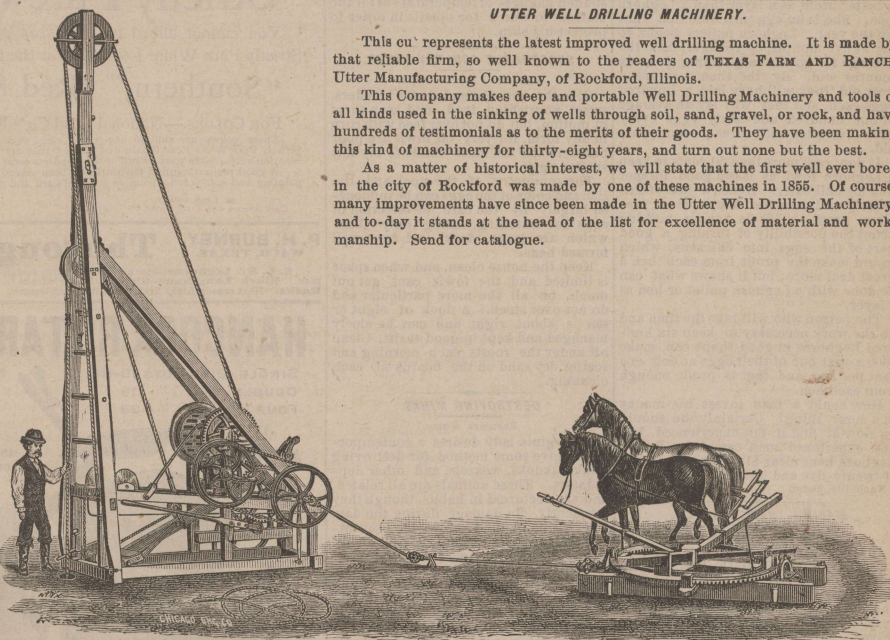
industry and happiness, prosperity and praise began together and must continue together. The civilization of man began with the plow. It will be completed and perfected with the plow. The first divine commandment to humanity was to replenish the earth and subdue it. There is nothing more righteous than obedience to this command. There is prayer and praise and worship all in one."

UTTER WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.

This cut represents the latest improved well drilling machine. It is made by that reliable firm, so well known to the readers of **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH**, Utter Manufacturing Company, of Rockford, Illinois.

This Company makes deep and portable Well Drilling Machinery and tools of all kinds used in the sinking of wells through soil, sand, gravel, or rock, and have hundreds of testimonials as to the merits of their goods. They have been making this kind of machinery for thirty-eight years, and turn out none but the best.

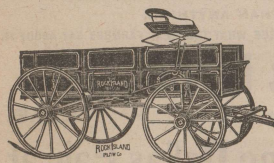
As a matter of historical interest, we will state that the first well ever bored in the city of Rockford was made by one of these machines in 1855. Of course, many improvements have since been made in the Utter Well Drilling Machinery, and to-day it stands at the head of the list for excellence of material and workmanship. Send for catalogue.



Come and See Us! You will find Plenty of Imitations of the "Rock Island" Goods,

Which Proves we Lead in Improvements. Examine our New Implements for

1895



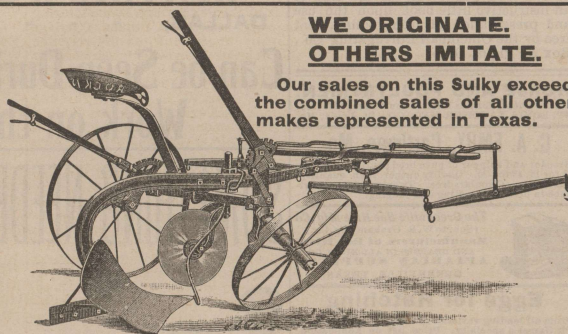
THE BEST WAGON

ON EARTH IS THE

Rock Island

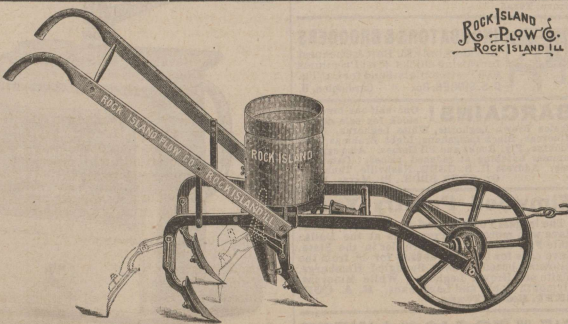
CAR LOADS

of plow goods, wagons and spring work can be shipped from **ROCK ISLAND** mixed if desired.

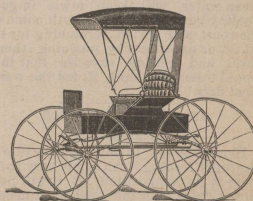


**WE ORIGINATE.
OTHERS IMITATE.**

Our sales on this Sulky exceed the combined sales of all other makes represented in Texas.



ROCK ISLAND
Plow Co.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL.



HEADQUARTERS

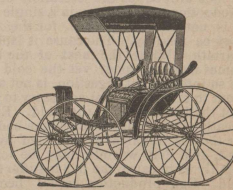
for Pumps, Wind Mills, Cane Mills, Harness. Full stocks carried at Dallas and Houston.

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST!

This refers to our New

ROCK ISLAND PLANTER

and you will miss it if you place orders for any other.



Address **Southern Rock Island Plow Co., Dallas, Texas.**

OFFICE: 123, 125, 127 Main St. (Opposite Court House.)

THE COAST COUNTRY CLIMATE.

Santa Fe Railway Pamphlet.

Will the climate suit me? is invariably asked by invalids with regard to an unvisited country. Physicians agree that a favorable climate without any medicine works greater benefits than medicine without the right climatic conditions. A similar query ought always to come from those who contemplate a change for business advantage, because of what avail is much cash when gained at the expense of health?

The Gulf coast of Texas needs no hired advocate to plead its cause. It is surely an inviting land where one ton of coal furnishes necessary winter fuel for the average family, and where the summer heat rarely exceeds 90° degrees. With such favorable environment, you do not have to slave six months in the year acquiring funds to pay for fuel consumed in the other six. That reliable statistician, the oldest inhabitant, will truthfully affirm that the temperature, winter and summer, rarely varies to exceed 15 degrees daily. January is the coldest month in the year. During twenty years the minimum temperature has fallen below 20 degrees in five years only, below 25 degrees in ten years, and below 30 degrees in thirteen years. The temperature along the immediate coast has not reached a maximum of 100 degrees in this period, the highest record being 98 degrees in August 1874. July is the warmest month. Killing frosts do not usually occur at Houston or Galveston until after December 1, and the unwelcome visitation is frequently delayed until January. Four years in twenty there was no frost whatever in Galveston, and in five different years there was but a single frost. The last hard frost appears any time between January 5 and February 1.

Mr. J. L. Cline, assistant observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau, at Galveston, is authority for above statistics.

The Texas coast winter is more a name than a fact.

In summer the weather is without noticeable variation. This evenness of temperature is what makes it possible for the farmer to work out of doors nearly every day in the year in comfort. The genial southern trade wind blowing over a thousand miles of salt water, brings both warmth and coolness, and contributes to maintain a similarity of seasons. This wind is always in motion, but rarely with enough violence to stir the dust. During a long period only a few times has it blown a gale, while cyclones are unknown.

No matter how fervent may be the direct rays of the sun, a step into the shade brings pleasant relief. The nights are uniformly agreeable, a blanket being necessary before morning for comfort. Occasionally there is a hard frost, preceded by a strong wind from the north. It is the dreaded "norther," the fag end of which drops down from some snow-covered Dakota prairies to inform Texans that Christmas is coming. Sensitive ears and excessively tender plants have hardly felt the nip when the flurry is over, and the all-pervading Gulf breeze resumes its sway.

The climate is comparable to that of Italy and Southern California. There is so much fine weather, one almost fleches thirteen months of enjoyment out of every year.

Contrary to accepted tradition, the inhabitants of the Gulf coast do not eat quinine with every meal, nor are their faces invariably sallow. Malaria is a fable and a dream, except when invited by carelessness or ignorance. Though this is a flat country (like Illinois, Indiana and Michigan), it has but few tracts of swampy land, of small extent. Where forests occur, along the bayous, they are devoid of undergrowth—a sure sign that nothing is present productive of ague. The surplus rainfall perfectly drains into the Gulf. Chills and fever only appear sporadically along the over-

flowed and undrained river bottoms. On the high open prairies malaria is an unknown visitor, except where water is criminally permitted to remain stagnant.

Colds and catarrh cause more suffering and bring about more graveyard additions in the New England States alone than the combined diseases of the Gulf coast. No epidemic diseases have visited this section for a quarter of a century. Periodical fevers are almost entirely absent, and the average annual death rate in Galveston does not exceed 15 per 1000 inhabitants.

The annual rainfall near the coast is fifty inches, heaviest in September and lightest in February. Yet in the wettest season scarcely a day passes without its share of sunshine.

Do not infer this is a paradise. The land of perfect skies, unailing balminess of breezes, no unfavorable extremes of heat or cold, and other Arcadian conditions, is always just over yonder, where the rainbow ends.

The summers in Texas come early and stay late. This is in keeping with the generosity of the country. Then, too that long succession of warm and sunny days when one instinctively seeks the shady sides of streets may become monotonous to certain restless souls who pine for variety. To offset this, there are practically only two months of winter, and that more resembles a Northern October than the scenes commonly associated with the winter months. If you do not on a nipping air and coasting by moonlight, give Texas the go-by. The greens are more brilliant, the vegetation more prolific, and the sunshine yellower than in the ice bound North. If you should tire of semi-tropical delights, the railroads can speedily take you to something quite different in a day's time. But you will like it here, when once acquainted. There is a fascination in what at first sight appears a drawback. Soothing Gulf airs are a perpetual invitation to stop worry and fret and hurry. They call to just enough indolence to prevent the human machine from too hastily wearing out. It is not a misdemeanor to occasionally be a trifle lazy in Texas.

MET WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

A very successful fishing party composed of the following named persons visited Aransas pass this week on the schooner Two Brothers, John Hull, master; T. N. McMullen, Jr., A. M. Prescott and daughter, Mr. Fowler, wife and daughter, all of Waco; Cottula Johnson, of Laredo, and a gentleman and his wife from Austin; Mr. J. S. Henderson, of this city, accompanying them. The party who left Corpus Monday morning and returned last evening were delighted with their trip, catching tarpon, few fish, trout, red fish, king fish, flounders, mackerels, red snappers, pike, crabs and shrimps, besides catfish, dog fish, stingarees, etc. Mr. Prescott caught a king fish three feet long, also a thirty-six pound jew fish, while Mr. Henderson was equally or more successful, catching a tarpon 5 feet and 8 inches long, as a monster jew fish, weighing 218 pounds. The jew fish which are fine eating, were brought to town for sale in the market. The party lived on fish the whole time they were out, and report having had the best sport of their lives.

L. B. MILLER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. FRANK SAWYER, Sec. and Treas.
Houston Cypress Cistern Co.,
INCORPORATED, 1894.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYPRESS CISTERNS,
TANKS, WATER TROUGH, etc.
Office and Factory Foot of Main St.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST. Houston, Texas.

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

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

THEY ARE PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.

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

CONKLIN, GEORGE & GAINES, Houston, Texas.

HOMES IN PEAR-LAND.

Situated in Brazoria County, on the Santa Fe R. R., between Houston and Galveston, and only twenty minutes run from Houston.

Our fruit and garden lands are unsurpassed; climate and surroundings fine. Our products sell at seasons when highest prices prevail, and yield large profits.

Land for sale in any size tracts desired, at low prices and on easy terms. For circulars, pamphlets, prices, etc., call on or address:

W. I. LARKIN, J. W. O'BRIEN, L. M. DISNEY,
Pear-Land, Texas. Kiam Bldg., Houston. Alvin, Texas.

THE TRAMP

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

1st. Good agricultural lands that will produce in abundance all of the products of the temperate zone, can be bought for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, that can be leased for from \$5 to \$8 per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of 10 per cent per annum or more for the next ten years.

2d. Fruit and vegetable lands at from \$10 to \$30 per acre that will produce crops that will net the owner \$50 to \$300 per acre.

3rd. Tobacco lands that will rival those of Cuba for from \$5 to \$20 per acre, that will net the owner \$400 per acre per annum.

4th. Rice lands at from \$5 to \$10 per acre that will net the owner \$50 per acre annually.

5th. Sugar lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre that will net the owner annually \$50 per acre.

6th. Fine lands that will cut from 5,000 to 8,000 feet per acre at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre.

7th. Grazing lands, on which cattle, horses and sheep feed and do well the year round without other food, that can be bought for from \$5c. to \$2.50 per acre, in tracts of from 640 to 500,000 acres, or leased at from 4c. to 15c. per acre per annum.

TEXAS IS RICH IN—

Coal Lands, Salt Mines, Marble Quarries, Asphalt Mines, Marl Beds,	Coal Oil Lands, Sulphur Mines, Lithograph Stone Quarries, Ochre Beds, Gypsum Beds,	Lignite Lands, Cement Mines, Rock Quarries, Kaolin Beds, Mineral Waters,	Copper Lands, Granite Quarries, Soapstone Quarries, Fire Clay Beds, Water Powers.
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Texas will have 10,000,000 people by 1920. The State Comptroller's reports show that from 1870 to 1890, inclusive, that the average annual increase in the taxable wealth of the state was more than 20 per cent per annum. What must be the opportunity for private investment where all values so rapidly increase? The growth has scarcely begun. The next century will see Texas with 40,000,000 people. Fortune will crown those and their descendants who wisely use their present opportunities to control these abundant resources upon which the coming millions must gratify their desires. Fathers, pause and think, and if not too old, sell your lands elsewhere at from \$50 to \$100 per acre and come to Texas and buy your children homes where you can get from three to five acres for every one you sell, and every acre of your Texas land will make you as many or more dollars and cents annually as those you sell. If too old to move, come and invest all the cash you can spare, and send the boys to work it. You can buy in any sized tracts.

NEW RAILROADS

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

WANTED! 1st. Money to buy lands in tracts of from 5,000 to 50,000 acres, at from \$3 to \$5, that can be sub-divided and readily sold to colonists at from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

2d. Money to buy in, at Trustee sales, lands that were mortgaged for 40 per cent of their supposed value, in large tracts, and that on account of the mortgages, the owners cannot sub-divide and sell to advantage, and that are being sold out to pay the debt. There are splendid opportunities in these.

3rd. To make contracts with successful colonizers to furnish them with lands on which to locate their people.

In writing please state definitely what you want and how much money you can invest, if you find something to suit you, and whether or not you are willing to go in debt for any part of the payment on your home, and if so, how much, and I will then present for your consideration the best bargain I have suited to your wants and means. For detailed information as to all of the foregoing subjects, you are respectfully requested to call upon or correspond with

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

The T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.



Have CHOICE and CHEAP
Grazing, Fruit & Farm Lands
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Fifteen years experience
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Maps of large tracts.

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

Main Office: BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

A Home and Prosperity for Every Person.

Intelligence and Industry will Easily Secure Both in

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

A Delightful Climate, Good Seasons, Productive Soil.

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

Prosperous Towns, Productive Farms and Profitable Gardens

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

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

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.

Well, well cousins how I wish you were all here to see the big fair! It is indeed a fine show. The main hall in Exposition Building is crowded with beautiful exhibits of every description, dry goods, shoes, electric supplies, beautiful china and glass ware, glass blowers, glass freezers, side shows, and—well anything your imagination can picture, never forgetting TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, which has a fine exhibit about the center of the lower floor of the main building. I want every one of the members and readers of the League, to come to see me. I shall be proud to welcome each one of you and give you a pretty souvenir of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I haven't been to the side shows yet, but I am told that there are lots of them, with many amusing and wonderful things, but I will tell you where you can find a most wonderful collection of natural curiosities, embracing creatures of the air the earth and the water, geological specimens, rare varieties of cotton, tobacco and other vegetable growths, more things than I have space to enumerate. These are in Prof. Atrwater's immense collection. Every one of you, when you come to the fair, be sure to find this exhibit. A great many have written of a pet baby brother and sister, well TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is going to give you an opportunity to show these pets off. If you will read the Household and editorial page you will learn all about the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Baby Show, and the handsome premiums to be given them.

Edna, I haven't time this week to tell you about Lucy Stone, but will in a future issue.

We have had a Cousins League a long time, in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Harden, and are glad you have found it out and want to join us. You are very welcome in our midst. Annie Paschetag is very considerate to give the boys the credit of being bashful or chivalrous, to allow the girls to outnumber them in the League. I like to know that the young gentlemen of the League show abundant deference to the young ladies, but I do not think to do this it is necessary for them to give the girls all the space.

India is helpful to papa and mamma, and, of course, is a happy little girl, for to be helpful is always to be happy. I hope you will go to school all the winter. But my! told the wind blow cold out in your country?

Dear Cousins: I have had the pleasure of seeing my other letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I do not go in bathing much because mamma is afraid of the sharks. We go walking on the beach Sundays, when we don't go to Sunday school. I have a sea bean with a figure on it in the shape of a capital G in print, and a hollow turn shell, size of an egg. There are some very pretty shells on the beach, after the water is high. When any of the cousins come to Galveston, I wish they would come to see me, for I would so like to know some of them. I love to read the letters in the League and the Household. We think we could not do without TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Hurrah! the girls are beating the boys. I think they are a little too bashful to show that they want to beat the girls. I must close. Good night.—ANNIE J. PASCHETAG, Galveston, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I noticed in your last two or three numbers you have formed a Cousins' League. I would like very much to join the said league if you and the cousins have no objection. If I have the good luck to see this in your next number, with your permission. I remain yours truly.—HADEN F. SMITH, P. O. Box 1117, San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Cousins: As the door is open wide, and you all look so pleasant and inviting, I'll just step in and make my self at home. My! how you all stare at me. Do you think I'm from the country? Yes? That's right. I live in the lovely free country on a farm. I love the shady woods and sunny land. "There is music in the pathless woods," the sweetest in the world, from the happy feathered songsters, and I, like Hla-watha, call them all my pets. How I like to watch the lively little lambs running and leaping over the soft green

grass around their sedate mothers, or the graceful little pony that comes trippingly to eat salt from my hand; but this is only chat. I stopped in on business this morning. I wish to ask of you who ever can, to tell me all about Lucy Stone. Who is she? What made her famous? I have only found a short sketch of her early life.

I do not agree with Allen on the questions of the rivers. The Mississippi river is 4382 miles, while the Amazon is 3750 miles long. The Standard Atlas is my authority. Now will you please be patient while I ask a few questions, for I am very much interested in the history class.

Who laid the first Atlantic cable?
Who was Thaddeus Kosciuszko?
What was nick-named the "Yankee Cheese Box"?

Where is "John O. Groats house"?
Who was called the "Flying Tiger"?
There, the clock strikes eleven. Auntie will think I'm going to stay for dinner. I must be going.—EDNA SPANGLE, Goldard, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I see a nice letter from my cousin, Preston Lockhart, who has joined the League. I have not seen him for nearly three years. I think the boys ought to write. I live in Northwest Texas where it is very dry. The gardens "hit" sometimes, but generally don't. My papa is a doctor, a farmer and a stock man. We have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH some time, and like it very much. I am a little girl, 11 years old, can milk, and do many other things helpful to mamma. I have been to school very little, but want to go this fall. My oldest sister expects to teach our neighborhood school. I have two brothers and three sisters.—INDIA COLE, Ford county, Texas.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quotations reported by Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.	
Choice fat grass steers.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair grass steers.....	2.00
Choice fat grass cows.....	1.80 @ 2.00
Common to fair grass cows.....	1.80 @ 1.70
Choice real calves.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Common to fair real calves.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Bulls.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Stags.....	1.25 @ 1.50
Yearlings.....	7.00 @ 10.00
Milk cows.....	20.00 @ 30.00
Choice fat muttons.....	2.25 @ 3.25
Common to fair muttons.....	2.00
Goats.....	1.00 @ 1.50
Choice corn fed hogs.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Common to fair hogs.....	3.50
Stock hogs.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Mass fed hogs.....	3.00 @ 4.00

The market the past week has been over supplied with hogs, but good cows and sheep have been very scarce, and found ready sale at the top of the market. The outlook for this week is good.

LAND! LAND!

If interested in the purchase or exchange of Texas land, address the undersigned. Have several choice tracts, suitable for parcelling out or colonizing. Coast Lands a Specialty. Texas live stock in large lots. Best of bank references as to reliability.

CLARIDGE & PAYNE,
San Antonio, Texas.

GEM STEEL WINDMILLS.

Marked down to bottom price. Improve this opportunity. For next ninety days we will offer Gem Steel Windmills and Towers at prices so low that any one can afford a windmill. We do it in the hope of placing at least one sample mill in every neighborhood. Write us for special advertising price. Don't wait, do it now. Address: PANHANDLE MACHINERY & IMPROVEMENT CO., Ft Worth, Texas.

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

The "GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" runs a solid vestibule train to Kansas City and Chicago, leaving Ft. Worth at 8:15 P. M.

This train also lands you in Denver or Colorado springs for breakfast second morning, only one business day out.

For Lincoln, Omaha, and other Eastern Nebraska cities, it saves a whole nights ride as via any other line.

The equipment, road bed and motive power are strictly first class and "up to date."

Our rates are as cheap as consistent with first-class service and the requirements of safety.

If you are going East, North, Northwest, West or Southwest, call on the nearest ticket agent for maps, information, and etc. or address the undersigned.

J. C. McCABE,
G. T. & P. A.
Fort Worth, Texas.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected. Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Neuralgia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Malaria, Nervous ailments, Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c. stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRTLAND'S GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Cut from black Meerschaum. Warranted to color. Sample 35c. My agents coin money.

B. F. KIRTLAND, Evanston, Illinois.

METAL AND WOOD TOOLS
WORKERS' FOOT POWER SCROLL SAWS, LATHE, PORTLAND CEMENT, CIRCULAR SAWS AND MACHINERY.
LEADING VERY LOW PRICES!
Send 1 cent for large Illus. Catalog.
THE WILKINSON CO.,
83 Randolph St., Chicago.

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Success in Business Life is within the reach of all who take a thorough Business College course at Homestudy Mail. It will pay to investigate. Cat. Free. Trial Lesson free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 35 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Pay good wages and leads to the highest positions. We teach it quickly, thoroughly and practically. Address Department G for catalogue. HOUSTON TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Houston, Texas.

EASTMAN
National Business College & Short-hand School
affords the best preparation for business life. Practical work. Ladies and Gentlemen.
Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping, English and Business Customs, Short-hand and Typewriting, Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue, address: CLARENCE G. GAINES, President, 30 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EASTMAN CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883.

The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary.

JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE Filled **GOLD** WATCH AND BOX OF 100 CIGARS **C.O.D. \$5.95**
ONLY TO INTRODUCE THEM. REGULAR RETAIL PRICE \$25.00, BUT FOR 60 DAYS ONLY. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address. (No Money Required in advance) and we will send to you by express, one day we receive your order, 100 of our Finest Filled Gold Cigars, and in the same package a Solid Gold Filled Watch, ladies' or gents' size, stem winder and set, and we will send more than 2 hours and 5 watches to any one person. We prepay express and give free a gold plated chain when each \$5.95 is sent with order. Write today.
WESTERN UNION MFG. CO., 281 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

EVERY FARMER should see a copy of *The Western Edition of THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER*. It gives Chicago's live stock and produce markets in detail, and is printed and mailed Tuesday evening—you get it Wednesday. This paper—17 years old, 34 pages big and brim full of just what the Business Farmer wants—in the paper by whose quotations Farmers and Feeders all over the country sell their products. In order to introduce it everywhere, we are making a **SPECIAL OFFER** of 13 weeks for only 25 cents. Send a postal for a copy and terms to agents to
The National Stockman and Farmer,
649 THE BOOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL.

T. M. JONES & CO.

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TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY AND NEW MEXICO.

For the

"CALIGRAPH" TYPEWRITER,

Drop Cabinets and Roll Top Combination Desks.

SUPPLIES FOR ALL MACHINES.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.

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RIDE ON THE

Santa Fe Route.

RED EXPRESS

The New Night Train on the Santa Fe.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

—AND—

Free Reclining Chair Cars.

THE QUICKEST TIME

BETWEEN

North and South Texas

And a Solid Vestibule Train between

GALVESTON AND ST. LOUIS.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway,

MORGAN JONES, } Receivers.
JOHN D. MOORE, }

The Only Line passing through the

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FATTENING.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

While hogs are now rather the most profitable stock on the farm, it will still pay to feed under as favorable conditions as possible. When hogs have been well fed from birth, so that a vigorous, thrifty growth has been received, it will only require a short feed to put in a marketable condition, and one of the advantages in feeding hogs so as to push the growth from the start, is that a much better opportunity is afforded of taking advantage of the market. But a fattening animal should never be allowed to become hungry. A hungry animal almost invariably begins to fret, and whenever a fattening animal frets or worries, it is losing, and lost gain always costs double to make up, and hence it is always important in fattening a hog economically to feed regularly, and to see that it has all the feed that it can eat up clean. It is not economical to keep food before a fattening animal all the time. Such a plan is a waste, and adds to the cost without a corresponding gain.

My plan of feeding is to feed sufficient to keep thrifty. In the fall, as the weather gets cooler, the ration is gradually increased until I find out how much is eaten up clean. If more than this is given, a less amount is given next time. Particular care is taken to feed and to water at regular hours. One who has never taken any special pains to follow any particular rule in feeding, will be somewhat surprised at the better gain it is possible to realize when good care is taken to feed at regular hours, to keep water where they can help themselves, to give them all they will eat up clean, and to give at least a sufficient variety to keep with a good appetite. The farmer who throws a basketful of corn over the fence twice a day, just when it happens to be most convenient, gives the slops from the kitchen for water, has but little idea how much he loses in this way over what he might secure by more careful and systematic work. Because hogs are profitable is no excuse for carelessness. The most profit is possible by taking every advantage, and hogs make a better gain in proportion to the amount of food supplied, if the feeding is done systematically.

Eldon, Mo.

Cor. Breeders' Gazette: The old men must divide up their farms with the boys and better methods of farming must be adopted. In a conversation with the writer heretofore had not long since with a successful practical farmer who had given much thought to this subject the latter remarked: "We are all trying to do more than we can do well and as a matter of fact, nothing we do is more than half done. We have a vast amount of capital locked up in lands that are not worked up to one-half their capacity. I have now a farm, or over 200 acres all under cultivation, but I have no hesitation in affirming that I could, by more thorough cultivation and more economical methods generally realize more money each year if I confined my attention entirely to a farm of eighty acres. I know I can raise as much corn from ten acres as I now do from twenty acres, and the same is measurably true of all other crops. We have got to come to it. There is no sense in having 200 acres of land, nominally worth say \$40 an acre, when eighty acres may be made to produce just as much. We must divide up our farms with our sons and sons-in-law, and keep them with us instead of turning them loose upon the towns and cities to become tramps and Coxeyites. The young men must learn to farm with brains as well as with muscles, and then we shall see what the average eighty-acre farm of the West can be made to produce."

This farmer expressed the opinion that this subdivision of farms was inevitable in the near future, and he drew a glowing picture of the social, moral, educational, and political advantages that would ensue when eighty-acre farms became the rule instead of the exception in this country.

RECENT SALES OF HOGS.

I herein report the following sales of Berkshire pigs for October, up to date: To P. L. Cook, Burleson, Texas, 4 sows and one male; Emmett Booker, Brenham, 1 male.—W. J. Cooper, Holland, Texas.

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times, also, other fruits which afterwards ripen normally.

Often during the first year of the disease this kind of fruit is restricted to particular limbs, or even to single twigs, which, however, do not differ in appearance from other limbs of the tree. The following year a larger part of the tree comes first attacked, and then the whole of it, the parts affected now showing additional symptoms, if they have not already done so. These symptoms are the development of winter buds out of their proper season. Like the premature of the fruit, the date of this also varies within wide limits. The buds may push into shoots only a few days in advance of the proper time in the spring, or may begin to grow in early summer, soon after they are formed, and while the leaves on the parent stem are still bright green. This is a very common and characteristic symptom, and is especially noticeable in autumn, when the normal foliage has fallen. Usually under the influence of this disease, feeble shoots also appear in considerable number on the trunk and main limbs. These arise from old resting buds which are buried deep in the bark and wood, and remain dormant in healthy trees. Such shoots are sometimes unbranched and nearly colorless, but the majority are green and repeatedly branched, making a sort of broom like, erect, pale green, slender growth, filling the interior of the tree.

Such is the general course of the disease, but there is no invariable rule as to its development. The unnatural shoots frequently appear early in its progress, and often attracting more attention than the natural fruit, especially if abundant or associated with a yellowing of foliage. Following these first symptoms, which generally occur in green and vigorous trees, there is in successive seasons a gradual stunting of the tree, and yellowing or reddening of the foliage. This discoloration of the leaves is noticeable at a distance, and is undoubtedly responsible for the common name. During these years the original symptoms continue, the tree becoming more and more feeble until it finally dies, the parts first affected dying first. The progress of the disease is slow, an affected tree usually living from three to five years. The gradual appearance of such a tree in the fourth year is the only living branches being a few broom-like growths arising from the main limbs.

"WHY PLANT SOUTHERN GROWN TREES."

G. ONDERDONK.

I was made glad when I read the above question as a heading to your editorial in the number of October 13th. I have been laboring so long in the interest of a distinctly Southern horticulture, that I have become more and more appreciative as one indication after another shows that correct views are gaining ground more rapidly than ever before in our history. When our editor said, "at last our people South have waked up, and the truth is flashing upon us, that we must have a race of fruits developed in consonance with our own soil and climatic conditions," I felt my blood coursing through my old veins with the energy of younger days.

Yes, our editor spoke a stirring truth. The sooner all of our people yield to that truth the better for all of us; and now, Mr. Editor, will you allow one who has grown gray in the interest of Southern, and more particularly Southern Texas horticulture, to add a few words of his own to the many sensible thoughts presented in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH? We read so much truth in that article that it seems a fitting occasion to carry his thoughts onward to some logical conclusions more far-reaching than he expressed. Not only must we learn what special races of peaches, grapes, plums, and pears belong to our Southland, but we must bring these questions down to the special zones in which each race of each fruit will flourish in greatest perfection. Many of us have learned by the hard lessons of experience, that these zones are not imaginary existences.

The zones for some races of some of the fruit are very narrow, while those for other races occupy several times greater breadth. If we could have more of our correspondence and more of our discussions upon these lines of thought, we would avoid a vast amount of confusion, and would garner up a wealth of each other's experience, which, when properly collected, would constitute a comprehensive system of practical knowledge that would prove a dome of light to our people. It would save so many cases of sad disappointment

from ruinous investment, and prevent so many wholesale dissipations of capital.

The writer has been in Southwestern Texas 43 years. He remembers well the various phases of our horticulture—has participated in its conflicts, its defeats and its victories. He believes himself awake to the experimental demonstrations now occupying our students in every department of horticulture, and he is sure that the time has come when a proper collection and collation of such facts as could be gathered by a systematic undertaking, need leave none of our people without the means of readily learning, with approximate accuracy, the limitations of the climatic zone of each race of each fruit belonging to our general section.

The writer has suggested to the pomological division at Washington the practicability of such a work, and received no response. If our National department will not take hold of it, then can we not, in the great Empire State of Texas, do something to help ourselves? Perhaps it could be done through the A. & M. College. If not, where is there a grander enterprise for our State than our horticultural society?

I throw out these reflections in the hope that there are vigorous minds that will grasp the situation, and that, in some way, there shall be such a diffusion of knowledge as shall light up the pathway of the rich and growing horticulture of our mighty State.

STILL RIDING THE MULE.

H. A. PECK.

I cannot help thinking that Mr. Nat Stevens, of Forney, Texas, has allowed himself to become unduly angry over my misuse of the term, mule, and that his censure is more severe than the offense deserves. I do not deny Mr. Stevens' right to say just what a mule is, for he invented the term, and is the father of the mule idea, so to speak; but I do say that his writings are, at times, somewhat vague, and that he does not always make his ideas as clear upon paper as they doubtless are in his own brain. Hence my unfortunate mistake and "these tears."

Let me give an instance: In his communication of October 13, he says: "By mixing different species of animals they (together) produced the mule; but by this violation of Nature's laws, no mule can reproduce itself. While this is true in the animal kingdom, the same rule works equally as well in the vegetable kingdom."

The tree I wrote of before was certainly propagated "by mixing different species" of trees. So according to his own showing, it should be a non-producing mule.

Perhaps, before going further, I had better mention the fact that I have received from Mr. Stevens a personal letter, much more severe than his article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; but that is all right. I have no disposition to quarrel with him. Still, there are some things which he ought, in justice to himself and his readers make plain. For instance, when he uses the term, "mixing different species" does he mean crossing them? Does he hold that grafting a scion of one species upon a stock of different species, constitutes a cross? Does he mean for us to understand that the Blackman plum is a cross between trees of different species? (The same question applies to those "perfect mule" pear trees.) Finally, does he contend that trees which "neither bloom nor bear fruit" are not to be found among our wild native varieties?

Now, as an atonement for any annoyance I may have caused Mr. Stevens, I will give him an opportunity to demonstrate his practical knowledge of horticulture. In a former article he stated without qualification that the apple should not be grafted on the thorn. My unnamed tree is on thorn roots. Let him select any tree in his orchard, not more than eight inches in diameter, and match it against mine for next season. Then when a competent judge decides that his tree has made a better crop of apples than mine, I will pay ten dollars into the treasury of the State Horticultural Society, provided, that if from any accident his tree should fail to beat mine, he shall pay a like amount.

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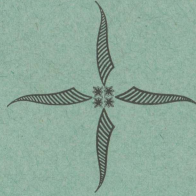
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G. W. SIMPSON,
President.

W. E. SKINNER,
General Manager.