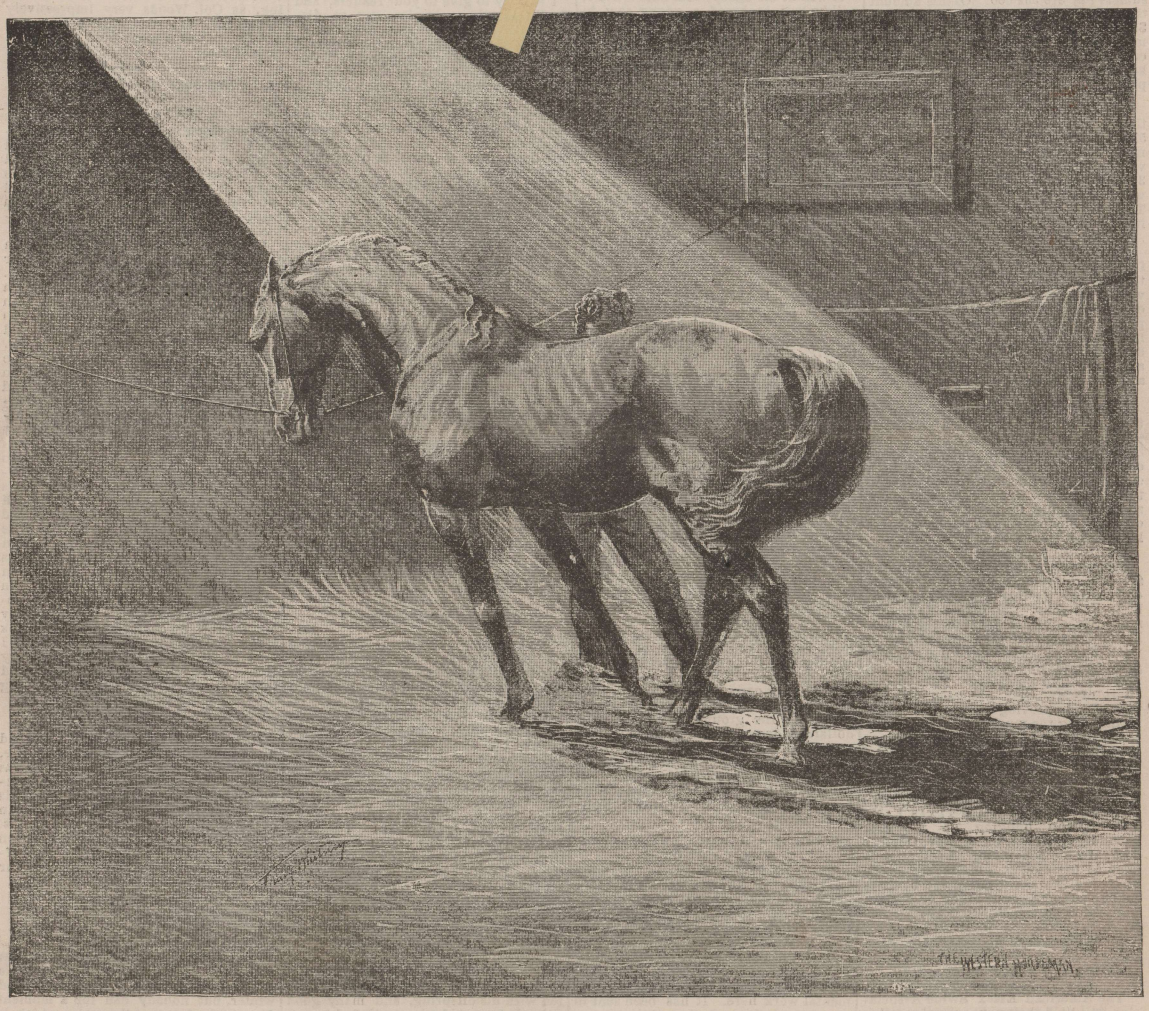
TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIV.—No. 38. DALLAS, TEXAS SEPTEMBER 21, 1895. WEEKLY $1 A YEAR, 5c. a Copy.



THE MORNING TOILETTE.

RELATION OF AGRICULTURE TO BUSINESS.

Exchange.

Time was when farmers numerically far surpassed all other classes in the country. No longer ago than 1860 they formed more than half the population, and in 1870 they were 47 per cent, and in 1880, 44 per cent of the whole. In 1890, according to the last census, the per cent had fallen to about 40, and in another decade it will have fallen to 33 per cent, no doubt. This showing, while it seems to put the farmers in the background, is really a highly favorable one for the calling, for it gives producers less competition and an increasing proportion of customers. The larger the proportion of people in other classes, as compared with farmers, the better will be the market for the grain of the field, the pork, and beef, and chickens, and the fruits of the orchard. The farmer feeds all. Out of the earth comes the food of man and beast. The 60 per cent of population, who are not farmers must live upon the surplus grown upon the farms of the 40 per cent.

There will be a limit however, to this disproportion between agriculture and the other callings. It will come when food products begin to grow scarce and high, and farmers regain the prosperity that they possessed when so many hundred thousands were on the tented fields, consumers but not producers. When the balance goes a little further in the direction it is now tending we look for a change from manufacturing and trading towards agricultural life. But in the meantime farming has the best prospects of any of the callings. The business needs only to be pursued with energy and good judgment to pay well in comparison with any and all others where like capital is involved.

The new census, if ever it is published, will show that out of our 60 odd millions of people 944,323 are in the professions, lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, etc.; 3,325,962 are in trading and commercial pursuits; 4,360,506 are in clerkships, domestic service, etc.; 5,091,669 are engaged in manufacturing enterprises of various kinds, while 9 013,201 are working to raise grain, and fruit, and meat animals to feed themselves and the remaining 50 odd millions of our pupulation.

Farmers Voice: Some of the politicians want a short campaign. What is the use of having any? The people know pretty nearly what is what, without any attempt on the part of the political orator to bamboozle them.

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.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Many lady readers of Orchard and Garden will doubtless be planting soon for a winter and early spring flower garden. Among floral treasures dear to the hearts of housewives who believe that home should be bright and beautiful, none hold a higher place in their estimation than the hardy winter and early spring flowering bulbs. So a few items gleaned from reliable sources will be appropriate reading for September, for if the lady who reads this does not plant a bulb garden, she should do it. It does not take much space to make such a garden that will give lovely flowers when they will be most appreciated. A bed eight or ten feet in diameter is sufficient to accommodate two or three dollars worth of bulbs. The soil should be made rich by spading in a generous supply of well rotted manure, not that it is necessary to supply nourishment to the plant to produce bloom (the bulb will do that), but rather to aid in the production of bulbs for the succeeding season, for the thrifty housewife will not be willing to spend several dollars every fall for a new supply of bulbs if she can avoid doing so. She will, as far as possible, grow a home supply. This, we are sorry to say, will not in every instance, prove feasible.

WHAT TO PLANT

in the bulb garden is a question we shall, with the assistance of well posted writers, undertake to answer.

Narcissus, double and single, white and various shades of yellow.

Hyacinth.—One of the hardiest and most popular of all winter flowering bulbs, in various shades of red, blue and yellow, double and single.

Tulips.—In all colors and white; Jonquils, double and single. Lilies produce most beautiful flowers in spring. All the bulbs named are much cheaper than formerly, so that our lady readers may have a bulb garden at small expense, and the small space necessary adapts them specially to towns and villages.

* * *

Chas. A. Green, the enterprising Rochester nurseryman, sends us his Fruit Instructer for 1895. It contains many valuable hints on planting trees, shrubs, etc. We copy elsewhere what he says of the yellow transparent apple. Our limited experience with this variety impresses us very favorably. It is a splendid early market apple for North Texas.

* * *

President John S. Kerrr writes us that the horticultural fair, to be held at Sherman, October 17th and 18th, promises to be a success. We wish the Society abundant success, and expect it.

* * *

THE CODDLING MOTH.

The apple worm, or coddling moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), is an enemy to successful growing of apples and pears in Texas not to be lightly considered, for if measures for their destruction are neglected they will very greatly diminish the profits of both apple and pear growing. Indeed, if unchecked, they become so numerous as to almost ruin the late maturing varieties. There is fortunately a means for their destruction, which, if used at the right time, with vigor, will greatly mitigate, if not quite prevent, the injury done by them. The spraying machine is our defense, and Bordeaux mixture, with the arsenites, London purple and Paris green are the remedies to be used. The first spraying should be done with the Bordeaux mixture early in the spring, and just as the buds are swelling. The second application should follow immediately after the fall of the bloom. The Bordeaux mixture, combined with either Paris green or London purple, three ounces to 50 gallons of the mixture. These applications should be repeated every two weeks till fruit is half grown. Four or five applications may be necessary to protect the fruit. That it is possible to obtain almost perfect fruit has been established by abundant testimony.

* * *

The great crop of fruit grown the present year, with the financial depression that has prevailed through the greater part of the year, has led to such low prices as to leave no margin for profit; but all this has not caused any appreciable decline in the transportation charges of railroads or express companies. The large increase in express freight has at the present high rates made big dividends possible to the express companies. The fruit grower looks upon the year's results with discouragement, and feels that the year's work has been a disappointment. The only way open is to increase our acreage so that our products will go to market in carload lots; then have canning or evaporating plants to consume the surplus of good fruit, raise hogs to gather up all the windfalls and wormy fruit unfit for shipping, canning or evaporating, and thus convert every bit into marketable products. So may we, even when over supply reduces prices, make a fair profit from our orchards and truck patches.

* * *

The Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower explains how it is that Northern grown potatoes, apples, etc., can be shipped South so much cheaper than the same products can be carried from Southern truck farms northward. It is all on account of what is known as the "arbitrary" which Southern roads are allowed to charge. We are glad to learn this, and no doubt the Southern trucker will feel cheerful when he understands that the arbitrary is the cause of the higher rate he has to pay than is paid by the truck farmer who comes South with his potatoes, apples and things. We wonder if there is no way to get a choker on this devil fish that has got its tentacles fastened upon the throats of our poor Southern railroads. Could not our railroad commissions help them get out of the death grip of this monster, the "arbitrary?" Seems to us that somebody ought to help our railroads. Just think! A Northern road coming South can haul a barrel of potatoes 700 miles for 45 cents, while our poor Southern roads, on account of this devil fish, the "arbitrary," have to charge Southern truckers 90 cents a barrel for hauling the same distance when they are p'inted north. We Southern folks feel mightily hurt over the way our railroads are being done up.

* * *

Mr. J. L. Normand of Marksville, La., sends Orchard and Garden a sample fruit of a new vine of the cucurbitaceæ family of plants. We never saw anything just like it before. It is quite a curiosity, to say the least, and may prove of value. Elsewhere Mr. Normand's description of the plant and its fruit will be found.

A NEW FRUIT.

J. L. NORMAND.

I mail sample of a new fruit (Cassabannana Benincasa Corifer) which I believe will be of interest to you and your readers. I had to select a small sample, as most of them weigh over four pounds. This horticultural wonder is produced on a vine of vigorous growth; an annual belonging to the melon family. It is the most rapid climber I ever came across; planted close to an out-building, or in front of your piazza, it will soon cover it over with a dense shade and produce fruit that will astonish you, which are shaped and about the size of a bologna sausage, twelve to eighteen inches long and three to four inches in diameter, and of a bright scarlet color when ripe, which has a strong pineapple flavor. So strong is its aroma that it will scent a whole building with its delightful odor. It requires a long season to perfect all its fruit; it begins to color up and ripen in August till frost; a light frost will not hurt the plant and fruit in the fall, and the full grown fruits can be gathered green, yet will color up and ripen if put away.

The seed should be planted early in the spring when danger of severe frost is over, about the 10th of March. In the north the seed should be started in pots and later set out in open ground. I am astonished at the keeping qualities of this fruit. I gathered a lot of them last September, after the frost, and kept them sound until the following January and we made some very nice preserves with them.

In order to find its true botanical name, and test its shipping qualities, I shipped a few sample fruits to distant points. I first wrote and sent a sample fruit to Dr. Franceschi, botanist for the Southern California Acclimatizing Association, of Santa Barbara, who wrote me:

"Your favor of November 26th received, as also your most remarkable fruit. No doubt, it belongs to the Cucurbitaceae family, and from what you wrote, ought to be an annual. We have never seen nor heard of such a thing before, and it may really prove a valuable novelty. We are going to have a photo taken and also a painting to show natural size and color when perfectly ripe. We have referred the question to the highest authority on Cucurbitaceae, Prof. C. H. Naudin, and will inform you of the result in due time."

I then wrote to Dr. Devron, of New Orleans, who replied:

"The botanical name of your new fruit, Cassabanana, is Benincasa cerifera from the East Indies, and is named after an Italian, Count Benincasa."

To further demonstrate its shipping qualities, I sent a sample of the fruit to Prof. Chas H. Shin, of the University of California, at Berkley, California, who wrote:

"The Benincasa has arrived and is reddening. I have looked it up in Von Mueller. These fresh seeds will be of much service. Your very full notes will reach print in due time. Dr. Franceschi is an energetic investigator."

I then sent a sample to my friend, Mr. W. W. Smith, of Vacaville, California, who wrote:

"Yours of the 14th instant to hand, and also box containing the Cassabanana fruit. It came in good order, perfectly sound and about one-half colored. It certainly is a curiosity if nothing else."

I propose to send a few sample fruits of this horticultural wonder to your Dallas Fair soon, and some to the Atlanta Exposition.

Marksville, La.

GRAPES FOR SOUTH TEXAS.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Referring to Prof. Munson's address on grapes, published in last issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, in which he gives a list of varieties of most value over the widest range of our state, I must differ with him most seriously as far as South Texas in general is concerned. I have been growing and experimenting continuously with grapes for thirty years, and now have a vineyard of five thousand vines at Beeville, and have fruited every American grape in the list he gives, including his Brilliant, except the eight or ten of his own seedlings which he names. Of the latter, I saw most or all of them in fruit, in July, on Mr. Onderdonk's place. Of the Labrusca varieties he names, Moore's Early, Green Mountain, etc., not one can be compared with Niagara, Lindley, Salem or Wilder in general value for the whole of South Texas. Moore's Early is here the most unproductive of all grapes. I have seen and eaten the Niagara and Salem at Beeville, and know that the Salem is particularly successful at Rockport. The Niagara heads the list every where in the lower part of the state, as head and shoulders above any American grape. It has been extensively planted in Florida for the northern markets, almost to the exclusion of other varieties, and there are quite a number of vineyards between Galveston and Houston, some of which have been fruiting for five years, and the grapes were never as fine as this season, though it rained nearly all the spring.

As to Prof. Munson's Brilliant, I have fruited it at Hitchcock, seen it at Arcadia, Nursery (Mr. Onderdonk), and Beeville, and at none of these places is it of the slightest value. The vine is a feeble, wiry grower, and while the fruit is of excellent quality the bunch is too compact for shipment, and it ripens fully ten days later than Niagara or Lindley, which ripen just together.

I saw and tasted quite a number of Prof. Munson's other seedlings at Mr. Onderdonk's, and only four of them are of any value in this section.

The Perry (red) ripens with and is an improved Herbemont. The berries color up more evenly. The Hermann Jaeger is a good black grape with a little smaller berry than Concord and ripens fully two weeks after Niagara. The Salem had ripened also, and gone when I left Beeville, and the Jaeger was just ripe at Nursery, in Victoria county, making it too late for any except a local market. The Carmen was a little behind the Jaeger, though both were already black, and the berry a little smaller. The last of the four was the Muench. This was turning, but not ripe and seemed to be the largest berry of the lot. All of these four vines had made an excellent growth and seemed to have very healthy foliage, but all are entirely too late for market.

Immediately on my return, I found the Galveston market so glutted with up country grapes that in some instances nine pound baskets only brought twenty-five cents, and fifty cents a basket was the highest price paid for fine Niagara, Lindley, etc., from the interior. The earliest good varieties are the only ones that pay.

Now, a few words on the general adaptability of the Labrusca grapes to South Texas. Mr. Onderdonk and I have been at logger heads on this subject for many years. He claims they wont succeed with him, and die out in a few years. In Galveston county I have had them grow vigorously for ten years and know several Roger's hybrids on Galveston Island that are over fifteen years old. The Niagara vineyard at Hitchcock bears heavily and is still vigorous and healthy. The Salem has fruited some years at Rockport and is still all right. I saw this summer in Beaumont several very vigorous Labrusca vines that must have been over five years of age. What's the matter with Mr. Onderdonk's ground I cannot say, but an average of six years or more can be safely counted upon elsewhere in South Texas, and if not allowed to over bear, and taken care of, why not ten. But granting that only five good crops can be gathered, what is easier, and at no cost than to stick a few cuttings down at equal distances between the vines, select the most vigorous and then cut away the old vines and renew the vineyard. The all important thing is not to let the vines over bear as Niagara and Lindley especially, will, if allowed. I would recommend for trial these two, with Salem for a dark red and Wilder for a black grape. While not absolutely necessary in dry seasons it is well to spray thoroughly once when the grapes are half grown, adding a little Paris green to the Bordeaux mixture for the leaf roller. Mr. Joe Aiken sprayed twice to be on the safe side, but here on Galveston Island I ate Niagara and Lindley from a magnificent arbor that was not sprayed at all, but heavily fertilized with wood ashes. Potash in some form is the manure for grapes and bone meal an excellent addition, but never apply animal manure, cotton seed meal or any nitrogenous fertilizer in this hot climate.

Galveston, Texas.

BROWN ROT OF PLUMS AND PEACHES.

Cor. Farmer and Fruit-Grower.

Lately there seems to have been considerable interest manifested in the above subject. Advice seems to be common property. Just let it be known that you want some of it, and just what kind it is, and it will be forthcoming. Well, Mr. Editor, I shall not give any to-day, but state some facts in connection with the above disease of deciduous fruits.

Brown rot may attack the shoots, leaves or fruit.

The germ of the disease passes the winter in the form of a microscopic spore. This spore germinates in the spring when warm weather returns. The germ tube may enter a young bud or even through tender bark, or it may grow as it most frequently does, on the mummied fruits. In a few days, depending much on the weather, this minute germ tube will have reached maturity and produced myriads of spores, but by this time the tree will also have grown some, and this seeding of spores will probably fall on young leaves or even on open blossoms where these new spores send forth germ tubes that are able to enter the tissues of the plum or peach. And thus this minute plant keeps up its ceaseless cycle through all the spring and summer.

The dust mentioned by a correspondent is made up of these spores.

The most favorable condition for the growth of the fungus, and the most disastrous condition for the fruit grower, is frequent rains and a warm season; both of these elements are needed by the fungus.

THE INTERESTING POINT.

There is probably no orchard of considerable size in Florida free from this disease. And no variety of peach or plum proof against it. Even our little wild hog plum in the woods, far from orchards, has its trials with this enemy.

Every peach or plum that is allowed to dry up on the trees or to rot on the ground is a source of infection, and nine chances out of ten it will mature and preserve enough spores to destroy the fruit of a whole orchard. But the winds, rains, sun and insects are not always favorable, and so thousands upon thousands of spores must perish for every one that lives, but, then, if you cultivate a "fungus garden" by allowing the peaches and plums to dry up on the trees, or rot on the ground, and raise millions and tens of millions of

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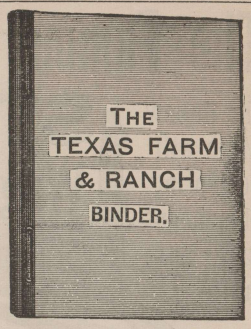
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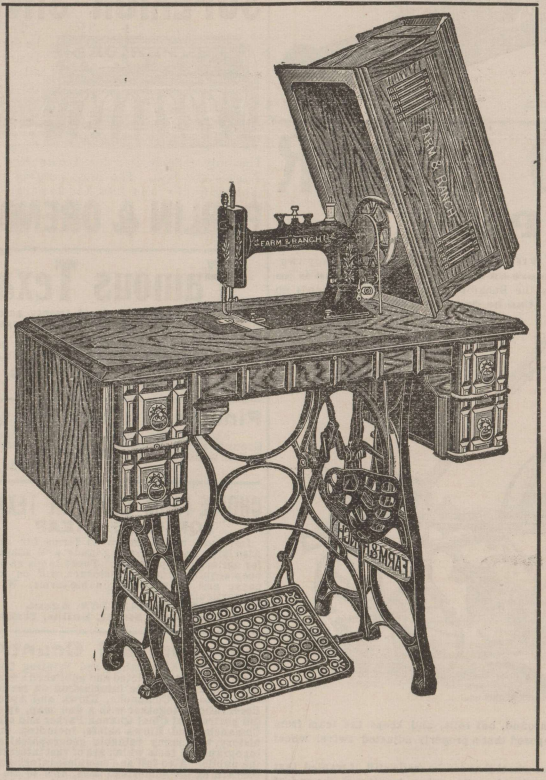
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We not only claim to furnish the best Sewing Machine in the world, but we send with each one a registered certificate of guarantee, agreeing to duplicate, **Free of Charge**, any part (shuttle, needles and bobbins excepted) that prove defective within ten years from date of purchase. We have examined the entire lists of sewing machines, have given many of them thorough trial in our home, but find this to be absolutely the best that is made. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to our readers. The "Farm and Ranch" is an ornament in any parlor; it is nickel plated, and finished throughout in the most elegant style in either oak or walnut woodwork.



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When you see the "Farm and Ranch" you will be surprised that it can be sold at the low price of $20. We ship it direct from factory, complete with attachments; no agent's commission added to the price. We are not selling this machine to make money, we simply want to help our readers to a

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believing they will in turn help us to extend the circulation of our paper. We challenge anyone to beat this machine for price and quality.

The "Farm and Ranch" Sewing Machine is as good as any made, far better than many, and the price we name is as low as a machine of this kind can be sold for. If any other machine is sold for less money, it is certainly inferior in material and workmanship. Remember that we do not send an agent with an oily tongue and a $20 commission in sight to do all the talking, but will let you be both judge and jury.

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SEND US YOUR ORDER

Try it in your own home and if not satisfactory your money will be refunded and all expenses paid by us. Do not allow yourself to be influenced by Sewing Machine agents and dealers. They are interested in selling you a machine, and being so, will use all the argument possible to convince you that the "Farm and Ranch" is not first-class.

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"Texas Farm and Ranch," - - Dallas, Texas.

Correspondence.

THE WESTERN STATES CONFERENCE.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

To convene at Topeka, Kansas, October 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1895, is of special importance to Texas. Hon. E. N. Morril, Governor af Kansas, at the request of Hon. C. A. Culberson, Governor of Texas, has issued an official call for a Western States Conference convention to meet in Topeka, Kansas, October 1st, 2d, and 3d, 1895. The object of this Conference is to unite the West and South in a movement towards organizing direct trade relations through the gulf ports with neighboring countries on the South and all foreign nations. This movement means that the products of the great West will cross Texas soil en route to deep water, instead of going over the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard.

To hasten the culmination of this great work, it has been suggested that an Inter-American Exposition be held at Galveston in honor of the completion of the jetties and the securing of water sufficiently deep to float the largest ocean-going vessels. We wish to show what we have to sell and find out what we can buy to the best advantage from our southern neighbors; and it is generally conceded that the proposed Exposition will settle the question. The Western States Conference and the general government will join in this work, and Texas should certainly lead the procession.

Gov. Culberson has appointed the delegates at large and from each Congressional district. Every mayor in Texas, as well as every president of a Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or other commercial body is made a delegate with authority to appoint an alternate if he is unable to attend. Each mayor is entitled to appoint an additional delegate for every ten thousand inhabitants, or fraction thereof in his city.

As the time of this convention is near at hand, it is especially requested that action be taken immediately, as this conference is of vital importance to every citizen of Texas.

W. S. KEENAN.

FULL GROWN PLUMS.

COMANCHE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I write in answer to Maj. J. R. Rives, of Florence, Texas, in August 24th issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in regard to his plums. I can beat it in size and weight. I send you by this mail two in a box. The largest one measures 7 inches one way and 7½ inches the other, and weighs 4 ounces. Six weighed 24 ounces. There are still more on the trees. They are the Kelsey, are they not? Answer in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, please. We have had bushels of peaches this year that measured ten and eleven inches.

W. W. KILPATRICK.

[The plums were the Kelsey Japan. The writer verified the measurement, first by a tape measure, and then by trying them in his mouth and found them a perfect fit, and as good a plum as ever that aperture was closed with.—ED.]

FROM THE COAST.

ALVIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Mr. W. W. Summers of this place has a method for preserving fruits and vegetables in their natural state, which if it proves a success, will be valuable to truck and fruit farmers. He claims that he can take melons, cucumbers, corn, peppers, beans, tomatoes etc., and keep them through winter until spring, and that the vegetables so kept will be as fresh and crisp in spring as when taken from the vine. The preparation is very cheap, and will be tested here this fall.

Rev. Dulaney, an old Kentucky tobacco grower, who resides near Alvin, has now grown a fine crop of Havanna wrapper tobacco this year, and says this is a fine tobacco country and will, in his opinion, be the Havanna of the United States for the finest grades of cigar tobacco, in a few years. There is some talk of a party from Michigan starting a cigar factory at Alvin this fall.

There is considerable interest being take in the Coast Country Fair, which is to come off at Dickinson, in November, but the very warm and dry weather is somewhat against the truck farmers who are growing truck for the exhibit.

Immigration is beginning to come in again and a big rush is expected to the Coast country this fall. Your correspondent made a trip up the Santa Fe, taking in Sealy, Wallis, and Rosenburg last week. The corn and cotton crops are fine in that country; everybody very busy with crops, and business in the towns rather dull as a consequence. The Coast country is in need of rain and cooler weather to insure good fall crops. Young orchards have made a remarkable growth this season. An old friend and subscriber of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH said this morning that T. V. Munson's article in last issue, on grape culture, was worth three years subscription to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to any one who read it. ALF. H. H. TOLAR.

HOGS AND SORGHUM.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

It is really astonishing how great minds will differ. Another county has been heard from, and again we are gravely informed that there is a something on the sorghum cane that when the hog is allowed to eat the cane, that something forms on inside lining in the stomach, which so interferes with the functions of the stomach that the hog can never be made to take on any more fat Well, that beats the little black spider theory 16 to 1. That is almost as bad as green wheat killing hogs, or green grass killing a goose But this is a free country and every man has a right to his own opinion, and to express them if he so desires, and we have a right to turn our hogs into the sorghum patch if we wish to.



I have been feeding my hogs on sorghum for the past five or six years and they have always done well, and I expect to keep it up, so long as the hog eats and thrives well on it.

Well, these are only differences of opinions or differences of experience, but there is no difference of opinion down here among us Ellis county people about our big hog show on the the 11th and 12th of October. We are going to have a big time and no mistake. We have everything in readiness and pens enough spoken for to accomodate about seventy-five head of hogs, and we fully expect to have twice that number on hand. Coops will be prepared for all the chickens and we are going to have some good ones, but we are not going to send North for a judge. We are foolish enough to believe that there are plenty of men in Texas that know just about as much about hogs and chickens as the judges from other states, and I, for one, am getting tired of Texas advertising her hog men, chicken-men, etc., as a lot of greenies. We have selected a Texas breeder to judge our hogs, and will take a Texas poultry crank to judge our chickens. Come and see us. UNCLE SNORT.

P. S.: I herewith hand you our programme, which we ask you to please publish for us again:

PROGRAMME FOR THE ELLIS COUNTY HOG SHOW.

To be held at Waxahachie, Texas, on the 11th and 12th of October, 1895.

First day will be devoted to classing stock and awarding premiums. Exhibition stock will be classed as follows:

Class A, Poland China.
Class B, Berkshire.
Class C, Chester White.
Class D, Essex.
Class E, Duroc Jersey.

Premiums awarded as follows, applying to each class:

1st.—Best sow two years old and over.
Best sow 1 year old, under 2.
Best sow 6 months old, under 12.
Best sow under 6 months.

2d.—Best boar 2 years old and over.
Best boar 1 year old, under 2.
Best boar six months old under 12.
Best boar under 6 months.

3d.—Best sow with litter of 5 pigs.
Best sow under 4 months.

4th.—Best sow, any age.
5th.—Best boar, any age.
6th.—Best herd containing boar and 3 sows.

RULES OF ENTRY.

1st. Every hog must be healthy, and subject to examination.

2d. All hogs competing for premiums must be registered if over one year old; if under, eligible.

3d. Every exhibitor must have pedigree or certificate of registration for each hog entered, with him.

5th. Any person failing to comply with any of the foregoing rules forfeits his right as an exhibitor.

6th. All stock must be on ground by 11 a. m., October 11th, 1895.

SECOND DAY.

Address of Welcome.....UNCLE SNORT.
Music.
Hog Talk.....BY A HOG (Man).
Dinner.

EVENING PROGRAMME.

Address.....BY CONGRESSMAN.
Music.

Everybody invited to come with well filled baskets and boxes and have a good time.

R. F. BUTLER,
W. E. DUNBAR,
J. E. LITTLE.
V. A. DAVIS,
M. D. ROBINSON,
Committee.

WIND MILL IRRIGATION—A QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

After reading in your issue of August 10, an article on irrigation by W. S. Marshall, and as no one else has asked him to explain, I will do so. What do you mean by saying that at Garden City the farmers use eight and ten-inch pumps, driven by wind mills, that raise the water from seven to twenty-five feet? We all know that it is just as impossible for a wind mill to drive a ten-inch pump as it would be for a wind mill to furnish the city of Dallas with water. If he means to say a ten-inch stroke of a one and one-half or two-inch cylinder pump, that will do for farm stock, and it is about all that it will do in Travis county. Will you please tell us more about those wind mills and pumps, and oblige a man who is interested in irrigation? —E. P. NORWOOD, Garfield, Travis Co., Texas.

Replying to above letter, will say that when I said eight and ten-inch pumps, I meant eight and ten inches in diameter. In regard to what everybody knows about what a wind mill will pump, suffice it to say that Mr. D. M. Frost, of Garden City, has a 14-foot mill driving a 12-inch diameter, 12-inch stroke pump from a well 18 feet deep. Scores of people there have 8 and 10-inch diameter pumps driven by 10 and 12-foot mills, pumping water from depths ranging from 12 to 25 feet. We have a 16 foot mill at Midland, Texas, driving an 8-inch diameter pump, 12 inch stroke, raising water 65 feet.

Irwin's treatise, which I have sent to all who have sent 2-cent stamp for same, explains these matters fully.

The mills Mr. Norwood speaks of, which only drive 1½ and 2-inch cylinder pumps, I agree with him, would not do for irrigation. The fact remains that mills built suitably for the work are being successfully used for irrigation purposes. I shall be at Dallas during the Fair, and expect to make my headquarters with the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH staff at their building, and shall be pleased to give all the information I can to interested parties if they call on me there during that time.—W. S MARSHALL, Fort Worth, Texas.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

YSLETA, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Thinking a few lines from this ancient town might be of interest, I write to say we have been unusually blessed in having an abundant supply of the rich fertilizing waters of the Rio Grande, and more rain than usual. None have suffered for water long who were here to attend in person to their lands.

I saw, a few days ago, an item in a California paper, stating that a lot of Dutch from Holland (same that took that country) had paid $500 000 for land out there, and had to blast holes in the rocks to plant their trees and vines, that, of course, died. Dont it seem strange that any people should be such blasted fools as to go 1500 miles beyond Texas, where the old empire has millions of acres of school lands right along the Texas and Pacific railway, rich as any of the Valley of the Nile—the beautiful Valley of the El Paso—where an inexhaustible supply of water can be had within ten to twelve feet, where the Texas and Pacific Land Company have an empire of fine farming and grazing land, and go out 1500 miles further from markets of the East, and buy a pig in a poke (they said the land looked level and pretty on the map.) I am almost ashamed to acknowledge that my grandmother came from Holland, though a Huguenot by birth.

We have here this year the finest grape crop I have seen for sixteen years, and peaches, plums, melons, the celebrated El Paso onion, and all the cereals in great profusion. But we have one drawback; we are just in that chrysalis state between the grub and resplendent butterfly—not enough grapes, alfalfa or El Paso onions to ship by the carload; and, then, our farmers have never yet gotten together to discuss canneries, special railroad rates, markets, etc., that are of such benefit in other portions of the country. Plenty of orators on the subject, but no concerted action Then we have an incubus hanging over us. The people of St. Louis Valley, Colorado, and the numerous valleys of New Mexico, when the Rio Grande has least water below—usually in August and September—build dams across the river and take every drop of water that we have by a 300 years priority, a right to, and in open violation of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, between the republics of the United States and Mexico. Mexico can, and will, no doubt, bring in a big bill for damages, but pobrecitos este lado will have no case, as we are robbed by our own people. Mr. Juan Hart, in the Times, has set all this forth in the clearest manner, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the entire El Paso Valley, and as the joint commission between the two republics is to meet in October, we have great hopes that they will do something towards settling this vexed question, and give us the International dam above El Paso, and also settle all the nice questions of erosion accretion, avulsion, and the many that will be propounded and pounded by the legal lights of each country, until there won't be a piece of alluvium left on which to hang an unjust claim. It is due our Mexican neighbors that this should be done at the earliest possible moment.

GEO. WYTHE BAYLOR.

QUERY.

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I write to know if you or any of your exchanges can tell the country people and the people in the small towns of the country who subscribe for and read the great religious and secular dailies and weeklies of the present day what has gone with all the good, wise and great people that used to live in the world, of whom we used to read so much in the papers of olden times, what so many of them had said and done to improve the good morals and higher order of intellect in the rising generations? We do not see a word from them nor a line about them these days, unless it be perchance in some good old-fashioned, up-to-date farm journal like yours. I take and read two of the greatest and leading daily papers now published in this country, besides a score or more of the best religious and secular weeklies sent out from the press of the present day, and for many years I have seldom seen a word or a line in them about any good people, except it be the editors and publishers of the same themselves. They may be good, wise and great people—they say themselves that they are—but I dont know whether they are or not. I never see anything published in their papers but tragedies of life and full, detailed accounts of the heinous crimes of people against all the moral and civil laws of both God and man, together with tabulated notices of daily sport and general gambling, and the rest is all something about themselves and their own particular publications. It seems that there is nothing to be published in these days but particularized statements of things most awful to read about, such as stealings, bank and express robberies, forgeries, bomb throwings, killings, murders, rapes, lynchings, assassinations, seductions, desertions, divorces, railroad accidents, explosions, arson, mine disasters, bunkos, bike races, horse races, swindles, stock gambling, frauds and all other like sins that can be thought of or done by the power of devils or men against civil, moral and decent life in this age of our world's wild progress, as noted and published by the present editors of our great religious and secular dailies and weeklies. I do not find a word or a line in all the family newspapers that I can get hold of to read that furnishes any matter of pure and wholesome food for moral and intellectual growth, except now and then in some homely farm

oughly as one that has been trained to its life work; that is, if the cow has been milked for several years and become thoroughly mature, she has thereby fastened her acquired and inherited qualities. The danger is that one trusts too much to long names and to aristocratic pedigree. While this may be valuable in every way, showing the possibilities of the animal, yet no cow, however good, can make a fair record without food adapted to the work to which she is put. First, it must be appetizing; second, abundant; third, digestible; fourth, it must be given to her at suitable times and in suitable quantities. Just at the present time large numbers of cows are being permanently injured because of insufficient food, added to suffering for water, and from various other causes. If a superior cow, from neglect, is allowed to shirk her work and dry up because of the carelessness of the owner in feeding and management, she is sure to remember it in the years to come, and more than this, her calf, as I believe, will surely inherit some of the qualities which she has acquired.

FACTS ABOUT SILOS.

Southern Farm.

The following is a condensed and comprehensive summary of the most prominent of the facts regarding silos and ensilage, now so well established as to need no further proof:

1. Silos may be made with any of the various building materials, and some very crudely and cheaply constructed, have been found to do good service.

2. Silos may be above ground, or under ground, or partly both; they should be water-tight and preferably air-tight and frost-proof, although these two points are not essential.

3. The situation and construction of the silo, and the arrangement for filling, covering and emptying should be largely governed by local conditions.

4. Several small silos, independent or connecting, are better than one large one, and the depth should be considerably greater than the length, width or diameter.

5. A silo that will prove efficient may, therefore, be built at a cost varying from 25 cents to $5 for every ton of ensilage it will hold. But, like an ice-house, a substantial, well built structure, costing about $2 per ton capacity, will probably prove, in the end, the most economical.

6. Silos may be filled slowly or quickly in all weather, the forage plants cut or pitted whole, and the cover may be heavily weighted or not weighted at all; the ensilage produced will vary in condition and quality, but these variations of management do not materially affect the result. If the silo is not air-tight on the sides, however, it must be well covered and heavily weighted.

7. Any plant or vegetable product, good for cattle food when green or fresh, may be preserved as ensilage, in an edible and succulent condition throughout the year, or for years.

8. As a rule, all horses, mules, neat cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry are fond of ensilage, if its material is ever such as eaten by them. Most farm animals prefer it to the best dry forage.

9. The best time at which to cut any growing plant to make good ensilage is when the plant approaches maturity and has begun to decrease in the percentage of its water contents.

10. The cost of preserving a given crop as ensilage does not materially differ from curing the same crop by drying in a suitable season, but crops can be siloed and preserved in seasons when they would be lost if drying was attempted.

11. All considered, Indian corn makes the most economical and satisfactory ensilage in most parts of the United States, and with a crop of twenty to twenty-five tons to the acre when cut, which is a good average, the ensilage may be made, ready for use, at a total cost of $2 per ton, and for less under favorable circumstances.

12. An acre of corn as ensilage will weigh four times as much as the same crop dried as fodder.

13. An acre of corn, field cured, stored in the most compact manner possible, will occupy eight or ten times as much as if in the form of ensilage.

14. The chemistry of the silo is still somewhat in the dark. The contents of any one silo filled with crops from the same land, apparently managed in the same way, year after year, will differ in condition and quality in different years.

Knowledge of the subject is not yet accurate enough to prescribe with certainty the procedure which will insure the best ensilage. Yet any forage crop can be preserved in a moist, fresh form, substantially unimpaired as food, although there is generally a considerable loss in the carbohydrate element, and with sometimes a partially compensating gain in the percentage of protein, and an increase in the digestibility of the material.

15. Correct theory, reasoning on scientific principles, and the great preponderance of testimony resulting from the longest practical experience, agree in recommending this process to get the best ensilage. Cultivate corn so every plant may have abundant air and sunshine to perfect itself and bear ears of grain; harvest when the kernels of the ear begin to glaze, or even a little later, when the plant's leaves show signs of drying; harvest preferably in good dry weather. Run the corn through a machine that will cut it into lengths less than one inch, carry on work as rapidly as possible, keep the cut fodder leveled in the silo, and when full, level the top, cover at once and weight with at least 150 pounds to the square foot of surface.

16. As food for cattle, as well as any other kind of farm stock, ensilage forms a good and cheap substitute for roots, and its condimental effects are especially apparent. But the usual ensilage crops fail to fill the place of the root crop in a judicious farm rotation.

17. In feeding, the best results follow a moderate ration of ensilage, rather than its entire substitution for dry, coarse fodder. Except in the case of animals fed to maintain their weight, ensilage cannot be recommended as a substitute for more than half the long forage consumed.

18 Ensilage, and especially good corn ensilage, when compared with dry corn fodder, or with other feeding stuffs, produces results so satisfactory as to surprise the chemist, and which chemistry cannot explain. As the result of practical feeding tests, it is very generally agreed that three tons of corn ensilage will equal in its effects as food a ton of average hay. This means that a farmer is as well off, if not better, with thirty tons of good corn ensilage and twenty tons of hay as with thirty tons of hay. But it does not mean that a man can winter stock as well with ninety tons of ensilage and no dry forage as with thirty tons of hay and no ensilage.

19 A silo or two, well built, but not too large or too expensive, will be convenient and economical on most farms to convert waste products into edible forage and to save crops which at other times might be lost, if not to preserve some crop specially grown for ensilage.

20. The silo system is best adapted to high priced lands and so-called high farming, and to farms not suited to profitable grass growing.

21. The extensive use of ensilage upon any farm is chiefly a question of convenience and economy, which local conditions must decide.

CHEESE ON A SMALL SCALE.

American Agriculturist.

Strain the milk into a vat and add half a pint of rennet to 100 gallons of milk, which should bring the curd in one hour, when the temperature is at about 80 degrees. Stir the rennet and milk thoroughly. Many of the unknown troubles of the amateur cheese maker arise from the use of ill-conditioned rennet; if doubt as to its purity exist it should be filtered through a flannel or cotton fiber. As the condition of rennet, quantity of milk and temperature vary at nearly every cheese making, the prepared rennet tablets sold by dairy supply houses are undoubtedly more certain in results.

To the beginner a thermometer accurately graduated, is essential to success. The curd is cut into one inch squares immediately after it has formed, to hasten the separation of whey and curd. The cutting is repeated two or three times at half hour intervals and then dipped carefully into a basket in which a strainer has been placed. Arrange the basket on a ladder over the whey receiver and cut the curd occasionally to hasten draining. When compact and fairly free from whey, tie the strainer ends by opposite corners and hang in a cool place until the morning run is made. Proceed with the morning's milk precisely in the same way until ready to hang. This curd requires a little more draining that it may be firm and decidedly free from whey.

Cut the night and morning curds in slices, place in a bowl and chop into pieces a half inch in diameter. Pour over the curd a gallon of hot whey or water and stir until a squeaking sound is made. Drain off the scalding water, add salt to taste and thoroughly mix in the curd, place a dry strainer in the hoop, carefully introduce the curd, fold the strainer neatly over the top, put the follower on and consign to the press. Only enough weight should be used to nicely consolidate the cheese, and press out the remaining portions of whey.

If placed in the press in the morning, at night turn the cheese, substitute a fresh strainer, the next day remove from the press, butter the sides top and bottom, and place on an odorless board in a cool, airy place to cure. Four weeks is necessary for curing, and during this time the cheese should be turned daily, and buttered if inclined to adhere to the board. As cheese is liable to expand, a band of strong cloth should be drawn and sewed tightly around it to obviate cracking.

LIBERAL CATTLE FEEDING.

National Stockman and Farmer.

The movement of feeders in Western markets has been very heavy of late. The good grass and the fine corn crop of the West and Southwest have brought about a better demand for this class of cattle than for several years, and in some cases Chicago prices have been paid for feeders even in Texas. Of course these cattle will not come to market for some months, but the number now going into Western feed lots indicates that the supply of beeves from the corn crop of 1895 will be liberal.

The abundance and good quality of the range cattle has depressed the markets recently for all but strictly prime beeves, which have maintained their position. An unusually large proportion of the receipts in the West have been rangers and the liberal run of these cattle for August suggests that the range season may close earlier than usual. Well posted cattle men look for a falling off in the supply of cattle after the rangers are done, and unless there are a good many natives holding back for the close of the range season this does not seem unreasonable. One thing seems certain—that until cattle are ripened on the new corn crop there will not be an over-supply of prime beeves.

IN A HEALTHY CONDITION.

Agricultural South.

The country is to be congratulated on the abundant yield of the bread crops. Full cribs mean fat and healthy stock, recovery from the credit system, contentment and prosperity. What to do with the immense corn crop this year is a very perplexing question just at this time. There are not enough cattle procurable to eat it, there is enough of it to feed double the number of hogs in the start, and it is too cheap to be sold direct. By providing good storage in the way of weather proof cribs, taking steps to keep out the weevils, and holding until the early spring it will be found to come in good play in putting some good fat stock on the market in the early summer months when the demand for that class is usually far in excess of the supply. Where practicable it is advisable to feed as much of it as possible right away, but the idea that corn fed stock is only saleable in the winter should be got rid of. No matter what month in the year well finished fat cattle or hogs reach the market they will outsell those that are half fed or grass fat.

BIG HOPES OF CORN.

Farm Implement News.

It does an implement man's heart good to get in a crowd of farmers these days, especially if they are inclined to be the least bit optimistic. The flattering outlook for corn gives them an opportunity to make all manner of extravagant predictions regarding the yield and tell big stories of years that have flown.

A few weeks ago the writer fell in with such a crowd in a small Illinois town located in the very heart of the corn belt. There was one wealthy farmer in the crowd who has 800 acres of corn, and he confidently expects to pick 80,000 bushels from it, an average of 100 bushels to the acre. Another, while having but 100 acres, offered to bet any sum from $50 to $500 that his would average more than 100 bushels to the acre and take his chances on drouth, chinch bugs, early frost, etc.

"Why men," said he "these corn rows are just like stone walls. You can stand between 'em, and you can't see a man two rows away to save your life. Never saw such corn in my life. There are two or three years on every stalk, and they ain't a nubbin in the whole patch."

Then followed stories of other corn crops, good and bad, of the tallest stalks, the largest ears, etc., ad lib., until the atmosphere was permeated with corn, nothing but corn, and the corn on one's feet seemed to catch the enthusiasm and commence to grow harder and more robust.

But alas! two weeks of dry, hot weather in that locality has abated the enthusiasm a little, and the man who wanted to bet on 100 bushels would doubtless now want to hedge about 10 per cent. The drouth was broken the other day by a copious rainfall, but not in time to prevent some damage to the upland corn.

But then ninety bushels is not to be sneezed at.

PRESERVE THE RANGES.

This is from the Sioux (South Dakota) Stock Journal, but it applies to Texas as well as farther north. Look out for range grass, and look out also for firebugs.

With this almost unsurpassed and remarkable year for a luxuriant growth of grass all over the country the greatest caution should be observed by freighters and campers in leaving their camp fires, to see that every particle of fire is smothered out before leaving a camping place either on or off the road. In another month the grass will be ripe enough to ignite almost as quick as gun powder, and a fire but once started will spread over hundreds of square miles and destroy the excellent quality and extraordinary growth of feed. The growth of grass this year, if prevented from being destroyed by fire, would almost be sufficient to last the stock on the ranges the greater part of next year even if we got not a bit of rain. And besides this the entire range will be well seeded and the benefits will be felt for years. Be careful of pipes and cigars and matches and anything that is liable to create a blaze.

Rural New Yorker: Don't forget to milk after the hired man now and then and see how much he leaves. Many a cow is dried off by careless milking. She gets the blame when the milker is at fault. Strip the cows yourself now and then. It will have a good effect in dressing up the hired man's sense of his duty.

Western Farm Journal: Water. Water, Water, is provided much more freely than formerly, and the careful breeder provides a constant supply of pure, clean water as he does a full supply of good feed. Stock can live without pure water, but they cannot grow and fatten properly without it, hence it pays to provide wells, windmills, tanks and stock fountains.

Western Stock Journal: Mr. Jackson's practical article on the expert judge at the fairs shows the folly of the color craze in cattle. This came near wrecking the Jersey breed when the butter record began to be developed, of which Mr. Jackson was a pioneer advocate, and proved that an off color or a spotted cow could produce a high record if bred and fed right, and so with the Shorthorns. The color craze has been a curse to that breed, restricting the "red white and roan" breed to the one red color, and many of the best animals of the breed of this country that were roan and white were sacrificed. Even farmers who wanted bulls for grading up beef bought red bulls of an inferior quality rather than an unfashionable color with superior individual merit. Fortunately the hard times have changed all this to a great extent, and the "color craze" has lost prestige, and is forced to give way to individual merit and good breeding. The color of the hair can in no wise affect the real merits of any animal.

Ohio Farmer: Feed the pigs green feed to develop healthy growth and improve the appetite for grain. A well bred pig with a good appetite is the best for profitable pork production. Clover, grass and roots promote vigorous appetites and early maturity.

If a farmer grows but one lot of swine each year he should grow them with a certain market in view. Spring pigs should go to market in early fall, and the fall pigs the last of April or early May. The time of marketing a lot of pigs should be determined by the time they are first counted. When the farmer waits to see what the market promises before he determines when the pigs should be fattened he is a most certain

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

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

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

When corn and cotton crown the rising hills
And hog and hominy the larder fills,
Who cares which way the howling winds may fly?
For all is lovely and the goose hangs high.

A REFORMER is a man whom the people have persistently refused to bestow an office upon.

NORTHERN cotton mills are coming South, presumably for their health. If they only knew it, the climate and facilities to be found in Texas are eminently conducive to the longevity of robust cotton mills.

ONE of the most conspicuous cases in recent years of biting off too large a chew, was the attempt by certain parties to boycott national bank notes. It was another party altogether who undertook to kick a mule off a bridge.

FARMERS produce valuable crops, railroads transport them to market, and wholesale and retail dealers handle them, and consumers pay the ultimate price, of which the producer gets the smallest share of all, presumably because he did most of the work. The weigher frequently makes more clear profit from a product than the man who produced it.

IT is announced on the authority of scientific investigation, that chickens are very much addicted to the tapeworm habit, and that they are really the source from which most people obtain their tape-worms. These scientific sensationalists be blamed! We will still eat chicken, preferably, however, without tape-worms. If we believe all that alleged scientists tell us, tape-worms must be wholesome food, for chicken eaters as a rule are sound in the region of the appetite; we, in common with other good citizens must have had appendicitis all our life from swallowing grape seed, and the lines of thought upon our corrugated brow must be variola pits in disguise, caused from handling nickels that had passed through a small-pox hospital. The doctors seem to be trying to cut short our rations, and some of our pleasures, by their reckless discoveries of bacteria, microbes and parasites.

MANY a farmer who spreads himself out for a noon nap on the piazza with a chair back and a saddle blanket under his head, refuses to take an agricultural paper, because he has no time to read one.

A PRIVATE letter from Honolulu states that cholera is rapidly increasing in Haiwaii, and the natives decline to use the treatment prescribed by the doctors, probably under a very sensible conclusion that cholera alone is bad enough, without having to contend with the poisonous compounds that many physicians deal in. They believe that such treatment is sure death. These Sandwich Islanders must have had some experience with the doctors.

IF a poor man steals he is a thief. The big packers at the Union Stock yards have been stealing water from the city mains for years, and the theft has been recently discovered, and no one has even remotely suggested a prosecution, and it would amount to nothing if attempted. One who steals is a thief unless he is financially able to make it all right with the officers of the law. A man worth a million dollars cannot steal enough to make him a thief, according to current custom.

AS a rule, boys are not good judges of their own fitness for a given calling. Before the railroad whistle became a nuisance, nine of every ten boys hoped some day to become stage drivers and handle the reins over four or six fat horses and wake the morning echoes with a huge tin bugle. Afterwards the position of locomotive engineer supplanted the stage box in the aspirations of the average small boy. Of the remaining one in ten, some want to be telephone linemen so they can climb the tall poles and look down upon the crawling multitude below; some want to be telegraph operators, circus riders or clowns, and at the mature age of fifteen some want to be teachers, some preachers, some doctors, some carpenters, and we have heard of some who deliberately chose the avocation of agriculture. Dont permit the boy to select his field of action too early, or without the salutary advice that age should be able to give.

MAJ. W. R. CAVITT, of Bryan, local director of the Texas A. & M. College, in a private letter, to which he neglected to attach his customary legend, "This is not for publication," tells us that the committee to locate the Panhandle Experiment Station expected to start the latter part of this week for the purpose of finally locating that station. He also adds:

"The A. & M. College opened last Wednesday and was more than full to overflowing the first day of school, with numbers of others coming in on every train. Under the wise and parental care of Gov. L. S. ROSS, as president, and the most excellent corps of teachers assisting him, the college is daily becoming more useful and more popular. It may be that I am an enthusiast, but I honestly believe that if we had sufficient accommodations there we would soon have one thousand students in attendance. Industrial education is justly and rapidly becoming very popular. No one can help being benefited by it, whatever his future vocation may be, and we are proud to say the Texas A. & M. College stands second to none. All we need is better equipments and more room."

"WHAT IS MAN THAT WE SHOULD BE MINDFUL OF HIM?"

When we consider the problems in astronomy that science has solved, we are inclined to wonder at the God-like powers of the human mind, but when we view man as a part of the illimitable creation of God, he is lost in the infinity of his own insignificance. We look into the heavens and see 30,000 shining points each one a sun resembling our own; and with a poweful telescope many millions more are revealed, many of them so far away in the everlasting depths of space that light, which can pass nine times around the earth in a second, would require many thousands of years to pass from them to us. These bodies, as far as telescope, spectroscope or analogy can teach, are suns with planets, like this earth and her sister planets, revolving around them through all the ages of an eternal past, and among them all there is not the slightest indication that the time can ever come when they will cease to exist practically as they are now and ever have been, world without end. If the entire earth was made into impalpable dust, the number of the particles would probably be less than the logarythm of the number of suns which exist in the infinite realm of the Almighty. Infinity is usually expressed as "greater than any assignable quantity." The infinite number of worlds may be better expressed by saying that they are more than any number whatever. But, say some, this is inconceivable. We admit that this and much more is inconceivable to finite minds. Intelligent astronomers argue that only this earth is certainly inhabited by intelligent creatures, and one or two other planets of our solar system possibly so inhabited. Cannot the Almighty power that called any world into being, create intelligences suited to its physical conditions? Creative power is not limited to any form, size or character of creatures. For all that we know or can know God's praise ascends to the everlasting throne from beings as different from those of this earth as a shaft of lightning is from an ox-eyed daisy; or an atom of protoplasm from a speech on the tariff. If creative power wills it there need not be a single physical characteristic common to the sentient beings of this and any other world. Even here it is demonstrated that there are reflections we cannot see, sounds we cannot hear and matter we cannot perceive.

It is not inconsistent with our conceptions of omnipotence to believe that He can, as easily as otherwise, call creatures into existence, calculated to live and worship the Great I Am under conditions that would destroy all earthly life in an instant. It is the climax of egotism to suppose that among an infinite multitude of worlds, similar in many respects to our own that only this one is peopled with intelligent creatures, that there is not in all the vast universe of God any other people but US! And yet there are men here laboring diligently to impress upon the rest of us as a fact, that unless their views of finance, the tariff, civil service reform and foreign policy is adopted by the party, and themselves elected to carry them into effect, that:

"The bright sun will be extinguished, and the stars
Will wander darkling in th' eternal space,
Rayless and pathless, and the icy earth
Swing blind and blackening in the moonless air."

It is to be hoped that in the multitudinous worlds created of God, this is the only one annoyed by the pestiferous presence of self-serving demagogues, financial vultures, judges who pervert the law to oppress, gamblers who prey upon the substance of the people, and politicians who calmly sit "with one leg on both sides of the political fence." If it were possible that the Almighty should become disgusted with the work of his hands and resign the Godship, there would be no lack of candidates eager to fill the vacancy. We could name a dozen men whose announcements would appear in the next morning's papers. And yet, if they but knew it, the world can get along without them as well as a prairie dog can without gills.

THE subject of bounties for agricultural products exported is now being agitated in certain quarters. The principle is vicious, no matter where applied. Bounties are a fraud on the people, whether applied to sugar, cotton or wheat, or what-not. If the government wants to help farmers, irrespective of how they vote, let it send to some secure state prison a lot of the gamblers who reap the profits of agriculture without sowing any seed or turning any sod. Give the farmer a fair show, and he will take care of of himself.

COL. W. S. MARSHALL, of Ft. Worth, author of the illustrated articles on wind mill irrigation recently published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, has received a number of letters congratulating him upon the intelligent and practical manner in which he treated the subject. The following is an extract from a letter from a prominent banker who has given much thought to the subject of irrigation:

"However, the plan advocated by you is quickly within the reach of thousands of our farmers, who can in that way, and with an outlay of $150 to $250, successfully irrigate five, ten or twenty acres, as the case may be.

"I particularly desire to congratulate you on the practicable and sensible manner in which you handle this subject. You have the happy faculty for 'hitting the nail on the head,' giving facts and instances in a plain way, and knowing when to bring an article to an end. More than half the effect would have been lost had it not been for the very valuable illustrations accompanying the articles, which enable us to see just 'how the thing works.'

"Believing your work will be productive of much good, and wishing you continued success, I remain, etc."

THE Moody Courier issued a fine illustrated edition on September 14th.

FARMERS from one end of the country to the other should unite in a demand upon the Congress that meets this fall for the suppression of produce gambling. Every argument for the outlawry of crap-shooting, three-card monte, faro, roulette, and every and any form of gambling, applies with double force to this national infamy. The petty gamester "ropes in" a few greenhorns, and fleeces them, but the produce gambler swindles a nation of producers, and merits a punishment in proportion to the injury he does to society. But they tell us that custom has made this form of gambling respectable. It is false. Custom can never hallow a practice that is founded on fraud, sustained by deception, and operated under false pretences. It is the most dangerous form of gambling. For every rascal of them who becomes rich, hundreds of better men suffer; and every one that "goes broke" has the unsuccessful gambler's refuge, suicide. Produce gambling should be made unlawful, and those who will not obey the law when made should be sent to the penitentiary. Farmers, if they will act together can have this system rooted out. The next Congress will be working for votes, and to get them will be willing to do that which ought to have been done before. In the new alignment of parties now impending, no one faction can afford to ignore a demand for reform backed by the farmers of the country.

nearly break mine. Where, oh, where has Al Liem Ary gone? He has been away about two weeks longer than I. Aunt Sallie, dont you think it would be a good idea to have an art gallery, or rather a picture gallery? In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH they print pictures of cattle, why could they not print pictures of the cousins? If we could have one picture in every week, I think it would be so nice. Will you please let us have it? I have something more to suggest. I think it would be very nice to have a corresponding club. Some one starts it by writing a letter to somebody else, this party writes a letter and sends the one received and the one they have written to some one else, and so on until the letters will all come back to the person who started them. He takes out the one he has written, and writes a new one, and sends them on again. If you would like to have the club, please send your name and address to—JEANNIE LYNN, Glenshaw, Penna.

P. S.—Both boys and girls over, but not under, twelve years of age, may belong to the C. C.—JEAN.

[It would be very nice to have the pictures, Jeannie, but there are so many cousins we could never get around, and it would never do to slight one of them. There are hundreds of boys and girls who are members of the League, and it would be years before we could get around. I think your correspondence club would be a nice thing. Try it by writing the first letter yourself. —AUNT SALLIE.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years, and enjoy reading the cousins' letters. I was thirteen years old the 28th of August I can do most any kind of work on the farm. I live six miles from Stephenville. There has been abundance of rain, but it is dry again, and we would like to have more rain. As this is my first letter I will close. Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins —DANIEL WEDLEY, Stephenville, Texas.

[I am glad you enjoy the League, Daniel, and are happy on the farm.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and the Cousins: This is my first attempt to write to this department. I wonder if any of the cousins live as far west as I do, "wild and wooly West" as some call it. Some have a bad opinion of the West, but I think they have listened to exaggerated stories. If they lived here I think they would like it; at least I like it better than at first. We have plenty of amusements, and it isn't driving cattle, herding sheep or listening to the wolves either. We have parties and picnics, fish-fries, leagues, good churches and clubs, etc. I believe the girls are beating the boys in the letters, though I guess all girls stand up for each other. I see some of the cousins telling about their pets. I haven't any except myself. My age isn't under fifteen nor over sixteen. But I guess the cousins will think I am about five by this letter. I would like very much to correspond with some of the cousins. With best regards to Aunt Sallie, the cousins and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—BERTHA REED, Ballinger, Texas.

[There isn't much "West" left, Bertha; it has become very much Easternized, as far west as I have been, and as you say, if those who doubt it, will go West they will learn that there is not much difference in the two sections.—AUNT SALLIE.

Would not dear Aunt Sallie and such a nice little band of cousins permit me to enter their happy League for only a moment? I want to tell them what a nice little band they have and what a dear good Aunt Sallie to stand at the helm. The letters are so bright and cheerful. We love to see them take such an interest in their League, and to see them enjoy making it interesting. What a band of literary people Aunt Sallie will have. I know she is, and will be proud of them. Suppose I tell you of a little paper in Georgia, of which, perhaps, you have not heard. It is a little eight page temperance paper about half the size of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and now listen; it has for its editor and publisher a little girl thirteen years old. Now, dont you think she deserves encouragement for starting such a nice paper when she is so young? And she has been at it for several years. It would be so nice for you to subscribe for it, and then you could write her paper (The Midget, it is called) some nice little letters and tell its readers of what a nice League you have in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. By doing this you get interested in what others write of their homes, and the country in the far off states and you can tell them of your state. But this paper does not come so often as our good old TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for it is a monthly and could not draw your attention from our nice home paper, but would encourage you to make it always more interesting, so you will be proud to tell the little girls of the other states about it.

Write to Miss Ethel Stout, editor The Midget, Warm Springs, Georgia, for a sample copy. She has recently moved from Melbourne, Florida, to that place. Subscription price for one year is ten cents—cheap enough for almost all of us. But, pardon my intrusion. Of course we do not expect Aunt Sallie to crowd out a single little letter for this, for they are too nice, but to send it in when her drawer is not so full. With best wishes for one and all, I will bid you good bye.—MRS. J. B. GAY, Columbus, Texas.

[We should like to see a copy of this little girl's paper who is trying to do something for God and home and native land. She is a good patriot, Christian and missionary, and I sincerely wish her success and God speed.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: I thought as my friend was spending the day with me we would write to you all. I live in town and have some good times. I have a piano and guitar and can play on the guitar, but can't play on the piano much. I am the only child. We have six canary birds and they just sing all the time. The boys' feet must be frost bitten is why they can't keep up with the girls. How many cousins like to go to parties? I do. Will any of the cousins send me this song, "Sweet Marie?" I will exchange any I have for it. I would like to correspond with any of the girls and boys of my age.—MAY TOLIVER, Stephenville, Texas.

Dear Aunt and Cousins: As this is my first attempt to write, I will not write a long letter. I am a country girl sixteen years old. I like your paper very much, the League better than any other part. I would like to exchange, At Last the Words Were Spoken or any other song I have, for The Bonnie Blue Flag or The Blind Child. Willie Farber, I would like to correspond with you. Or any other cousin who can conveniently do so, please write first. I have a friend--Miss Mollie Scott, who writes and gets such nice letters, that I would like to correspond with the cousins, for I enjoy reading good letters so very much I have a pet calf and a colt. The calf's name is Bessie, the colt's name is Pilot. I went to school at Honey Grove, but school is out now. How many of the cousins like to ride horseback? I dearly love to ride horseback, and ride very often the horse's name is Daisee. With much love to Aunt Sallie and cousins—LUTIE CALHOUN, McKinney, Texas.

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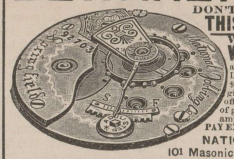
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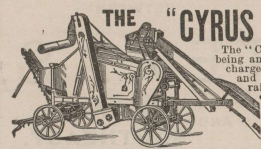


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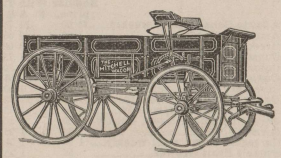


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Fifty-two issues of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one dollar.

Poultry.

The biggest thing out is the poultry statistics gotten up by newspaper reporters "to fill space with," and they are still growing. the last published invariably being the largest.

A box of dry road dust with a lot of snuff mixed therein will be found a good preventive of vermin. The box of dust should be kept under shelter for, remember dust is not dust unless it is dry.

The California Poultry Keeper tells how nice warmed-over eggs are. Why not eat them as we do, while under the sanction of the first warming. Warming over may do for California eggs, the Texas articles dont need it.

The most frugal woman we have heard of lately was one in Ohio, recently exposed by the Medical Record. She utilized the abnormal temperature of her fever-sticken husband to hatch two batches of chickens. She wrapped each egg in cotton batting and placed them around the body of her sick husband and secured a fair hatch. A second sitting (if that is the correct word) failed to hatch before the patient died; thereupon the economical wife placed them in a cooking stove and they were thoroughly cooked. This, perhaps, is an intimation of the roasting she may expect some time in the future.

GROWTH OF SUMMER CHICKENS.

H. B. GEER.

On the Fourth of July we took off a brood of White Plymouth Rock chickens, seven in number. One of them while yet a small chick got hung in a crack in the fence. The other six are still living and hardy. Their growth has been remarkable for the season. July and August were two very hot months and the general impression is that chickens hatched in hot weather will not do well. But in this instance, at least, the idea has been refuted.

The young pullets are fully feathered, plump and heavy, and even larger than the average broiler size—plenty large enough to eat, cooked in any style. The two cockerels are taller than the pullets, but not so plump, and their plumage does not yet fit as close and snug, as they are more on the rawboned order.

We never had chickens grow faster or do better than this Fourth of July hatched brood.

Neither did we stop with them, but have been setting hens and hatching chickens all summer until we have fully a hundred summer chickens, all doing well and more than half of them weaned and doing for themselves.

The White Plymouth Rock is a splendid market chicken that should be more extensively raised by the farmers and others who raise chickens for the market.

Nashville, Tenn.

WHERE TO BUY POULTRY.

W. W. Garig, of Baton Rouge, one of the oldest poultry breeders in the South, is editor of the poultry department of the new agricultural paper, the Southern Farm Gazette, at Starkville, Mississippi. Garig is able to make the department first-class. The following plain talk is from his first issue, and is good advice to old as well as new beginners:

Ah! this is a serious and mooted question. Of course, if you can find what you want, buy in the South, as near home as possible, provided you know an honest breeder who has been long enough in the business to know what he is selling, and to know also that it pays him best to breed and sell only first-class stock. I am glad that I can say I believe there are as few dishonest poultry breeders, North or South, as in any other vocation. After many years of experience, I, for one, have been swindled but comparatively few times. There are rascals in all trades, however, and in all sections, and when you get cheated by a Northern breeder, it is usually wantonly done. But, as a rule, you will not be beaten often. Some will over-rate their stock a little, but usually you will get your money's worth, or very near it. Now, there comes two serious drawbacks: first, the stock is not acclimated, and will often get sick en route, or soon after arrival; in the majority of cases the disease contracted will be roup. Second, the express companies rob us fearfully, charging double first-class rates on fine poultry; hence you say, "Buy South, of course." Yes, that is right; you have less express to pay. and you get acclimated birds.

But while I believe there are but few dishonest breeders in the South, unfortunately, my experience is that there are some, not always wantonly dishonest, but sometimes ignorantly so. I once paid $5 for a pair of black guineas. The breeder sent me two guinea cocks without a black feather on them. He, I feel sure, was wantonly dishonest. But more to be guarded against in the South is ignorant dishonesty. I have had chickens shipped me not the breed I ordered at all. Then I have seen stock that was not even passable, sold as very fine.

So, in buying South, I would advise you to deal with an old advertised breeder, if possible, and if you dont know him, ask him in all kindness if he really knows his stock to be good in breeding and individual merit, and up to the requirements of fine birds of that breed?

With these precautions you will seldom get swindled, and, of course, with its advantages, it is best to buy South. I think I have been badly swindled but once by an old advertised Southern breeder. Then I was burned out of over $40, for which I got trash. So, with a little care, the South is the best place to buy when you can find what you want. Understand us, we would not for once say anything against beginners; we want to encourage them all we can, for we were all beginners once, but they must use care in buying their brood stock, and their customers should use a little caution and see that they are getting what they pay for.

THE BUFF LEGHORNS.

Southern Poultry and Live Stock Journal.

The favor with which Buff Leghorns have been received in the North and West is certainly flattering to so young a breed.

Their popularity and excellent qualities are evinced by the fact that so large a number of reputable breeders have added them to their list, and in nearly every case, after experience, give them preference to other varieties.

They are larger than the Browns or Whites, and lay as many eggs, the size of which rival those laid by Minorcas.

This wave of popular favor has extended to the South, a section particularly adapted to Leghorns and other close-feathered breeds. This season a great many all over the South have taken up the Buff, and in a year or two there will be as many Buff Leghorns in the South as there are Browns.

The Buffs are prolific, and in this climate, with ordinary attention, will lay in winter equal to any of the larger breeds.

They are very healthy, rapid growers; and mature early, making excellent broilers. In a recent letter a noted Indian Game breeder, who got some Buff Leghorn eggs from me the past spring, says that at two months old the Buffs weighed as much as Indian Games of the same age, and expresses the opinion that they will keep up with them until they are three months old.

They are well adapted for a market fowl, having plump, medium sized bodies, yellow skin, free from dark marks usually seen in colored fowls caused by pin feathers, and clean yellow legs.

One of my customers reports cockerels crowing at sixteen days old which beats the record as far as I know, though four weeks is not unusual.

They are very interesting from the time they hatch, though it is almost impossible to know what they will be until fully feathered. Sometimes a very dark chick, perhaps striped, will turn out a very even, nice buff, and often a white chick will color up into a rich buff.

The per cent. of standard birds from well mated pens is equal to that of any breed. I have even bred them, and in one or two more years as large a per cent of strictly fancy birds can be expected from them as from the Whites or Browns.

The remarkably rich, lustrous plumage and symmetrical appearance of the Buff Leghorn, together with its useful qualities, entitles it to a front rank as a fancy fowl.

THOSE GREEN STAINS.—Mother: Oh, Neddie, look at your nice new trousers!

Neddie—Yeth'm; I thet down on the grath an' thum o' the paint tomed off! —Chicago Record.

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Elmwood Poultry Yard.
The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more first premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at $2 for 13 from the following breeds; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.

CHICKENS.
Early hatched Brown Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Langshans and Pit Games; also some old fowls of the same breeds, and
EGGS FOR FALL HATCHING
for sale at reasonable prices. Finely illustrated 36-page catalogue free. Address
H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn.,
Or, GEER BROS., St. Marys, Mo.

Salesmen Wanted.
$100 to $125 per month and expenses to introduce our goods to the trade; staple line; position permanent, pleasant and desirable. Address, with stamp, KING MFG. CO., A 79, Chicago.

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Leads all other papers in many respects. It was the first paper in America
Printed in Colors
On a Fast Press
By its Own Patented Process.
It has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world, and its sixteen pages are eglow with entertaining and instructive reading matter.
SEND
For a sample and list of prizes and premiums.
Harrisburg Telegram,
Subscription Department,
HARRISBURG, PA.

The Largest and Most Successful Combined Fair and Exposition in the Union.
... THE GREAT ...
Texas State Fair
... AND ...
DALLAS EXPOSITION.
Tenth Grand Annual Entertainment opens October 10th and closes November 3d, 1895,
AT DALLAS, TEXAS.

$75,000 PREMIUMS AND PURSES $75,000
All previous Exhibitions eclipsed. The exposition of Art, Science, Schools, Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock unsurpassed.
Innumerable New Features and New Attractions, including an Educational Exhibit on a grand scale.
A Mexican Exhibit. New Improvements. A New Midway Avenue.

The Greatest Musical organization in the world
SOUSA'S PEERLESS BAND....
of FIFTY PEOPLE.
John Philip Sousa.
A programe of RACES covering the Largest purses ever offered in the South. The Fair and Exposition of 1895 will be the most complete and most comprehensive in the history of the Association. A carnival of Amusement on a scale never before attempted, awaits those who accept the opportunity thus offered.
Lower Railroad Rates than ever before secured. For Catalogues, Premium Lists, Programmes, etc. and further information, address
C. A. COUR, Secretary,
J. T. TREZEVANT, President,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

$20
Buys it, freight prepaid. For particulars see page 19.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please let me know through the columns of your valuable paper to whom I could apply to for canning factory machinery. Would a canning factory be profitable at a small village where the surrounding country has all kinds of fruits and all kinds of vegetables, though it be ten miles to railroad?—G. W. JACKSON, Ivanho, Texas.

ANS.—If you will write to F. B. Hillyer, Belton, Texas, you can get all the information you want about canning supplies. He has recently put up such a factory at Belton, and operated it, and knows all about it.

Will you, or some of the readers of your valuable paper tell me where I can get seed of what is known as the little red May wheat? and oblige—R. M. GRANT, Skipper Gap, Texas.

ANS.—Probably any large seed house that advertises in this paper could fill an order for red May wheat. Write some of them and see.

Will some one of your bee-keeper readers please tell me through your valuable paper (1) which wood is best for bee-hives; is yellow pine very good? (2) which frames are preferred in Texas, the low or the high, large extracting frames?—UDO TOEPPERWEIS, Leon Springs, Texas.

[Will some of our bee-keeping readers answer?]

VETERINARY.

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

I have a colt, four months old on the 28th of this month, and I want to know when I can stop him from sucking. I want to use his mother in harness and under the saddle.—RUSSELL WESTBROOKS, Elgin, Texas.

ANS. A colt is old enough to wean at any time after it is four months old.

My Jersey cow is nineteen months old. She had one calf; but two months before she calved she got sick and was swelled all over the body. She got well, and the calf came about a month before time, but dead. Half of the udder fell out, and now she milks only from two teats; gives about three quarts of very rich milk a day. The wound is healing up, but the most important question—she got lame on all four legs; she lies down most of the time, and gets up only to drink and eat. She eats while lying down. It seems very painful for her to walk, and the hoofs on all the feet seem like they would fall off. Some boils came under her skin and afterwards ran out and grew in some other part of the body, and run out again. Please tell me if there is any way, and how to help her.—LOUIS MATULA, Breslau, Texas.

ANS.—Your cow had an abscess form in her udder. The puss became absorbed into the circulation, producing pyæmia. She is now foundered. She will get well in time. Allow her to lie down as much as she wishes, and as her hoofs grow long they should be cut off to a natural length, and thus kept from getting long.

What is good for a stifled joint? I have tried several remedies, but they do not seem to do any good.—ARTHUR WESTBROOKS, Elgin, Texas.

ANS.—Any good stimulating liniment Equal parts of ammonia, turpentine, tincture of cantharides, chloroform and sweet oil, make a good liniment. In severe cases an application of cantharidine ointment becomes necessary. Stifle lameness is so rare that the probability is you have been doctoring the wrong joints when you have received no benefit fron your applications.

Can you tell me what is the matter with my hogs? The are affected with bumps on their ears, jowl and belly, and it finally gets into their eyes and closes them entirely. Then it gets to the forehead. In one case the skin bursted, and a white pussy looking substance came from forehead. Please tell me the cause, name of disease and remedy. They have good pasture of crab grass, good well water to drink, but they prefer to drink from a wallow that is constantly kept muddy. They get well in a week or ten days. Get very poor in that time.—W. B. DENSON, Montevallo, Ala.

ANS.—We do not recognize the disease from your description. It must be caused by some local irritant to the skin. Try carbolized vaseline applied ty the parts.

Can you tell me what to do for a young cow that gives "ropy" milk?—MRS. S. E. BUCHANAN, Dallas, Texas.

ANS.—Give one pound of Epsom salts; bathe the udder well three times a day with hot water, and milk several times daily.

A GOOD WATCH

Is almost necessary to every one in these times of bustle and business. By not possessing one, or having a poor one, we sometimes are behind time; delays and losses are the consequence.

The National Jobbing Company, Chicago, are offering an extremely good watch at an unheard-of price. Their advertisement on page 17, this issue, will tell you what it is.

Horse Owners Should Try

COMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY



A Safe, Speedy and POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Combault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The Safest best **BLISTER** ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. **Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.**

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

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

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is **Warranted** to give satisfaction. Price **$1.50** per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express, *charges paid*, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Make Cows Pay.



What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pan skimming. Get a SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR and save it. Send for Circulars.

P. M. SHARPLES, Elgin, Ill.

Fairview Stock Farm

Of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland China swine, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

WILLOW STOCK FARM,

ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r,

Breeder of Berkshire Hogs and Fine Horses,

Farmersville, Collin County, Texas.



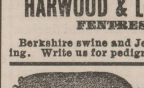
Bell County Herd of Poland China swine. Pigs for sale at all seasons. Stock the best. Come and see me and be convinced.

A. W. PARROTT, Holland, Texas.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.,

FENTRESS, TEXAS.

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



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



BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red & Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey & Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep, Fancy Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.

S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Pa.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.

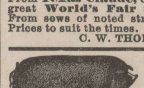
Office: 240 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

POLAND CHINA PIGS

From **Texas Claude**, one of the best sons of the great **World's Fair Sweepstakes Claude.** From sows of noted strains. Stock registered. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Texas.



J. R. HERNDON,

McKinney, Texas,

POLAND CHINA SWINE. Stock the best. Prices reasonable. Write.

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm.

We have accepted the agency for V. E. Fuller & Co's celebrated remedies. Every Jersey breeder should have a stable case on hand in case of emergencies. Prices same as at the laboratory. Write for what you want in this line, or for Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs, to

M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.

For Sale or Exchange.

Registered thoroughbred **PERCHERON STALLION.** Will sell **cheap** or exchange for **cattle.** For further particulars apply to

F. H. FRAMPTON, Waelder, Gonzales Co., Texas.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas, breeder of Large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning 1st in class and 1st and 2d in sweepstakes and stood head of 4 herds, winning 3 first and 1 2d. Another is full brother to sire of sweepstakes now at World's Fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood for sale.



3—Here, let me show you how to land that big one

DAIRY STOCK FOR SALE.

About seventy head heifers and cows, ½ to 15-16 Jersey. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser and at bottom prices. If you want good milch cows cheap, write now to

W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

KING'S X CROSS STOCK FARM.

Harris Herd of Poland-Chinas.

The great prize winning and breeding boar, IDEAL BLACK U. S., 029505, A27237, the highest priced hog ever sold.

Fifty-one brood sows. 250 pigs now farrowed for the season's trade, sired by eight different boars, all offered without reserve. This herd has no equal; show animals now ready to ship.

T. J. HARRIS, West Liberty, Iowa.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.



One breed, the best of the breed, and the best breed for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. Boars in service, Double Wilkes, Honest Dave C., Merritt Wilkes and Shade Park Victor, combining blood of all the leading strains.

H. E. SINGLETON, Proprietor, Lebanon, Collin County, Texas.

World's Fair Jerseys

LITTLE HARRY 8808, heads the Clover Nook herd. He was used on the World's Fair herd. Took a ribbon in the show ring. Had two daughters in the great tests. Alteration stood third, and Little Goldie thirteenth, out of 75 cows in the test. Every daughter in milk, but one, is in the 14-lb list. Choice young stock for sale at fair prices.

SAM N. WARREN, Spring Hill, Tenn.

FOR SALE AND FOR EXCHANGE.

Lands, town property, live stock for exchange. $3600 in vendor's lien notes and $2500, $8700 or $6200 in lands for goods. Everything exchanged. What have you? Wanted: Stocks of goods, oil launch, ice machine, live stock—everything. Send for list. Jersey cattle, fast pacer, Standard stallion, Shetland ponies, for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

JERSEY CATTLE. Berkshire Swine.

Pigs by Barron Duke.

The Valley Farm, established in 1887, offers for sale registered jersey cattle and Berkshire swine of the most popular strains.

Orders can be filled at once. Address

HARRIS & HARDIN, Terrell, Texas.



4—without breaking your rod.



5—That's it; isn't he a daisy?



J. I. Richardson,

BAY, TEXAS.

POLAND CHINA SWINE. PIGS FOR SALE. Write for prices.

Gold Medal Herd Berkshires, '93, '94,

And all the **English Champions** of late years. Young sows in farrow. Boars and spring pigs for sale, as well as a few **choice fitted animals** suitable for **showing.** Prices low, to make room for new importation of English winners for '95 on the way.

Champion flock Dorset sheep, St. Louis, and Springfield, Ill., '94. METCALF BROS., East Elma, Erie Co., New York.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

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

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNER



Cuts clean on all sides—does not crush. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made, fully warranted. Highest World's Fair Award. Descriptive Circulars Free.

A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.



6—Deacon O'Niel: Well, parson, I'm surprised and shocked! But what does it weigh? Gosh, its a corker!



TURKEY CREEK

Herd of Poland China Swine.

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Last Look, Jr., No. 11168 O. R., at head of herd.

G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

LAKE CITY AUTOMATIC STOCK FOUNTAIN

Waters 50 to 150 Pigs Daily.



Governed by gravity weight valve. No springs to rust. No float to stick in the mud and let out tank of water. Has the right sized drinking cup—not a large, double drinking cup to hold a lot of hot, filthy water before a fresh supply comes down. Valve seat is in body of water and acts as a lock-nut. Can be set to water two pens at once, and can be attached to a tank or barrel in ten minutes. Works successfully in winter. Retail price $3. We pay express. Fountain sent to any address on trial. Price to be remitted by express agent if satisfactory. It costs nothing to try. Send for one. Agents wanted in every locality. Order through implement dealer or

STOCK FOUNTAIN CO., Lake City, Ia.

Household.

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

I WOULD THAT I WERE A GIRL AGA N.

MRS. AGNES FISHER.

Oh, would I were a girl again,
With heart and spirit free,
To gaily roam the village plain,
Or sing over the lea.

I gaily trod the river side,
Knew naught of care or gloom;
It's purple bells brought home with pride
To deck my mothers room.

Then can you wonder if I sigh
And sadly thus deplore,
And wish for days, alas, gone by,
To be a girl once more?

Passed is the sweet spring time,
Gone, are the early flowers,
But I shall meet them all again
With friends, in Eden's bowers.

Bremond, Texas.

MENU FOR A HAPPY DAY.

Christian Enterprise.

Take a little dish of water cold,
A little leaven of prayer,
A little bit of sunshine gold,
Dissolved in morning air.

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

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

CHAT.

We are under obligations to a new contributor for some excellent suggestions for fancy work. Handkerchiefs made as she suggests are much more elegant and durable than those usually bought at anything like a reasonable figure. Elegant table linen, from being a fad, has become a necessity, and there is nothing that so enhances the beauty and attractiveness of the table, as beautiful napery. The expense is not very great, much less when it is made at home, and far more desirable than that which we buy ready made. Careful laundering adds to its durability and preserves the color decorations when used. Though Christmas seems a long way off, it is well to begin preparation for it even now, and what could be more acceptable than something in the line of Mrs. Henson's suggestions. We are pleased to count Mrs. Henson one of us, and hope to hear from her often.

We publish a letter from Mrs. Belle Hunter, Santa Anna, which will doubtless be of interest to some of our readers who are looking for a pleasant home. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has been the medium through which several nice women have found pleasant homes. We visit so many homes where help is needed, and where women are anxious to help themselves, that it furnishes a fine opportunity for mutual help.

Mrs. Agnes Fisher brings us a recipe for a good chicken pie, also one for utilizing left-overs from dinner, in a good hash for which we are very much obliged. If she will add to her boiled sweet potatoes after they are sliced, sugar, she will find that it makes a delicious dish.

Maude M. Peaslee, Wheatland, California, offers some very good suggestions upon the subject of book clubs. As will be seen from her letter, she has gone to the Orient for an extended stay, having sailed on the third instant from San Francisco. She promises in a private note to write to us from that distant land. Then we shall have two correspondents in Japan, and expect some very entertaining and instructive letters from her graceful pen. We wish her bon voyage and a safe return to her native land.

Welcome Mrs. Ralston, we have missed you and hope in the future you will not absent yourself from our circle so long again. Thanks for your prompt response to our request. Do come again, Mrs. Ralston.

The article, "The Old, Old Theme," by Duhl, is one of the strongest and best we have ever read upon that subject, and we are glad that he has written it. He arraigns our sex, and we can only blush and take his just strictures in silence, since they, alas, are too true. Personally we do not wince, since it has ever been our practice in word and deed to be kind to these miserable erring ones. We have not been as severe upon the libertine as we should have been for various reasons, some of which it is needless to mention. One never likes to go far enough to be called a fanatic, or to wound the heart of a friend, because of the evil deeds of some loved one, whose habits she could not control or influence and whose head was bowed beneath the shame and misery she could not avert. But we would, if we could, call down the direst punishment upon those who go about seeking innocence to destroy it. Words fail to express our feelings, and we wish that women would array themselves against these brutes, forever refusing to acknowledge their rights to social or political position. You are right, the world is sadly out of joint in regard to the demands of social life. Public opinion, like the car of Juggernaut, rides ruthlessly over the few who would speak for reform, whose voices are raised in defense of the weak and unfortunate, crushing out their courage, drowning their supplications and striving to make them feel that they are no better than those they seek to raise up. If only our women would throw off the restrictions of custom and boldly stand up for right and justice; but will they do it?

Mrs. Anna Robinson declares that the forgiveness extended to the prodigal son should be extended to the prodigal daughter. No doubt this will come about whenever a sufficient number of women shall themselves resolve that it shall be.

THE OLD, OLD THEME.

DUHL.

Mrs. Buchanan: I have often felt inclined, while sketching some of the articles appearing in the Household, to give expression to my convictions on some of the questions discussed, but have refrained, partly from lack of leisure, but mainly because I saw that you had such an able corps of contributors that it did not seem probable that anything I might write you would add to the interest of your department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

In the issue of September Matron discusses a subject which is so intimately connected with the best interests of society that I want to emphasize my hearty approval of her just and sensible criticisms. My theory has always been that society is sadly out of joint on this particular question. If the incident recited in the Testament, where the Pharisaical Jews brought the poor, trembling adultress before Christ and demanded of him what they should do with her (under the Mosaic law she would have been stoned to death) was intended to convey any principle or idea of justice or instruction, it could only be this: that both the man and the woman should suffer the same penalties for the offense charged. Now who will deny that this is more or less than simple even-handed justice? And when the Savior, who was the world's great exemplar in morality, justice and obedience to God replied, "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." Their silently skulking away was prima facie evidence that they were as guilty as she. No other conclusion is reasonable or deducible from the facts related.

Now the law prescribes the death penalty for the crime designated in legal nomenclature as rape. I have never been able to comprehend why a milder penalty should be prescribed for seduction. In one instance the fiendish purpose is accomplished through brute force; in the other through hell-born artifice and cruel deception.

Now, I know there are those who are incredulous in regard to seduction, who hold, in substance, that no man can rob female chastity of its virtue, and the victim of his concupiscence remains less blameless in morals than he. But the fools who argue thus, if honest in their opinions, have a most erroneous conception of woman's nature. If credulous and confiding, which are frequently concomitant with spotless purity of mind and heart, the seduction of such a girl is no very difficult task to the man who is willing to forfeit his claim to honor, honesty and decency, to say nothing of philanthropy and chivalry.

And now, Mrs. Buchanan, I believe you are a true woman; I believe that the highest interests of womanhood are cherished in the sanctum sanctorum of your heart, and on this account I honor and respect you, and recognizing you as the representative of your sex, I have a charge to lay at your feet. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver." I have more respect for the enemy who points me to my faults than I have for the friend who tenders me the Judas-colored taffy of lying flattery. And if my indictment is unjust, score me for falsifying and libel, and let no suggestion of sympathy or mercy temper the castigation. My indictment is this: That while you burn the mark of Cain into the forehead of every unfortunate female whose lascivious alliance is brought to light, the architect of her ruin, whose presence is contamination, whose very touch is moral leprosy, is too often admitted into your parlors in social intercourse with your daughters; is permitted to escort them out to all the various gatherings of the young people, just as if he were a proper person to associate with unsophisticated girls. Of course this often depends, in some measure, upon the wealth or social status of the libertine. In such cases I can but feel a strong touch of sympathy for the poor victim of misplaced confidence, who may have loved and trusted, "not wisely, but too well;" for the debaucher I have nothing but anathema.

It lies within the purview of woman's authority to compass the reform needed in this matter. If you are in earnest about wanting it, then "hang out your banners upon the outer walls" of the social citadel, inscribed with unrelenting ostracism to debauchers of female chastity, and all who espouse their defense. Every good and true woman will approve and defend your course, and public sentiment will crystallize around the idea that woman's honor must be held sacred. But, in God's name, do not scowl with one eye upon the poor girl, while smiling tolerance out of the other upon her moral and social murderer. Be just.

Oak Grove, Texas.

READING CLUBS.

MAUDE M. PEASLEE.

Coming home from a long winter's term of school, where I served as Principal, I gathered up the copies of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that have come to the home address since I have been gone. Nothing that I found interested me more than the discussion on books. It is a great step to the front when busy housewives can so arrange their work as to have a little leisure for such pleasure. Among my plans for next term's work at my school is a scheme for getting plenty of reading matter into the neighborhood, and the plan is so simple and practical that I feel anxious to pass it along. Whether the object be to start a circulating library in a neighborhood where books are too scarce for general improvement, or merely to secure an abundance of literature for a few who were anxious for it, the plan is equally simple and good. Two friends could adapt it to their needs, but I wanted at least five or fifteen, if I could get as many together who would be interested. Let us say I could find ten who would be willing to put in one dollar each every three months. Some one who could get a discount on books (the teacher perhaps) could by the instructions of the new-fledged library association, expend the ten dollars—one-half for magazines and the other half for books. These books and magazines should be covered and exchanged, till at the end of the three months each one of the ten had read all the books and all the magazines that had come to hand up to that date. Then the ten could decide whether these books should form the nucleus of a library or be divided up among the members. There are several ways this could be settled. The books and magazines might be drawn by the members, each one getting, by lot, an even share of the accumulated books. This might be the most practical way when the ten belong to a community where money is scarce. Another way would be to sell these books and magazines to the members for about half price, the money to be added to the dollar apiece now due from each of the members for the next three months' supply.

The plan I proposed to adopt was as follows: A library is greatly needed, and most of the people would read more if they got interested in it. At the end of the first three months each member would have had much more than the value of the one dollar put in. The books, therefore, would be gathered together to form the nucleus of the new circulating library. The teacher, or some member who could afford to give two hours time once or twice a week, would keep the books and loan them out to any one who came at 10 cents a week, or some other agreed price. Then a new lot of books would be purchased with the ten dollars due at the end of the first three months. These books would be used only by the original ten for the succeeding three months. At the end of this time they would be put into the library to be loaned out, and the next ten dollars, plus the money paid into the circulating library, would be used to buy more books, to be read exclusively, as before, for the ensuing three months by the original ten. At the end of the year each member has paid in four dollars, at easy payments of a dollar every three months, and each one has already had the use of forty dollars worth of books and magazines. In fact, it is more likely to be fifty dollars, for any teacher can get 10 per cent. discount on books at any time. That would be as many books as any one could read and digest in that length of time. I had thought of having the original ten free to take books out without any fee, so that they might review them whenever they liked, and it would also make them appreciate the honor of belonging to the original ten. This plan could go on year after year, the fees of the outsiders swelling the money expended each month. This is a small, simple beginning, with no great expense to any one, and no particular loss if it does not prove enough of a success to carry on. This was one of the many plans I had for school work next term, and now, quite suddenly, I have resigned my school and am going to Japan for some months. While there I shall devote myself to the "merchandise of the pen," as I once heard it called, and, if possible, will write to the Household of our TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. My address will be Yokohama, Japan, care Wilson & Co., tea merchants.

DAINTY HANDKERCHIEFS AND NEW DESIGNS FOR TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN.

SARA H. HENSON.

The latest style of embroidery is the jewel embroidery, and it is very handsome. The effect produced by ornamenting with the so-called jewels gives a sparkling and unique decoration, extremely rich in appearance.

You get a heavy handsome piece of linen and have a conventionalized floral pattern stamped upon it, and work it with Asiatic twisted embroidery silk. You can work the pattern in the etching stitch, then place the jewels in a fanciful manner through the leaves and flowers. I saw a lovely butterfly worked in this style. It was done in yellow twisted embroidery silk, and the spots on the wings made of jewels. I also saw a mantle lambrequin in the same style. The foundation was of fine linen; the buttonholing around the edge was worked quite deep, an inch at least, in large shallow scallops, each composed of about three smaller scallops. Classical designs are much used, these being largely circles or square borders of scrolls, which course out at regular intervals into leaves of a conventional type.

The so-called jewels are imitations of real gems cut in different shapes—round, oval, etc. You can get the desired information as to quality of silk flosses where you have your stamping done. One can make a great many lovely things for Christmas in this way. One is an opera bag made of white heavy silk, and embroidered with a leaf design, and studded with emeralds—very suitable for the opera with evening costume.

The daintiest work I have seen is the handkerchiefs made at home, out of fine linen cambric, and embroidered in tiny patterns of forget-me-nots, snow drops, or other small flowers. Make them the size you wish, pull threads carefully, make a narrow hem and hemstitch above it. Have a floral pattern stamped (or you can draw it yourself), then embroider with the finest of cotton floss. It looks like French needle work and is not very difficult. Such an one bought would cost three dollars. It can be gotten up for fifty cents.

Another way, is to make a border of Mexican drawn work, say four rows just above the hem; these are very lovely. They must be carefully laundered to keep them looking perfect. Make a lather of ivory soap and warm rain water, rinse in warm water and iron while damp on the wrong side; dont use blueing or starch.

A set of linen, consisting of table cloth, center-piece, side-board cover, tray cloth, and doilies, a gift to a young bride, was trebled in value by the dainty needle work of the donor. They were embroidered in white, with pale sea-green ferns, producing a cool and fresh effect.

The silks for embroidery should be chosen with reference to their durability. Wash silks can be selected that will bear washing without loss of color.

Doilies have only one spray or flower worked upon them. They can be made

PURE BREED DOGS.

Western Agriculturist.

Belgium has over 50 000 draft dogs, drawing milk carts, bread carts and vegetable carts. In Brussels we attended a dog market where a large number of common dogs were for sale cheap. The pure dogs of the St. Bernard and New Foundland, Great Danes or English Mastiff breeds are worth too much money to work in a market cart. They breed Belgian horses almost exclusively and have no small, cheap horses, hence they use dogs where we use horses, and where France uses cheap donkeys, in the towns and horses on the farms. Germany uses dogs and cheap horses, and is now rapidly increasing her importation of American cheap horses, that they can make into sausage when done working, while the dogs are not so popular for eating purposes, especially with tourists.

The breeding of pure bred dogs is becoming more important in all civilized countries.

The Collie and the noble St. Bernard are the great farm dogs. The sagacity of the Collie in driving stock is the wonder of the canine creation. They will almost save an extra hand in the care of the stock. The St. Bernards are the great family dogs; with rare intelligence, kind and gentle disposition and large size. They are fast growing in popularity in this country, as they are the king of dogs in European countries.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The large number of our readers who have noticed for many years the familiar advertisement in this and nearly every other first-class medium, emanating from the firm of Cornish & Co., of Washington, New Jersey, will be interested to note that the old established and reliable firm are making their thirty-first series of annual bargains in Pianos and Organs.

Their new catalogue is a work of art, and fully describes every instrument manufactured by them, and gives much valuable information. A good organ can be bought for only $25, and a first-class $400 upright piano for $160.

A large number of the subscribers of this paper own Cornish Pianos and Organs, and are well satisfied. Messrs Cornish have the good will of thousands who have been enabled by their easy method of purchase to put a really fine musical instrument in their homes at factory cost. Dont fail to write immediately for the new catalogue, to Cornish & Co., Washington, New Jersey.

IN 10 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annual Interest on Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5,000 acres in improved farms at $8 to $20 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells on premises, four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman County, Texas.

CHEAP HOME SEEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

On September 10 and 24, the Burlington Route will sell round-trip tickets at very low rates to points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, the Dakotas, Wyoming Black Hills, and other Western points. For particulars call on your agent or address, D. O. IVES,
GEN. PASS. & TKT AG'T,
St. Louis, Mo.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International & Great Northern R. R. is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

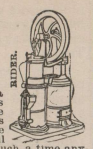
Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night train between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor and Fort Worth and Kansas City, via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent or address,
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. & P. A.,
D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

LAND WITHOUT WATER



at the proper time gives many a farmer hours of suspense when his crops are being parched by the heated rays of the sun. Many times has it become a question whether the fruits of a whole season's work shall be profitable or wholly lost. At such a time anxious glances are lifted to the skies and prayers are offered for the life-giving rains that are necessary to assure crops. The anxiety and suspense at such a time is hard to bear—all of which could be saved if proper remedies were supplied.

The subject of irrigation is engaging the attention of all who are dependent on some means of providing water in abundance, not only for irrigation, but for all other purposes on the farm, such as watering stock, household use, the barn, dairy, and many other purposes.

The old-fashioned wind mill was good enough until something better was discovered. That something better is provided in the De Lamater Rider and De Lamater Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engines. These engines are so simple, economical and easily managed that they are destined to supplant all other means of procuring a sure and abundant supply of water.

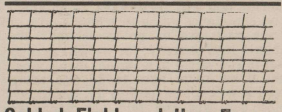
To those who desire to investigate the merits of these engines we extend a cordial invitation to write for particulars, and will gladly tell what we have to say about them. Address,

DE LAMATER IRON WORKS,
467 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SKEPTICAL.

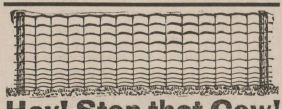


Bob Sinker—So yer girl hez gone back on yer, hez she, Sam? Well, cheer up and never mind. You know the old sayin' about the lots of good fish thet aint been caught.



Cabled Field and Hog Fence,

24 to 58 inches high; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Gates Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free
DeKALB FENCE CO., 58 High St., DeKalb, Ill



Hey! Stop that Cow!

The voice came tearing down the road closely followed by the animal itself. The wheelman addressed was an expert base ball player, but hardly knew how to tackle that kind of a "flyer." She was the "coming cow" that had "thrown off the yoke" so to speak. By waving his coat he turned her into a string of Page fence. With a beautiful "curve" she landed in the ditch and was led off completely subdued. The wheelman exclaimed, as a "catcher," a "pitcher," a "short-stop" and a "fielder," the Page fence is in it.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agent, Dallas, Tex



Sim—Yes, but I dont take much stock in it.

ROOFING.

CHEAPEST! BEST!

Gravel, 2 and 3 ply Prepared Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Coal Tar, Pitch and all kinds of Roofing Material.

Creosote 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.

T. F. KING & CO.,
101 Main St. DALLAS, TEXAS.



A LAME EXCUSE

You'll have if you fail to see the **COTTON STATES** and **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION** to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the **WORLD'S FAIR** this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

The **COTTON BELT ROUTE** is the direct line to Atlanta, and is the only line running two daily trains composed of Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers from Arkansas and Texas to Memphis without change, where direct connections are made with through trains to Atlanta via three different routes.

WE HAVE GOT { A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

S. G. WARNER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Lines in Tex., TYLER, TEX.
A. A. GLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.
E. W. LaBEAUME, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CUT IT OUT

BEFORE OCTOBER 15th

Or You Will Lose it.

Do you want to trade $1.25 for $2? This offer is the same thing.

Every one should read a good newspaper and a good farm paper, and here is the best combination in the South.

THE HOUSTON SEMI-WEEKLY POST AND TEXAS FARM AND RANCH FOR ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.25

THE HOUSTON SEMI-WEEKLY POST

Is acknowledged the leading Democratic Newspaper of the Southwest, and when you once become a subscriber, you will wonder how you have done without it so long. It is replete with all the news, general, political and commercial, as well as interesting miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family. Mailed every Monday and Thursday. The Post has a larger circulation than any newspaper in the State, because it is a paper that is specially edited for the purpose of pleasing its patrons by filling its columns with matters of importance and general interest, boiled down and presented in the most readable manner.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Is now in your hands and speaks for itself more eloquently than words could speak it.

REMEMBER

This offer is only good until October 15th, and every person reading this advertisement should take advantage of it at once, as 75 cents saved is 75 cents made. Tell your friends about it and send their order with yours.

If you are already a subscriber to the Post, write Renewal on the line below.

COMBINATION COUPON.

Not Good After OCT. 15th.

THE POST, Houston, Texas:
Enclosed I hand you $1.25, for which please send THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year to the address below.

Name .....
Town .....
State .....

CUT THIS OUT.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

THE HOUSTON POST,

Houston, 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.

A LETTER IN RHYME.

Dear Aunt Sallie:—

I am a little boy,
As all of you can see,
But when I come to grow up big
A preacher I shall be.

I love to talk, and sing and pray,
And read my Bible, too.
I can remember lots of things
That folks used to do.

know that Jonah built an ark,
And Noah ate a whale;
I know that Joseph slept with lions,
And that Daniel went to jail.

I know the clouds were turned to fire,
The red sea ceased to flow,
'Cause that outlandish priest-man
Tried to make his donkey go.

I know that Matthew, Luke and John
Was good as good could be;
I know that Peter hung himself
Upon a cypress tree.

Oh, dear, I know so awful much
When I come to think it o'er,
It 'pears it is my duty now
To Start for Africa's shore.

* * * * * *

P. S.—I love the Cousins League, I do,
And read the letters thro' and thro'.
Would love to be a cousin, too,
So, Aunt, I might be kin to you.

And if you'll open now the door,
And let me in, nor send me back,
You'll string a broken harp
And please a grateful little—
JACK.

Waco, Texas.

[Such a nice little poem deserves a seat of honor, Jack, so here you are at the top of the page. You must write us again, as all good nephews should.—AUNT SALLIE.]

GREETING TO THE LITTLE ONES.

It would be difficult to say how much these cheerful little letters must have been enjoyed by those inclined to be rather more sad and meditative than this league of cheery little writers. Cheerfulness must be a gift of God. Yet how few possess it? Hardly one out of ten of the people around us are as cheerful as their circumstances admit. It is our duty as certainly as it should be our pleasure,

"To look on the bright side. Recount all our joys;
To speak of the mercies that richly surround us;
To muse not forever on that which annoys;
To shut not our eyes to the beauties around us."

If we but remember what a disagreeable thing a continually dissatisfied person is to have around, ro one would ever be guilty of allowing themselves to become one of these constant whiners, or wishers for almost impossible things. Fortunately, nearly all young people have this quality in almost superabundance. If they did not have it what a dreadful world this would be. But as long as we have the children just so long will we have hope, cheerfulness, and happiness. As the children enliven the world, so do their letters brighten the columns of our dear old paper. May this letter encourage the happy leaguers to ever continue to write those cheerful little letters that can bring naught but smiles and happiness to all readers. Now, Aunt Sallie, if this letter is not too much like a sermon to meet your approbation, may it not be hoped that the boys and girls will find a new cousin, and she a host of admired cousins and —a new auntie. If this hope is realized beware, lest at some future time you hear more from—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

[Cousin Sue, (Black-Eyed Susan), takes the name of such a pretty, cheery old flower, and comes into the League to tell the children how much she enjoys their letters. I am glad to know that one grown up person takes the time to tell the cousins this.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I have had so much pleasure in reading the letters written by other little girls, I thought I would write a short letter. I am eleven years old, and am going to school and learning fast. I go to school at Van Alstyne, Texas. I like my teacher very much. My mother is dead, and I am living with my grandpa and grandma. I have two little sisters; one of them is living here with me, and the other with my grandma Baker at Weatherford, Texas. I like to go to school and jump the rope, play New York, and other games My grandma is awful good to me. I like to live with her very much. I hope to hear from the Cousins' League, and see this in print.—GRACE MCCOMB, Van Alstyne, Texas.

[You are a fortunate little girl, Grace, to have good grandparents to care for you, since your own dear mother is dead. I hope you will continue to love school, and to learn fast.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I thought I would come and visit you and the cousins again. I am still going to school; our school was out in May. Mr. Barth, my friend, says he is very glad Mr. Holland was elected mayor of Dallas, and I suppose all the cousins are glad that he was elected. I would have come to visit you sooner but I have to study. We have a little baby at our house; it is very cute, and I wish you could see it. His name is Edwin. So I will say good by to you and the cousins. Hoping to see my letter in print in the next number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—ISABELLA KAHN, Corsicana, Texas.

[Isabella, that cute little baby is learning to crow and laugh ere this, I expect, and you have had your vacation and are now preparing for the school room again. You must write again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I dont want you to think I am trying to get in the way, but I want to join the Cousins' League. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I love to read it very much, and when we get the paper I turn to the cousins' letters the first thing. I do love to read the beautiful pieces which I see. Aunt Sallie, you ought to be here in this pretty country to see the beautiful crops. Our school is out, but I think it will commence again. I love to go to school and study and get a good education. Good-bye, Aunt Sallie and cousins.—W. J. GOSS, Farmersville, Texas.

[I am glad you like to go to school, and love to study, too. A good education is worth more to us than houses and gold.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the Cousins letters, and I desired to join the happy band. I am a little girl thirteen years old, and my mother is dead, and my father has gone to California. I have a pleasant home with my aunt and Uncle. My uncle takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I have no pets, only a dear little cousin, two months old—dearer to me than any other pets could possibly be. Her name is Eva Maurine. She has sweet blue eyes and golden hair. I have been my aunty's baby so long that I am almost jealous of this little darling. But no! I must not say that, for she is the light of our home. My aunt often says we have sunshine in the house, even when the weather is very gloomy. Cora Sanders, I have a friend—Miss Viola Harrell—who says she is acquainted with you, though it has been quite a long time since she saw you. Perhaps my letter is long enough. Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—GERTIE KILLINGSWORTH, Celeste, Texas.

[You are right, Gertie; a fair-haired baby girl will make sunshine in the darkest weather, and a somewhat larger girl, who loves both Aunt and baby, I doubt not, makes sunshine, too.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: I am spending the day with one of my friends, and we decided we would write you this letter. I have written once before. I do love to read the cousins letters. I have a guitar and like guitar music best of all. I have a brother, twelve years old, and he has a violin. I have two pets—a canary bird and a little white kitten. Do many of the cousins go fishing? We go most every Saturday, and catch lots of fish. I would be so glad if any of the cousins send me these songs: Little Nellie the Light of My Home, and Two little Playmates. I will exchange any song I have for them. I would like to correspond with Mabel Clair, of Austin, or any of the girls or boys.—ZETTA EZELL, Stephenville, Texas.

[I am fond of guitar music, too, Zetta, but I do not care to fish, though I am fond of fish when some one else catches them.—AUNT SALLIE]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you permit me to join your Cousins' League? I am always interested in this department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and enjoy reading the letters very much. We have had a very fine school, but it is closed now. I expect to read a good deal this summer, and would like for you to suggest some good books for a girl of fifteen to read. I have read quite a number of Miss Alcott's books. I am very fond of riding horse-back, and have a nice gentle pony. Hoping this will not be consigned to the waste basket, I will close.—ALTA K. WINDLE, Iowa Park, Texas.

[Good books suitable for our young people to read have been frequently recommended in the Household, and I hope you have passed many happy and profitable hours reading during the summer which is now gone.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you allow me the pleasure of joining your happy League? Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and it is my favorite paper. I like to read any part of it, but my page is the Cousins' League. I have been thinking for some time that I would like to join your League. Am I a welcome visitor? I am not going to school now. I am thirteen years of age, and can do nearly any kind of housework. Some of the girls said they could not cook. There is not anything very wonderful about that. If you will call and see me, I will tell you all I know about it, which is not much. I have a little baby sister, and she is as sweet as vinegar pie. I will close, with much love and respect to Aunt Sallie and the cousins. As ever your neice—DAISY CANTRELL, Bruno, Ark.

[You are very welcome, Daisy, and I should have told you so before this, but there were so many cousins before you. —AUNT SALLIE.

Mrs. Buchanan: I am thirteen years old, and I take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and enjoy reading it very much. Arthur Watkins, I read, has five pigs, a cat, a dog, and a cow. I think I can beat that. I have two Jersey cows and three Jersey calves, a parrot, and a canary bird. I am also starting a poultry yard. I have about twenty-five White Leghorns, and fifteen White Crested Black Polish chickens, and I sell White Leghorn eggs now at a dollar for fifteen. I have a cat, also. I am very fond of pets. Hoping to see this scratch in print soon, I will close. —MORGAN HONNOLL, Holly Springs, Miss.

[Success to you, Morgan, in your enterprise. You are quite a youthful subscriber, and poultryman, too. I like to hear that our boys are doing something. —AUNT SALLIE.

Dear Cousins: I am now visiting my cousin, and will soon have to go home and commence going to school again. I hope you love to go to school. We should love to study, for we will soon be out in the world to make our own living, and if we know how to do one thing well it will not be hard to do, but if we close our eyes and fold our hands we will be an ignorant, idle man or woman, and will have to be a servant for some one else, and we should all try to do well and prosper through life. The city I live in is many a mile from Naples, and is a growing city. It has six churches. I should like to correspond with some of the cousins. My home is Greenville, Hunt county. The boys dont write to the League much, but maybe they will after this. In my city we have an Epworth League, and we clothe the poor and go to see the sick. I dearly love to make some one happy, and it always makes me feel good. I have a little colt and a cat for my pets. I would like very much to see you all on a picnic. I will answer one question: The Empire State is New York. This is one of Jennie Thomas' questions. God bless the League. Your cousin.—WILDON POOLE, Naples, Tex.

[You are correct, Wildon. Young people should prepare themselves to fill some position in life. To be happy one must be useful.—AUNT SALLIE.

Aunt Sallie: Allow me to extend thanks to you for the pleasure of writing and mingling with the cousins. I am now spending my vacation at home. Cousins, how do you all like to go off to school? I dont think some of you would like it very much. Such is my experience, and I find it very hard to stay away from home, notwithstanding my landlady's kindness, I got home sick. Guess I will have to go again though, some time soon. I have a little black pony which I ride. The people of Naples take much interest in religous affairs. On Sunday morning we have Sabbath school and preaching. On Sunday evening Sabbath school again and services at night. On Tuesday night the Epworth League meets, of which I am a member. Cousins do any of you take much interest in music? I have an organ, and take some interest in studying music, but dont take as much interest in music as I do in getting an education. Cousins let us strive for an education, thus preparing ourselves for the responsibilities of life that are to soon fall on our shoulders—BEATRICE CROSCUP, Naples, Texas.

[It is well to realize the truth of Longfellow's Psalm of Life. "Life is real, life is earnest," and prepare for its realities. It is sad to give up home and its loved ones, to live even for awhile amid strangers, but often such beautiful friendships are formed, which last through life, and make us very happy.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have been reading the Cousins' League for some time, but haven't had any courage to write. It has been raining nearly all day. Aunt Sallie, I wish you could come and help us eat watermelons and muskmelons. I saw in the last copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH letters from Mertie and Minnie Martin. They used to live near us. They said they were twins, but as well as I can remember they were triplets. My age is thirteen winters. I am not going to school now. Do any of the cousins know Little Brown Jug? I will send in return for it George Washington and the Cherry Tree, Mary had a Little Lamb, or Far Away. Well I will close, with much love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—ALICE GRAY, Forney Texas.

[I am sorry, Alice, that I could not enjoy the nice melons with you. I hope you had a pleasant vacation—AUNT SALLIE]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am a little girl thirteen years of age. Mamma got her new machine from TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Papa is plowing his corn. It is almost dead. The weather is so dry that hardly anything can live. We have an organ, and I am going to start to a music school Monday. We have had the organ three years. Papa says he is going to plant about five acres of 4 cent cotton. He has planted forty acres of corn and fourteen of oats. We have about 110 acres in cultivation. My married sister has the sweetest little girl in the world, I know. Her name is Audrey. She has blue eyes, and is as fair as any lily that ever lived. She will be a year old the second day of May. Our school has closed. I liked my teacher. I will write again. Good-bye. Your niece—MINNIE GOMER, Florence, Texas.

[I expect your school has opened again, Minnie, by this time. Your letter was dated April. You should see the number of letters still in hand for May, June, July, August and September. Then you could understand the delay.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Here I come for a little chat with the boys and girls, for I like boys, and girls, also. I am eight years old. I am not in school just now; have been going since last fall, but it has closed. I was very sorry, for I do love my books. I have no pets; had a pretty shepherd dog, but he got lost. I have two little brothers and a dear little sister, eighteen months old. Her name is Lillie May. We live in town, but I believe I like the country better. Well I could send Emma Jeffrey the ballad of Old Black Joe—but Aunt Sallie has just a time with our letters, I know. Although this is my first attempt, I hope I shall see it soon in print. I do think Edmund Taylor had an excellent piece on whiskey. His reasons for not drinking are of the best. I like to help papa work. I can cut wood, feed the horses, and ride them, too. If I ever read this in print, I will do better next time.—EDGAR PARKER, Waxahachie, Texas.

[All right, Edgar, I have given you a showing as soon as possible, so you must come again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I received TEXAS FARM AND RANCH last night, but I did not get time to read it until this morning. I read until I came to a letter with the heading, "Good morning Aunt, and cousins dear." "My gracious," I thought, "that sounds jolly," and so it proved to be. I would not have missed that letter for anything. Albert Hurt, I think we need a few more boys in the League who are like you. Although I am not a boy, I often wish I was. You stirred me up, and I could not help writing you all a letter. It is a shame that the boys are always getting abused, being called names, such as thick-skull, afraid of the girls, bashful, lazy, and not having brains enough, but if, like Albert, they would try to be something, perhaps these names would stop. Albert, why do you call girls "frail creatures" and "heart breakers?" I am quite sure that I never broke the heart of any one, although I will not say that—well—some one did not very

of silk, bolting cloth, or linen cambric. The daintiest are made for finger bowls.

Now let me tell you of a sofa pillow in the bride's room which was both pretty and serviceable. It was made of baby blue and worked with black Roman floss. Her mantel draping and table covers were of same material.

Louisville, Ky.

A VISIT TO THE GOLDEN STATE.

SHARLOT M. HALL.

I have been a silent partner of our circle for some time now, but appreciate it none the less. I spent June and July in taking a peep at the Golden State and paying my respects to old ocean. This last was a real event in the life of an inlander, like myself, but just at first I was rather disgusted with the great Pacific, because it wasn't big enough, and was so very quiet, and smelled—oh, my! not a bit like Cashmere Boquet. But I soon grew to love it, smell and all, and spent so much time on the beach that sunburn, and tan, and freckles ran riot over my classic countenance.

I was in Southern California, the land of Spanish romance, and "Ramona," and "Two Years Before the Mast;" and the land of flowers, too, and big orchards, and beans. Just think of riding for miles past solid fields of beans. The spirits of departed Bostonians must linger in an ecstacy of joy over that country! Ventura county had a bean exhibit at the World's Fair in which over eighty varieties were represented.

This is a great Orange country, also, but all the California oranges that I have ever tasted are of very ordinary quality, and I do not wonder at all that, as was the case while I was there, the growers are complaining of a bad market for citrus fruits.

The flowers there are something wonderful in their size and profusion, and everywhere are beautiful palm trees and groves of silvery-leaved olives.

The city of San Buena Ventura is one of the old, old Spanish towns and still shows many traces of the Spanish life. It has a Catholic mission, founded in 1782, by Father Junipero Serra, a quaint old building, with adobe walls, from six to ten feet thick, and a great square Moorish tower on one corner. The bells in the tower bear the date of 1600, and were cast in Spain and sent as a gift to the Mission. What was once a grand old garden is now the main street of the town, and all that is left to tell of the monkish gardeners is a row of old olive trees by the court house, and two stately date palms.

California has been spoiled by booms and the inflow of Eastern people and ways, but it is still a land of romance and marvelous charm, and nothing can exceed the courtesy and hearty cordiality of her people.

I shall always have the pleasantest memories of the Golden State, and look forward to revisiting it when my "ship" comes in.

Prescott, Arizona.

ONLY A SCHOOL GIRL'S LETTER.

PUELLA SCHOLA.

Dear Household: Here I come knocking for admittance into your happy band. I hope you all will excuse my mistakes as this is the first time I have written, and I'll just tell you the fact, I feel very insignificant among all the big folks.

I am not very old; not much over sixteen. I have been thinking of writing a long time, but never could muster up the courage until I read that poem, "Justice," sent by Mrs. Gay. I think it is one of the best poems I ever had the opportunity of reading. It has certainly got some sound advice in it. If every young girl would take the advice in the last three verses there would be very few weddings this year and in future years too.

Comanche, Texas.

CHICKEN PIE.

MRS. ANNIE B. RALSTON.

Cut up two young chickens; put them in a sauce-pan with just enough boiling water to cover them well. When boiled tender, season them with salt and pepper, and add two or three tablespoonfuls of butter, in which you have previously rubbed a tablespoonful of flour to thicken the broth. Having prepared a nice short crust, now roll out and butter the pie-pan and line bottom and sides with crust and perforate with a fork and set in the stove until nicely browned. Take out and put in a layer of chicken, with bits of butter (the more butter the better the pie), add half of the broth, place a crust over this, making one or two slits in the crust for the escape of the steam; now return the pie to the stove until the crust is nicely browned, then add the remaining chicken, more butter and the balance of the broth, another crust, return to the stove until the crust is brown, when your chicken pie is ready to be served by lifting carefully out of pan and placing on a dish.

Brenham, Texas.

RECIPES—HOT HASH AND CHICKEN PIE.

MRS. AGNES FISHER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I see there still hangs the crepe on our Household door. Ah, yes, and it hangs over our hearts as well. How we do miss her cheery, long letters to the Household. But it has been dear Stella's gain, our loss, and in her spirit she is ever with us. No other can fill her place.

Mrs. Ralston and Mrs. Graves, you have not been over for a long time. Would be so pleased to hear from you both again.

Mrs. Mittie B. Jones, many thanks for the ripe cucumber pickle recipe. Have always thrown them to the hogs, but will certainly try them next year as a sweet pickle. My way of preparing chicken pie is this: Dress the chicken as you do, only put it into a sauce-pan and stew until nearly done; then thicken with a little flour, smoothed with a small quantity of broth. Your pie will be very nice, and will be done when the crust is a nice brown. Brush over top of pie with butter. Try this once, and you will like it. Take sweet potatoes, wash clean, cut in two, put into a pot of boiling water, with a small handful of salt added (sweet potatoes take quite a lot of salt when boiled this way); let them get nearly done, just so you can take them out with a fork, put in baking pan, baste with butter, and bake a nice brown This is for the common white and red sorts, that are considered only fit for stock. Prepared in this way they are really nice

One way of making hash that they are all fond of at our house is to take any and all kinds of cold meats left over from dinner, cut from the bone, add cold Irish potatoes—or the White Queen sweet potato is fine for this, as it is dry and mealy—as many onions as you please, season with salt and pepper; chop all very fine. Now beat up three or four eggs, add a little flour, beat all together—eggs, potatoes and meat; put in baking pan and bake a nice brown. Serve very hot. For supper or breakfast.

Bremond, Texas.

WISHES HELP.

MRS. BELLE HUNTER.

Dear Household: Will the sisters of the Household be kind enough to assist me to get some good reliable woman to do housework and washing? I live in a place where there are very few women who work out, and a woman could do well here either washing or cooking. If some sister can give me the address of a woman I could likely get, her kindness will be appreciated.

I have often thought of writing, but as the Household is full of good letters, I enjoyed reading them more than writing. We have been subscribers four years and like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH very much.

Santa Anna, Texas.

Dr. Hugh L. McLaurin, Specialist. Diseases of Women. Trust Building, Dallas, Texas.

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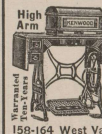
CONSUMPTION

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

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NO TAR
FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.
CHEAP STRONG WATER PROOF, Not affected by gases.
No RUST nor RATTLE. Outlasts tin or iron.
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The only successful one ever invented.
Practical, Economical, Safe. Cost less than cent a week. Sells on sight. Lady and Gent agents make $2 to $4 a day.



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H. B. JONES,
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is the kind most people desire. Such a cure is Ripans Tabules, but not a cure for everything. They are for liver and stomach disorders and one tabule gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial 10 cents.

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SIMPLY THE
Equal of the Best.
We intend they shall always lead as they have for 41 years.

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THE CRESCENT HOTEL
Is the FAVORITE RESORT for Texans.
Eureka Springs, Ark., is reached in the most comfortable manner on the
Santa Fe "Limited"
A Solid Vestibule Train.
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W. S. KEENAN,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Galveston, Texas,
for information regarding rates and time tables.

to blunder in his time of marketing. As a rule he who gets his pigs to the market at the earliest possible time and sells at a given age, regardless of the prevailing price, makes the most clear money in the long run. When a farmer plans to have his pigs mature at a certain age he has made the main point towards having them in prime condition at that age, and when in this condition they should be sold.

Western Agriculturist: In developing the packers' model type of hog we breed the bones smaller, and we have now got some of them too fine boned, with not strength enough for good action and to carry the large, fat body. Feed a variety of feed to develop bone. Grass and milk are good, while corn and oil meal produce fat. In buying a boar select one with good bone; then, if he proves to be a good breeder, he will have bone and strength, action and good service. We see many good boars with such fine bone they are useless. Breed for bone and stamina, then you can feed on the growth and the fat.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Aug. 27, 1895, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.

BULLS.

Ile of St Lambert 41604—F X Hoffman to J W White, LaGrange.

King of Lyndhurst 41580—T H Jones to Mrs N Anderson, Temple.

Petts Victor 41394—J M Perry to H J Sladzjek, Cedar.

Viola's Harry 37483—J F Wellington Jr to W G Welch & D Ford, Antelope.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Erie S 83872—W C Mouhand to W D Wommack, Greenville.

Golden Basis of Lawn 71641—J W Ayers to A Kennedy, Dallas.

Koffee of Lawn 104706—Platter & Foster to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co, Dallas.

Lady Idlewild 107550—J E McGuire to G N Austin, Belton.

Lela Tormentor of Lawn 103486—Platter & Foster to Burr Oak Jersey Farm Co, Dallas.

Muggy Wynne 67646—Harp Bros to M L Harp Jr; Harp Jr to J S Phelps, Atlanta.

Myrrha Pogis 82429—C F Adams to S B Hendricks, Elysian Fields.

Nannie Graves of Lawn 72859—O C Kirven to W A Hinchliffe, Mexia.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Exhibitors of Corn at the Illinois State Fair Will Want This Prize.

The following letter serves to show the interest taken in the Illinois State Fair of 1895 by the Parlin & Orendorff Company, of Canton, the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the country. It announces a special premium, offered since the premium list was published, and the announcement is of general interest:

CANTON, ILL., Aug. 1, 1895.

D. W. Vitium, Vice-President, City:

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to our promises made you, we herewith offer to the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, as a special premium, one of our Canton steel frame corn planters, of the latest style, of any size desired, for a special exhibit of fifteen ears of the best seed corn, conditionally: that the exhibitor agrees to sell and we agree to purchase fifteen bushels of the same kind of corn, each and every ear true to sample, at $2 per bushel.

It is our intention to make this special premium feature a continuous one, and the inducements which we will offer will be such as in our estimation will warrant large competition for such premiums.

Wishing you unbounded success, we are,

Yours truly,

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.,
By U. G. Orendorff, Sec'y.

HOW THE SILO PAYS.

Jersey Bulletin.

Until every farmer has a silo, it is in order to preach the silo, so we beg those who have silos to bear with us if we seem to repeat self-evident truths. Remember what an awful lot of preaching it takes to save a few sinners, and have patience; or do better, help us to spread the truth.

1. The silo stores away corn more safely and more permanently than any other plan. Silage is practically fireproof, and will keep in the silo indefinitely.

2. Corn can be made into silage at less expense than it can be preserved in any other form.

3. The silo preserves absolutely all but the roots of the corn.

4. Silage can be made in sunshine or in rain. Unlike hay, it is independent of the weather.

5. When corn is ready for the silo, there is but little farm work pressing.

6. Corn is worth more to the dairy as silage than in any other form.

7. At least one-third more cows per acre may be fed on silage than on dried corn, stalks and fodder.

8. Corn is fed more conveniently as silage than in any other form.

9. Silage is of most value when fed in combination with other food richer in protein. It is not a complete food.

10. Owing to its succulence and bulkiness, silage is the best known substitute for green grass, and is therefore especially valuable as a winter food.

Texas ought, by all means, to take in the three large and influential bodies that will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, next month. The Southern Irrigation Congress meets October 7th to 9th; the Farmers' National Congress, October 10th to 16th; the Road Parliament, October 17th to 19th. Her best men should represent her. For information address W. G. Whidley, assistant Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, have issued a beautiful illustrated catalogue of autumn bulbs and seeds.

Peter Henderson & Co's Annual Fall Catalogue of Bulbs, Plants and Seed for autumn planting has been received. In it we find illustrated and described, everything needed in the fall flower or vegetable garden.

Persons desiring a bargain in tableware, should read the advertisement in another column of the Leonard Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois. The low price of silver bullion and immense sales are what enable them to offer such bargains.

Edward Toby Jr's Business College, Waco, Texas, claims to be the most thoroughly practical institution of the kind in the country, every member of faculty having had practical business experience in the lines they teach before accepting their present positions.

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies' home Journal, has written a book for young men called "Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men," which the Revells will publish in a fortnight. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life; his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women, and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

VALLEY MILLS, TEXAS.

J. M. Wendelken, Esq., Manager Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sir: I wish to congratulate you. You have hit it rich in the Rockford Jr. Sulky plow. We have now used it in land with sun flowers higher than a man on horseback. The plow turned them under out of sight. We then went to a patch of wire grass and turned it under, slick and clean. Your swivel rear wheel is great; can turn sharp corners just as you said, and without raising the plow. It is the finest all round sulky I ever handled. Yours truly,

J. W. BULLOCK.

Although the war talk has all died away, the fact remains that the "Rock Island Route" is still selling tickets to Kansas City at half rates, and also makes a corresponding reduction to all points North and East. If you are contemplating a trip write to the undersigned for rates, maps, etc.

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

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The Wonderland of America.

Reached by the "Burlington Route." By application to the undersigned a beautifully illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the Park will be sent free to any address. Also send for descriptive pamphlets of our Personally Conducted Summer Tours to Colorado and Yellowstone Park.

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If you have FIVE or more Cows a Cream Separator will save its cost each year of use. Beware of imitating and infringing machines.

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For **Shorthorn** bull calves and yearlings extra fine, write D. P. NORTON, Council Grove, Kans.

FANCY Poland-China Boars & Gilts. **J. H. TAYLOR,** Pearl, Kans.

FOR SALE—Few good thoroughbred Poland China male pigs, March farrow. Prices reasonable. J. W. PEICE, Hills Prairie, Texas.

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

HESTER GROVE BERKSHIRES. Registered stock for sale at all times. Write us. BARTH & HESTER Box 123, Corsicana, Tex.

Must be Sold at Once—150 Delaine Sheep. Will also sell a few Choice Hereford Cattle. Write for catalogue and prices. S. W. ANDERSON, Asbury, W. Va.

W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell county, Texas, breeder of registered English Berkshire swine milk Durham cattle. Pigs in pairs not related. Correspondence solicited.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Choice young stock for sale of best strains. Herd headed by Iowa Banner 679. Write for catalogue and description. JOSEPH VOGEL, Benson, Ills.

Rough Coated Scotch Collie (Shepherd) Dogs. Invaluable to farmers and stockmen. Pups for sale from trained and registered parents. Address Frytown Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hannibal, Mo.

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

J. E. Williamson, Marshall, Tex.
Breeder of registered Berkshire swine. Pigs for sale at $16 a pair.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas.
Blanco herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Prices reasonable. Write for what you want.

Springside Jersey Farm.
A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire swine. W. A. PONDER, Denton, Texas.

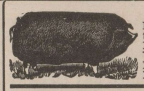
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FRAZIER & ANSELL, Kopperl, Texas, breeders of registered Duroc-Jersey swine. Young stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

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The home of some of the best. Finest and quickest maturing strains a specialty. Pigs and aged sows at living prices. Address W. W. STELL, Paris, Texas.

The Eastern Swine Herd.
The home of thoroughbred Berkshire and Poland China hogs. All stock recorded and eligible to registration. Pure blood and good quality our motto. Pigs of different ages for sale. Address J. A. H. WELCH & SON, Minden, Rusk Co., Tex.



Willis E. Gresham
Burrton, Kas.
Quality Herd Poland China swine. 7 prizes World's Fair. Stock all ages. Correspondence invited.



Walnut Spring Stock Farm. Breeder of registered Poland China hogs. Rorer Wilkes, by George Wilkes, at head of herd. Pigs for sale. M. R. KENNEDY, Taylor, Texas.

FOR SALE.
Fifty pigs from 3 to 5 months old; nine sows with an average of five pigs each. These hogs are ½ to ¾ Poland China. In order to make room for my thoroughbreds, will sell at a bargain. Write or come and see. A. W. PARROTT, Holland, Texas.

"LAWN FARM" Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Hogs.
All stock acclimated and of the very best breeding. Write for what you want.
PLATTER & FOSTER, Denison, Texas.

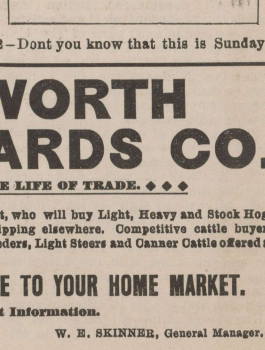
A SUNDAY MORNING EPISODE.



1—Rev. Fiddle D. D: Boy, I am astonished and grieved beyond measure!

57,000 Peach Trees
Yet unsold, consisting chiefly of Alexander, Sneed, Japan Dwarf, Mamie Ross, Rivers, Thurber, Lee, Mixon Free, Mixon Cling, Elberta, Stump and Elberta Cling. 3,000 Burbank plums. We want to make prices on large orchards.
RAMSEY & SON, Austin, Texas.

Why let your Calves die of
BLACK LEG
when it can be **Prevented** by **VACCINATION,** which is harmless, simple, and economical. Send for particulars.
Pasteur Anthrax Vaccine (U. S. & Canada) Company, Ltd.,
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2—Dont you know that this is Sunday?

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SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE TO YOUR HOME MARKET.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

journal, that tells about the best ways to raise produce, live stock and children for home comforts and Godly life, without politics and peculations in either public or private affairs. I think that we could yet hear something more of good, wise and intellectual people's lives if our great religious dailies and weeklies would quit publishing the particular details of awful things long enough to tell us where they are and give us an account of some of them. Dont you think so? Let us hear from you often. Yours for press reform,

ROBERT L. RUSSELL.

IMPROVEMENT FOR RUSK COUNTY.

MINDEN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As I came in the name and cause of East Texas a few months ago, so now I come for the cause of Rusk county. I am proud to place our county before the good and prosperous people of Texas as one in the line of improvement. Our great state has been fast coming to the front in the line of improvement, and is to-day, while only an infant, one of if not the leading state of the Union for improved stock, and while the east and south part of the state has not been thoroughly recognized in the line of improvement, yet we are gradually coming, and the time is not far distant when the east will be among the stock centers. Our people of Rusk county are being awakened on the necessity of breeding thoroughbred stock, and as soon as their means will permit are gratifying their desires. Several swine farms of Berkshires and Poland-Chinas have been established in the last year or so, and some few herds of Jersey cattle, also. So in view of more good stock, and faster improvement of our county, several of our most energetic stock men met in our county town, Henderson, on the 7th instant, and organized into a county live stock association, with the following results: J. A. H. Welch, President; J. L. Welch, Vice-President; J. R. Crim, Secretary. The objects and purposes of such organization were discussed; a committee to draft by-laws and constitution was appointed, and will meet for that purpose on Saturday, September 14th. The next general meeting will be held the 27th instant, with the following programme:

"Objects of, and Benefits Derived from Live Stock," assigned to ye scribe.

"How to Raise and Care for Jersey Cattle"—J. M. Mays.

"Should Swine for Breeding Purposes be kept Fat?"—J. R. Crim.

The members seem to have entered this work in good faith, and ere long we expect Rusk county to be recognized among the leading hog counties of the state.

The pigs on the Eastern Swine Farm are doing nicely, and our ad. in your paper is already bringing letters of inquiry.

Will keep you posted as to the prosperity of our little band.

May TEXAS FARM AND RANCH ever live as an agriculturists' and a stock raisers' instructor. J. L. WELCH.

THAT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

BALLINGER, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In answer to my Grandbury friend, whose article appeared in your valuable paper of August 24th, will call the gentleman's attention to the fact that there are people in this country who seriously doubt whether or not he even so much as owns a pig, so evasive and flippant are his remarks. Of course the writer does not possess such an opinion, but on the contrary, gives the gentleman credit of having all he claims, or very near it. But in the name of all that is fair and just, why does he seek to evade or dodge the issue by denouncing this country, when, in reality, he was never, according to his own statement, in this country, and consequently knows nothing of it.

We will not do the gentleman the injustice to speak lightly or disparagingly of the county in which he happens to reside, but we will go him a great deal more on a comparison between the soil and productiveness of the two counties than we would on a comparison between the two lots of pigs in question in point of weight and actual merit.

We believe it to be an extremely conservative estimate to say that Runnels county has ten tillable acres of land to Hood county's one, and as to quality of soil, productiveness, climate, etc., there certainly can be no comparison, so far in advance is Runnels, and continually climbing. We do not speak this from hearsay, but from actual personal knowledge of both counties, and we say this not in disparagement of Hood county, but in behalf of the actual merits of Runnels county.

Mr. Brown never spoke a greater truism than when he said: "There is no law to compel them to send it," referring to the wager of $100 offered on a litter of seven Runnels county pigs, and he could also have added, with as great regard for truth and honor, that there was no justice in sending it.

Again, Mr. Brown draws on his imagination sufficient to assert that Mr. Pipkin got me to write up those pigs in controversy, when, in reality, not a word was ever spoken of the matter between us, and no one acquainted with the writer could be induced to believe such a statement.

Mr. Brown complains at my not giving the weight of those pigs only at the age af eighty-three days, when, in reality, they were never weighed but the one time. The people of this country have something else to do besides stand around a pig pen with a pair of scales in our hands.

Mr. Vandyke Brown may voice a conscientious sentiment when he offers his last, final and farewell proposition, but in doing so he failed to cover up the spirit of insincerity and unfairness. If he actually meant what he said, why did he not follow the suggestion offered in my previous article, and write Mr. Wardlaw, and arrange to meet him, also arrange the points of comparative merit to be considered?

Ah, no, Mr. Brown; Runnels county is not compelled to put up her best pigs to meet those pigs of which you love to boast, but doubtless can successfully meet them with a scrub lot or two she has on hand, and of which she is endeavoring to rid herself.

In common parlance, Mr. Brown should either "put up or shut up." But for fear he might think me rather too harsh in the use of the above remark, I will extend that gentleman a special invitation to be present at the next meeting of the Farmers' Institute of Runnels County, to be held in the town of Ballinger, Runnels county, Texas, on the 5th day of October, A. D., 1895, then and there to behold some of the finest stock his eyes ever feasted upon.

J. T. BILLUPS.

Why shouldn't a farmer keep a good horse? One reason is he is often without the right means to care for them. Such things as Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs, and Bunches can all be cured easily—without firing, with



Quinn's Ointment

We can prove it. If you think a horse worth having is a horse worth saving, write for particulars. Price $1.50. Smaller size 50 cents. At all druggists, or sent by mail.

W. B. EDDY & CO., Whitehall, N. Y.

Machinery That Goes

and keeps going—because its construction is as simple as it's effective. That kind and no other are our products.

Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

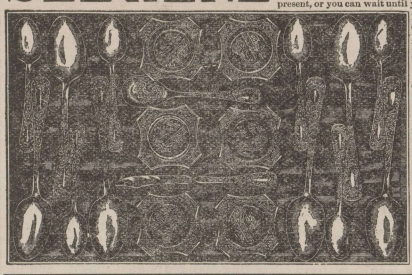
cotton gin outfits, steam cotton presses, steam pumps and injectors, wrought iron pipe and fittings, rubber and leather belting, electric generators and motors, ventilating fans and electric supplies of every description.

HUNTER & BOOSO,

172 Elm St., Dallas, Tex.

SEE HERE

You never heard of an offer like this before, a $10.00 Case for $2.00. The same conditions don't happen but once in a lifetime. This is that one chance and you'll never get another. You would not refuse to buy a new sulky or cultivator at half price if you were in need of one. You won't refuse this offer even if you don't actually need the set. You can put it away if you want to and keep it for a wedding present, or you can wait until you do need it and it will be as good as new. The set consists of Six Double plated Teaspoons, Six Double-plated Table Spoons, Six Double-plated Butter Dishes, One Plated Butter Knife, One Double-plated Sugar Spoon, making a total of



Twenty (20) Pieces ALL FOR $2.00

Cash with the order. Don't try to persuade yourself that you can't spare the money. Let something else go—depend upon something to make it up AND BUY THIS SET. You'll never regret it. It is the greatest silverware bargain ever heard of. 20 pieces of all bright, new silverware put up in an elegant plush case for ONLY $2.00. This is our plan of advertising. It pays because you will show the set to all your friends and thus increase our business. No more than three sets to one person at this sample price. No goods sent C. O. D., nor personal checks accepted. Make remittances by P. O. or Express Money Order and write at once as this offer will not last long. Address

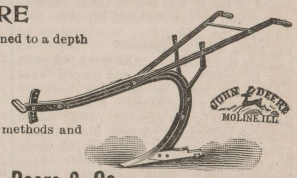
LEONARD MFG. CO.,
152-153 Michigan Ave., G-8 Chicago.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE

demands that the subsoil be loosened to a depth of 18 to 24 inches.

MAKE YOUR FARM YOUR FORTUNE

by employing the most approved methods and using the most improved tools.



Deere's Iron King produces the best results. If you want to know why, write for circular.

Deere & Co., Mfrs., Moline, Ill.

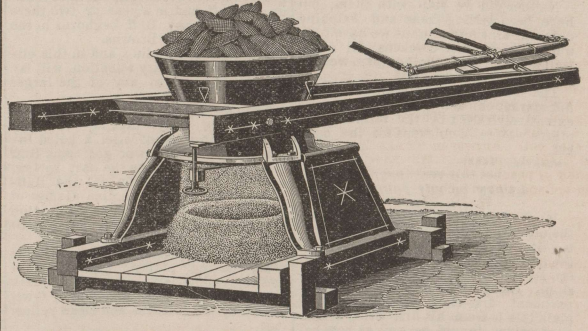
THE MIDWAY SULKY PLOW



We unhesitatingly recommend the Midway as being without an equal, and offer it not only as a competitor of the many cheap sulkies, but **guarantee it** to be the equal of any sulky plow ever put on the market, **regardless of price.** The mould-board used is the same as used on our **Canton Clipper Blackland Plows,** which have gained such an enviable reputation in the blackland districts. The beam is attached to frame so that it runs perfectly steady in all kinds of land, with no tendency to oscillate up and down, thereby leaving the furrows of uneven depths. This is a serious defect in other plows that is thoroughly overcome in the *Midway,* and will be found a great advantage to all who desire **smooth, steady plowing.** The rear or third wheel is set so that in combination with the two other wheels **the bottom friction is all taken off,** thereby securing minimum draft, and we offer the *Midway* as the **lightest, strongest** and most complete **Sulky Plow** ever put on the market, **and at a price that is within the reach of everybody.** Hundreds of testimonials from the best Texas farmers. **Circulars free.** We manufacture *Disk Harrows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Steam Plows, Harrows—both Wood and Steel, Canton Clipper Walking Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Checkrow Corn Planters, and Stalk Cutters. We carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Traction Engines, Threshers, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes and All-Steel Rakes. Barn & Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants.*

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.

"SCIENTIFIC" SWEEP-FEED MILL.

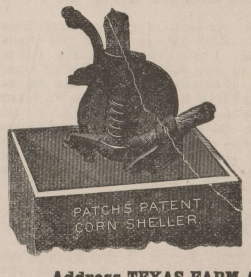


WILL GRIND EAR CORN WITHOUT SHUCKS AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN SEPARATE OR MIXED.

WRITE

KEATING I. & M. CO., STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

SHELL OUT.



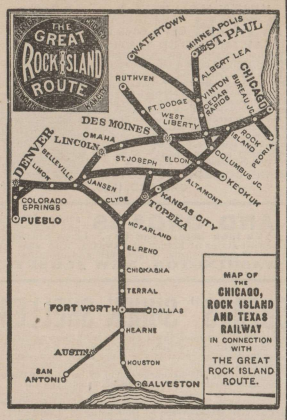
Not a toy, but a machine which does the work, and all a farmer needs for shelling corn for home use.

IT WON'T CHOKE.
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.
IT IS DURABLE AND CHEAP.

We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for $3.25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for $3 cash.

I should have acknowledged receipt of the Corn Sheller and Bone Mill purchased from you some time ago. It came all o. k. I have thoroughly tested both, and if I could not get others like them, I would not take one hundred dollars for them. Every poultry fancier ought to own a Bone Mill. I grind all the corn my stock eats. And the Sheller—it is a perfect daisy. Can easily shell a bushel of corn in five minutes.—J. C. COLLINS, Belton, Texas.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own lines to the principal large cities of the West. It is the

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

No. 4 Lv. Fort Worth ..... 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City ..... 8:20 next a. m.

No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth ..... 8:10 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City ..... 5:25 p. m.
Ar. Chicago ..... 9:25 next a. m.
Ar. Denver ..... 7:25 a. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Dont overlook the fact that Train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Denver or Colorado Springs.

Your local ticket agent will probably want to sell you a ticket via the Rock Island, but if he dont—insist until he does. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

$20.00

Will pay for the Farm and Ranch Sewing Machine and all attachments and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one year. The machines are fully guaranteed, and can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. If you want to know more about these machines, read the advertisement on page 19.

TEXAS
TO THE WORLD!

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

People of the United States

and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement.

Capital and Labor

alike have equal advantages and thrive under a good and just government, controlling the richest section in the world.

TEXAS IN 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption,

1,848,333 bales of cotton,
3,424,441 bushels of corn,
24,595,169 bushels of oats,
6,553,575 bushels of wheat.

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

This great State is reached direct from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis by the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE,

which runs

4--DAILY TRAINS--4

FROM ST. LOUIS,

And Double Daily Service from Cairo and Memphis.

For full particulars concerning Texas and for copy of pamphlet setting forth the wonderful achievements of its soil, address

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

TEXAS
EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

OFFERS THE PUBLIC

THE BEST PASSENGER SERVICE

—BETWEEN—

TEXAS,

AND THE EAST SOUTHEAST.

Cannon Ball Train

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME.

Leaves Fort Worth, 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:05 a. m.; Union Depot, 8:15 a. m. Arrives at St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

LIMITED EVENING EXPRESS

HAS BEEN QUICKENED

8 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST.
4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS.
1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

—BETWEEN—

TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans.

For tickets, rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

L. S. THORNE, 3d Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt
DALLAS, TEXAS.

College Freshman—Dont you enjoy the study of astronomy?

High School Girl—Oh, its exceedingly delightful! And I do think the constellation of O'Brien is just too lovely for anything; dont you?—Somerville Journal.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

We will send TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and any one of the following publications, one year at the very low rate given below. No paper will be sent at less than publisher's full price unless taken in connection with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. The price of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is One Dollar a year.

	Regular price.	With T. F. & R.
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	$1 00	$1 75
American Gardening	1 00	2 00
Breeder's Gazette, weekly	2 00	3 00
Courier-Journal, weekly	1 00	1 75
Colorado Poultry Journal	50	1 50
Cosmopolitan Magazine	**1 50**	**2 25**
Creamery Gazette, semi-monthly	1 00	1 50
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00	1 75
Farm Implement News, weekly	2 00	2 50
Farmer's Call	50	1 25
Galveston News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Green's Fruit Grower	50	1 25
Godey's Magazine	**1 00**	**1 90**
Houston Post, semi-weekly	1 00	1 50
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	1 75
La. Planter and Sugar Manufac'r	3 00	2 50
Memphis Commercial Appeal	1 00	1 50
Munsey's Magazine	1 00	1 75
New York World, semi-weekly	1 00	1 70
New York Ledger, weekly	2 00	2 50
New Orleans Picayune, weekly	1 50	2 25
Peterson's Magazine	1 00	1 75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, w'kly	1 00	1 75
Scribner's Magazine	3 00	3 50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie Far.	1 00	1 75
Southern Fancier	50	1 85
Texas Sandwich	1 50	1 75
Texas Sifting	4 00	4 00
Texas Farmer	1 00	1 75
Texas (German) Post	2 50	3 00
Texas Baptist and Herald	2 00	2 50
Texas Christian Advocate	2 00	2 50
Western Poultry Journal	50	1 50
Wool Markets and Sheep	1 00	1 50

At these rates TEXAS FARM AND RANCH must be taken with every order. Any number of club papers may be ordered in conjunction with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. If you want any other paper not given, write us for our club rate. We can order any paper in the U. S. for you. Papers can be sent to different addresses. Send money by postoffice order or registered letter if possible. Stamps taken when order cannot be obtained. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

HERE IS AN OFFER

That is worthy of yonr consideration and prompt acceptsuce.



Texas Farm and Ranch Cook Stove.

Absolutely First-Class in Every Particular. The Operation is Guaranteed.

Made expressly for us by one of the most prominent and experienced stove manufacturers in the United States, of the best quality of iron and by the most skilled workmen.

Oven doors have nickel panel on them.
T. K. shelf and outside oven shelf are nickeled.
Has nickel name plate and towel rod.
Oven doors are tin lined.

No. 70 has four 7-inch holes. Oven 16 inches. Price, with articles of ware named below **$20.00**

No. 80 has four 8-inch holes. Oven 19 inches. Price, with articles of ware named below **$25.00**

☞We pay the freight to your nearest railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains and send you TEXAS FARM AND RANCH free for one year.

What More Could You Ask? Do You want a First-Class Stove for Absolutely Nothing?

If You do, we will send it on the Following Conditions:

Send us FORTY new yearly subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at $1 each, and we will then present you with the No. 70 stove and ware.

For FIFTY new subscribers at $1 each we will give you the No. 80 stove and ware. Receiver to pay freight charges.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARTICLES OF WARE INCLUDED WITH THE STOVES IN THE ABOVE OFFERS.

1 Tin Wash Boiler,
1 " Coffee "
4 Sheet Iron Drip Pans,
1 Tin Coffee Pot,
1 Stamped Tin Dish Pan,
3 Pie Plates,
1 Cast Excelsior Baker,
2 Joints Pipe,
1 Elbow,
½ dozen Tinned Table Spoons,
1 Flesh Fork,
1 Pint Tin Cup,
1 Cake Stove Polish,
1 Pepper Box,
1 Wash Basin,
1 Tin Dipper,
Copper Bottom,
"
"
1 Molasses Cup,
1 Match Safe,
1 Egg Whip,
1 Japanned Coffee Canister,
1 Cake Turner,
1 Beaded Edge Pot Cover,
1 Biscuit Cutter,
1 Cake Cutter,
2 Cast Iron Pots,
2 Cast Skillets,
2 Cast Griddles,
1 Scraper,
1 Lifter,
1 Cast Iron Tea Kettle,
1 Scolloped Cake Pan.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

Farm Machinery.

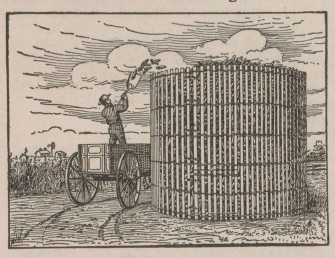
ASSOCIATION OF IRRIGATION MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.

Farm Machinery.

The manufacturers of wind mills, pumps and irrigating machinery very recently held a meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, and an association was formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of all manufacturers of irrigating machinery, to the end that by mutual co-operation on the part of each other, they might be enabled to further the cause of general irrigation and thus promote the interests of everyone interested in the manufacture of machinery for that purpose. The meeting was largely attended, and all the manufacturers present indicated an earnestness of purpose in this direction that assures the success of the undertaking. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Board of the Association, and inasmuch as it is very important to take active steps immediately to secure the best results, the Executive Committe have appointed a meeting of all manufacturers in the United States, interested in irrigating machinery, to meet at the Palmer House, in the city of Chicago, on the 4th day of September, 1895, to further the purpose of the organization.

ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN CRIBS

Are made of heavy staves, one inch thick, dressed on both sides, and beveled to an edge so as to allow the wires to fit closely around them and not be injured by the twist. These staves are woven between six sets of No. 10 galvanized steel wires at a distance of about 1½ inches apart, thus allowing ample ventilation.



A gate is provided at the bottom to empty the crib. On the inside, below and above the gate, and at the top of the crib are iron stay rods to prevent the crib from spreading while the door is open, and also allows an opening to be made the entire length of the crib large enough to set the sheller at.

The crib is shipped all rolled up in a bundle, and requires no tools nor mechanic to erect it. The fastening attachments are all properly secured, and all that is necessary is to stand it in a circular form, latch it together and fill it. Ten or fifteen minutes is all the time it should take to erect a crib.

The cribs being portable may be taken down and removed as often as desired, thus preventing them from becoming a harbor for rats and mice.

A good cheap roof may be made by taking a piece of canvass, or heavy sheeting, drawing it tightly over the top of the crib and giving it a coat of paint. A thatch of hay or straw will also make a good roof.

For prices and particulars address, W. J. Adam, Joliet, Illinois.

SUITS FOR INFRINGMENT.

The advent of the corn harvester, as might have been expected, promises abundant fruitage in the way of litigation. For several years past, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, have been making and experimenting with a corn machine, and in 1893 their invention was exhibited and operated at the World's Fair. This machine has been brought to a high degree of success and meets with universal commendation by all who have seen its practical performance in the field. It is built under the Peck patents, of which the McCormick Company are the owners, said patents covering the principle of binding corn standing on end, and which, so far as discovered, is the only successful plan of doing the work. Inventors have been experimenting for many years on corn harvesters, and the avidity with which these vertical binders are being bought by the corn growers of the country, speaks strongly for the good qualities of the machines. Following closely on the lines of the McCormick is a corn harvester built by D. M. Osborne & Co., which, in its essential features is, as the McCormick Company alleges, an infringement of the Peck patents and, accordingly, the McCormicks have brought suit against Osborne & Co. in New York, as well as against their local agents in Illinois—T. J. Dacey, of Woodstock, Chas. P. Bogue, of Elgin, and Geo. W. Reed & Co., of Ottawa. The McCormick Company will bring additional suits in other districts of the United States Courts, promptly upon proof of sale of the Osborne machine in the various localities.

THE ROCKFORD JUNIOR BOBS UP AGAIN

This plow is one of that class of implements that means to keep before the public through sheer force of its own merit, and the determination of Wendelken to let the people know there are some particularly good features in the Rockford Junior sulky plows. The latest thing in the way of meeting a need in sulky plows is an arrangement for locking the rear wheel rigid. It can be unlocked by foot pressure when turning at the corners. This device will be appreciated by users of sulky plows. This plow is made by the manufacturers of Standard cultivators, Emerson Manufacturing Co., (successors to Emerson, Talcott & Co.) Dallas, Texas.

The Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., of Batavia, Illinois, one of the oldest manufacturers of wind mills, pumps, etc, in the United States, have recently located in this city, having taken the building at the corner of Austin and Pacific avenue, which has been especially fitted up for their wants and in which they now have a complete line of both power and pumping wind mills, as well as all manner of pumps, pipe, fittings, etc., required for the completion of any style of wind mill job. Their constant aim will be to keep so complete a stock as to be able to fill any order they may receive the same day it comes in. The question of irrigation is becoming quite a vital one to Texas people as well as those living in other states. The Challenge Company will be found particularly well equipped in outfits required for this kind of work, the manager of the Dallas branch having had considerable experience during the season of 1894 and 1895 with irrigation outfits manufactured by this Company that were sold to parties in Nebraska, and we believe that interesting and valuable information can be secured on this subject by merely dropping the Challenge Company a line. The Dallas branch is to be operated and controled entirely by the home house at Batavia, Illinois, and inasmuch as they are noted for having kept up with the times by furnishing such goods as the trade demands and at the prices in keeping with the cost of material, labor, etc., we anticipate that they will not regret having come in closer touch with the Texas trade as they do by establishing their branch here. Their ad will be found in another column.

Rural Mechanic: It should require no argument to convince the intelligent man that the tendency of a narrow tire on a heavy wagon is to tear up the surface of a roadway constructed of any loose materials packed together, while the tendency of the wide tire is to compress the material under it, and thus serve in a large measure as a road maker and not as a road destroyer. The preference of farmers who have used them for farm wagons with very wide tires, is well known.

By a careful test it has been found that a two-horse team will haul 530 pounds more across ordinary unplowed fields with three-inch tires than they will haul with one and one-half inch tires, and 830 pounds more than with one-inch tires The reason is that the wide tire passes over the ground, while the narrow tire cuts into it. This is true to even a greater extent on soft roads and to a less extent on hard roads. And the narrow tire not only increases the draft, it destroys the road. The only reasonable objection to wide tires is that they find every uneveness in a rough road, and magnify its roughness. But narrow tires are the cause of that very roughness. Most of our roads are periodically leveled so that with the rolling effect of wide tires they would soon become smooth enough for carriage drives. But a few rains, followed by the cutting action of narrow-tired wheels, reopen the ruts, pry all the loose stones to the surface and furnish an excuse for continuing the use of the narrow tires. Such shameful waste and destruction should be stopped by laws which discriminate against the wheels that destroy, and in favor of those which pack the surface of our roads.

To the many readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I want you all who live in the country where the people are paying a railroad tax, to write to me and tell me how long you have been paying the tax, how long did you vote the tax for, and if the railroad has been of much benefit to the country. The reason why I wish you to write me and let me know all about it for, is that the people here are fixing to try to vote a five mill railroad tax upon themselves, and I wish to know what other countries that have voted a railroad tax upon themselves are doing. I would like to hear from some one from every county in the United States where they are paying a railroad tax. Hoping to hear from you all soon, I am yours.—D. R. BRUMFIELD, Hardshell, La.

CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

Important Decrees and Injunctions in Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation —"Alpha" De Laval Patents Sustained.

There has recently been several important decision in the U. S. Courts regarding centrifugal cream separator patent rights.

On June 18th, Judge Coxe, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the Von Bechtolsheim patent, No. 432,719, better and commercially known as the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of The De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against Samuel Hotchkiss of Delaware County, N. Y., who had been making and selling a cream separator with an interior bowl device, thus held to infringe the "Alpha" patent.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the U. S. Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., an owner and user of one of the so-called Hotchkiss separators, which restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

These decisions are of interest to creamerymen and dairymen, and the public generally, since the centrifugal separator is soon to be introduced in a form for household use, that we may perhaps "grind" the cream for our coffee as we now do the coffee itself.

The De Laval Company was practically the pioneer in the introduction of these machines, but of late years various concerns have taken up the manufacture of the centrifugal machines. The De Laval Company has resented this trespass upon its rights, and infringement proceedings have brought in several states.

In its later machines, The De Laval Company has practically abandoned the older types of separator construction and now uses what is termed the "Alpha" process, consisting of an interior device dividing the milk in the revolving separator bowl. It is this new and improved "Alpha" patent which the Courts now sustain. The subject thus becomes one of considerable importance to users of separators, both those who may already be using some possibly infringing machine, and those contemplating the purchase of a separator.

It is not definitely known how broad the scope of the present decisions may be as regards their immediate bearing upon the manufacture and use of asserted infringing machines other than the ones specifically sued upon in these actions, but it will not be amiss for buyers to be careful in this respect.

It will be noted that in the decisions rendered the user is held equally responsible with the manufacturer, and in simple protection of self interests any purchaser of an appliance the subject of pending litigation or likely to be involved in infringement proceedings should exercise due caution.

The Atlanta Exposition promises as a novelty a complete exhibition of recent inventions made by women, and the expectation is that it will prove a surprise party to the average man.

Money in

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

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Portable Hay Press, $60. Sent on trial. Address for circular, C. B. CURLEE. Elenzi, Miss.

IMPROVED HUNTER HAY PRESS



Well Made of the Best Material. PRICE LESS, but Press guaranteed to do as much or more work than any other horse-power full circle press made. For proposition, placing press upon its merits, write manufact'rs. MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOPS, P. O. Box C, Meridian, Miss.

Goodhue Direct Stroke WIND MILLS



Double the capacity of old style steel mills. Galvanized steel and wood mills for pumping and power. Galvanized steel tower, warranted against any wind. The best governed steel mills. The most successful power mills. Our 12-ft. steel power mills—the strongest made. There are $40,000 worth of "Goodhue" wind mills in use within ten miles of our factory. The only power mills that are durable and last as long as pumping mills. The largest line of "Hero" and "American" Grinding Mills, "Hero" Ensilage Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, "Chief" and "Royal" Tread Powers. Our "Success" One Horse Tread Power the best in the market for running cream separators. *ABSOLUTE WARRANTY ON ALL GOODS. Send for Catalogue at once.*

APPLETON MFG. CO., Batavia, Ill.

"A Lucky Thing FOR Moses" that Egyptians did not use Dandy or Challenge wind mills for irrigation or pumping for their herds. Had they, the Nile would have been so low that Moses would have been left high and dry in the bulrushes. An unlucky thing for any one needing a wind mill for pumping, grinding, etc., if they do not write our Texas branch at Dallas for prices on complete line of Mills, Grinders, Tanks, Shellers, Pumps, etc.



CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.
TEXAS BRANCH, DALLAS.

30 SIZES AND STYLES.
For Irrigating, for Power and General Farm Use.



STEEL Wind Mill
STEEL TOWERS
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Jobbers and Manufacturers of Farm Machinery, Carriages Wagons, Windmills, Bicycles, Harness, &c

Farm and Stock.

Hogs are not aquatic animals, but they will not do their best without plenty of water, and the water must be clean.

The Texas Stockman says that cattle thieves in Victoria county have been driving cattle into the swamps and killing them for their hides, and adds that the hide market is on a boom.

Additional experiments at the Toronto Experiment Station confirm the result at the Vermont and other stations, that for young and growing hogs, sour milk is a better feed than sweet milk.

The hay crop of New York for 1894, gives a cash value on the farm of $82,688,697. $77,000,000 more than wheat, and $73 000,000 more than oats, and more than all the other crops of the state combined.

Chicago consumes 52,760,000 gallons of milk annually, for which the consumers pay $10 552,000. Of this amount the farmers who produce the milk get $4,220,800 and the railroads and commission dealers $6,331,200. That is it costs two million dollars more to market this milk than it costs in the first place.

The hay crop of 1894 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $468,578 321. New York produced twice as many tons as any other state; Pennsylvania and Iowa coming next with over 3,000 000 tons each. Texas is credited with 603,095 tons, valued at $4,633,684. Texas leads largely every Southern State in hay except Virginia.

As a hog grows in age it takes more feed to make a pound of pork; therefore there is a time in the life of every hog when he must be marketed if the greatest profit is to be made. When this point is passed every day added to his life decreases the raiser's profit. Feed early for growth, then fatten rapidly and market promptly, and hogs are always profitable.

Many of our Texas farmers have pastures that have been eaten out until they are nearly worthless for grass, and nothing is done to restore them. There can be no good reason for this in a country where grass grows as it does in this state, and where we have so many sorts to choose from. Every farm of considerable extent should have grass land, and it should have grass on it.

Sheep men will be interested in the fact that the veteran breeder of Southdowns, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Whitehall, Kentucky, the oldest and most noted Southdown breeder in the world, has determined to give up this line of work and sell his entire flock. The great age of this veteran breeder has made this step necessary. The special effort of Mr. Clay has been directed towards improving the wool while maintaining the mutton product of this standard breed. These sheep are thoroughly acclimated and bred to the highest degree of perfection.

The Texas State Swine Breeders' Association will meet at the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH building, on the Fair grounds, at Dallas, on Friday, October 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired, as officers are to be elected, a new constitution and by-laws to be adopted, and other important business to be transacted.

A. A. PITTUCK, Secretary. W. H. PIERCE, President.

AMERICAN ESSEX ASSOCIATION.

The American Essex Swine Association will hold their next annual meeting during the Illinois State Fair, in the Secretary's office on the Fair grounds, September 26th, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers—President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and three directors for the term of three years, and to transact other business that may come before the Association. A good attendance is greatly desired. For particulars address, F. M. SROUT, Secretary.

BREEDING AGE.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

So much depends upon the treatment given, and the growth made, that no iron-clad rule can be given as to the age that either sows or boars should be permitted to breed. When it is desired to maintain or improve the quality of the hogs and to keep them with a good constitution, they must not be bred until reasonably well matured. If a sow or boar is selected for a breeder because they possess good qualities, they are too valuable to risk ruining by too early breeding. If the boar is of a good breed and has been well fed and cared for so as to maintain a steady growth, he can be used for service to some extent when he is seven or eight months old. The best results will be secured if he is only permitted to serve sows that are well matured, and if they have farrowed one litter of pigs, all the better. In all cases care should be taken to admit of but one service, and not more than two or three a week. He should be kept in a yard to himself and the sows be turned in to him rather than to turn him out with a lot of sows. His quarters should be clean and comfortable. He should have sufficient room for exercise, be well fed with wholesome, nutricious food, and have access to plenty of pure water. He should be kept thrifty, but never fat.

It will be an exceptional case when it will be best to breed a young sow to farrow her first litter before she is a year old. One of the best plans of management is to wean the young sows from the early spring litter; generally just after they are weaned is a good time to do this. Feed so as to maintain a good growth; do not attempt to fatten, as it is a detriment to have a brood sow very fat. Then breed her so that she will farrow her first litter after grass or clover has made a good start to grow. This will generally make her thirteen or fourteen months old before she farrows, and she will bring better pigs than if she is bred younger. As a rule it is not a good plan to breed a young sow so that she will farrow her first litter in the fall or too early in the spring, and if this makes her a little older, all the better. Let either one be reasonably well matured, well developed, and in a good thrifty condition before breeding, and the result will be more satisfactory.

Eldon, Mo.

A NEW SWEET POTATO ENEMY IN THE STATE.

I mail to your address to-day a small sweet potato infested with worms. Can you suggest a preventive? These worms are getting all over this coast country, and it is only a question of a short time until sweet potato growing here will be a thing of the past. During the year I have been trying to study the habits of these worms, but so far have learned but little. I can say that changing the seed does no good, as I brought a lot of seed here last year from Washington county, clear of worms. These are now as badly infested as any I have. Last spring one year ago, I brought seed from Grimes county, clear of worms, and the same thing occurred. The worm turns to a small black bug resembling the ordinary corn weevil. These bugs are evidently migratory, and attack the potato in the ground. Thousands of dollars of damage will be done by this insect in this region this year. Potatoes infested by these worms are refused by all kinds of stock; not even a hog will eat them. If you notice the potato has a peculiar smell * *"—JOHN H. ROBERTS, Liverpool, Texas.

ANSWER BY R H PRICE, TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

The insect you refer to is what is known as the sweet potato root borer, and its scientific name is cylos formicarius. So far as I can learn, this insect appeared on the coast of the State near Matagorda Island some ten years ago, and has been gradually working its way further up in the State each year. Last year I found a few in our experimental work here. It has been sent to me several times during the past two years, and I regard it as a very threatening enemy to sweet potato culture in all the coast country. It remains to be seen how far up in the State it will go. The insect is supposed to have come from Cuba. It was found in Florida in 1878, and in Louisiana in 1890. The insect is rather oblong, and in shape reminds one of the common corn weevil. Nearly all of the insect is bluish black except the central portion of the thorax which is reddish brown. The female deposits her eggs on the vines near the ground. They soon hatch out into small whitish larvæ (worms), which bore down into and tunnel the sweet potato, producing that peculiar odor mentioned. In about thirty-five days from the time the eggs are laid the full grown beetles come out. The eggs are also deposited in cut places of the tubers after digging.

The insect is hard to destroy as it lives most of its life inside the potato. Some have put the infested potatoes in barrels, and after pouring in a few spoonfuls of carbon bisulphide the barrels were covered up. Some good results have been reported from this treatment. All infested potatoes should be burned instead of being left on the ground to decay. No potatoes which are infested should be planted. It is best to plant the crop on a new piece of ground each year. If the insect is not checked in its onward movements in the State by these precautions, it would be best to suspend the growing of sweet potatoes in infested localities for a year or two, and destroy all plants which come up voluntarily over the fields. Unless the growers of potatoes themselves take hold of this matter sweet potato growing in infested localities will be greatly injured.

POISONING COTTON WORMS.

A SUBSCRIBER.

I will try to give to your readers, and T. W. Morris a simpler way to distribute poison than he suggests.

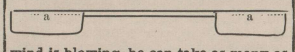
Take an ordinary green or dry pole one and one-half or two inches in diameter, the length the rows are apart, say four or five feet long. On each end tack an eight-ounce Osnaburg sack, made as follows: Four by eight inches with the long side open; when tacking on leave a space between the tacks, at a, near the middle to insert a funnel to pour in the Paris green.

This is the only method used in this section for putting on the poison, and if the sacks are not allowed to drag on the tops of the cotton they will last a season, but should they get clogged up you can renew them in five minutes.

The operator takes his pole in front of him, on horse-back, and at about every four or five steps of the horse he hits the pole on the horn of the saddle. This will let out enough poison to kill the worms on any ordinary cotton. If the plant is very rank and large he should hit the pole oftener. We have tried the lighter weight cloths and find they will not do, as they let out too much poison. We use nothing but Paris green.

We give you below a rough drawing of this simple and effective way of distributing Paris green.

A man or boy can go over from twelve to twenty-five acres per day. If the



wind is blowing he can take as many as eight or ten rows at a time, provided he takes advantage of the wind.

Natchitoches, La.

BIG SALE OF HEREFORDS.

We are indebted to Mr. G. H. Beasley for the following report of the Wiser sale recently held at Allen, Lyon county, Kansas, consisting of 600 head of pure bred and grade Hereford cattle.

The cattle that brought the highest price went out of Kansas, and the Kansas men will no doubt regret that they did not take more of the prizes. The top of the registered cattle was taken by N. E. Mosher, of Salisbury, Mo., for which he paid $182.50. The animal was Shiema 24378, bred by T. Rogers, Dilwyn, England; calved January, '94. The sires and dams of this cow are of the family that Lord Wilton sprung from; in fact the Lord Wilton blood is prominent in all the animals bred by T. Rogers.

Texas was well represented at the sale, and the Texas men took a majority of the prizes. Wm. Powell, of Chaning, Texas, secured the head of the herd, Alderdyce 41431. This bull is five years old and right in the prime of his life. In fact, the Wiser ranch is liberally dotted with his offspring, and many good animals from Alderdyce will find homes in Kansas, Texas and Missouri. Mr. Powell also purchased 24 bull calves at $30 a head, which was, all things considered, a good price for the cattle.

P. Doyle, of Higgins, Texas, also purchased 22 bull calves at the same price, and three bull calves under one year old, out of Alderdyce, that he paid on an average $90 for. Mr. Doyle was commended for his judgment at the sale, and many a more timid man considered himself safe when they were the competitors of the Texas men.

Probably the best bunch of cattle sold was the herd of two-year-old steers bought by G. W. Newman, of Emporia, Kansas, at $43 55 a head.

E. V. Connelly and W. R. Clemants & Co., Amarillo, Texas, laid in a supply of registered cows, and was probably the largest bidder on registered cows present.

There were 65 heifer calves that averaged from $25 to $30 a head; 250 grade cows that averaged $40 to $60 a head; 50 yearling steers that went for $34 75 a head. The registered cows with calves will average from $150 to $275 apiece. The yearling thoroughbred bulls will average $96 a head. In fact, the prices received were a surprise to nearly every one present, and this sale may be considered as an object lesson to Kansas breeders that they should not soon forget. In fact, we heard the remark at the sale that many would have bought, had the prices not gone out of their reach, and we were sorry to see the local farmers allow the best cattle to go out of the state, for we know without question that the time is not far distant when they will realize what they have lost.

The cows were all safe in calf to the best bulls on the farm, and in many cases men were bidding on three head instead of two. Many calves were sold by their mother's side for more money than was bid on the mother, thus showing, as Col. Woods very impressively remarked, "that the bullets from the mold were worth more than the molds themselves."

THE SORGHUM QUESTION.

FRANK JACKSON.

There seems to be a difference of opinion between Mr. A. W. Parrott and others as to whether sorghum is good feed for hogs, and while the matter is under discussion in your paper I will give you the result of my experience in feeding sorghum to hogs and my opinion as to its value.

For several years I have fed sorghum to hogs with good effect, and have never discovered any bad effects from its use. They all fattened rapidly when fed on corn after having been fed on sorghum all the summer and none of my barrows had pigs during the time they were fed on sorghum, as would appear from Mr. Parrott's statement was probably the case with Mr. Carter's barrows fed on sorghum. I kept salt and ashes and plenty of good water and shade convenient to the hogs, and also fed them a little corn daily while they were fed on the sorghum. I think sorghum a splendid food for hogs, and would like to know whether Mr. Parrott has discovered any bad effects from feeding hogs on sorghum when they were provided with plenty of salt, and ashes, and water, and shade, and were fed a little corn daily. Neither corn nor sorghum fed alone makes the best food for hogs during the summer and fall, but when fed together nothing can be better in my opinion, and I am at a loss to account for the bad effects mentioned by Mr. Parrott, unless it is the little black spider mentioned by Uncle Snort, and I do hope in reply to Mr. Parrott's inquiry Uncle Snort will tell us all he knows and thinks about the matter, not omitting the little black spider.

Bastrop, Texas.

Hoard's Dairyman: One thousand five hundred boxes of cheddar cheese, amounting to nearly 100,000 pounds, was recently shipped from Brown and Calumet counties, Wis., to England. This is one of the largest transactions in cheese that has occured in several years. It indicates that our recent legislation against fraud cheese has had a good effect in restoring confidence among our old English customers.

POINTS IN BREEDING.

Prof. Roberts.

We might disagree greatly as to how much exercise, if any, should be given a cow in full milk during the summer and winter, but nobody can for a moment dispute the fact that the male, which is to stand at the head of a valuable herd, should have a reasonable amount of persistent exercise from the time he is a calf until he is discarded. Soft, flabby muscle and weak lungs and constitution do not go with prepotency. The female, from the fact that she must not only produce young, but also give a large surplus product in the shape of milk, weakens her constitution so that there is a danger of her losing the power to transmit her valuable qualities from lack of vitality. Now, if the male also lacks vitality, it is certain that instead of breeding up, the tendency will be downward.

Again, too many dairymen save the heifer calves from the two-year-olds. Certain it is that an immature animal cannot transmit its offspring so thor-

spores, there will certainly be "seed" enough for your neighbors.

We are familiar with an old friend who is exceedingly "funny." He never allows fruit to rot in his orchards. He has a kind of superstition about it. His orchards are free from fungi and insects. He has the "luckiest" place on all that road. You see, he never grows a "fungus garden," and consequently no spores get a chance to winter; besides this, his hogs and cattle are the better for the forage.

EFFECT OF FERTILIZING ON PEARS

California Cultivator.

No fruits respond so readily to good fertilizing as pears, and where old varieties seem to be running out a new lease of life is given to them by applying ground bones and potash. Without doubt, these are the two essential constituents of the soil that the pear trees exhaust, and when they can no longer draw them from their surroundings they refuse to produce salable fruits. After many years of experience I can safely say that all of the pear trees of an old orchard can be revised almost beyond recognition by the annual application of potash and ground bone. The process I have found the most serviceable is to apply about 400 pounds of muriate of potash with 800 pounds of ground bone per acre each year. One-half of this mixture is applied in the fall, and the other half in the spring at plowing time. Crimson clover seed is sown with the fertilizer in order to give the necessary nitrogen. This repeated years in succession brings the orchard up to a condition where excellent crops of pears can be depended upon every season.

Lately many of our standard pears have been degenerating, and even upon good soil they fail to produce the paying crops that they should. The fruits are small, tasteless and apt to be knotty and poor generally. Our fall fruits are unusually poor and insipid, and if better pears could be produced at this time of the year there would be a better general demand. Our fall and winter pears are susceptible of higher and more delicious flavors if we only give them the right cultivation and fertilization. The comparative difference between the fruits of the same variety of pears from two orchards is sufficient to convince one of the truth of this remark. Not a few are so poor that one can hardly believe that they came from the same stock as the other delicious specimens plucked from the trees that have been fertilized for several years. Herein lies the difference.

It is a crying need of the time that orchardists should get out of the old ruts, and educate the public up to a love for better fruits. In this way the consumption will increase. We can only do this by abandoning the idea that apple, pear and other orchard trees will take care of themselves. They will not, and never did, properly. They need cultivation and fertilization just as truly as do the vegetable, grain or other farm products. Fruit growing requires as much scientific study as grain growing or cattle breeding, and the sooner this is generally recognized the better it will be for the industry.

FEWER AND LARGER PEACHES.

J. H. Hale.

Thin by hand. Put stepladders under the trees, and put boys on them whose bump of destructiveness is large, and tell them to go ahead. We begin when the peaches are three-quarters of an inch in diameter and take everything that is curculio stung and diseased. These we cart away and burn. The rest that are taken off are dropped on the ground and left there.

In future our three or four year old peach trees shall not bear over 250 peaches. Our four or five year old trees not over 300, and full grown trees not over 500. That means six inches apart; 500 peaches on a tree will make six or eight baskets of fancy fruit. Three thousand peaches to a tree won't make more, or sell for more money, and the trees are ruined.

Our peach trees are planted on good ordinary corn or wheat land in a fair state of fertility. The holes for the trees are dug about twice as large as necessary to receive the roots, and a big handful of finely ground bone is scattered at the bottom of the hole, and two or three more on the dirt, and that is worked in around the roots at the time the tree is planted. Then we put our muriate of potash. The next year we broadcast from 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre of finely ground bone, and from 400 to 800 pounds of muriate of potash, or its equivalent, and keep that up every year whether the trees bear or not. It is pretty liberal feeding, but it pays to be liberal with trees.

APPLE AND PEACH EVAPORATION.

Farm and Home.

Apples should be carefully peeled and cored, then sliced and quartered, placed upon frames, and dried in a gentle heat. Gnarly or wormy apples should be thrown aside, or such places carefully cut out. Peaches may be dried either peeled or unpeeled. They sell best if cut in halves. Cherries must be pitted, and to bring good prices they must be very dry, entirely unmixed with sugar. Black raspberries and blackberries are dried whole, and care must be taken that they are not crushed and broken. Apples and peaches, to bring best prices, must be bright and light colored; to secure this, they must be dried in a dry air. The atmosphere is often so charged with moisture, even in sunshine, that it absorbs more moisture very slowly. Such an atmosphere is very unfavorable to the drying of fruit, the juice evaporating so slowly that it decays and darkens the color. Those who cannot construct drying houses should prepare and dry their fruit upon days when the air is very dry only, out of doors, or indoors in a gentle fire heat and current of air. Apples on strings are objectionable. If dried on strings these should be removed before the apples are packed. Many styles of fruit evaporators are on the market at from low to high prices. As fresh fruit is hard to keep many months, the ownership of a solid, substantial medium-priced fruit dryer or evaporator will be found a profitable investment, adding, as it will, to the family table supply the year round, to a more or less larger income, and to a full use of all fruit.

PAINTING WOUNDS OF TREES.

Green's Fruit Grower.

When you have sawed off limbs from your trees do not omit to paint the wound as soon as possible. A good many large trees with decayed trunks could have been preserved in perfect condition had painting of the wounds been attended to at the time the scars were made. Painting is particularly necessary where the limb is on a slanting trunk, as moisture easily lodges in such scars from severed branches. When a horizontal limb is severed from the perpendicular trunk there is less danger of rotting, though painting should never be omitted. It is but a few months since I was asked by a wealthy gentleman to look at a large tree of rare yellow-wood, growing on his place, which, he said, he thought was in a bad way. I called and found the whole trouble was that not many years ago a large scar had been neglected, and the heart of the tree at the present time is entirely decayed. So large was the scar, and so deep had the rot penetrated, that by my advice he had a tin cap made and securely fastened over the wound to keep out all moisture for the future The tree was making a great effort to close up the hole, and eventually it will do it, but it can not be expected that it will be as long lived as if nothing had injured it. Discussions are continually springing up as to the best season to cut off limbs, that the wounds may quickly heal. As the new bark is made between the months of June and September in most trees, it would appear that early spring would be the best time, as the covering up of the scar would commence at once. After the foliage is expanded there is no more bleeding, the leaves taking care of the sap. Having on my grounds a vigorous Norway maple tree, which some three years ago was badly scarred by the maple borer, which had destroyed enough bark to make a scar three feet long by four inches wide before it was discovered. I have had a good chance to watch the healing up process. I find, as stated above, that the forming of new bark commences toward the middle of June and continues until near the close of September, and that the closing up of the space is about at the rate of an inch a year. When the injury occured I was of the opinion it would be remedied by the new bark in a season or two, but as there are two inches in width yet to be closed I shall not see it accomplished until the close of the summer of 1896.

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



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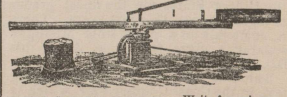
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G. L. TABER, Prop'r. Glen St. Mary, Fla.

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Black Land Fruit Trees.
NO INSECTS. NO DISEASE.
Latest and best home and commercial varieties. **Immense stock, marvelous growth,** perfection in form.
Prices down on honest basis. Send for List.
Special rates on large orders.
Try our trees and be well pleased.
E. W. KIRKPATRICK,
McKINNEY, TEXAS.

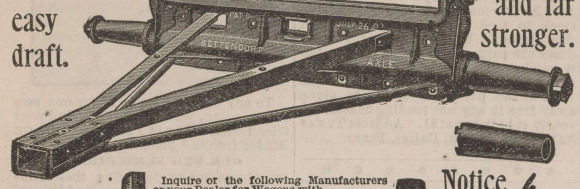
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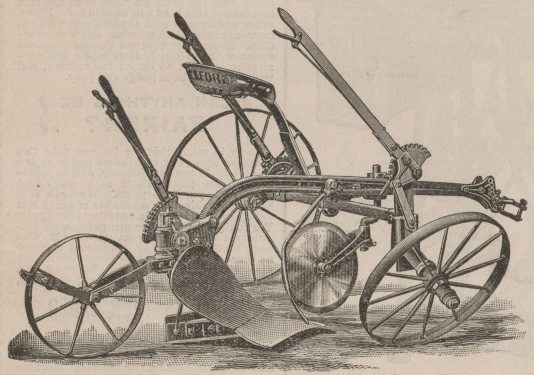
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No matter what others may say, the **REAR WHEEL** is a good thing. Makes any two-wheel plow draw one half horse lighter. **No more an imitation than one man is an imitation of another.** That which has made the Rockford Junior "a success" needs no suggestion of mystery nor a spy-glass to discover. **Can be done with the naked eye and a little common sense.**



The Rockford Junior third wheel dont drag around, but rolls, and keeps the team from having "that tired feeling" they get when it is proposed that a properly adjusted swivel wheel is a useless thing.

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About improperly cooked food. Your wife is not to blame. Supply her with the proper facilities, and we'll wager you will have no cause for complaint. The remedy is illustrated, with appropriate remarks, on page 18.

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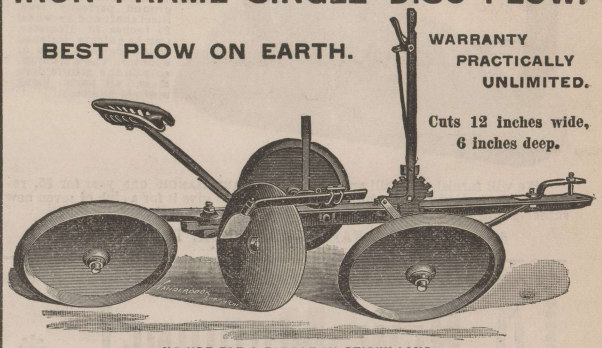
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